1. Orders the rows in ascending order (the default order): ASC
2. Orders the rows in descending order: DESC
3. To arrange according to class, kind, or size: Sort

1. SELECT employee_id AS "Number", first_name, last_name
   FROM employees
   ORDER BY "Number";
2. SELECT cd_title, year
   FROM d_cds
   ORDER BY year ASC, cd_title ASC;
3. SELECT song_title AS "Our Collection"
   FROM d_songs
   ORDER BY "Our Collection" DESC;
4. SELECT first_name, last_name, student_id, parking_place_no
   FROM students
   WHERE year = 1
   ORDER BY last_name ASC, first_name DESC;
5. SELECT department_id, last_name, manager_id
   FROM employees
   WHERE employee_id < 125
   ORDER BY department_id, last_name;

1. e. Selection
2. c. ORDER BY
3. a. SELECT
   d. FROM
4. a. Multiplication and division take priority over addition.
   b. Operators of the same priority are evaluated from left to right.
   c. Parentheses can be used to override the rules of precedence.
5. c. To select last names without duplicates
6. d. SELECT first_name || ' ' || last_name || ' is an ' || staff_type || ' for Global Fast Foods'
7. d. SELECT id AS ID, last_name AS NAME, address AS ADDRESS, city AS CITY, state AS STATE, zip AS ZIP, phone_number AS PHONE_NUMBER
8. b. SELECT last_name FROM employees ORDER BY last_name
9. d. SELECT employee_id AS "New Employees"
10. b. Jane Hendricks, sales manager, salary 15500 (job_id is not 'SA_REP' or 'AD_PRES')
11. SELECT last_name
    FROM employees
    WHERE last_name LIKE 'St%';
12. salary outside the range of 1900 and 2100
13. a. WHERE department_id NOT IN (101, 102, 103);
    b. WHERE last_name = 'King';
    c. WHERE start_date LIKE '05-May-1998';
    d. WHERE salary BETWEEN 5000 AND 7000;

e. WHERE id != 10;

14. 625, 410, 499