UDACITY

Return to Classroom

Deforestation Exploration (MasterSchool)

REVIEW

ANNOTATIONS 1

HISTORY

Meets Specifications

Congratulations !!

Congratulations on completing the Deforestation Exploration project, your efforts have paid off 🎉
Fantastic work on this submission! I am delighted to see the results of all your learnings come to play in this project.
Your technical skills are displayed here through the logic used in writing your queries.

.

Suggestion

Check this unique way of coming up with the solution for question 3c below

```
SELECT FLOOR(pct_forest_ctry/25) quartile, count(*)
FROM  forestation
WHERE year=2016
    AND pct_forest_ctry IS NOT NULL
```

```
    AND county_name<>'World'
GROUP BY 1;
```

.

You put in a lot of effort to meet all the requirements for this project. It was a pleasure reviewing your work, all the best with your next project, and have a great day!

Building A View

The create a **forestation** view query that the student writes prior to answering the questions joins all three tables on the columns indicated, and creates a new column by performing a calculation that compares two columns.

Basic SQL Queries

Each query is included in the Appendix and executes properly. A reviewer should be able to execute this same query and get the correct output.

`SELECT` queries return results consistent with the question being asked.

Awesome !!

I like the fact that you have properly limited and ordered the output of your queries based on the question it is trying to answer

TIPS

The SELECT clause specifies the columns from which data values are to be retrieved by the query. Data retrieval is limited to the columns specified. When selecting from two or more tables having duplicate column names, it may be necessary to qualify column names with table or view names.

`WHERE` clauses used in `SELECT` statements filter tables according to the questions being asked

`ORDER BY` clauses used in `SELECT` statements sort query results according to the questions being asked, and specify ASC for ascending or DESC for descending where appropriate

`GROUP BY` clauses aggregate results by chosen categorical variables

Queries make use of operators such as =, < and/or > to qualify `WHERE` clauses and `JOIN` statements, as well as conditions AND and OR to link conditional clauses.

Join Command

Queries include the appropriate form of Join (Inner, Left, Right, Outer) clause to ensure that no necessary rows are left out.

Queries include Join clauses that match appropriate columns together using the ON command and the appropriate Boolean operator.

The student creates a query that joins a table to itself in order to compare values in two different rows.

Case Command

The query the student writes for question 3(c) includes a `CASE` statement that addresses the question.

Report Formatting

All five elements of the rubric are present in the report.

1. GLOBAL SITUATION
2. REGIONAL OUTLOOK
3. COUNTRY-LEVEL DETAIL
4. RECOMMENDATIONS
5. APPENDIX: SQL queries used

- All queries captured in the Appendix follow SQL formatting guidelines, including those for indentation, capitalization.

- All queries are properly formatted using best practices syntax
- All queries run without errors

DOWNLOAD PROJECT

RETURN TO PATH