1. Distinct

If you include two (or more) columns in a SELECT DISTINCT clause, your results will contain all of the unique pairs of those two columns

1. Order by

Order by could be used for column numbers, like you want to order by the third column, just use “order by 3”

1. Case when combined with aggregate

Write a query that counts the number of 300lb+ players for each of the following regions: West Coast (CA, OR, WA), Texas, and Other (Everywhere else).

select case WHEN

state IN ('CA','OR','WA') then 'West Coast'

when state='TX' then 'Texas'

else 'others' end as region,

count(1) #count first column

from benn.college\_football\_players

where weight>300

group by region

1. Case when inside aggregates

Count could avoid null value

Write a query that displays the number of players in each state, with FR, SO, JR, and SR players in separate columns and another column for the total number of players. Order results such that states with the most players come first.

select state,

count(case when year='JR' then 1 else null end )as JR,

count(case when year='FR' then 1 else null end )as FR,

count(case when year='SO' then 1 else null end )as SO,

count(case when year='SR' then 1 else null end )as SR,

count(state) as total

from benn.college\_football\_players

group by state

order by total desc

1. Where clause could filter Null values
2. Convert data type 1)column\_name::datatype 2)cast(column as datatype)