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Strict labour laws sho

uld be liberalized by parliaments and governments

Parliaments and governments should liberalize stringent labor legislation.

Deregulation of labour markets is one useful tool to increase the attractiveness of economies for foreign investment, which ultimately leads to increased competitiveness and economic growth.

One practical method for making economies more appealing to foreign investment is labor market liberalization, which eventually boosts economic development and competitiveness.

ELECT order\_id, product\_name, sales, quantity,

CASE

WHEN sales BETWEEN 0 AND 50 THEN 'small sale'

WHEN sales BETWEEN 51 AND 100 THEN 'medium sale'

ELSE 'large sale'

END AS sales\_amount

FROM orders

WHERE order\_id LIKE 'CA%'

ORDER BY quantity

LIMIT 10;

**Introduction**

**Learn**

Welcome to Introduction to SQL!

Structured Query Language (SQL, usually pronounced S-Q-L or "sequel") is a programming language designed for managing data within a Database Management System (DBMS) — a software that stores, manipulates, and retrieves data efficiently.

In this course, we'll act as a data analyst for a fictional superstore. Our job is to transform raw data into information that is clear and easy-to-understand for our supervisor. We'll query data from the [superstore database](https://community.tableau.com/s/question/0D54T00000CWeX8SAL/sample-superstore-sales-excelxls).

To help us do this, we'll discuss basic SQL commands and write SELECT statements for data retrieval. Gradually, we'll advance to more complex queries involving aliasing, filtering, and sorting.

By the end of this course, we'll be able to write queries like the one shown, which returns a list of orders by sale size. Don't worry if it seems daunting now; we'll master it step by step!

**Instructions**

Let's start getting familiar with some of the data we'll use in this lesson.

1. Run the query to the right and examine the output.
2. Change the last line from LIMIT 10 to LIMIT 3. Notice how the output changes.

### 2 of 8 · Reading From a Table

### Learn

The types of operations SQL can perform are often referred to as CRUD, or "create, read, update, delete." As data professionals, we're most likely to perform read operations, and that will be the emphasis of this course.

This database contains a table called returns, which contains information about which orders were returned. Our first line of code is to retrieve the first five rows of this table:



SELECT \*

 FROM returns

LIMIT 5;

ExplainCopy

Let's unpack this code a little further:

* \* is a special character meaning "all." We'll learn more about the SELECT clause later, but for now we can read this line as "select all columns."
* FROM returns tells SQL which table to read data from. We'll learn more about how databases and tables work and how to manage them.
* LIMIT 5 returns the number of rows returned to 5. Remember, a table might have millions of rows — attempting to return them all could get messy!

**Instructions**

In order to be successful in our data analyst role, we need to familiarize ourselves with all the tables in the database. We should also have a table called orders available in the database that contains information about purchases.

1. Pull all columns and the first five rows from orders to preview what this table looks like.

CHILD’S NAME: DORA SELORM ADZOVE

PLACE OF BIRTH: KADJEBI

DATE OF BIRTH:17/05/2002

SEX: FEMALE

FATHER’S RELIGION: CHRISTIAN

FATHER’S NAME: DAVID ADZOVE

FATHER’S OCCUPATION: TEACHER

FATHER’S NATIONALITY: GHANAIAN

FATHER’S RELIGION: CHRISTIAN

MOTHER’S NAME: BEATRICE LAVI

MOTHER’S NATIONALITY: GHANAIAN