Sorting results

INTERMEDIATE SQL



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Sorting results





ORDER BY

```
SELECT title, budget
FROM films
ORDER BY budget;
```

```
SELECT title, budget
FROM films
ORDER BY title;
```

ASCending

```
SELECT title, budget
FROM films
ORDER BY budget ASC;
```

DESCending

```
SELECT title, budget
FROM films
ORDER BY budget DESC;
```

```
|title | budget|
|-----|
|Love and Death on Long Island |null |
|The Chambermaid on the Titanic|null |
|51 Birch Street | null |
```

```
SELECT title, budget
FROM films
WHERE budget IS NOT NULL
ORDER BY budget DESC;
```

Sorting fields

```
SELECT title
FROM films
ORDER BY release_year;
```

```
SELECT title, release_year
FROM films
ORDER BY release_year;
```

```
|title
|------|
|Intolerance: Love's Struggle Throu...|
|Over the Hill to the Poorhouse |
|The Big Parade |
|Metropolis |
```

ORDER BY multiple fields

• ORDER BY field_one, field_two

```
SELECT title, wins
FROM best_movies
ORDER BY wins DESC;
```

```
SELECT title, wins, imdb_score
```

Think of field_two as a tie-breaker

11

```
SELECT title, wins, imdb_score
FROM best_movies
ORDER BY wins DESC, imdb_score DESC;
```

```
      |title
      |wins|imdb_score|

      |-----|----|
      |----|----|

      |Lord of the Rings:...|11 |9 |
      |

      |Ben-Hur | 11 | 8.1 |
      |

      |Titanic | 11 | 7.9 |
      |
```

Ben-Hur

Different orders

```
SELECT birthdate, name
FROM people
ORDER BY birthdate, name DESC;
```

Order of execution

```
-- Written code:

SELECT item

FROM coats

WHERE color = `yellow`

ORDER BY length

LIMIT 3;
```

```
-- Order of execution:

SELECT item

FROM coats

WHERE color = `yellow`

ORDER BY length

LIMIT 3;
```

Let's practice!

INTERMEDIATE SQL



Grouping data

INTERMEDIATE SQL

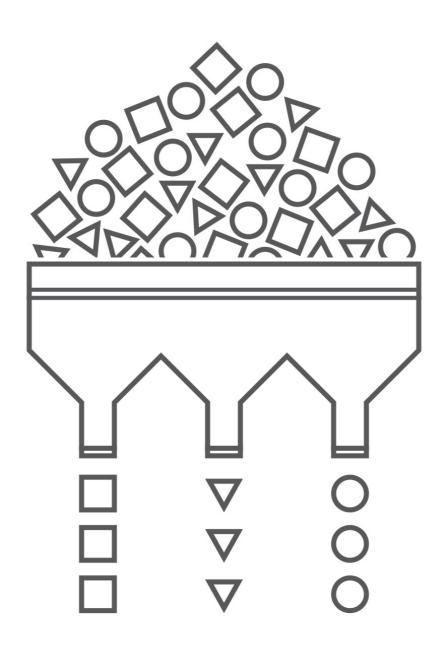


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Grouping data



GROUP BY single fields

```
SELECT certification, COUNT(title) AS title_count
FROM films
GROUP BY certification;
```

Error handling

```
SELECT certification, title
FROM films
GROUP BY certification;
```

```
column "films.title" must appear in the GROUP BY clause or be used in an aggregate function
LINE 1: SELECT certification, title
```

```
SELECT
    certification,
    COUNT(title) AS count_title
FROM films
GROUP BY certification;
```

GROUP BY multiple fields

```
SELECT certification, language, COUNT(title) AS title_count
FROM films
GROUP BY certification, language;
```



GROUP BY with ORDER BY

Order of execution

```
-- Written code:

SELECT

certification,
COUNT(title) AS title_count

FROM films

GROUP BY certification

ORDER BY title_count DESC

LIMIT 3;
```

```
-- Order of execution:

SELECT

certification,
COUNT(title) AS title_count

FROM films

GROUP BY certification

ORDER BY title_count DESC

LIMIT 3;
```

Let's practice!

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Filtering grouped data

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HAVING

```
SELECT
     release_year,
     COUNT(title) AS title_count
FROM films
GROUP BY release_year
WHERE COUNT(title) > 10;
```

```
SELECT
     release_year,
     COUNT(title) AS title_count
FROM films
GROUP BY release_year
HAVING COUNT(title) > 10;
```

```
syntax error at or near "WHERE"
LINE 4: WHERE COUNT(title) > 10;
^
```

Order of execution

```
-- Written code:
SELECT
       certification,
       COUNT(title) AS title_count
FROM films
WHERE certification
       IN ('G', 'PG', 'PG-13')
GROUP BY certification
HAVING COUNT(title) > 500
ORDER BY title_count DESC
LIMIT 3;
```

```
-- Order of execution:
SELECT
       certification,
       COUNT(title) AS title_count
FROM films
WHERE certification
       IN ('G', 'PG', 'PG-13')
GROUP BY certification
HAVING COUNT(title) > 500
ORDER BY title_count DESC
LIMIT 3;
```

HAVING vs WHERE

- WHERE filters individual records, HAVING filters grouped records
- What films were released in the year 2000?

```
SELECT title
FROM films
WHERE release_year = 2000;
```

In what years was the average film duration over two hours?

HAVING vs WHERE

• In what years was the average film duration over two hours?

```
SELECT release_year
FROM films
GROUP BY release_year
HAVING AVG(duration) > 120;
```

```
|release_year|
|-----|
|1954 |
|1959 |
```

Let's practice!

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Congratulations!

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What you've learned

- Chapter 1: Selecting with COUNT(), LIMIT
- Chapter 2: Filtering with WHERE, BETWEEN, AND, OR, LIKE, NOT LIKE, IN, %, _,
 IS NULL, IS NOT NULL
- Chapter 3: ROUND() and aggregate functions
- Chapter 4: Sorting and grouping with ORDER BY, DESC, GROUP BY, HAVING
- Comparison operators
- Arithmetic

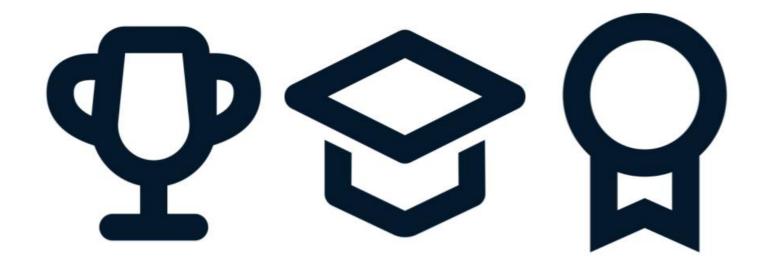
Skills

- Error handling
- Debugging
- Writing readable code
- Selecting data
- Querying data
- Filtering and summarizing data
- Sorting and grouping data



What's next?

- DataCamp SQL joining course
- DataCamp Project, Practice, Competitions
- Workspace



Congratulations!

INTERMEDIATE SQL

