

1

properties of each movie. To continue onto the next lesson, alter the query to find the exact information we need for each task.

Table: Movies

Id	Title	Director	Year	Length_minutes
1	Toy Story	John Lasseter	1995	81
2	A Bug's Life	John Lasseter	1998	95
3	Toy Story 2	John Lasseter	1999	93
4	Monsters, Inc.	Pete Docter	2001	92
5	Finding Nemo	Andrew Stanton	2003	107
6	The Incredibles	Brad Bird	2004	116
7	Cars	John Lasseter	2006	117
8	Ratatouille	Brad Bird	2007	115
9	WALL-E	Andrew Stanton	2008	104
10	Up	Pete Docter	2009	101

```
--SELECT title FROM movies;
--SELECT director FROM movies;
--SELECT title, director FROM movies;
-- SELECT title, year FROM movies;
SELECT * FROM movies;
```

Exercise 1 — Tasks

- Find the **title** of each film ✓
- Find the **director** of each film ✓
- Find the **title** and **director** of each film ✓
- Find the **title** and **year** of each film ✓
- Find **all** the information about each film ✓

Stuck? Read this task's [Solution](#).
Solve all tasks to continue to the next lesson.

[Continue >](#)

Next – [SQL Lesson 2: Queries with constraints \(Pt. 1\)](#)
Previous – [Introduction to SQL](#)

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2

Exercise

Using the right constraints, find the information we need from the **Movies** table for each task below.

Table: Movies

Title	Year
Toy Story	1995
A Bug's Life	1998
Toy Story 2	1999
Monsters, Inc.	2001
Finding Nemo	2003

```
-- SELECT title FROM movies WHERE id = 6;
-- SELECT title FROM movies WHERE year BETWEEN 2000 AND 2010;
-- SELECT title FROM movies WHERE year NOT BETWEEN 2000 and 2010;
SELECT title, year FROM movies WHERE year <= 2003;
```

Exercise 2 — Tasks

- Find the movie with a row **id** of 6 ✓
- Find the movies released in the **year** s between 2000 and 2010 ✓
- Find the movies **not** released in the **year** s between 2000 and 2010 ✓
- Find the first 5 Pixar movies and their release **year** ✓

Stuck? Read this task's [Solution](#).
Solve all tasks to continue to the next lesson.

[Continue >](#)

3

AND/OR ;

Table: Movies

Title
WALL-E
WALL-G

```
-- SELECT title FROM movies WHERE title LIKE 'Toy Story%';
-- SELECT title FROM movies WHERE director = 'John Lasseter';
-- SELECT title FROM movies WHERE director != 'John Lasseter';
SELECT title FROM movies WHERE title LIKE 'WALL-%';
```

Exercise 3 — Tasks

1. Find all the Toy Story movies ✓
2. Find all the movies directed by John Lasseter ✓
3. Find all the movies (and director) not directed by John Lasseter ✓
4. Find all the WALL-* movies ✓

Stuck? Read this task's [Solution](#).
Solve all tasks to continue to the next lesson.

Continue >

Next — SQL Lesson 4: Filtering and sorting Query results
Previous — SQL Lesson 2: Queries with constraints (Pt. 1)

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4

we've gone and scrambled the **movies** table for you in the exercise to better mimic what kind of data you might see in real life. Try and use the necessary keywords and clauses introduced above in your queries.

Table: Movies

Title
Monsters University
Monsters, Inc.
Ratatouille
The Incredibles
Toy Story

```
-- SELECT DISTINCT director FROM movies ORDER BY director;
-- SELECT title FROM movies ORDER BY year DESC LIMIT 4;
-- SELECT title FROM movies ORDER BY title LIMIT 5;
SELECT title FROM movies ORDER BY title LIMIT 5 OFFSET 5;
```

Exercise 4 — Tasks

1. List all directors of Pixar movies (alphabetically), without duplicates ✓
2. List the last four Pixar movies released (ordered from most recent to least) ✓
3. List the **first** five Pixar movies sorted alphabetically ✓
4. List the **next** five Pixar movies sorted alphabetically ✓

Stuck? Read this task's [Solution](#).
Solve all tasks to continue to the next lesson.

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Next — SQL Review: Simple SELECT Queries
Previous — SQL Lesson 3: Queries with constraints (Pt. 2)

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5

different combination of clauses in your query for each task. Once you're done, continue onto the next lesson to learn about queries that span multiple tables.

Table: north_american_cities

City	Population
Chicago	2718782
Houston	2195914

```
-- SELECT city, population FROM north_american_cities WHERE country = 'Canada';
-- SELECT city FROM north_american_cities WHERE country = 'United States' ORDER BY latitude DESC;
-- SELECT city FROM north_american_cities WHERE longitude < -87.629798 ORDER BY longitude;
-- SELECT city FROM north_american_cities WHERE country = 'Mexico' ORDER BY
```

Review 1 — Tasks

1. List all the Canadian cities and their populations ✓
2. Order all the cities in the United States by their latitude from north to south ✓
3. List all the cities west of Chicago, ordered from west to east ✓
4. List the two largest cities in Mexico (by population) ✓
5. List the third and fourth largest cities (by population) in the United States and their population ✓

Stuck? Read this task's [Solution](#).
Solve all tasks to continue to the next lesson.

[Continue >](#)

Next — SQL Lesson 6: Multi-table queries with JOINS
Previous — SQL Lesson 4: Filtering and sorting Query results

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different combination of clauses in your query for each task. Once you're done, continue onto the next lesson to learn about queries that span multiple tables.

Table: north_american_cities

City	Population
Chicago	2718782
Houston	2195914

```
ORDER BY latitude DESC;
-- SELECT city FROM north_american_cities WHERE longitude < -87.629798 ORDER BY longitude;
-- SELECT city FROM north_american_cities WHERE country = 'Mexico' ORDER BY population DESC LIMIT 2;
SELECT city, population FROM north_american_cities WHERE country = 'United States' ORDER BY population DESC LIMIT 2 OFFSET 2;
```

Review 1 — Tasks

1. List all the Canadian cities and their populations ✓
2. Order all the cities in the United States by their latitude from north to south ✓
3. List all the cities west of Chicago, ordered from west to east ✓
4. List the two largest cities in Mexico (by population) ✓
5. List the third and fourth largest cities (by population) in the United States and their population ✓

Stuck? Read this task's [Solution](#).
Solve all tasks to continue to the next lesson.

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Next — SQL Lesson 6: Multi-table queries with JOINS
Previous — SQL Lesson 4: Filtering and sorting Query results

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https://sqlbolt.com/lesson/select_queries_with_joins

Title	Rating
WALL-E	8.5
Toy Story 3	8.4
Toy Story	8.3
Up	8.3
Finding Nemo	8.2
Monsters, Inc.	8.1
Ratatouille	8
The Incredibles	8
Toy Story 2	7.9
Monsters University	7.4

```
-- SELECT title, domestic_sales, international_sales FROM boxoffice JOIN
  movies ON movie_id = movies.id;
-- SELECT title, domestic_sales, international_sales FROM boxoffice JOIN
  movies ON movie_id = movies.id WHERE international_sales >
  domestic_sales;
SELECT title, rating FROM movies JOIN boxoffice ON movies.id = movie_id
ORDER BY rating DESC;
```

Exercise 6 — Tasks

- Find the domestic and international sales for each movie ✓
- Show the sales numbers for each movie that did better internationally rather than domestically ✓
- List all the movies by their ratings in descending order ✓

Stuck? Read this task's [Solution](#).
Solve all tasks to continue to the next lesson.

[Continue >](#)

Next — SQL Lesson 7: OUTER JOINS
Previous — SQL Review: Simple SELECT Queries

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Building_name	Role
1e	Engineer
1e	Manager
1w	
2e	
2w	Artist
2w	Manager

```
-- SELECT DISTINCT building FROM employees LEFT JOIN buildings ON building =
  building_name;
-- SELECT building_name, capacity FROM buildings;
SELECT DISTINCT building_name, role FROM buildings LEFT JOIN employees ON
  building = building_name;
```

Exercise 7 — Tasks

- Find the list of all buildings that have employees ✓
- Find the list of all buildings and their capacity ✓
- List all buildings and the distinct employee roles in each building (including empty buildings) ✓

Stuck? Read this task's [Solution](#).
Solve all tasks to continue to the next lesson.

[Continue >](#)

Next — SQL Lesson 8: A short note on NULLS
Previous — SQL Lesson 6: Basic Joins with JOIN

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https://sqlbolt.com/lesson/select_queries_with_nulls

1w	32	Engineer	Dan B.	1e	4
2e	16	Engineer	Sharon F.	1e	6
2w	20	Engineer	Dan M.	1e	4
		Engineer	Malcom S.	1e	1
		Artist	Tylar S.	2w	2

Query Results

Building_name

1w

2e

```
-- SELECT name, role FROM employees WHERE building IS NULL;
SELECT DISTINCT building_name FROM buildings LEFT JOIN employees ON
building_name = building WHERE name IS NULL;
```

Exercise 8 — Tasks

- Find the name and role of all employees who have not been assigned to a building ✓
- Find the names of the buildings that hold no employees ✓

Stuck? Read this task's [Solution](#).
Solve all tasks to continue to the next lesson.

Continue >

9

https://sqlbolt.com/lesson/select_queries_with_expressions

6	The Incredibles	Brad Bird	2004	116	6	8	261441092	370001000
---	-----------------	-----------	------	-----	---	---	-----------	-----------

Query Results

Title

A Bug's Life

The Incredibles

Cars

WALL-E

Toy Story 3

Brave

```
-- SELECT title, (domestic_sales + international_sales) / 1000000 AS
gross_sales FROM movies JOIN boxoffice ON movies.id = boxoffice.movie_id
;
-- -SELECT title, rating * 10 AS rating_percent FROM movies JOIN boxoffice
ON movies.id = boxoffice.movie_id;
SELECT title FROM movies WHERE year % 2 = 0;
```

Exercise 9 — Tasks

- List all movies and their combined sales in **millions of dollars** ✓
- List all movies and their ratings **in percent** ✓
- List all movies that were released on even number years ✓

Stuck? Read this task's [Solution](#).
Solve all tasks to continue to the next lesson.

Continue >

Next – SQL Lesson 10: Queries with aggregates (Pt. 1)
Previous – SQL Lesson 8: A short note on NULLs

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10

staredo data, which will give us an opportunity to use aggregate functions to summarize some high-level metrics about the teams. Go ahead and give it a shot.

Table: Employees

Building	Total_years
1e	29
2w	36

```
-- SELECT MAX(years_employed) AS maximum_years_employed FROM employees;
-- SELECT role, AVG(years_employed) AS average_number_of_years FROM
employees GROUP BY role;
SELECT building, SUM(years_employed) AS total_years FROM employees GROUP BY
building;
```

Exercise 10 — Tasks

1. Find the longest time that an employee has been at the studio ✓
2. For each role, find the average number of years employed by employees in that role ✓
3. Find the total number of employee years worked in each building ✓

Stuck? Read this task's [Solution](#).
Solve all tasks to continue to the next lesson.

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Next — SQL Lesson 11: Queries with aggregates (Pt. 2)
Previous — SQL Lesson 9: Queries with expressions

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11

for this exercise, you are going to dive deeper into **employee** data at the firm studio. Think about the different clauses you want to apply for each task.

Table: Employees

Role	Total_years_employed
Engineer	17

```
-- SELECT COUNT(name) AS number_of_artists FROM employees WHERE role =
'Artist';
-- SELECT role, COUNT(name) AS employees FROM employees GROUP by role;
SELECT role, SUM(years_employed) AS total_years_employed FROM employees
GROUP BY role HAVING role = 'Engineer';
```

Exercise 11 — Tasks

1. Find the number of Artists in the studio (without a **HAVING** clause) ✓
2. Find the number of Employees of each role in the studio ✓
3. Find the total number of years employed by all Engineers ✓

Stuck? Read this task's [Solution](#).
Solve all tasks to continue to the next lesson.

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Next — SQL Lesson 12: Order of execution of a Query
Previous — SQL Lesson 10: Queries with aggregates (Pt. 1)

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12

https://sqlbolt.com/lesson/select_queries_order_of_execution

Id	Title	Director	Year	Length	Domestic_sales	International_sales	Total_sales
5	Finding Nemo	Andrew Stanton	2003	107	93681396	131212100	224893496
6	The Incredibles	Brad Bird	2004	116	261441092	370001000	631442092
7	Toy Story 4	John Lasseter	2017	90	340000000	270000000	610000000

Query Results

Director	Total_sales
Andrew Stanton	1458055121
Brad Bird	1255164910
Brenda Chapman	538983207
Dan Scanlon	743559607
John Lasseter	2232208025
Lee Unkrich	1063171911
Pete Docter	1294159000

```
-- SELECT director, COUNT(title) AS number_of_movies FROM movies GROUP BY director;
SELECT director, SUM(domestic_sales + international_sales) AS total_sales
FROM movies JOIN boxoffice ON movies.id = boxoffice.movie_id GROUP BY director;
```

Exercise 12 — Tasks

- Find the number of movies each director has directed ✓
- Find the total domestic and international sales that can be attributed to each director ✓

Stuck? Read this task's [Solution](#).
Solve all tasks to continue to the next lesson.

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Next — SQL Lesson 13: Inserting rows
Previous — SQL Lesson 11: Queries with aggregates (Pt 2)

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13

https://sqlbolt.com/lesson/inserting_rows

Id	Title	Director	Year	Length
4	Toy Story 4	John Lasseter	2017	90

Query Results

Id	Title	Director	Year	Length_minutes
1	Toy Story	John Lasseter	1995	81
2	A Bug's Life	John Lasseter	1998	95
3	Toy Story 2	John Lasseter	1999	93
4	Toy Story 4	John Lasseter	2017	90

```
INSERT INTO movies
VALUES (4, 'Toy Story 4', 'John Lasseter', 2017, 90);
```

Exercise 13 — Tasks

- Add the studio's new production, **Toy Story 4** to the list of movies (you can use any director) ✓
- Toy Story 4 has been released to critical acclaim! It had a rating of **8.7**, and made **340 million domestically** and **270 million internationally**. Add the record to the **BoxOffice** table.

Stuck? Read this task's [Solution](#).
Solve all tasks to continue to the next lesson.

[Finish above Tasks](#)

Next — SQL Lesson 14: Updating rows
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https://sqlbolt.com/lesson/inserting_rows

Movie_id	Rating	Domestic_sales	International_sales
3	7.9	245852179	239163000
1	8.3	191796233	170162503
2	7.2	162798565	200600000
4	8.7	340000000	270000000

Query Results

Row(s) inserted

```
INSERT INTO boxoffice VALUES (4, 8.7, 340000000, 270000000);
```

Exercise 13 — Tasks

1. Add the studio's new production, **Toy Story 4** to the list of movies (you can use any director) ✓
2. Toy Story 4 has been released to critical acclaim! It had a rating of **8.7**, and made **340 million domestically** and **270 million internationally**. Add the record to the **BoxOffice** table. ✓

Stuck? Read this task's [Solution](#).
Solve all tasks to continue to the next lesson.

Continue >

Next — SQL Lesson 14: Updating rows

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14

https://sqlbolt.com/lesson/updating_rows

updating the right rows, and only then writing the column/value pairs to update.

Exercise

It looks like some of the information in our **Movies** database might be incorrect, so go ahead and fix them through the exercises below.

Table: Movies

Movie_id	Director	Year	BoxOffice
3	John Lasseter	1899	93
4	Pete Docter	2001	92
5	Andrew Stanton	2003	107
6	Brad Bird	2004	116
7	John Lasseter	2006	117
8	Brad Bird	2007	115
9	Andrew Stanton	2008	104
10	Pete Docter	2009	101
11	El Directore	2010	103
12	John Lasseter	2011	120
13	Brenda Chapman	2012	102

Row(s) updated

```
UPDATE movies SET director = 'John Lasseter' WHERE id = 2;
```

Exercise 14 — Tasks

1. The director for A Bug's Life is incorrect, it was actually directed by **John Lasseter** ✓
2. The year that Toy Story 2 was released is incorrect, it was actually released in **1999**
3. Both the title and director for Toy Story 8 is incorrect! The title should be "Toy Story 3" and it was directed by **Lee Unkrich**

Stuck? Read this task's [Solution](#).
Solve all tasks to continue to the next lesson.

Finish above Tasks

Next — SQL Lesson 15: Deleting rows

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updating the right rows, and only then writing the column/value pairs to update.

Exercise

It looks like some of the information in our **Movies** database might be incorrect, so go ahead and fix them through the exercises below.

Table: Movies

3	Toy Story 2	John Lasseter	1999	93
4	Monsters, Inc.	Pete Docter	2001	92
5	Finding Nemo	Andrew Stanton	2003	107
6	The Incredibles	Brad Bird	2004	116
7	Cars	John Lasseter	2006	117
8	Ratatouille	Brad Bird	2007	115
9	WALL-E	Andrew Stanton	2008	104
10	Up	Pete Docter	2009	101
11	Toy Story 8	El Directore	2010	103
12	Cars 2	John Lasseter	2011	120
Row(s) updated		Brenda Chapman	2012	102

```
UPDATE movies SET year = 1999 WHERE title = 'Toy Story 2';
```

[RUN QUERY](#) [RESET](#)

Exercise 14 — Tasks

1. The director for A Bug's Life is incorrect, it was actually directed by **John Lasseter** ✓
2. The year that Toy Story 2 was released is incorrect, it was actually released in **1999** ✓
3. Both the title and director for Toy Story 8 is incorrect! The title should be "Toy Story 3" and it was directed by **Lee Unkrich**

Stuck? Read this task's [Solution](#).
Solve all tasks to continue to the next lesson.

[Finish above Tasks](#)

updating the right rows, and only then writing the column/value pairs to update.

Exercise

It looks like some of the information in our **Movies** database might be incorrect, so go ahead and fix them through the exercises below.

Table: Movies

Id	Title	Director	Year	Length_minutes
----	-------	----------	------	----------------

[Updating...](#)

```
UPDATE movies SET year = 1999 WHERE title = 'Toy Story 2';
```

[RUN QUERY](#) [RESET](#)

Exercise 14 — Tasks

1. The director for A Bug's Life is incorrect, it was actually directed by **John Lasseter** ✓
2. The year that Toy Story 2 was released is incorrect, it was actually released in **1999** ✓
3. Both the title and director for Toy Story 8 is incorrect! The title should be "Toy Story 3" and it was directed by **Lee Unkrich** ✓

Stuck? Read this task's [Solution](#).
Solve all tasks to continue to the next lesson.

[Continue >](#)

https://sqlbolt.com/lesson/updating_rows#

updating the right rows, and only then writing the column/value pairs to update.

Exercise

It looks like some of the information in our **Movies** database might be incorrect, so go ahead and fix them through the exercises below.

Table: Movies

Id	Title	Director	Year	Length_minutes
7	Cars	John Lasseter	2006	117
8	Ratatouille	Brad Bird	2007	115
9	WALL-E	Andrew Stanton	2008	104
10	Up	Pete Docter	2009	101
11	Toy Story 3	Lee Unkrich	2010	103
12	Cars 2	John Lasseter	2011	120
13	Brave	Brenda Chapman	2012	102
14	Monsters University	Dan Scanlon	2013	110

```
UPDATE movies SET title = 'Toy Story 3', director = 'Lee Unkrich' WHERE
title = 'Toy Story 8' AND director = 'El Directore';
```

[RUN QUERY](#) [RESET](#)

Exercise 14 — Tasks

- The director for A Bug's Life is incorrect, it was actually directed by **John Lasseter** ✓
- The year that Toy Story 2 was released is incorrect, it was actually released in **1999** ✓
- Both the title and director for Toy Story 8 is incorrect! The title should be "Toy Story 3" and it was directed by **Lee Unkrich** ✓

Stuck? Read this task's [Solution](#).
Solve all tasks to continue to the next lesson.

[Continue >](#)

15

Exercise

The database needs to be cleaned up a little bit, so try and delete a few rows in the tasks below.

Table: Movies

Id	Title	Director	Year	Length_minutes
7	Cars	John Lasseter	2006	117
8	Ratatouille	Brad Bird	2007	115
9	WALL-E	Andrew Stanton	2008	104
10	Up	Pete Docter	2009	101
11	Toy Story 3	Lee Unkrich	2010	103
12	Cars 2	John Lasseter	2011	120
13	Brave	Brenda Chapman	2012	102
14	Monsters University	Dan Scanlon	2013	110

[Row\(s\) deleted](#)

```
DELETE FROM movies WHERE year < 2005;
```

[RUN QUERY](#) [RESET](#)

Exercise 15 — Tasks

- This database is getting too big, lets remove all movies that were released **before 2005**. ✓
- Andrew Stanton has also left the studio, so please remove all movies directed by him.

Stuck? Read this task's [Solution](#).
Solve all tasks to continue to the next lesson.

[Finish above Tasks](#)

Next – [SQL Lesson 16: Creating tables](#)
Previous – [SQL Lesson 14: Updating rows](#)

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Exercise

The database needs to be cleaned up a little bit, so try and delete a few rows in the tasks below.

Table: Movies

Id	Title	Director	Year	Length_minutes
7	Cars	John Lasseter	2006	117
8	Ratatouille	Brad Bird	2007	115
10	Up	Pete Docter	2009	101
11	Toy Story 3	Lee Unkrich	2010	103
12	Cars 2	John Lasseter	2011	120
13	Brave	Brenda Chapman	2012	102
14	Monsters University	Dan Scanlon	2013	110

Row(s) deleted

```
DELETE FROM movies WHERE director = 'Andrew Stanton';
```

Exercise 15 — Tasks

1. This database is getting too big, lets remove all movies that were released **before** 2005. ✓
2. Andrew Stanton has also left the studio, so please remove all movies directed by him. ✓

Stuck? Read this task's [Solution](#).
Solve all tasks to continue to the next lesson.

Continue >

Next – SQL Lesson 16: Creating tables
Previous – SQL Lesson 14: Updating rows

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16

In this exercise, you'll need to create a new table for us to insert some new rows into.

Table: Database

Name	Version	Download_count
SQLite	3.9	92000000
MySQL	5.5	512000000
Postgres	9.4	384000000

Table created

```
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS database (
  name STRING,
  version FLOAT,
  download_count INTEGER);
```

Exercise 16 — Tasks

1. Create a new table named **Database** with the following columns:
 - **Name** A string (text) describing the name of the database
 - **Version** A number (floating point) of the latest version of this database
 - **Download_count** An integer count of the number of times this database was downloaded
 This table has no constraints. ✓

Stuck? Read this task's [Solution](#).
Solve all tasks to continue to the next lesson.

Continue >

Next – SQL Lesson 17: Altering tables
Previous – SQL Lesson 15: Deleting rows

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17

Exercise

Our exercises use an implementation that only support adding new columns, so give that a try below.

Table: Movies

4	Monsters, Inc.	Pete Docter	2001	92
5	Finding Nemo	Andrew Stanton	2003	107
6	The Incredibles	Brad Bird	2004	116
7	Cars	John Lasseter	2006	117
8	Ratatouille	Brad Bird	2007	115
9	WALL-E	Andrew Stanton	2008	104
10	Up	Pete Docter	2009	101
11	Toy Story 3	Lee Unkrich	2010	103
12	Cars 2	John Lasseter	2011	120
13	Brave	Brenda Chapman	2012	102
New column added		Dan Scanlon	2013	110

`ALTER TABLE movies ADD aspect_ratio FLOAT;`

Exercise 17 — Tasks

1. Add a column named **Aspect_ratio** with a **FLOAT** data type to store the aspect-ratio each movie was released in. ✓
2. Add another column named **Language** with a **TEXT** data type to store the language that the movie was released in. Ensure that the default for this language is **English**.

Stuck? Read this task's [Solution](#).
Solve all tasks to continue to the next lesson.

Finish above Tasks

Next — [SQL Lesson 18: Dropping tables](#)
Previous — [SQL Lesson 16: Creating tables](#)

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Exercise

Our exercises use an implementation that only support adding new columns, so give that a try below.

Table: Movies

4	Monsters, Inc.	Pete Docter	2001	92	English
5	Finding Nemo	Andrew Stanton	2003	107	English
6	The Incredibles	Brad Bird	2004	116	English
7	Cars	John Lasseter	2006	117	English
8	Ratatouille	Brad Bird	2007	115	English
9	WALL-E	Andrew Stanton	2008	104	English
10	Up	Pete Docter	2009	101	English
11	Toy Story 3	Lee Unkrich	2010	103	English
12	Cars 2	John Lasseter	2011	120	English
13	Brave	Brenda Chapman	2012	102	English
New column added		Dan Scanlon	2013	110	English

`ALTER TABLE movies ADD language TEXT DEFAULT 'English';`

Exercise 17 — Tasks

1. Add a column named **Aspect_ratio** with a **FLOAT** data type to store the aspect-ratio each movie was released in. ✓
2. Add another column named **Language** with a **TEXT** data type to store the language that the movie was released in. Ensure that the default for this language is **English**. ✓

Stuck? Read this task's [Solution](#).
Solve all tasks to continue to the next lesson.

Continue »

Next — [SQL Lesson 18: Dropping tables](#)
Previous — [SQL Lesson 16: Creating tables](#)

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https://sqlbolt.com/lesson/dropping_tables

6	8	261441092	370001000
---	---	-----------	-----------

Query Results

Id	Title	Director	Year	Length_minutes
----	-------	----------	------	----------------

```
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS movies;
```

RUN QUERY RESET

Exercise 18 — Tasks

1. We've sadly reached the end of our lessons, lets clean up by removing the **Movies** table ✓
2. And drop the **BoxOffice** table as well

Stuck? Read this task's [Solution](#).
Solve all tasks to continue to the next lesson.

Finish above Tasks

Next – [SQL Lesson X: To infinity and beyond!](#)
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https://sqlbolt.com/lesson/dropping_tables

6	8	261441092	370001000
---	---	-----------	-----------

Query Results

Id	Title	Director	Year	Length_minutes
----	-------	----------	------	----------------

```
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS boxoffice;
```

RUN QUERY RESET

Exercise 18 — Tasks



1. We've sadly reached the end of our lessons, lets clean up by removing the **Movies** table ✓
2. And drop the **BoxOffice** table as well ✓

Stuck? Read this task's [Solution](#).
Solve all tasks to continue to the next lesson.

Continue >

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SQL Lesson X: To infinity and beyond!



You've finished the tutorial!

We hope the lessons have given you a bit more experience with SQL and a bit more confidence to use SQL with your own data.

We've just brushed the surface of what SQL is capable of, so to get a better idea of how SQL can be used in the real world, we'll be adding more articles in the [More Topics](#) part of the site. If you have the time, we recommend that you continue to dive deeper into SQL!