/\*to find the tables available in a data click on scchemas and then tables\*/

-- asterick select all the columns in a table

SELECT \* FROM actor;

SELECT first\_name, last\_name FROM actor; -- asterick select all the columns in a table

SELECT first\_name, last\_name, email FROM customer;

-- Select and distinct

--SELECT DISTINCT column FROM table--SELECT DISTINCT column FROM table

SELECT \* FROM film;

SELECT DISTINCT (release\_year) FROM film;

-- how many unique rental rate is the column name and film is the table

SELECT DISTINCT rental\_rate FROM film;

-- use distinct to select distinct rating types film

SELECT DISTINCT rating FROM film;

--count reports the number of rows return

SELECT COUNT (rating) FROM film;

SELECT COUNT (amount) FROM payment;

SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT amount) FROM payment;

/\* SELECT column1, column2

FROM table

WHERE conditions;\*/

SELECT \* FROM customer;

SELECT \* FROM customer

WHERE first\_name= 'Jared';

SELECT \* FROM film

WHERE rental\_rate >4 and replacement\_cost >= 19.99

AND rating = 'R';

SELECT COUNT(\*) FROM film

WHERE rental\_rate >4 and replacement\_cost >= 19.99

AND rating = 'R';

-- LOGICAL OPERATORS AND, OR, != , >, <

--CHALLENGE EXAMPLE

-- What is the email of the customer with the name Nancy Thomas

SELECT \* FROM customer

WHERE last\_name = 'Thomas' AND first\_name = 'Nancy';

SELECT last\_name, first\_name, email FROM customer

WHERE last\_name = 'Thomas' AND first\_name = 'Nancy';

SELECT description FROM film

WHERE title = 'Outlaw Hanky';

-- Orderby syntax very last command to compute

/\* SELECT column\_1, column\_2

FROM table

ORDER BY column\_1 ASC/DESC \*/

--example

SELECT \* FROM customer

ORDER BY first\_name DESC, store\_id ASC;

-- LIMIT should be the very last function

SELECT \* FROM payment

WHERE amount != 0.0

ORDER BY payment\_date DESC

lIMIT 5;

SELECT customer\_id FROM payment

ORDER BY payment\_date

LIMIT 10;

SELECT title FROM film

ORDER BY length

LIMIT 5;

SELECT title, length FROM film

WHERE length <=50;

-- BETWEEN operator can be used with dates

-- DATED MUST BE FORMAT IN yyyy-mm-dd

/\* SELECT date BETWEEN '2007-01-01'

AND '2007-02-01'\*/

SELECT \* FROM payment

WHERE amount NOT BETWEEN 8 AND 9;

SELECT \* FROM payment

WHERE payment\_date BETWEEN '2007-02-01' and '2007-02-15';

--IN or NOT in

-- value IN ('X1', 'X2', 'X3')

SELECT COUNT(\*) FROM payment

WHERE amount IN(0.99, 1.98, 1.99);

-- The LIKE opertor allows us to match string data using the % sign. The like operator

-- is character sensitive. LIKE A% match everything that start with a capital A. LIKE %a match everything that ends

-- with lower case a.

-- ILIKE is case-insensitive

-- the underscore replace a single character

-- WHERE title LIKE 'Mission Impossible \_\_

-- WHERE name LIKE '\_her%', thiss will return names such as cheryl theresa sherri

SELECT \* FROM customer

WHERE first\_name LIKE 'J%' AND last\_name ILIKE 's%';

SELECT \* FROM customer

WHERE first\_name LIKE '%er%';

SELECT \* FROM customer

WHERE first\_name LIKE '\_%er%' AND last\_name NOT LIKE 'B%';

-- Excercise

-- how many payment transactions were greater than $5

SELECT COUNT(\*) FROM payment

WHERE amount >5.00;

-- HOW MANY ACTORS HAVE FIRST NAME THAT START WITH p?

SELECT COUNT(\*) FROM actor

WHERE first\_name LIKE 'P%';

-- How many unique districts our customers are from

Select Count(DISTINCT district) FROM address;

Select DISTINCT district FROM address;

-- How many films have a rating R and replacement cost between 5 and 15 dollars?

SELECT COUNT(\*) FROM film

WHERE rating = 'R' AND replacement\_cost BETWEEN 5 AND 15;

-- HOW MANY FILMS HAVE THE WORD TRUMAN SOMEWHER IN THE TITLE

SELECT \* FROM film

WHERE title LIKE '%Truman%';