Introduction to SQL: Takeaways ⤴

Syntax

- Returning first 10 rows from a table:

```
SELECT *
  FROM recent_grads
 LIMIT 10;
```

- Filtering return results:

```
SELECT Major, Sharwomen
  FROM recent_grads
 WHERE ShareWomen < 0.5;
```

- Filtering results using multiple criteria:

```
SELECT Major, Major_category, Median, ShareWomen
  FROM recent_grads
 WHERE ShareWomen > 0.5
   AND Median > 50000;
```

- Filtering results using the OR clause:

```
SELECT Major, Median, Unemployed
  FROM recent_grads
 WHERE Median >= 10000
    OR Unemployed <= 1000
 LIMIT 20;
```

- Grouping using AND and OR with parentheses:

```
SELECT Major, Major_category, ShareWomen, Unemployment_rate
  FROM recent_grads
 WHERE (Major_category = 'Engineering')
   AND (ShareWomen > 0.5 OR Unemployment_rate < 0.051);
```

- Sorting results:

```
SELECT Major, ShareWomen, Unemployment_rate

    FROM recent_grads

   WHERE ShareWomen > 0.3 AND Unemployment_rate < 0.1

   ORDER BY ShareWomen DESC;
```

Concepts

- A database is a data representation that lives on disk, and can be queried, accessed, and updated without using much memory.

- A database management system (DBMS) can be used to interact with a database. SQLite is the most popular database in the world.

- To work with data stored in a database, we use a language called SQL (or Structured Query Language).

Resources

- W3 Schools
- SQL Zoo
- SQL Standard