Lab 2-2: Using Conditions and Sorting

1. Perform a select statement using the following columns:

   ```
   ssn_sm
   name_ind
   ```

   From the `pers_person_tbl`. Use a where clause with the following condition:

   ```
   ssn_sm = '982486760'
   ```

2. What statement did you use?

3. Perform a select statement selecting the `ssn_sm` from the `pers_person_tbl` where `ssn_sm < '100500000'`.

4. What statement did you use? How many rows were returned?

5. Perform the following select statement using the ANY keyword:

   ```
   select ssn_sm from pers_person_tbl
   where ssn_sm < ANY('100500000', '100600000',
   '100000000');
   ```

6. How many rows were returned?

7. Perform the following select statement to retrieve the name from pers_person_tbl where the name begins with 'Z':

```
select name_ind from pers_person_tbl
where name_ind LIKE 'Z%';
```

8. How many rows were returned?

9. Perform the following select statement to use the IN clause:

```
select name_ind, civ_occ
from pers_person_tbl
where civ_occ IN (930, 955, 979);
```

10. How many rows were returned?

11. Perform the following select statement to use the BETWEEN clause:

```
select name_ind, civ_occ
from pers_person_tbl
where civ_occ BETWEEN 930 and 979;
```

12. How many rows were returned?

13. Why were the results different than the previous statement?

14. Perform a select statement using the columns upc and tpsn from the pers_unit_tbl and a condition that tpsn is null.

15. What statement did you use?

16. How many rows were returned?

17. What would you add in your statements above to reverse the conditions?

18. Perform the following two statements and compare the results:

```
select dy_posn_qual, dypq_desc
from pers_dypq_code_tbl
where dy_posn_qual = 'N'
and dypq_desc = 'NOT QUALIFIED';

select dy_posn_qual, dypq_desc
from pers_dypq_code_tbl
where dy_posn_qual = 'N'
or dypq_desc = 'QUALIFIED';
```

19. How many rows were returned for the first query?

20. How many rows were returned for the second query?

21. What is the difference in the two results?

22. Perform the following select query to order the results:

```
select name_ind, civ_occ
from pers_person_tbl
where civ_occ BETWEEN 930 and 979
ORDER BY civ_occ;
```

23. Were the results in ascending order?

24. Perform a select query as above, but make the results in descending order.

25. What statement did you use?