SQL Exercise: COUNT Using CASE WHEN

Exercise

COUNT using CASE WHEN

Do the number of soccer matches played in a given European country differ across seasons? We will use the European Soccer Database to answer this question.

You will examine the number of matches played in 3 seasons within each country listed in the database. This is much easier to explore with each season's matches in separate columns. Using the `country` and unfiltered `match` table, you will count the number of matches played in each country during the 2012/2013, 2013/2014, and 2014/2015 match seasons.

Instructions 1/2   50 XP   1   2

- Create a `CASE` statement that identifies the `id` of matches played in the 2012/2013 season. Specify that you want `ELSE` values to be `NULL`.

- Wrap the `CASE` statement in a `COUNT` function and group the query by the `country` alias.

    💡 Take Hint (-15 XP)

query.sql   ☀ Light Mode

```sql
 1  SELECT
 2      c.name AS country,
 3      -- Count games from the 2012/2013 season
 4      ___(___ ___ m.season = '2012/2013'
 5          ___ m.id ELSE ___ ___) AS matches_2012_2013
 6  FROM country AS c
 7  LEFT JOIN match AS m
 8  ON c.id = m.country_id
 9  -- Group by country name alias
10  ___ ___;
```

⟲   Run Code   Submit Answer

query result   country   match

No query executed yet...

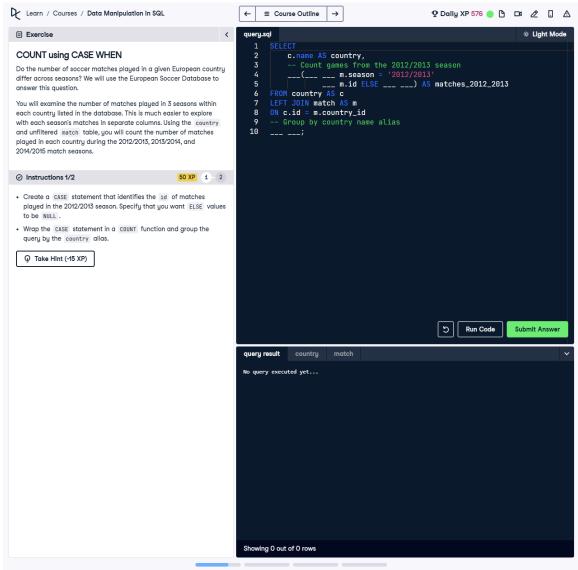Showing 0 out of 0 rows

Question: Create a CASE statement that identifies the id of matches played in the 2012/2013 season. Specify that you want ELSE values to be NULL. Wrap the CASE statement in a COUNT function and group the query by the country alias.

Correct Answer:
SQL Query:
SELECT
    c.name AS country,
    -- Count games from the 2012/2013 season

```
    COUNT(CASE
        WHEN m.season = '2012/2013'
        THEN m.id
        ELSE NULL
    END) AS matches_2012_2013
FROM country AS c
LEFT JOIN match AS m
ON c.id = m.country_id
-- Group by country name alias
GROUP BY country;
```

Explanation:
- The query selects the country name (`c.name`) and uses the alias `country` for grouping.
- The `COUNT` function wraps a `CASE` statement to count match IDs (`m.id`) for the 2012/2013 season only.
- Matches from other seasons are excluded by setting `ELSE NULL` in the `CASE` statement.
- The `LEFT JOIN` ensures that all countries are included, even if they have no matches in the dataset.
- The `GROUP BY` clause groups the results by country, ensuring the count is calculated per country.