ASSIGNMENT TITLE

Filtering and Sorting

Submitted By : Sachin Yadav

Course : Data Analytics With AI – September batch Live

Institude : PW Skills

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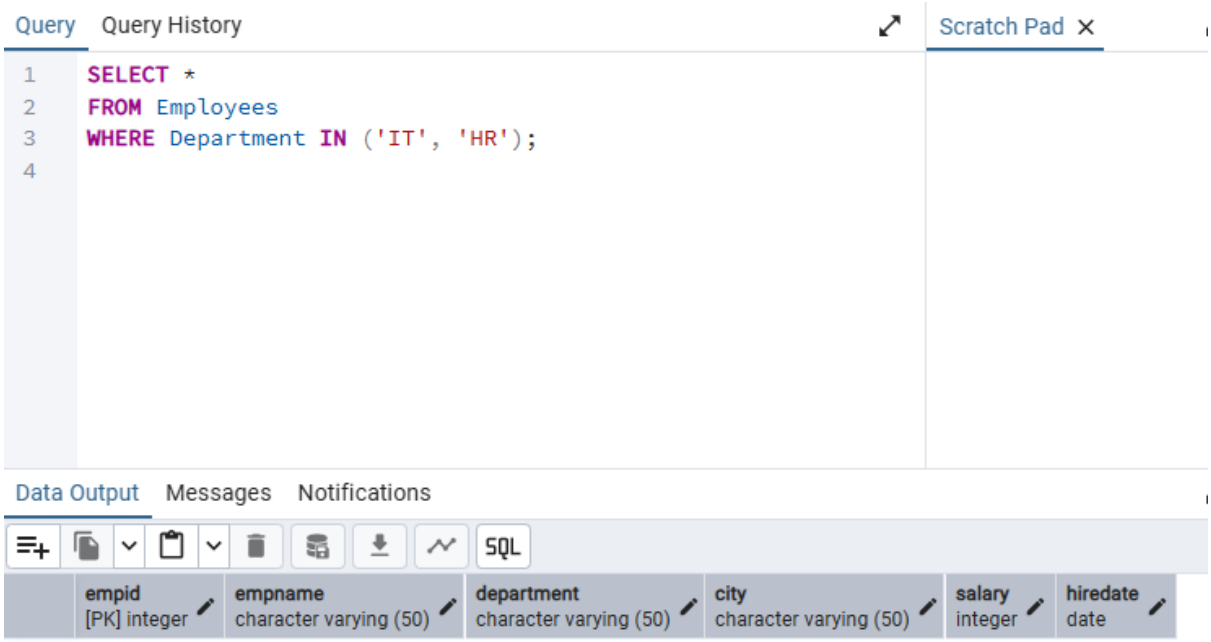
Question 1: Show employees working in either the ‘IT’ or ‘HR’ departments.

SQL Query:



Explanation:

The `IN` operator checks whether the department is either IT or HR.
It returns all employees belonging to these two departments.

Question 2: Retrieve employees whose department is in ‘Sales’, ‘IT’, or ‘Finance’.

SQL Query:

Query | Query History

```
1  SELECT *
2  FROM Employees
3  WHERE Department IN ('Sales', 'IT', 'Finance');
4
```

Data Output | Messages | Notifications

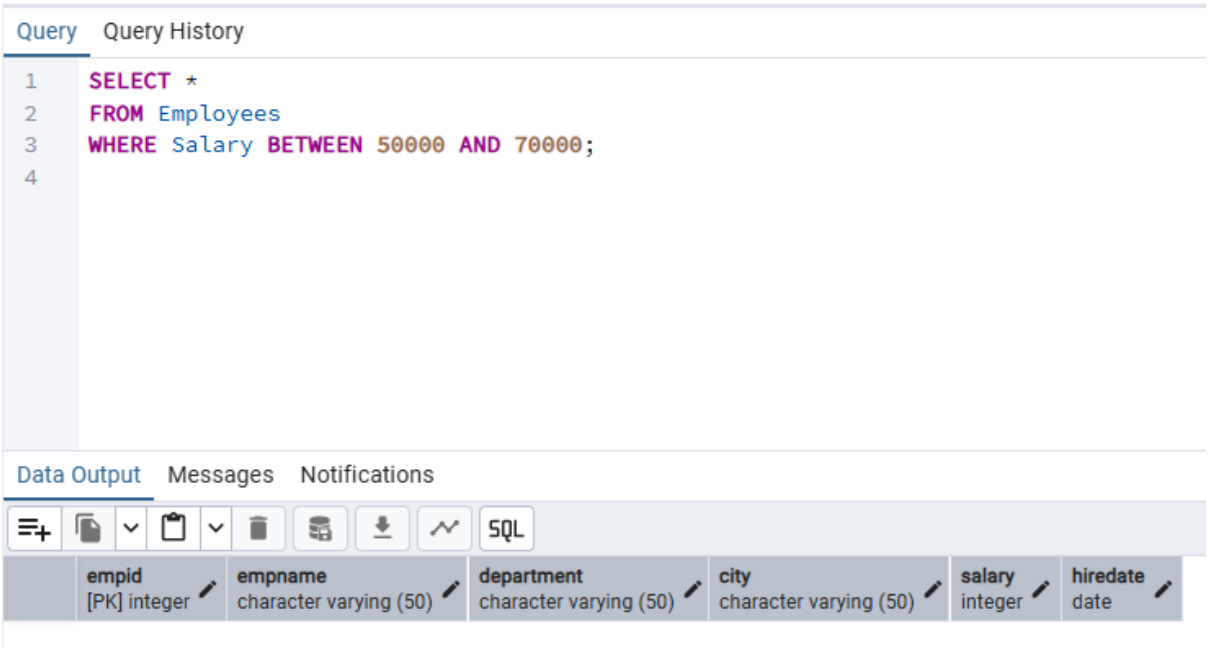
	empid [PK] integer	empname character varying (50)	department character varying (50)	city character varying (50)	salary integer	hiredate date

Explanation:

Multiple departments are filtered using `IN` for cleaner, readable syntax.

Question 3: Display employees whose salary is between ₹50,000 and ₹70,000.

SQL Query:



Explanation:

The `BETWEEN` operator is inclusive of both boundary values.

Question 4: List employees whose names start with the letter ‘A’.

SQL Query:

Explanation:

`A%` matches names beginning with A (example: Aman, Arjun, Anjali).

Question 5: Find employees whose names contain the substring ‘an’.

SQL Query:

Explanation:

`%an%` matches any name that has "an" anywhere (Aman, Karan, Anjali).

Question 6: Show employees who are from ‘Delhi’ or ‘Mumbai’ and earn more than ₹55,000.

SQL Query:

Explanation:

Two filters are applied: (1) City must be Delhi or Mumbai; (2) Salary > 55,000.

Question 7: Display all employees except those from the ‘HR’ department.

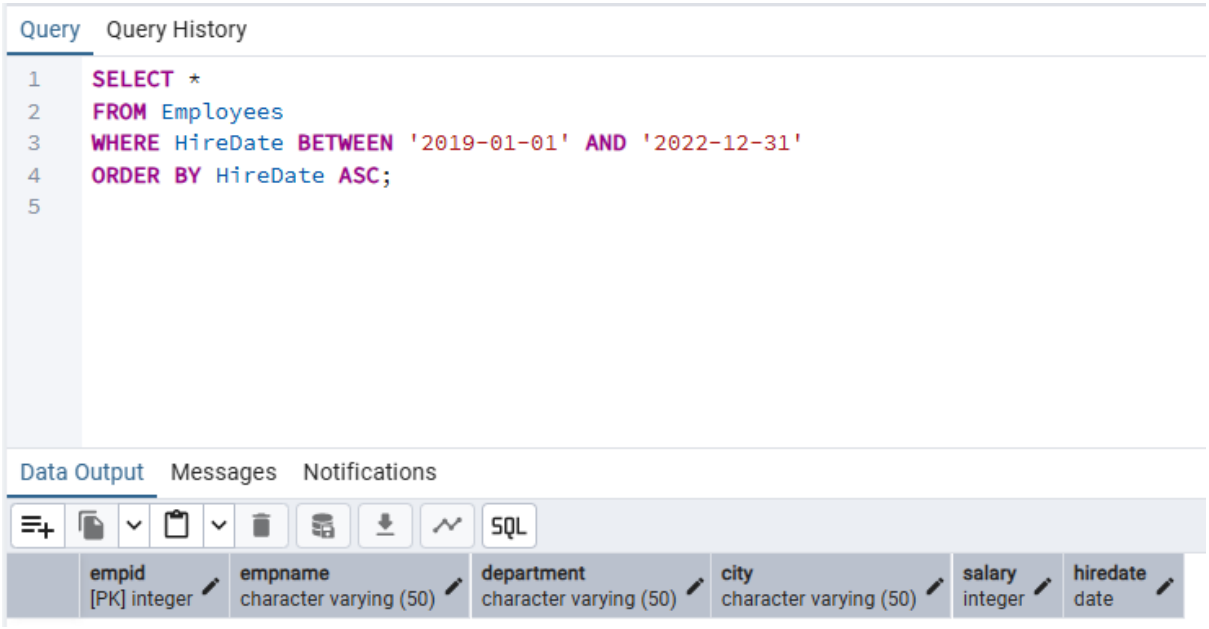
SQL Query:

Explanation:

The <> operator excludes HR employees.

Question 8: Get all employees hired between 2019 and 2022, ordered by HireDate (oldest first).

SQL Query:



Explanation:

- `BETWEEN` is inclusive of both years.
- `ORDER BY ASC` shows the oldest employees first.