

Hands-on Lab : COUNT, DISTINCT, LIMIT

Estimated time needed: 35 minutes

In this lab, you will learn a few useful expressions that are used with SELECT statements. First, you will learn COUNT, which is an aggregate function that retrieves the number of rows that matches the query criteria. Next, you will learn DISTINCT, which is used to remove duplicate values from a specified result set and only return the unique values. Lastly, you will learn LIMIT, which is used for restricting the number of rows retrieved from the table.

Software Used in this Lab

In this lab, you will use [Datasette](#), an open source multi-tool for exploring and publishing data.

Database Used in this Lab

The database used in this lab comes from the following dataset source: [Film Locations in San Francisco](#) under a [PDDL: Public Domain Dedication and License](#).

Objectives

After completing this lab, you will be able to:

- Retrieve the number of rows that match a query criteria
- Remove duplicate values from a result set and return the unique values
- Restrict the number of rows retrieved from a table

Exploring the Database

Let us first explore the **SanFranciscoFilmLocations** database using the **Datasette** tool:

1. If the first statement listed below is not already in the Datasette textbox on the right, then copy the code below by clicking on the little copy button on the bottom right of the codeblock below and then paste it into the textbox of the Datasette tool using either **Ctrl+V** or right-click in the text box and choose **Paste**.

1. 1

```
1. SELECT * FROM FilmLocations;
```

Copied!

home / Practice SQL / SanFranciscoFilmLocations

Practice SQL

Database: SanFranciscoFilmLocations

```
1 SELECT * FROM FilmLocations;
```

Tip: Autocomplete with Ctrl+Enter or Cmd+Enter

Submit query

2. Click **Submit Query**.

3. Now you can scroll down the table and explore all the columns and rows of the **FilmLocations** table to get an overall idea of the table.

4. These are the column attribute descriptions from the **FilmLocations** table:

```
1. 1
2. 2
3. 3
4. 4
5. 5
6. 6
7. 7
8. 8
9. 9
10. 10
11. 11
12. 12
13. 13
1. FilmLocations(
2.     Title:           titles of the films,
3.     ReleaseYear:     time of public release of the films,
4.     Locations:       locations of San Francisco where the films were shot,
5.     FunFacts:        funny facts about the filming locations,
6.     ProductionCompany: companies who produced the films,
7.     Distributor:     companies who distributed the films,
8.     Director:        people who directed the films,
9.     Writer:          people who wrote the films,
10.    Actor1:          person 1 who acted in the films,
11.    Actor2:          person 2 who acted in the films,
12.    Actor3:          person 3 who acted in the films
13. )
```

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Exercise 1: COUNT

In this exercise, you will first go through some examples of using COUNT in queries and then solve some exercise problems by using it.

Task A

Example exercises on COUNT

Let us go through some examples of COUNT related queries:

1. In this example, suppose we want to count the number of records or rows of the “FilmLocations” table.

1. Problem:

Retrieve the number of rows from the “FilmLocations” table.

2. Solution:

```
1. 1  
1. SELECT COUNT(*) FROM FilmLocations;
```

Copied!

3. Copy the solution code above by clicking on the little copy button on the bottom right of the codeblock below and paste it to the textbox of the Datasette tool. Then click **Submit query**.

4. Your output resultset should look like the image below:

The screenshot shows the Datasette SQL practice tool interface. At the top, there is a breadcrumb trail: "home / Practice SQL / SanFranciscoFilmLocations". Below this is the title "Practice SQL" and the database name "Database: SanFranciscoFilmLocations". A code editor contains the query: "1 SELECT COUNT(*) FROM FilmLocations;". Below the code editor is a tip: "Tip: Autocomplete with Ctrl+Enter or Cmd+Enter". A "Submit query" button is visible. The "Results" section shows a green message: "All commands ran successfully". Below this, the query "SELECT COUNT(*) FROM FilmLocations" is displayed. The result set shows a single column "COUNT(*)" with the value "3414". At the bottom, it says "Powered by Datasette".

2. In this example, now we want to count the number of locations of the films. But we also want to restrict the output resultset in such a way that we only retrieve the number of locations of the films written by a certain writer.

1. Problem:

Retrieve the number of locations of the films which are written by James Cameron.

2. Solution:

```
1. 1  
1. SELECT COUNT(Locations) FROM FilmLocations WHERE Writer="James Cameron";
```

Copied!

3. Copy the solution code above by clicking on the little copy button on the bottom right of the codeblock below and paste it to the textbox of the Datasette tool. Then click **Submit query**.

4. Your output resultset should look like the image below:

The screenshot shows a web interface for practicing SQL. At the top, there's a breadcrumb "home / Practice SQL / SanFranciscoFilmLocations" and a hamburger menu icon. Below this is the title "Practice SQL" and the database name "Database: SanFranciscoFilmLocations". A text area contains the SQL query: `1 SELECT COUNT(Locations) FROM FilmLocations WHERE Writer="James Cameron";`. Below the text area is a tip: "Tip: Autocomplete with Ctrl+Enter or Cmd+Enter" and a "Submit query" button. The "Results" section shows a green message: "All commands ran successfully". Below this, the executed query is shown: `SELECT COUNT(Locations) FROM FilmLocations WHERE Writer="James Cameron"`. The result set is a table with one column, "COUNT(Locations)", and one row with the value "48". At the bottom, it says "Powered by [Datasette](#)".

Task B

Practice exercises on COUNT

Now, let us practice creating and running some COUNT related queries.

1. Problem:

Retrieve the number of locations of the films which are directed by Woody Allen.

- ▶ Hint
- ▶ Solution
- ▶ Output

2. Problem:

Retrieve the number of films shot at Russian Hill.

- ▶ Hint
- ▶ Solution
- ▶ Output

3. Problem:

Retrieve the number of rows having a release year older than 1950 from the "FilmLocations" table.

- ▶ Hint
- ▶ Solution
- ▶ Output

Exercise 2: DISTINCT

In this exercise, you will first go through some examples of using DISTINCT in queries, and then solve some exercise problems by using it.

Task A

Example exercises of DISTINCT

Let us go through some examples of DISTINCT related queries:

1. In this example, we want to retrieve the title of all films in the table in such a way that duplicates will be discarded in the output resultset.

1. Problem:

Retrieve the name of all films without any repeated titles.

2. Solution:

1. 1

```
1. SELECT DISTINCT Title FROM FilmLocations;
```

Copied!

3. Copy the solution code above by clicking on the little copy button on the bottom right of the codeblock below and paste it to the textbox of the Datasette tool. Then click **Submit query**.
4. Your output resultset should look like the image below:

2. In this example, we want to retrieve the count of release years of the films produced by a specific company in such a way that duplicate release years of those films will be discarded in the count.

1. Problem:

Retrieve the number of release years of the films distinctly, produced by Warner Bros. Pictures.

2. Solution:

1. 1

```
1. SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT ReleaseYear) FROM FilmLocations WHERE ProductionCompany="Warner Bros. Pictures";
```

Copied!

- Copy the solution code above by clicking on the little copy button on the bottom right of the codeblock below and paste it to the textbox of the Datasets tool. Then click **Submit query**.
- Your output resultset should look like the image below:

The screenshot shows a web interface for practicing SQL. At the top, there's a breadcrumb 'home / Practice SQL / SanFranciscoFilmLocations' and a hamburger menu icon. The main heading is 'Practice SQL'. Below it, the database is identified as 'SanFranciscoFilmLocations'. A code editor contains the query: `1 SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT ReleaseYear) FROM FilmLocations WHERE ProductionCompany="Warner Bros. Pictures";`. A tip below the editor says 'Tip: Autocomplete with Ctrl+Enter or Cmd+Enter'. A 'Submit query' button is present. The 'Results' section shows a green message: 'All commands ran successfully'. Below this, the query is repeated, followed by a table with one column 'COUNT(DISTINCT ReleaseYear)' and one row with the value '14'. At the bottom, it says 'Powered by Datasets'.

Task B

Practice exercises on DISTINCT

Now, let us practice creating and running some DISTINCT related queries.

1. Problem:

Retrieve the name of all unique films released in the 21st century and onwards, along with their release years.

- ▶ Hint
- ▶ Solution
- ▶ Output

2. Problem:

Retrieve the names of all the directors and their distinct films shot at City Hall.

- ▶ Hint
- ▶ Solution
- ▶ Output

3. Problem:

Retrieve the number of distributors distinctly who distributed films acted by Clint Eastwood as 1st actor.

- ▶ Hint
- ▶ Solution
- ▶ Output

Exercise 3: LIMIT

In this exercise, you will first go through some examples of using LIMIT in queries and then solve some exercise by using it.

Task A: Example exercises of LIMIT

Let us go through some examples of LIMIT related queries:

1. In this example, let us retrieve a specific number of rows from the top of the table in such a way that rows other than those are not in the output resultset.

1. Problem:

Retrieve the first 25 rows from the "FilmLocations" table.

2. Solution:

```
1. 1  
1. SELECT * FROM FilmLocations LIMIT 25;
```

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3. Copy the solution code above by clicking on the little copy button on the bottom right of the codeblock below and paste it to the textbox of the Datasette tool. Then click **Submit query**.
4. Your output resultset should look like the image below:

2. In this example, let us take the first example to a more advanced level. Now we want to retrieve a specific number of rows from the table, but this time, not from the top of the table. This time we want to retrieve a specific number of rows starting from a specific row in the table.

1. Problem:

Retrieve the first 15 rows from the "FilmLocations" table starting from row 11.

2. Solution:

```
1. 1
```

```
1. SELECT * FROM FilmLocations LIMIT 15 OFFSET 10;
```

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3. Copy the solution code above by clicking on the little copy button on the bottom right of the codeblock below and paste it to the textbox of the Datasette tool. Then click **Submit query**.
4. Your output resultset should look like the image below:

Task B: Practice exercises on LIMIT

Now, let us practice creating and running some LIMIT related queries.

1. Problem:

Retrieve the name of first 50 films distinctly.

- ▶ Hint
- ▶ Solution
- ▶ Output

2. Problem:

Retrieve first 10 film names distinctly released in 2015.

- ▶ Hint
- ▶ Solution
- ▶ Output

3. Problem:

Retrieve the next 3 film names distinctly after first 5 films released in 2015.

- ▶ Hint
- ▶ Solution
- ▶ Output

Congratulations! You have completed this Lab.

Author(s)

- [Sandip Saha Joy](#)

Other Contributor(s)

Changelog

Date	Version	Changed by	Change Description
2023-05-11	1.6	Eric Hao & Vladislav Boyko	Updated Page Frames
2023-05-10	1.5	Eric Hao & Vladislav Boyko	Updated Page Frames
2023-05-10	1.4	Eric Hao & Vladislav Boyko	Updated Page Frames
2023-05-05	1.3	Benny Li	Reformatted and republished
2022-07-27	1.2	Lakshmi Holla	Updated html tag
2020-12-23	1.1	Steve Ryan	ID Review
2020-11-24	1.0	Sandip Saha Joy	Initial version created

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