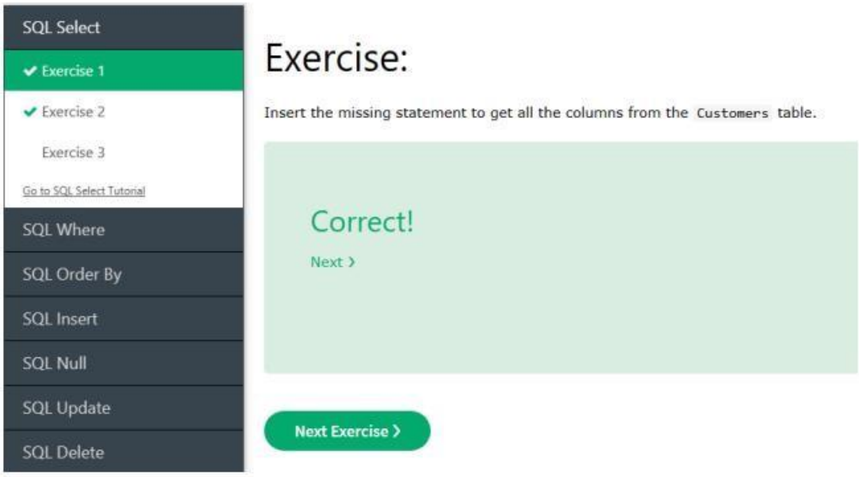
Lista de exercícios – W3Schools

Lucas Mendonça da Silva Junior

SQL Select

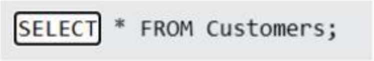
Ex01



Exercise:

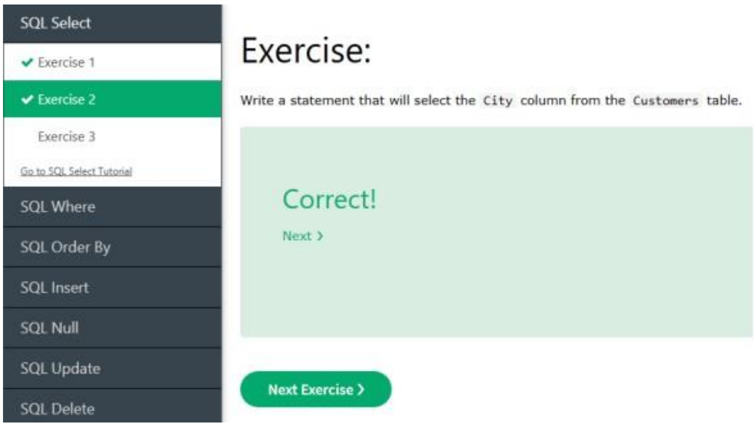
Insert the missing statement to get all the columns from the `Customers` table.

Correct!



```
SELECT * FROM Customers;
```

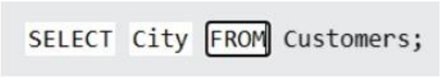
Ex02



Exercise:

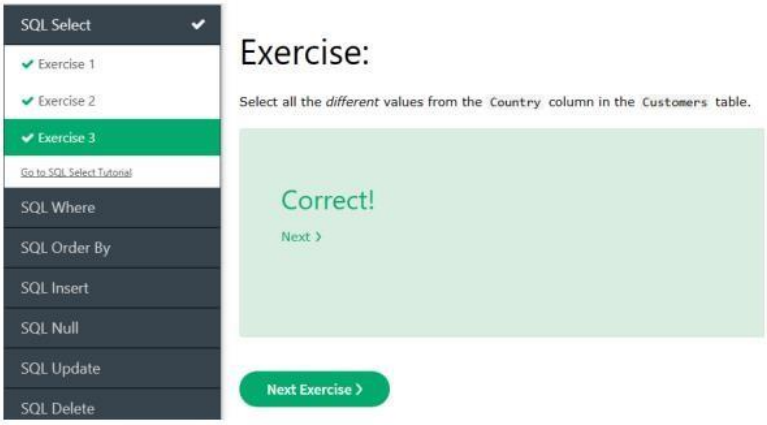
Write a statement that will select the `City` column from the `Customers` table.

Correct!



```
SELECT City FROM Customers;
```

Ex03

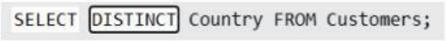


Exercise:

Select all the *different* values from the `Country` column in the `Customers` table.

Correct!

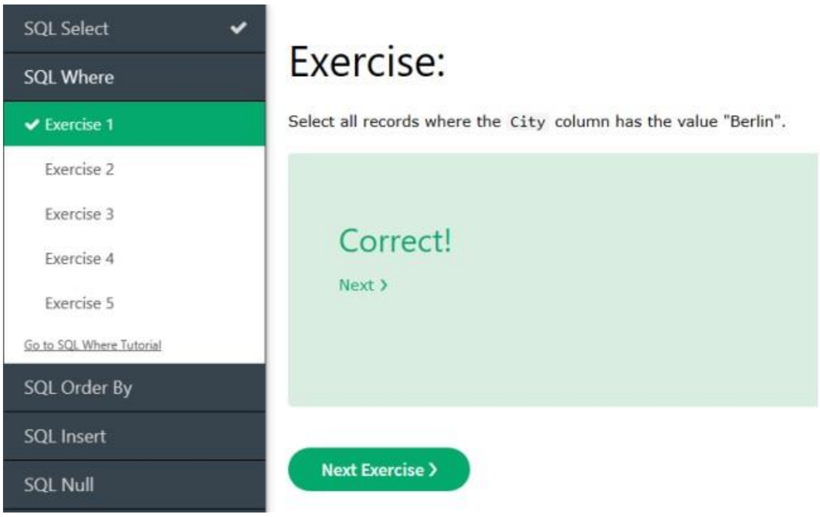
Next ›



```
SELECT DISTINCT Country FROM Customers;
```

SQL Where

Ex01

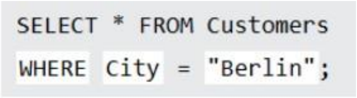


Exercise:

Select all records where the `City` column has the value "Berlin".

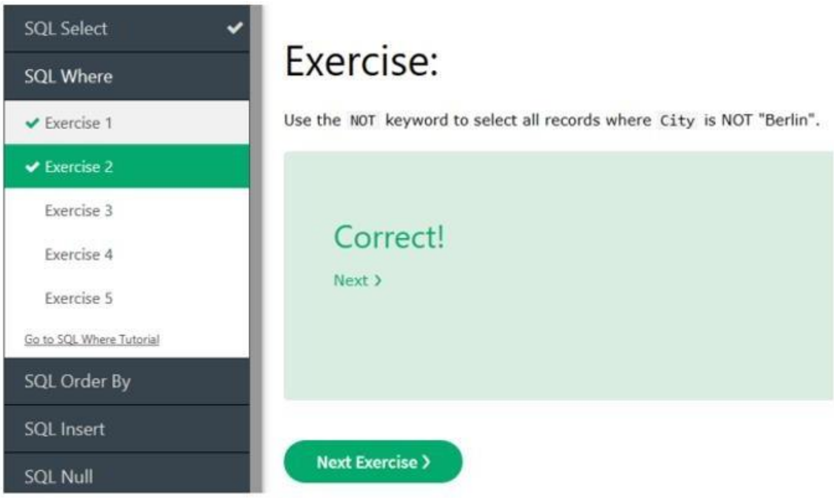
Correct!

Next ›



```
SELECT * FROM Customers
WHERE City = "Berlin";
```

Ex02

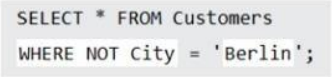


Exercise:

Use the `NOT` keyword to select all records where `City` is NOT "Berlin".

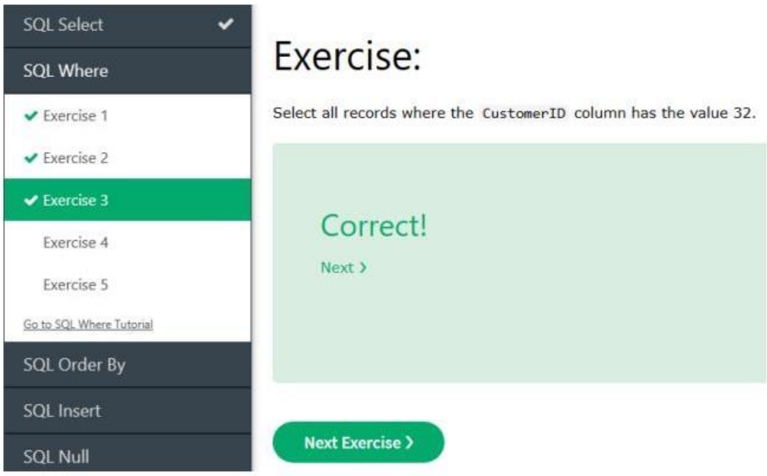
Correct!

Next ›



```
SELECT * FROM Customers
WHERE NOT City = 'Berlin';
```

Ex03

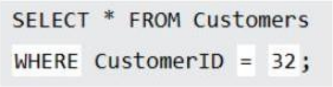


Exercise:

Select all records where the `CustomerID` column has the value 32.

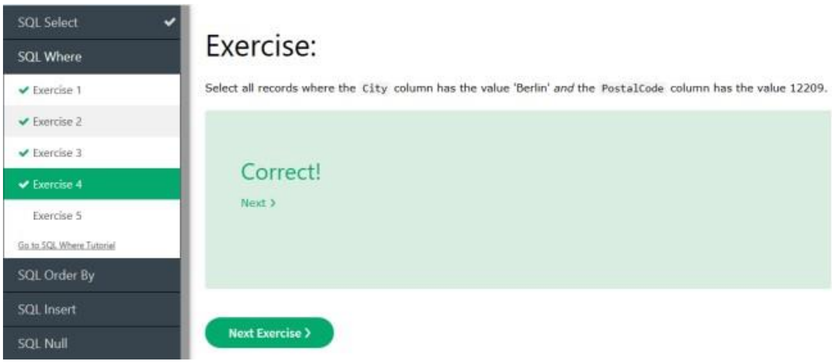
Correct!

Next ›



```
SELECT * FROM Customers
WHERE CustomerID = 32;
```

Ex04

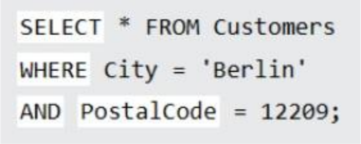


Exercise:

Select all records where the `City` column has the value 'Berlin' *and* the `PostalCode` column has the value 12209.

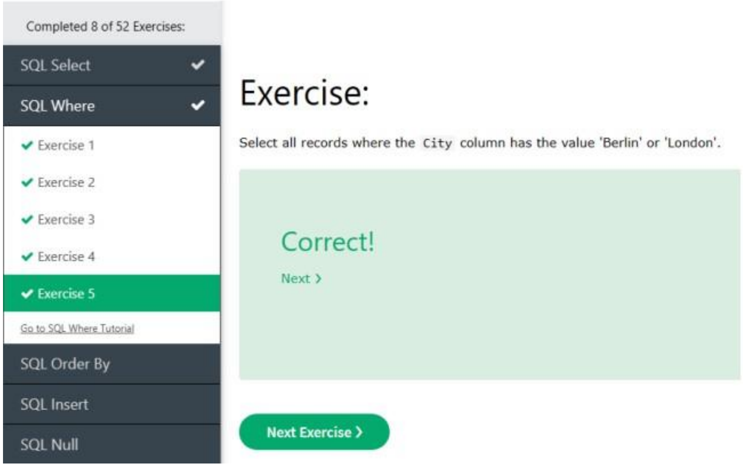
Correct!

Next ›



```
SELECT * FROM Customers
WHERE City = 'Berlin'
AND PostalCode = 12209;
```

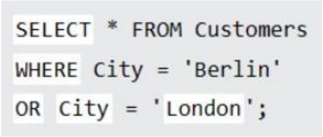
Ex05



Exercise:

Select all records where the `City` column has the value 'Berlin' or 'London'.

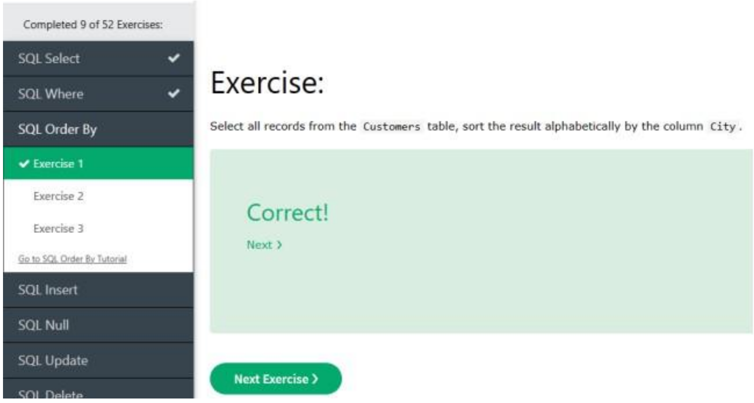
Correct!



```
SELECT * FROM Customers
WHERE City = 'Berlin'
OR City = 'London';
```

SQL Order By

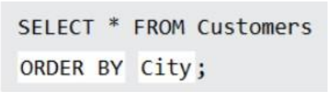
Ex01



Exercise:

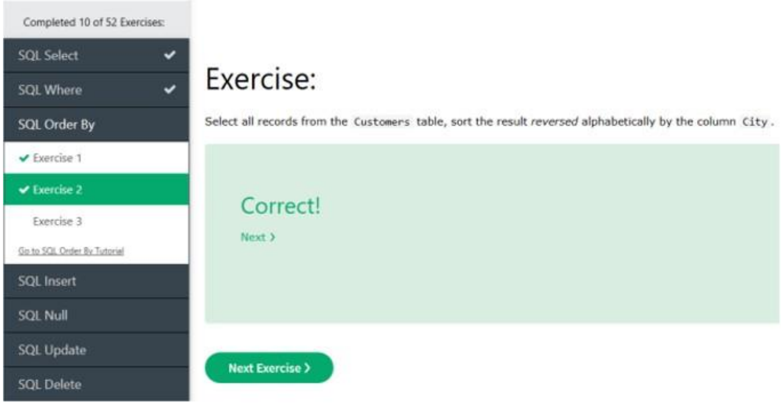
Select all records from the `Customers` table, sort the result alphabetically by the column `City`.

Correct!



```
SELECT * FROM Customers
ORDER BY City;
```

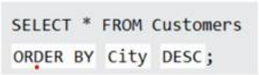
Ex02



Exercise:

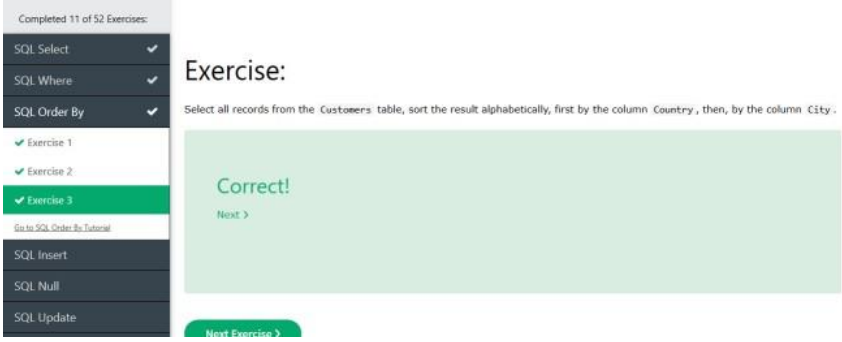
Select all records from the `Customers` table, sort the result *reversed* alphabetically by the column `City`.

Correct!



```
SELECT * FROM Customers
ORDER BY City DESC;
```

Ex03

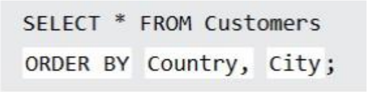


Exercise:

Select all records from the `Customers` table, sort the result alphabetically, first by the column `Country`, then, by the column `City`.

Correct!

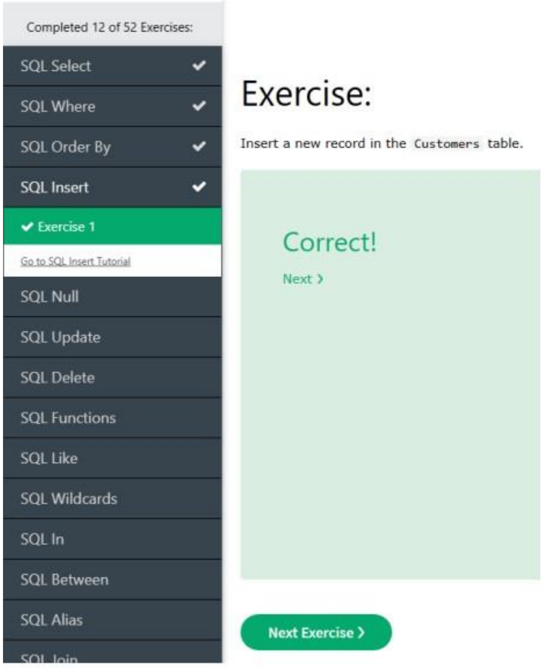
Next ›



```
SELECT * FROM Customers
ORDER BY Country, City;
```

SQL Insert

Ex1

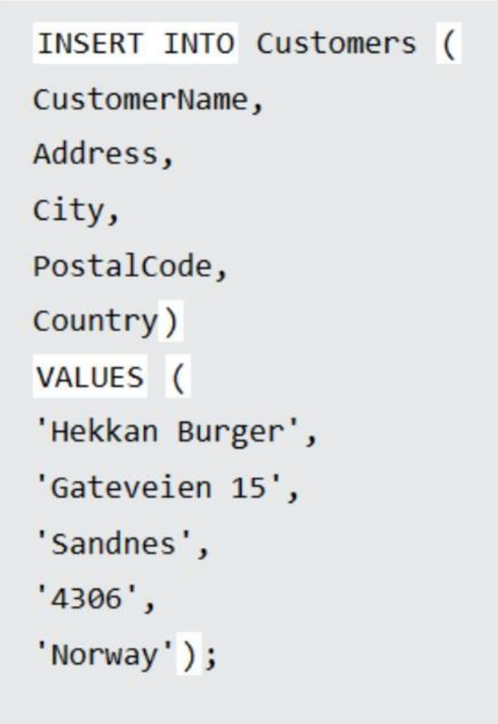


Exercise:

Insert a new record in the `Customers` table.

Correct!

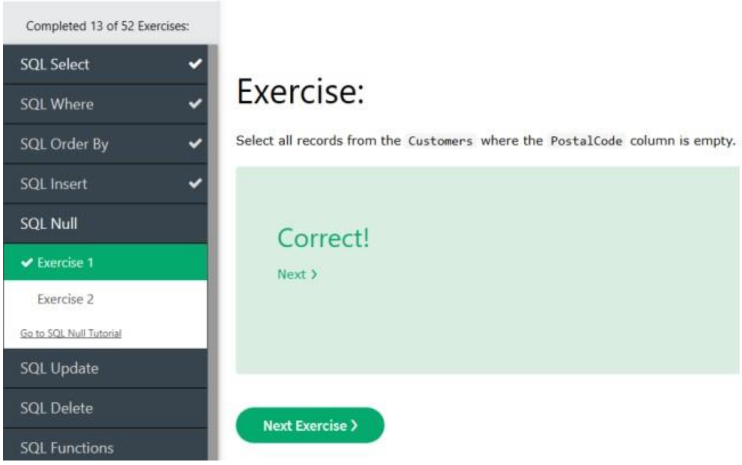
Next ›



```
INSERT INTO Customers (
CustomerName,
Address,
City,
PostalCode,
Country)
VALUES (
'Hekkan Burger',
'Gateveien 15',
'Sandnes',
'4306',
'Norway');
```

SQL Null

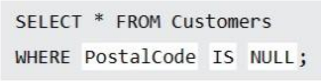
Ex01



Exercise:

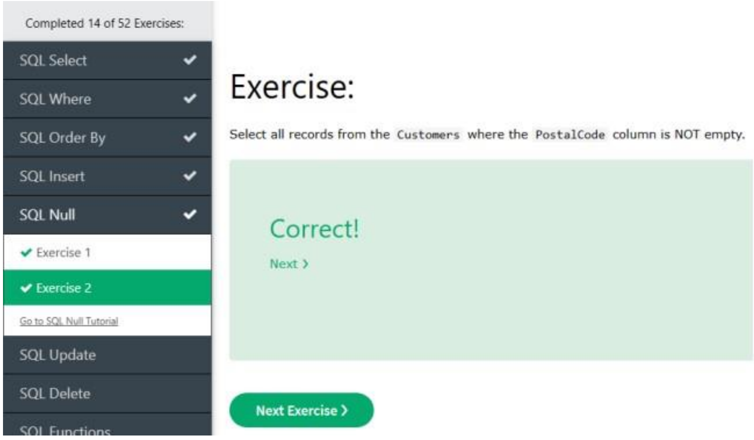
Select all records from the `Customers` where the `PostalCode` column is empty.

Correct!



```
SELECT * FROM Customers
WHERE PostalCode IS NULL;
```

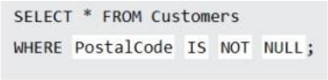
Ex02



Exercise:

Select all records from the `Customers` where the `PostalCode` column is NOT empty.

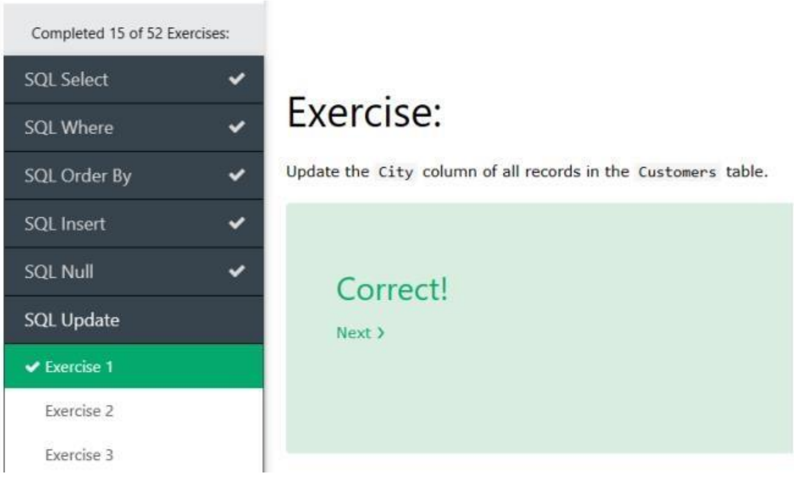
Correct!



```
SELECT * FROM Customers
WHERE PostalCode IS NOT NULL;
```

SQL Update

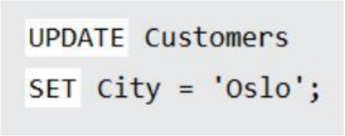
Ex01



Exercise:

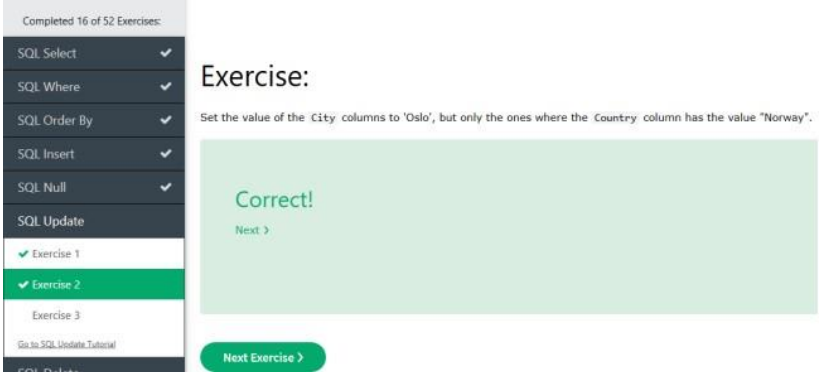
Update the `City` column of all records in the `Customers` table.

Correct!



```
UPDATE Customers
SET City = 'Oslo';
```

Ex02

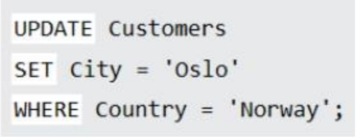


Exercise:

Set the value of the `City` columns to 'Oslo', but only the ones where the `Country` column has the value "Norway".

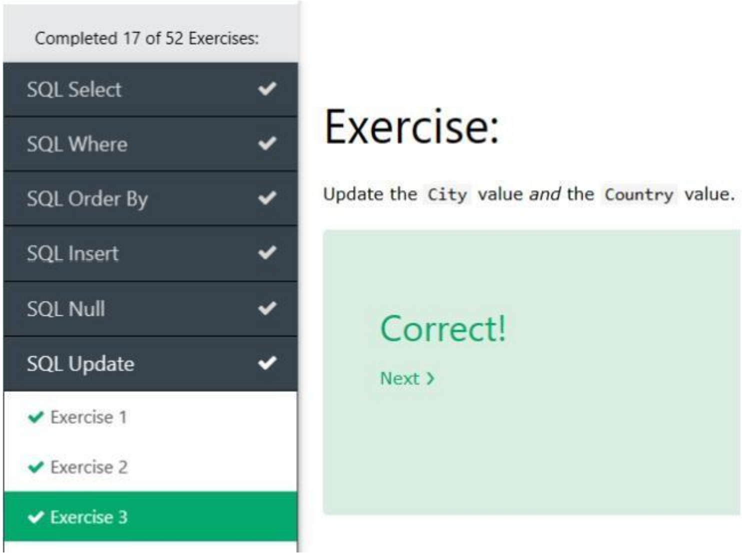
Correct!

Next ›



```
UPDATE Customers
SET City = 'Oslo'
WHERE Country = 'Norway';
```

Ex03

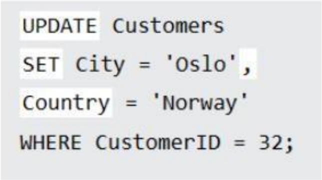


Exercise:

Update the `City` value *and* the `Country` value.

Correct!

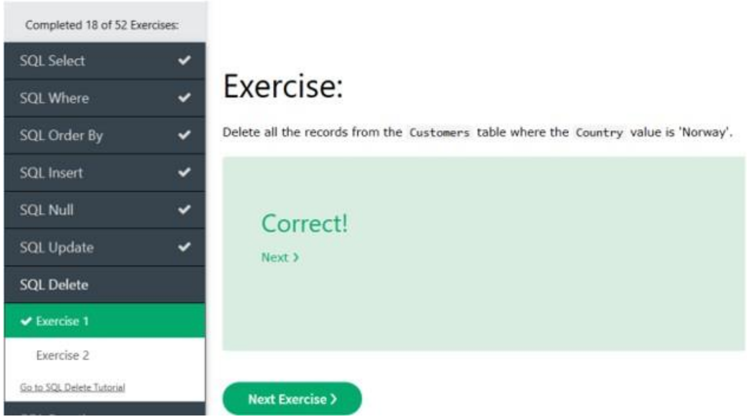
Next ›



```
UPDATE Customers
SET City = 'Oslo',
Country = 'Norway'
WHERE CustomerID = 32;
```

SQL Delete

Ex01

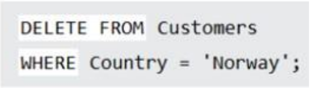


Exercise:

Delete all the records from the `Customers` table where the `Country` value is 'Norway'.

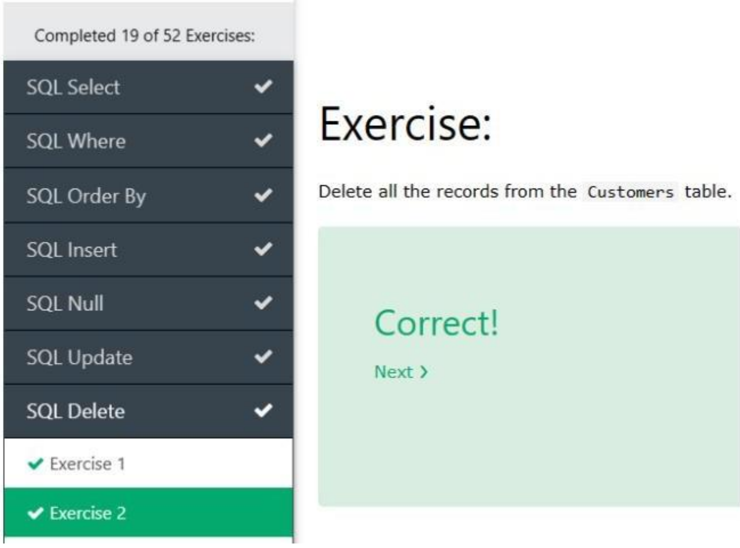
Correct!

Next ›



```
DELETE FROM Customers
WHERE Country = 'Norway';
```

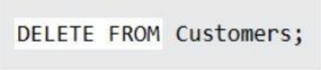
Ex02



Exercise:

Delete all the records from the `Customers` table.

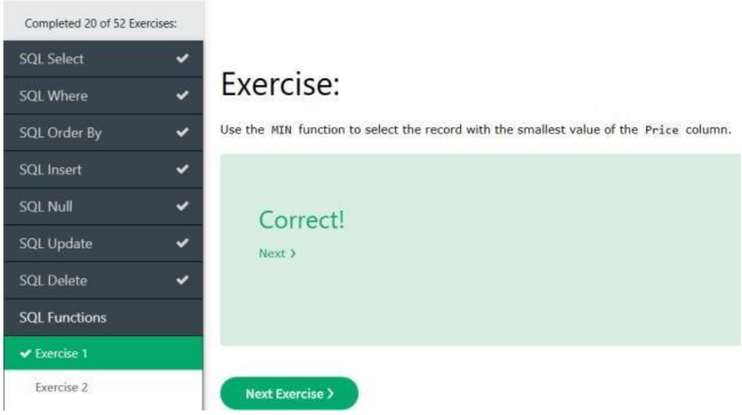
Correct!



```
DELETE FROM Customers;
```

SQL Functions

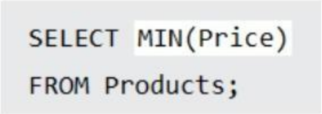
Ex01



Exercise:

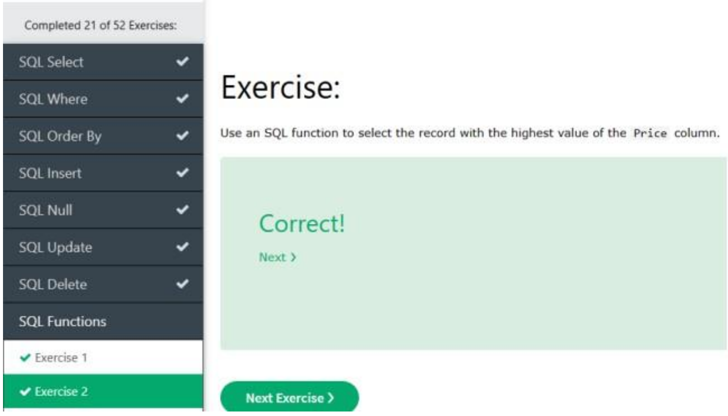
Use the `MIN` function to select the record with the smallest value of the `Price` column.

Correct!



```
SELECT MIN(Price)
FROM Products;
```

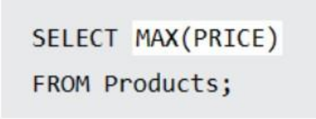
Ex02



Exercise:

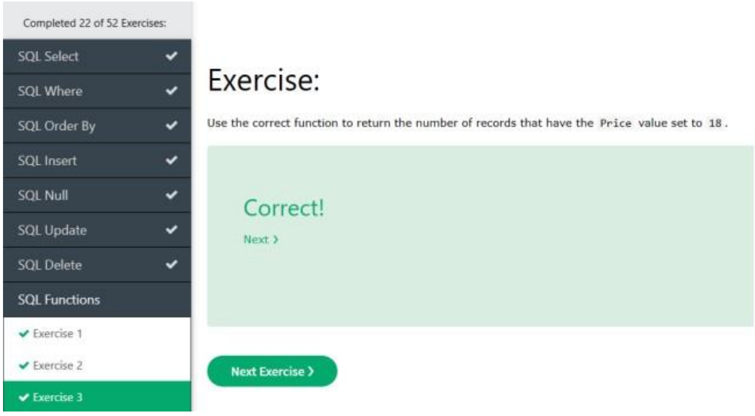
Use an SQL function to select the record with the highest value of the `Price` column.

Correct!



```
SELECT MAX(PRICE)
FROM Products;
```

Ex03

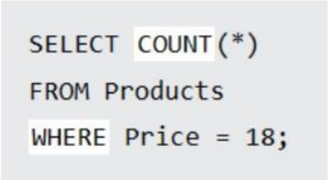


Exercise:

Use the correct function to return the number of records that have the `Price` value set to `18`.

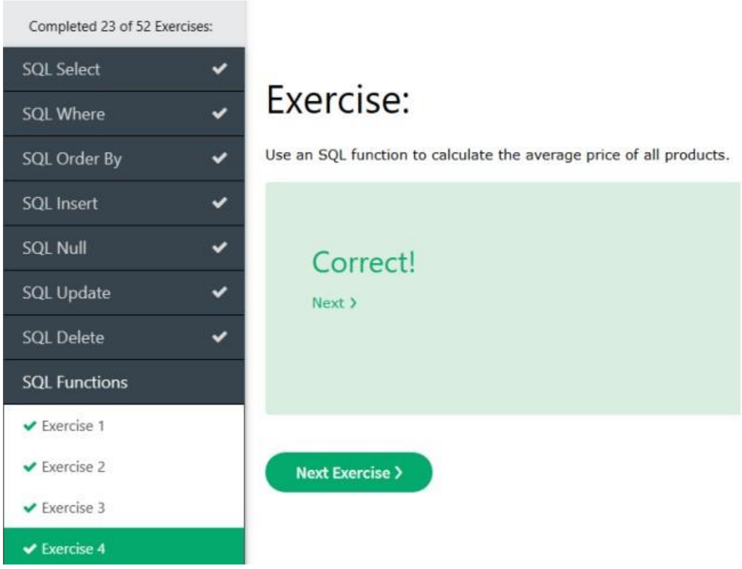
Correct!

Next ›



```
SELECT COUNT(*)
FROM Products
WHERE Price = 18;
```

Ex04

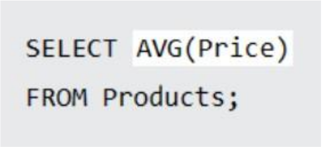


Exercise:

Use an SQL function to calculate the average price of all products.

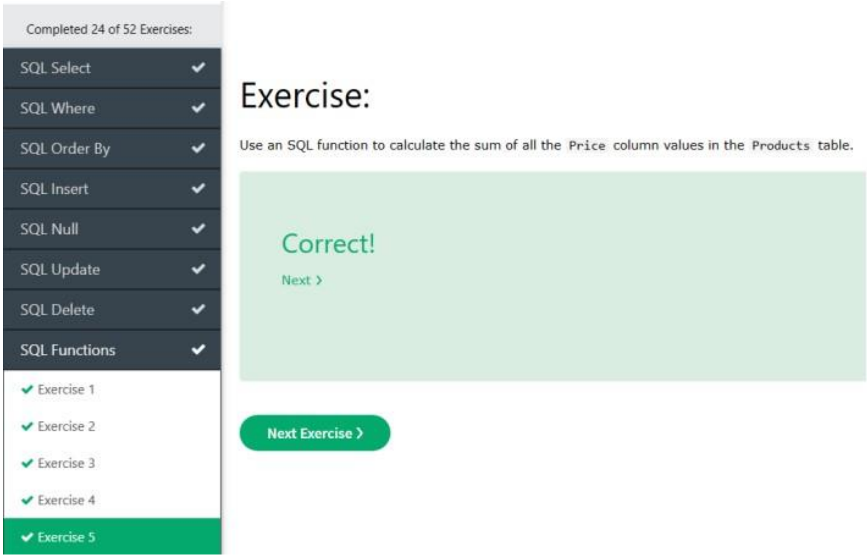
Correct!

Next ›



```
SELECT AVG(Price)
FROM Products;
```

Ex05

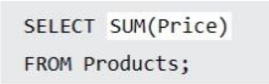


Exercise:

Use an SQL function to calculate the sum of all the `Price` column values in the `Products` table.

Correct!

Next ›



```
SELECT SUM(Price)
FROM Products;
```