Profession.

Generate the following two result sets:

1. Query an *alphabetically ordered* list of all names in **OCCUPATIONS**, immediately followed by the first letter of each profession as a parenthetical (i.e.: enclosed in parentheses). For example: `AnActorName(A)`, `ADoctorName(D)`, `AProfessorName(P)`, and `ASingerName(S)`.
2. Query the number of ocurrences of each occupation in **OCCUPATIONS**. Sort the occurrences in *ascending order*, and output them in the following format:

   ```
   There are a total of [occupation_count] [occupation]s.
   ```

   where `[occupation_count]` is the number of occurrences of an occupation in **OCCUPATIONS** and `[occupation]` is the *lowercase* occupation name. If more than one *Occupation* has the same `[occupation_count]`, they should be ordered alphabetically.

Note: There will be at least two entries in the table for each type of occupation.

Input Format

The **OCCUPATIONS** table is described as follows:

Column	Type
Name	String
Occupation	String

Occupation will only contain one of the following values: **Doctor**, **Professor**, **Singer** or **Actor**.

Sample Input

An **OCCUPATIONS** table that contains the following records:

Name	Occupation
Samantha	Doctor
Julia	Actor
Maria	Actor
Meera	Singer
Ashely	Professor
Ketty	Professor
Christeen	Professor
Jane	Actor
Jenny	Doctor
Priya	Singer

Sample Output

```
Ashely(P)
Christeen(P)
Jane(A)
Jenny(D)
Julia(A)
Ketty(P)
Maria(A)
Meera(S)
Priya(S)
Samantha(D)
There are a total of 2 doctors.
There are a total of 2 singers.
There are a total of 3 actors.
There are a total of 3 professors.
```

```
select concat(name , '(' , left(occupation,1) , ')')
from occupations
order by name;
select
concat('There are a total of ' , count(occupation),'
```

```
',lower(occupation),'s.')
from occupations
group by occupation
order by count(occupation);
```