

SQL Exercise: Filtering Your CASE Statement - Step 1

Learn / Courses / Data Manipulation In SQL

← Course Outline →

Daily XP 450

Exercise

Filtering your CASE statement

Let's generate a list of matches won by Italy's *Bologna* team! There are quite a few additional teams in the two tables, so a key part of generating a usable query will be using your `CASE` statement as a filter in the `WHERE` clause.

`CASE` statements allow you to categorize data that you're interested in -- and exclude data you're not interested in. In order to do this, you can use a `CASE` statement as a filter in the `WHERE` statement to remove output you don't want to see.

Here is how you might set that up:

```
SELECT *
FROM table
WHERE
  CASE WHEN a > 5 THEN 'Keep'
       WHEN a <= 5 THEN 'Exclude' END = 'Keep';
```

In essence, you can use the `CASE` statement as a filtering column like any other column in your database. The only difference is that you *don't* alias the statement in `WHERE`.

Instructions 1/3

35 XP

1 2 3

- Identify Bologna's team ID listed in the `teams_italy` table by selecting the `team_long_name` and `team_api_id`.

Take Hint (-10 XP)

query.sql

Light Mode

```
1 -- Select team_long_name and team_api_id from team
2 SELECT
3     ---
4     ---
5 FROM ---
6 -- Filter for team long name
7 WHERE --- = 'Bologna';
```

⏮ Loading... ⏭ Loading...

query result

No query executed yet...

Showing 0 out of 0 rows

Question: Identify Bologna's team ID listed in the `teams_italy` table by selecting the `team_long_name` and `team_api_id`.

Correct Answer:

SQL Query:

```
SELECT team_long_name, team_api_id
FROM teams_italy
WHERE team_long_name = 'Bologna';
```

Explanation:

- The query retrieves the 'team_long_name' and 'team_api_id' columns from the 'teams_italy' table.
- The WHERE clause filters for rows where the 'team_long_name' is equal to 'Bologna'.
- This query outputs Bologna's team ID along with its name, which is required for subsequent steps in the exercise.