

## Sorting Rows

### Objectives

- Construct a query to sort a results set in ascending or descending order
- State the order in which expressions are evaluated and calculated based on the rules of precedence
- Construct a query to order a results set using a column alias
- Construct a query to order a results set for single or multiple columns

### Vocabulary

**Directions:** Identify the vocabulary word for each definition below.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Orders the rows in ascending order (the default order); A-Z
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Orders the rows in descending order: Z-A
3. \_\_\_\_\_ To arrange according to class, kind, or size

### Try It / Solve It

1. In the example below, assign the employee\_id column the alias of "Number."  
Complete the SQL statement to order the results set by the column alias.

```
SELECT employee_id, first_name, last_name  
FROM employees;
```

2. Create a query that will return all the DJ on Demand CD titles ordered by year with titles in alphabetical order by year.
3. Order the DJ on Demand songs by descending title. Use the alias "Our Collection" for the song title.
4. Write a SQL statement using the ORDER BY clause that could retrieve the information needed. Do not run the query.

Create a list of students who are in their first year of school. Include the first name, last name, student ID number, and parking place number. Sort the results alphabetically by student last name and then by first name. If more than one student has the same last name, sort each first name in Z to A order. All other results should be in alphabetical order (A to Z).

5. Write a SQL statement using the employees table and the ORDER BY clause that could retrieve the information in the following table. Return only those employees with employee\_id<125.

DEPARTMENT_ID	LAST_NAME	MANAGER_ID
90	Kochhar	100
90	King	(null)
90	De Haan	100
60	Lorentz	103
60	Hunold	102
60	Ernst	103
50	Mourgos	100

### Extension Activities

- Limiting values with the WHERE clause is an example of:
  - Projection
  - Ordering
  - Joining
  - Grouping
  - Selection
- You want to sort your CD collection by title, and then by artist. This can be accomplished using:
  - WHERE
  - SELECT
  - ORDER BY
  - DISTINCT
- Which of the following are SQL keywords?
  - SELECT
  - ALIAS
  - COLUMN
  - FROM
- Which of the following are true?
  - Multiplication and division take priority over addition.
  - Operators of the same priority are evaluated from left to right.
  - Parentheses can be used to override the rules of precedence.
  - none of the above are true.
- The following query was written:  
SELECT DISTINCT last\_name  
FROM students

- a. To select all the outstanding students
- b. To choose last names that are duplicates
- c. To select last names without duplicates
- d. To select all last names

**6.** The following string was created using which SELECT clause?

Abby Rogers is an order taker for Global Fast Foods

- a. SELECT first\_name || ' ' || last\_name || ' is an ' staff\_type ' for Global Fast Foods'
- b. SELECT Abby Rogers is an ||staff\_type||' for Global Fast Foods'
- c. SELECT first\_name, last\_name ||staff\_type||' for Global Fast Foods'
- d. SELECT first\_name || ' ' || last\_name || ' is an '||staff\_type||' for Global Fast Foods'

**7.** Which of the following SELECT clauses will return uppercase column headings?

- a. SELECT id, last\_name, address, city, state, zip, phone\_number;
- b. SELECT ID, LAST\_NAME, ADDRESS, CITY, STATE, ZIP, PHONE\_NUMBER;
- c. SELECT Id, Last\_name, Address, City, State, Zip, Phone\_number;
- 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.** Which SELECT clause will return the last names in alphabetical order?

- a. SELECT last\_name AS ALPHABETICAL
- b. SELECT last\_name AS ORDER BY
- c. SELECT last\_name
- d. SELECT ASC last\_name

**9.** Which SELECT clause will return a column heading for employee\_id called "New Employees"?

- a. SELECT last\_name AS "New Employees"
- b. SELECT employee\_id AS New Employees
- c. SELECT employee AS "New Employees"
- d. SELECT employee\_id AS "New Employees"

**10.** Examine the following query:

```
SELECT last_name, job_id, salary
```

```
FROM employees
```

```
WHERE job_id = 'SA_REP' OR job_id = 'AD-PRES' AND salary >15000;
```

Which results could not have been returned from this query?

- a. Joe Everyone, sales representative, salary 15000
- b. Jane Hendricks, sales manager, salary 15500
- c. Arnie Smithers, administration president, 20000
- d. Jordan Lim, sales representative, salary 14000

**11.** Finish this query so it returns all employees whose last names start with "St".

```
SELECT last_name
```

```
FROM employees
```

**12.** SELECT salary \* commission\_pct AS compensation,  
          'Commission is' || commission\_pct AS "Commission"  
FROM employees  
WHERE salary = 1000 AND commission\_pct IS NULL;

For those employees who do not receive a commission, what will be returned?

**13.** What salary values will not be returned from this query?

SELECT last\_name, first\_name, salary  
FROM employees  
WHERE salary BETWEEN 1900 AND 2100;

**14.** Correct each WHERE clause:

- a. WHERE department\_id NOT IN 101,102,103;
- b. WHERE last\_name = King
- c. WHERE start date LIKE "05-MAY-98"
- d. WHERE salary IS BETWEEN 5000 AND 7000
- e. WHERE id =! 10

**15.** SELECT prefix  
      FROM phone  
      WHERE prefix BETWEEN 360 AND 425  
          OR prefix IN (206, 253,625)  
          AND prefix BETWEEN 315 AND 620;

Which of the following values could be returned?  
625, 902, 410, 499