

1. จงเขียนคำสั่งเพื่อดึงข้อมูลทุกคอลัมน์จากตาราง city

Query 1 city

Limit to 1000 rows

```
1 • SELECT * FROM world.city;
```

Result Grid

	ID	Name	CountryCode	District	Pop
▶	1	Kabul	AFG	Kabul	1780
	2	Qandahar	AFG	Qandahar	2375
	3	Herat	AFG	Herat	1868
	4	Mazar-e-Sharif	AFG	Balkh	1278
	5	Amsterdam	NLD	Noord-Holland	7312
	6	Rotterdam	NLD	Zuid-Holland	5930
	7	Haag	NLD	Zuid-Holland	4409
	8	Utrecht	NLD	Utrecht	2340
	9	Eindhoven	NLD	Noord-Brabant	2018
	10	Tilburg	NLD	Noord-Brabant	1930
	11	Groningen	NLD	Groningen	1720
	12	Breda	NLD	Noord-Brabant	1600
	13	Apeldoorn	NLD	Gelderland	1530
	14	Nijmegen	NLD	Gelderland	1520
	15	Enschede	NLD	Overijssel	1490
	16	Haarlem	NLD	Noord-Holland	1480
	17	Almere	NLD	Flevoland	1420
	18	Arnhem	NLD	Gelderland	1380

city 4 x

Apply

Result Grid

Form Editor

Field Types

Query Stats

Execution Plan

2. จงแสดงรายชื่อเมือง (Name) และเขตการปกครอง (District) ของทุกเมือง

Query 1 city x

Limit to 1000 rows

```
1 • SELECT Name,District FROM world.city;
```

Result Grid Filter Rows: Export:

	Name	District
►	Kabul	Kabol
	Qandahar	Qandahar
	Herat	Herat
	Mazar-e-Sharif	Balkh
	Amsterdam	Noord-Holland
	Rotterdam	Zuid-Holland
	Haag	Zuid-Holland
	Utrecht	Utrecht
	Eindhoven	Noord-Brabant
	Tilburg	Noord-Brabant
	Groningen	Groningen
	Breda	Noord-Brabant
	Apeldoorn	Gelderland
	Nijmegen	Gelderland
	Enschede	Overijssel
	Haarlem	Noord-Holland
	Almere	Flevoland
	Arnhem	Gelderland

city 3 x Read Only

Result Grid

Form Editor

Field Types

Query Stats

Execution Plan

### 3. จงหาชื่อเมืองที่อยู่ในรหัสประเทศ (CountryCode) เป็น 'THA'

```
Query 1  city ×  
Limit to 1000 rows  
1 • SELECT Name, CountryCode FROM world.city where CountryCode = "THA";
```

Result Grid			Filter Rows:	Export:	Wrap Cell Content:
	Name	CountryCode			
▶	Bangkok	THA			
	Nonthaburi	THA			
	Nakhon Ratchasima	THA			
	Chiang Mai	THA			
	Udon Thani	THA			
	Hat Yai	THA			
	Khon Kaen	THA			
	Pak Kret	THA			
	Nakhon Sawan	THA			
	Ubon Ratchathani	THA			
	Songkhla	THA			
	Nakhon Pathom	THA			

4. จงหาเมืองที่มีจำนวนประชากร (Population) มากกว่า 1,000,000 คน

The screenshot shows a database query interface with a toolbar at the top containing icons for file operations, execution, and settings. The query editor displays the following SQL statement:

```
1 • SELECT Name,Population FROM world.city where Population > 1000000;
```

Below the query editor, the 'Result Grid' tab is active, showing a table with two columns: 'Name' and 'Population'. The table contains 20 rows of data, with the first row highlighted. The results are as follows:

Name	Population
Kabul	1780000
Alger	2168000
Luanda	2022000
Buenos Aires	2982146
La Matanza	1266461
Córdoba	1157507
Yerevan	1248700
Sydney	3276207
Melbourne	2865329
Brisbane	1291117
Perth	1096829
Baku	1787800
Dhaka	3612850
Chittagong	1392860
São Paulo	9968485
Rio de Janeiro	5598953
Salvador	2302832
Belo Horizonte	2139125

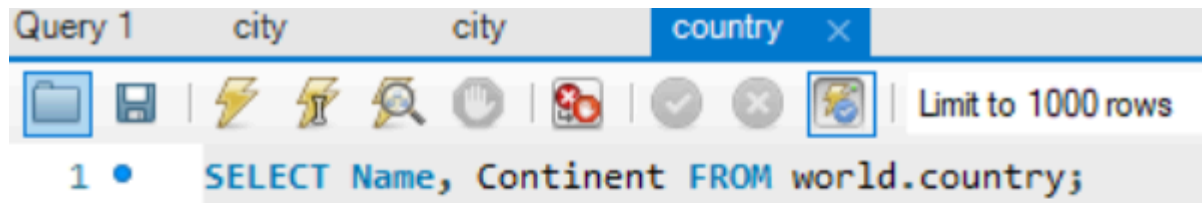
5. จงหาเมืองในรหัสประเทศ (CountryCode) เป็น 'BEL' และที่มีจำนวนประชากร (Population) มากกว่า 2,000,000 คน

The screenshot shows a database query interface with a toolbar at the top. The query editor displays the following SQL statement:

```
1 • SELECT Name, CountryCode, Population FROM world.city where CountryCode = "BEL" and Population = "2000000";
```

Below the query editor, the 'Result Grid' tab is active, showing a table with three columns: 'Name', 'CountryCode', and 'Population'. The table is currently empty. A 'Result Grid' button is visible on the right side of the interface.

6. จงแสดงชื่อประเทศ (Name) และทวีป (Continent) ของทุกประเทศ



The screenshot shows a 'Result Grid' with a toolbar for filtering, exporting, and wrapping text. The grid displays the results of the SQL query, showing the Name and Continent for various countries.

	Name	Continent
▶	Aruba	North America
	Afghanistan	Asia
	Angola	Africa
	Anguilla	North America
	Albania	Europe
	Andorra	Europe
	Netherlands Antilles	North America
	United Arab Emirates	Asia
	Argentina	South America
	Armenia	Asia
	American Samoa	Oceania
	Antarctica	Antarctica

country 2 x

## 7. จงหาข้อมูลของประเทศที่ตั้งอยู่ในทวีป 'Asia'

Query 1   city   city   country ×

Limit to 1000 rows

1 • `SELECT * FROM world.country where Continent = "Asia";`

Result Grid

	Code	Name	Continent	Region	SurfaceArea	IndepYear	Population	LifeExpectancy	GNP
▶	AFG	Afghanistan	Asia	Southern and Central Asia	652090.00	1919	22720000	45.9	5976.00
	ARE	United Arab Emirates	Asia	Middle East	83600.00	1971	2441000	74.1	37966.00
	ARM	Armenia	Asia	Middle East	29800.00	1991	3520000	66.4	1813.00
	AZE	Azerbaijan	Asia	Middle East	86600.00	1991	7734000	62.9	4127.00
	BGD	Bangladesh	Asia	Southern and Central Asia	143998.00	1971	129155000	60.2	32852.00
	BHR	Bahrain	Asia	Middle East	694.00	1971	617000	73.0	6366.00
	BRN	Brunei	Asia	Southeast Asia	5765.00	1984	328000	73.6	11705.00
	BTN	Bhutan	Asia	Southern and Central Asia	47000.00	1910	2124000	52.4	372.00
	CHN	China	Asia	Eastern Asia	9572900.00	-1523	1277558000	71.4	982268.00
	CYP	Cyprus	Asia	Middle East	9251.00	1960	754700	76.7	9333.00
	CEC	Czechia	Asia	Middle East	60700.00	1991	4068000	64.5	6061.00

## 8. จงหาชื่อประเทศที่อยู่ในภูมิภาค (Region) 'Southeast Asia' และมีประชากรมากกว่า 50 ล้านคน

Query 1   city   city   country ×

Limit to 1000 rows

1 • `SELECT Name, Region, Population FROM world.country where Region = "Southeast Asia" and Population > 50000000;`

Result Grid

	Name	Region	Population
▶	Indonesia	Southeast Asia	212107000
	Philippines	Southeast Asia	75967000
	Thailand	Southeast Asia	61399000
	Vietnam	Southeast Asia	79832000

9. จงหาชื่อประเทศที่มีอายุขัยเฉลี่ย (LifeExpectancy) สูงกว่า 80 ปี

```
Query 1    city    city    country x
[Icons]    Limit to 1000 rows
1 • SELECT Name, LifeExpectancy FROM world.country where LifeExpectancy > 80;
```

Result Grid			Filter Rows:	Export:	Wrap Cell Content:
	Name	LifeExpectancy			
▶	Andorra	83.5			
	Japan	80.7			
	Macao	81.6			
	Singapore	80.1			
	San Marino	81.1			

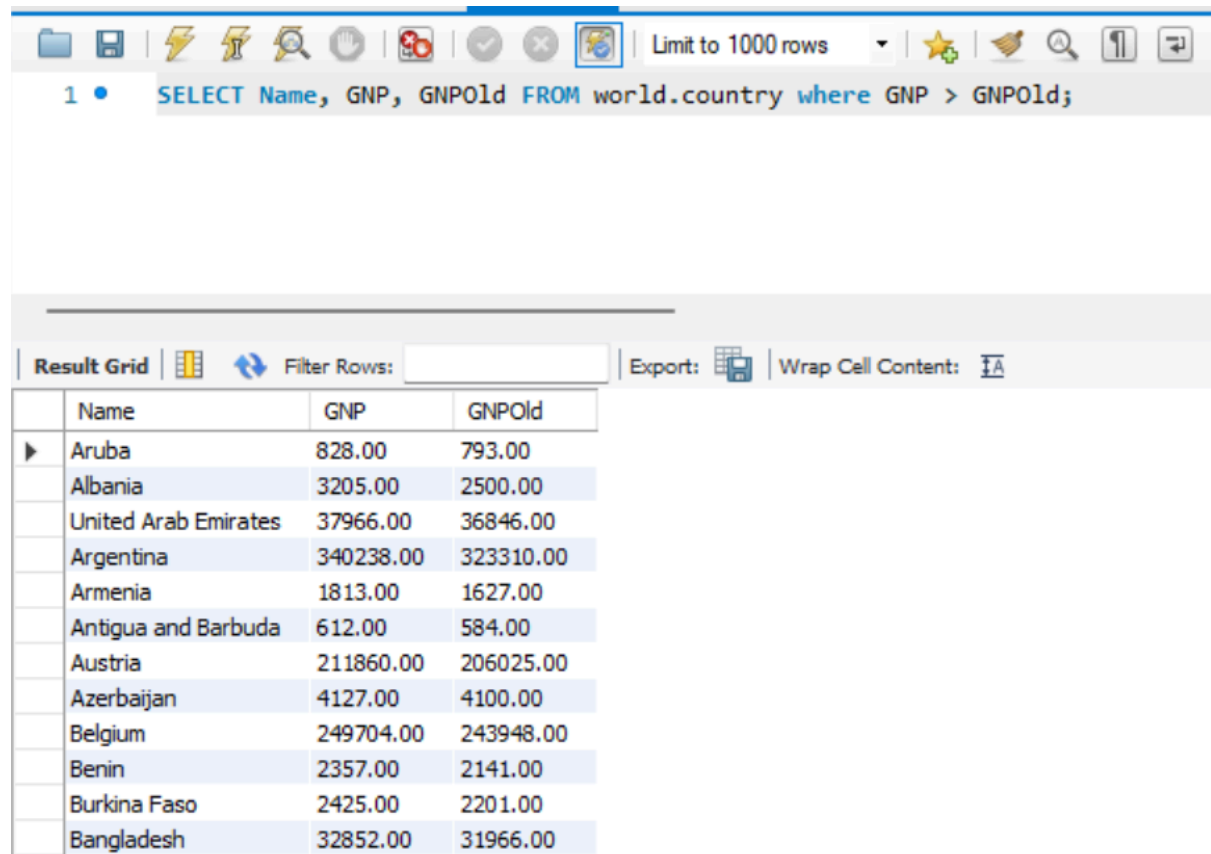
10. จงหาชื่อประเทศที่ไม่มีข้อมูลปีที่ได้รับเอกราช (IndepYear เป็น NULL)

```
Query 1  City  City  Country x
Limit to 1000 rows
1 • SELECT Name, IndepYear FROM world.country where IndepYear is null;
```

Result Grid		Filter Rows:	Export:	Wrap Cell Content:
Name	IndepYear			
Aruba	NULL			
Anguilla	NULL			
Netherlands Antilles	NULL			
American Samoa	NULL			
Antarctica	NULL			
French Southern territories	NULL			
Bermuda	NULL			
Bouvet Island	NULL			
Cocos (Keeling) Islands	NULL			
Cook Islands	NULL			
Christmas Island	NULL			
Cayman Islands	NULL			



11. จงหาชื่อประเทศที่มีค่า GNP ในปีปัจจุบัน มากกว่าค่า GNP เก่า (GNPOld)



The screenshot shows a database query interface. At the top, there is a toolbar with various icons for file operations, search, and execution. Below the toolbar, a SQL query is entered in a text area: `SELECT Name, GNP, GNPOld FROM world.country where GNP > GNPOld;`. The query is numbered '1'. Below the query area, there is a 'Result Grid' section. It includes a 'Filter Rows' input field and an 'Export' button. The results are displayed in a table with four columns: 'Name', 'GNP', and 'GNPOld'. The table lists 10 countries where the current GNP is greater than the previous GNP (GNPOld).

Name	GNP	GNPOld
Aruba	828.00	793.00
Albania	3205.00	2500.00
United Arab Emirates	37966.00	36846.00
Argentina	340238.00	323310.00
Armenia	1813.00	1627.00
Antigua and Barbuda	612.00	584.00
Austria	211860.00	206025.00
Azerbaijan	4127.00	4100.00
Belgium	249704.00	243948.00
Benin	2357.00	2141.00
Burkina Faso	2425.00	2201.00
Bangladesh	32852.00	31966.00

## 12. จงแสดงภาษา (Language) ทั้งหมดที่ใช้ในรหัสประเทศ 'USA'

Query 1   city   city   country   countrylanguage ×

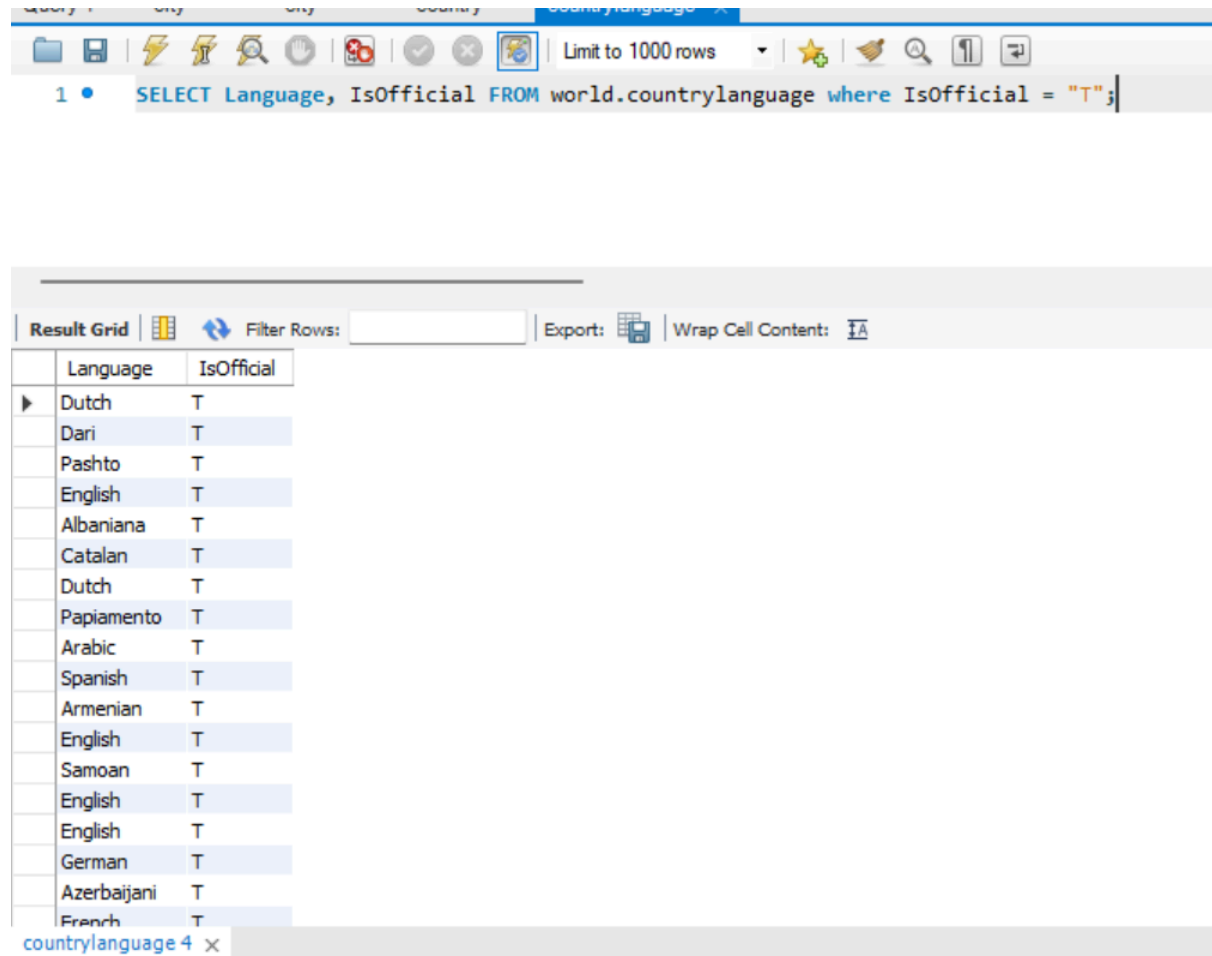
Limit to 1000 rows

1 • `SELECT CountryCode, Language FROM world.countrylanguage where CountryCode = "USA";`

Result Grid   Filter Rows:   Edit:   Export/Import:   Wrap Cell Content:

	CountryCode	Language
▶	USA	Chinese
	USA	English
	USA	French
	USA	German
	USA	Italian
	USA	Japanese
	USA	Korean
	USA	Polish
	USA	Portuguese
	USA	Spanish
	USA	Tagalog
	USA	Vietnamese
*	NULL	NULL

### 13. จงหาภาษาที่เป็นภาษาทางการ (IsOfficial = 'T')



The screenshot shows a database query interface. The top part displays a SQL query: `SELECT Language, IsOfficial FROM world.countrylanguage where IsOfficial = "T";`. Below the query, the results are shown in a table with two columns: Language and IsOfficial. The table lists various languages and their official status, with 'T' indicating they are official languages.

Language	IsOfficial
Dutch	T
Dari	T
Pashto	T
English	T
Albaniana	T
Catalan	T
Dutch	T
Papiamento	T
Arabic	T
Spanish	T
Armenian	T
English	T
Samoan	T
English	T
English	T
German	T
Azerbaijani	T
French	T

14. จงหาภาษาที่มีสัดส่วนการใช้ (Percentage) มากกว่า 50% ขึ้นไป

1 • `SELECT Language, Percentage FROM world.countrylanguage where Percentage > 50;`

Language	Percentage
Papiamento	76.7
Pashto	52.4
Albaniana	97.9
Papiamento	86.2
Spanish	96.8
Armenian	93.4
Samoan	90.6
Creole English	95.7
English	81.2
German	92.0
Azerbaijani	89.0
Kirundi	98.1
Dutch	59.2
Mossi	50.2
Bengali	97.7
Bulgariana	83.2
Arabic	67.7

15. จงหาภาษาที่ไม่ใช่ภาษาทางการ (IsOfficial = 'F') แต่มีสัดส่วนการใช้มากกว่า 30%

1 • `LECT Language, IsOfficial, Percentage FROM world.countrylanguage where IsOfficial = "F" and Percentage > 30;`

Language	IsOfficial	Percentage
Papiamento	F	76.7
Ovimbundu	F	37.2
Spanish	F	44.6
Creole English	F	95.7
Fon	F	39.8
Mossi	F	50.2
Creole English	F	89.7
Spanish	F	31.6
Bajan	F	95.1
Nepali	F	34.8
Tswana	F	75.5
Kongo	F	51.5
Crioulo	F	100.0
Afar	F	34.8
Somali	F	43.9
Creole English	F	100.0
Tigre	F	31.7
Arabic	F	31.0