

```
SELECT last_name, TO_CHAR(hire_date, 'DD-Mon-YYYY')
FROM employees
WHERE hire_date < TO_DATE('01-Jan-90', 'DD-Mon-YY');
```

```
SELECT last_name, TO_CHAR(hire_date, 'DD-Mon-YYYY')
FROM employees
WHERE hire_date < TO_DATE('01-Jan-90', 'DD-Mon-RR');
```

Results Explain Describe Saved SQL History

LAST_NAME	TO_CHAR(HIRE_DATE,'DD-MON-YYYY')
King	17-Jun-1987
Kochhar	21-Sep-1989
De Haan	13-Jan-1993
Hunold	03-Jan-1990
Ernst	21-May-1991
Lorentz	07-Feb-1999
Mourgos	16-Nov-1999
Rajs	17-Oct-1995
Davies	29-Jan-1997
Matos	15-Mar-1998
Vargas	09-Jul-1998
Zlotkey	29-Jan-2000
Abel	11-May-1996
Taylor	24-Mar-1998
Grant	24-May-1999
Whalen	17-Sep-1987
Hartstein	17-Feb-1996
Fay	17-Aug-1997
Higgins	07-Jun-1994
Gietz	07-Jun-1994

20 rows returned in 0.01 seconds [Download](#)

Results Explain Describe Saved SQL History

LAST_NAME	TO_CHAR(HIRE_DATE,'DD-MON-YYYY')
King	17-Jun-1987
Kochhar	21-Sep-1989
Whalen	17-Sep-1987

3 rows returned in 0.01 seconds [Download](#)

***The WHERE clause is using YY in the example on the left. It thinks you are talking about the current century, so it is searching for info that is less than January 1 in the year 2090.**

****The WHERE clause is using RR as the search condition in the example above. It is SMART; it is searching for hire dates that are less than January 1 in the year 1990.**