SQL

Select column from table

select Mert AS result

Select * from films

Select name, year, id

from films;

Select distinct country from films

Select COUNT(*) from people

select COUNT(distinct birthday) from people

Select * from films where year = 2016

Select count(*) from films where year < 2000

language = 'French'

---

select * from films

where release_year > 2000

and language = 'Spanish';

Select title, year

from films

where (year > 1989 and year < 2000)

and (language = 'French' or language = 'Spanish')

```
select title from films
where year between 1990 and 2000;
```

```
select name from kids
where age in (2,4,6,8);
```

```
select name from people
where deathdate is NULL
```

```
select name from people
where name LIKE 'B%'
```

% zero or more

'_r%' # '_' char

NOT LIKE 'A%'

```
select sum(duration) from films
```

AVG(), MIN(), MAX() # aggregate functions

```
select title, (gross - budget) as net_profit
from films;
```

```
Select title from films
ORDER BY release_year DESC #descending
```

- - - - - -

```
ORDER BY year, gross
```

Multiple sort by

```
Select sex, count(*)
from employees
GROUP BY sex;
```

#perform operations by group

```
Select release_year, count(*) from films
group by release_year;
```

```
Select country, release_year, min(gross)
from films
group by country, release_year
order by country, release_year;
```

```
Select release_year
from films
Group by release_year
having count(title) > 200
order by release_year;
limit 5 ;- # show only 5
```

```
Select title, imdb_score
from films
JOIN reviews
ON films.id = reviews.film_id
where title = 'To Kill a Mocking bird'
```

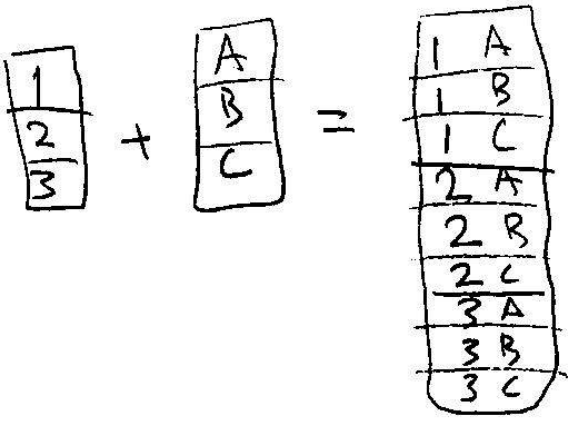
```
select abc as a
       de.f as d
from ab
inner join de
using(c)
```

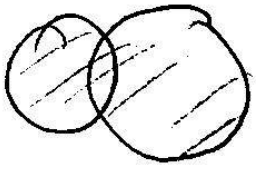
```
SELECT name, continent, indep_year,
    CASE WHEN indep_year < 1900
        THEN 'Before 1900'
        WHEN indep_year <= 1930
         THEN 'between 1900 and 1930'
        ELSE 'after 1930' END
        AS indep_geare group
FROM states
ORDER BY indep_year_ group
```

SQL

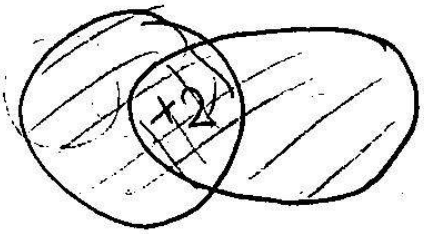
INNER JOIN
LEFT JOIN
RIGHT JOIN
FULL JOIN

CROSS JOIN





Union



Union ALL

intersect

Except

```
Select prime_minister as leader, country
From prime_ministers
```

UNION

```
Select Monarch, country
from monarchs
ORDER BY country;
```

```
Select name
From states
where indep_year < 1800;
```

SEMI-JOIN

+

```
Select president, country, continent
from presidents;
```

=

```
Select president, country, continent
from presidents
where country IN
      (select name
       from states
       where indep_year < 1800);
```

```
Select president, country, continent
from presidents
Where continent LIKE '% America'
      AND country NOT IN
          (select name
           from states
           where indep_year < 1800);
```

ANTI-JOIN

Asian Countries Below Average Fertility (7)

```
Select name, fert_rate
from states
where continent = 'Asia'
  AND fert_rate <
      (select avg(fert_rate)
      from states);
```

```
Select DISTINCT monarchs, continent,
subquery.max_perc
From monarchs,
    (Select continent, MAX(women_parli_perc) as max_perc
     From states
     Group by continent) AS subquery
Where monarchs.continent = subquery.continent
ORDER By continent;
```

Continent	max_perc
Asia	24
Europe	39,6

Cross Join

```
Select table1.id as id1,
       table2.id as id2
from table1
CROSS JOIN table2;
```


SQL

CASE Statement

```
CASE WHEN x=1 THEN 'a'
     WHEN x=2 THEN 'b'
     ELSE END outcome
```

```
Select date,
  Case when home_goal > away_goal then
            'HomeWin'
       when home_goal < away_goal then
            'Home Loss'
       else 'Tie' end as outcome
```

SUBQUERY

Can be placed in any part of the query.

Select, from, where, group by

```
select home_goal
from Match
where home_goal > (select AVG(home_goal)
FROM match);
```

Nested Subquery

Correlated Subquery

> uses value from outer query to generate a result.

COMMON Table Expressions (CTE)

```
with  s1  as ( - - - )
      s2  as (       )

Select - - - -
- - - -
inner join s1
ON - - -
Full join s2
ON - - - -;
```

Window function

RANK() OVER

OVER(PARTITION BY)

ROWS BETWEEN 1 and 5

PRECEDING

FOLLOWING

UNBOUNDED PRECEDING

UNBOUNDED FOLLOWING

CURRENT ROW