

splitting_concatenating_text

```
-- Concatenate house_num, a space, and street, then trim spaces from the start of the result
SELECT LTRIM(CONCAT(house_num, ' ', street)) AS address
FROM evanston311;
```

Explanation:

- This SQL query takes the house_num and street columns from the evanston311 table, concatenates them with a space in between, and then removes any leading spaces from the resulting string using LTRIM. The final result, the combined address, is aliased as address.

```
-- Select the first word of the street value
SELECT split_part(street, ' ', 1) AS street_name,
       count(*)
FROM evanston311
GROUP BY street_name
ORDER BY count DESC
LIMIT 20;
```

Explanation:

- This SQL query extracts the first word from the street column of the evanston311 table, counts the occurrences of each first word, and displays the top 20 most frequent first words. split_part(street, ' ', 1) splits the street name at spaces and takes the first part. The results are grouped by the first word (street_name), ordered by count in descending order, and limited to the top 20 rows.

```
-- Select the first 50 chars when length is greater than 50
SELECT CASE WHEN length(description) > 50
           THEN LEFT(description, 50) || '...'
           -- otherwise just select description
           ELSE description
        END
FROM evanston311
-- limit to descriptions that start with the word I
WHERE description LIKE 'I %'
ORDER BY description;
```

Explanation:

- This SQL query selects descriptions from the evanston311 table. If a description's length exceeds 50 characters, it truncates it to 50 characters and adds an ellipsis

("..."). Otherwise, it keeps the full description. It then filters the results to only include descriptions starting with the letter "I" and orders them alphabetically.