

SELECT name, genre

FROM movies;

Queries names and genres from movies.

SELECT name AS 'Titles'

FROM movies;

Queries names and relabels it 'Titles'.

SELECT DISTINCT tools

FROM inventory;

Queries strictly unique tools. Does not repeat duplicate tools.

SELECT *

FROM movies

WHERE imdb_rating > 8;

Queries all movies if (imdb_rating > 8). Acts as if-statements.

SELECT *

FROM movies

WHERE name LIKE 'Se_en';

Queries all movies if their name is like 'Se_en'.

'_' is a wildcard character that matches any other character.

'Seven', 'Se7en' are LIKE 'Se_en'.

SELECT *

FROM movies

WHERE name LIKE 'A%';

Queries all movies if their name is like 'A ...'.

'%' is a wildcard character that matches (>= 0) characters.

'A%' matches to 'Aaaaa', 'Abced', 'A', all that begin with 'A'.

'%a' matches to 'sjhdjkasbdka', 'ZZZZZZa', 'a', all that end with 'a'.

SELECT name

FROM movies

WHERE imdb_rating IS NOT NULL;

Queries names if their imdb_rating rating is not null. Self-explanatory.

SELECT *

FROM movies

WHERE year BETWEEN 1990 AND 1999;

Queries all movies if (1990 <= year <= 1999).

SELECT *

FROM movies

WHERE name BETWEEN 'A' AND 'J';

Queries all movies if their first letter in name between 'A' and (not including) 'J' (only includes 'J' itself).

SELECT *

FROM movies

WHERE year BETWEEN 1990 AND 1999

AND/OR genre = 'romance';

Queries all movies if (1990 <= year <= 1999) and/or (genre = 'romance'). Joins two where-statements.

SELECT *

FROM movies

ORDER BY name DESC/ASC;

Queries all movies ordered by names (ascending (low -> high, A-Z) or descending (high -> low, Z-A)).
Goes after WHERE statements.

SELECT *

FROM movies

LIMIT 10;

Queries all movies but limits results at 10 movies. Sets the maximum number of rows the result set has.
Always goes at the end of a query.

```
SELECT name,  
  
CASE  
  
    WHEN imdb_rating > 8 THEN 'Fantastic'  
  
    WHEN imdb_rating > 6 THEN 'Mediocre'  
  
    ELSE 'Avoid at all costs'  
  
END AS 'Reviews'  
  
FROM movies;
```

Queries names, accompanied by another new column, whose values are determined by the WHEN-statements (like multiple if-else statements). Names the new column as 'Reviews'.

- `SELECT` is the clause we use every time we want to query information from a database.
- `AS` renames a column or table.
- `DISTINCT` return unique values.
- `WHERE` is a popular command that lets you filter the results of the query based on conditions that you specify.
- `LIKE` and `BETWEEN` are special operators.
- `AND` and `OR` combines multiple conditions.
- `ORDER BY` sorts the result.
- `LIMIT` specifies the maximum number of rows that the query will return.
- `CASE` creates different outputs.