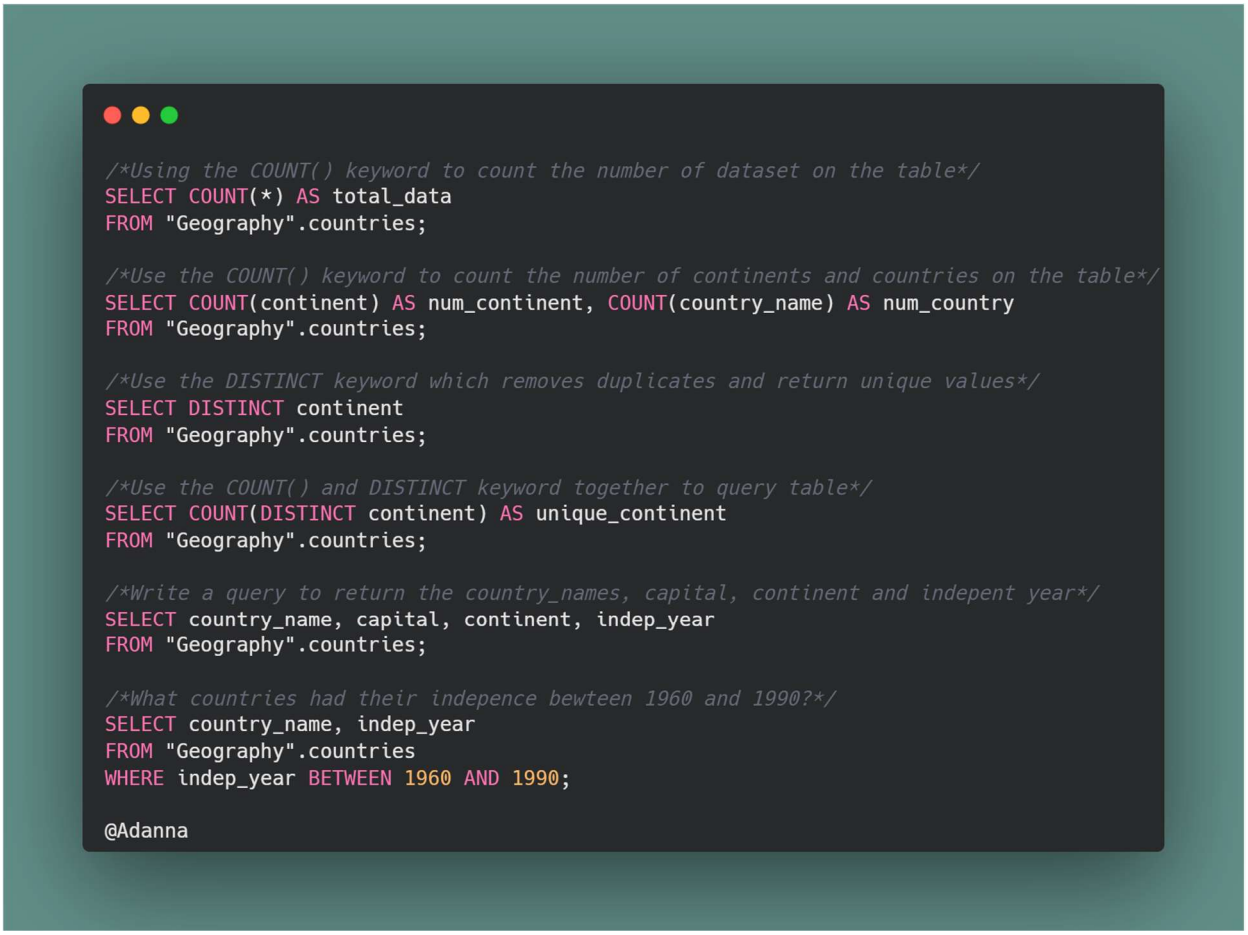
DAY 6: QUERYING A DATABASE

Once the SQL table has been created, queries can be submitted, allowing data to be retrieved from the database. These queries, which usually start with a SELECT statement, can range in from a simple statement that returns all columns from a table to a statement that joins multiple tables, calculates values, and defines search conditions that restrict exactly which rows of data should be returned.

Other statements that are used to query a database are as follows; FROM Statement which references the table, WHERE statement which is used to search for specific conditions, GROUP BY statement for grouping specification, HAVING statement which is also used for search conditions and the ORDER BY statement used to order condition.

The most common errors in querying a database usually come from misspelling, incorrect capitalization, and incorrect or missing punctuation, especially commas.



```sql
/*Using the COUNT() keyword to count the number of dataset on the table*/
SELECT COUNT(*) AS total_data
FROM "Geography".countries;

/*Use the COUNT() keyword to count the number of continents and countries on the table*/
SELECT COUNT(continent) AS num_continent, COUNT(country_name) AS num_country
FROM "Geography".countries;

/*Use the DISTINCT keyword which removes duplicates and return unique values*/
SELECT DISTINCT continent
FROM "Geography".countries;

/*Use the COUNT() and DISTINCT keyword together to query table*/
SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT continent) AS unique_continent
FROM "Geography".countries;

/*Write a query to return the country_names, capital, continent and indepent year*/
SELECT country_name, capital, continent, indep_year
FROM "Geography".countries;

/*What countries had their indepence bewteen 1960 and 1990?*/
SELECT country_name, indep_year
FROM "Geography".countries
WHERE indep_year BETWEEN 1960 AND 1990;

@Adanna
```