

## Using WHERE with Numbers - Step 3

Filtering with WHERE allows you to analyze your data better. You may have a dataset that includes a range of different movies, and you need to do a case study on the most notable films with the biggest budgets. In this case, you'll want to filter your data to a specific budget range.

Instructions:

1. Select the `film_id` and `imdb_score` from the `reviews` table and filter on scores higher than 7.0.
2. Select the `film_id` and `facebook_likes` of the first ten records with less than 1000 likes from the `reviews` table.
3. Count how many records have a `num_votes` of at least 100,000; use the alias `films_over_100K_votes`.

Original Uploaded Image:

The screenshot shows a web browser window with a DataCamp exercise titled "Using WHERE with numbers". The instructions are as follows:

- 1. Select the `film_id` and `imdb_score` from the `reviews` table and filter on scores higher than 7.0.
- 2. Select the `film_id` and `facebook_likes` of the first ten records with less than 1000 likes from the `reviews` table.
- 3. Count how many records have a `num_votes` of at least 100,000; use the alias `films_over_100K_votes`.

The query editor shows the following SQL code:

```
-- Count the records with at least 100,000 votes
```

The query result table shows the following data:

film_id	facebook_likes
5405	0
428	401
76	900
740	0
2889	809
1891	0
3030	0

## Correct Query and Explanation - Step 3:

-- Count the records with at least 100,000 votes

```
SELECT
  COUNT(*) AS films_over_100K_votes
FROM
  reviews
WHERE
```

```
num_votes >= 100000;
```

**\*\*Explanation:\*\***

1. This query uses the `WHERE` clause to filter rows where the `num\_votes` are greater than or equal to 100,000.
2. The `COUNT(\*)` function counts all rows that meet this condition, which is given the alias `films\_over\_100K\_votes`.
3. This provides the total number of films that received at least 100,000 votes.