1. Sure thing! Here's a simple SQL query that combines first\_name and last\_name into a single alias called full\_name:

SELECT CONCAT(first\_name, ' ', last\_name) AS full\_name FROM your\_table\_name;

🧠 Breakdown:

* CONCAT() joins the first and last names with a space in between.
* AS full\_name gives the resulting column the alias "full\_name".
* Replace your\_table\_name with the actual name of your table.

If you're using a database like **PostgreSQL**, you can also use the || operator:

SELECT first\_name || ' ' || last\_name AS full\_name FROM your\_table\_name;

Let me know what database you're working with, and I can tailor it even more precisely!

1. To retrieve only unique rows or unique values from specific columns in an SQL SELECT statement, the DISTINCT keyword is used.

Using DISTINCT for unique rows:

To retrieve unique combinations of all selected columns, place DISTINCT immediately after SELECT.

Код

SELECT DISTINCT column1, column2, ...

FROM table\_name;

WITH RankedFilms AS (

SELECT

film\_id,

title,

rental\_rate,

ROW\_NUMBER() OVER (ORDER BY rental\_rate ASC, title ASC) AS rank

FROM film

)

SELECT

film\_id,

title,

rental\_rate

FROM RankedFilms

WHERE rank BETWEEN 11 AND 20;

Why this works:

* ROW\_NUMBER() assigns a unique rank to each movie based on its rental rate.
* The ORDER BY rental\_rate ASC, title ASC ensures consistent ordering.
* The outer query filters for ranks 11 through 20—your “next 10 cheapest.”

This approach is super flexible and works across most SQL engines like PostgreSQL, SQL Server, MySQL 8+, and Oracle.