

# Introducción SQL

Alumno: Quintana Escamilla Roberto Carlos

## Relational Databases

1.-

**Data organization**

If you'd like to use SQL to gain insights from data, understanding the organization of a database is an important first step. Take a look at the database below. Which of the following statements correctly describes its organization?

**employees**

| id    | name    | dept_id | job_level_id | year_hired |
|-------|---------|---------|--------------|------------|
| 54378 | Darius  | 1       | 3            | 2020       |
| 94722 | Raven   | 2       | 3            | 2017       |
| 45783 | Eduardo | 2       | 1            | 2022       |
| 90123 | Maggie  | 3       | 2            | 2011       |
| 67284 | Amy     | 2       | 2            | 2009       |
| 26148 | Meehir  | 3       | 3            | 2021       |

**job\_levels**

| id | name        | min_salary | max_salary |
|----|-------------|------------|------------|
| 1  | Executive   | 100000     | 170000     |
| 2  | Manager     | 70000      | 110000     |
| 3  | Contributor | 35000      | 80000      |

**departments**

| id | dept_name   | dept_head |
|----|-------------|-----------|
| 1  | Design      | Darius    |
| 2  | Content     | Eduardo   |
| 3  | Engineering | Maggie    |

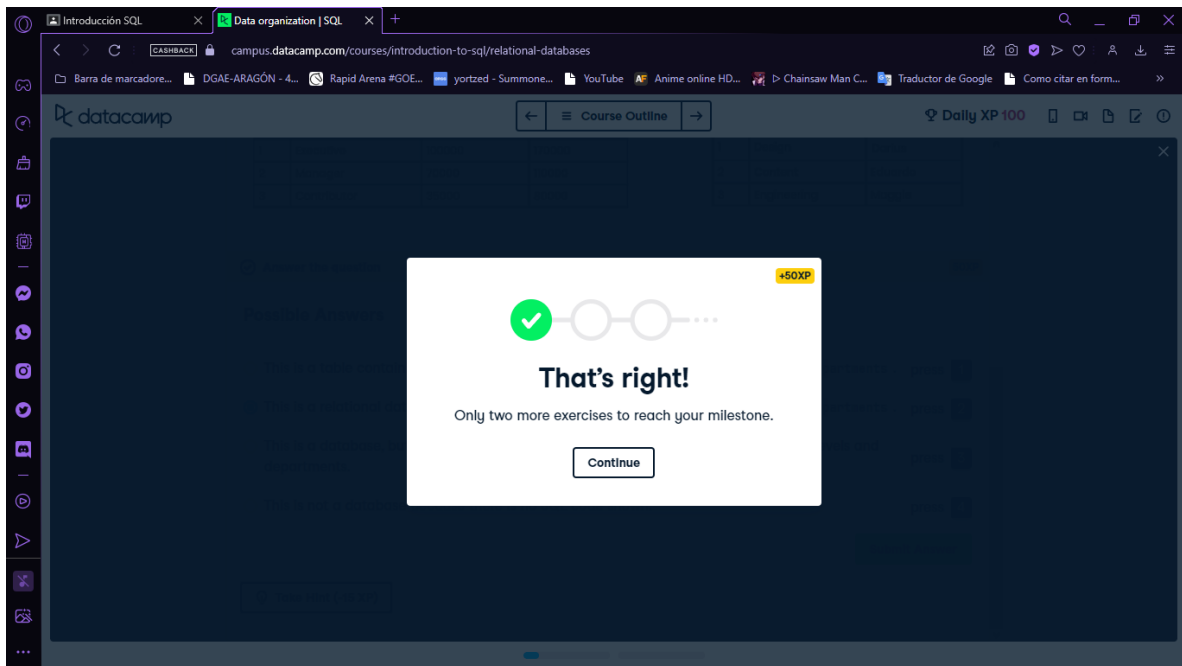
**Answer the question** 50XP

**Possible Answers**

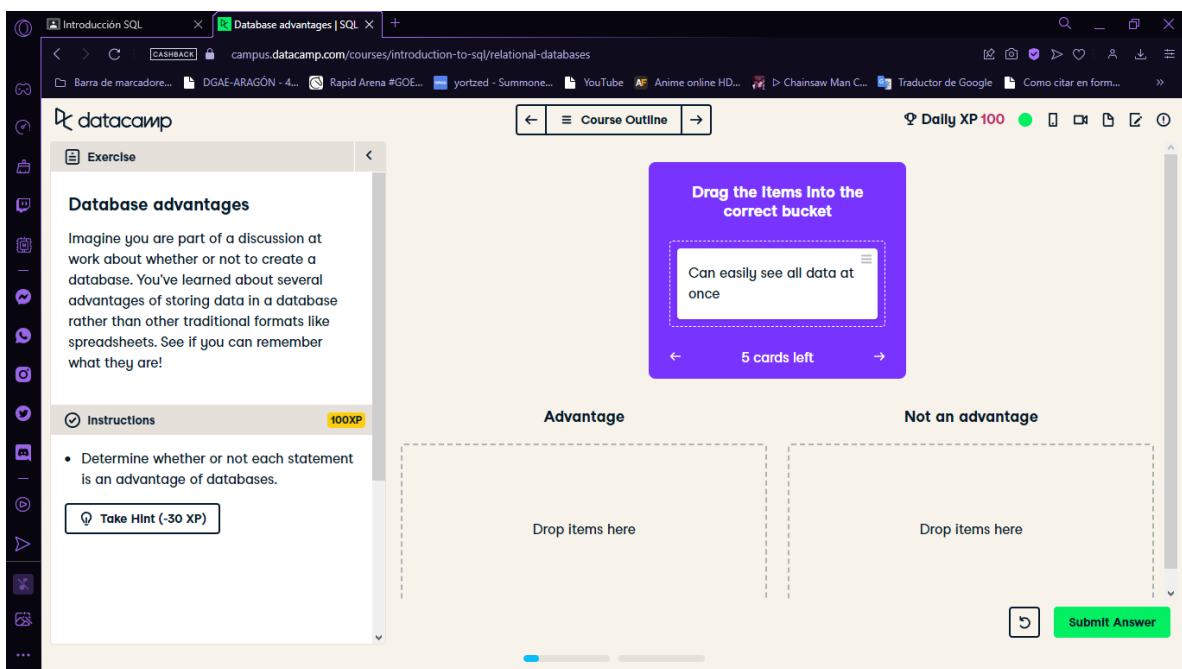
- ☐ This is a table containing three relational databases: `employees`, `job_levels`, and `departments`. press 1
- ☒ This is a relational database containing three tables: `employees`, `job_levels`, and `departments`. press 2
- ☐ This is a database, but it is not relational, because no relationship exists between job levels and departments. press 3
- ☐ This is not a database because there is no SQL code shown. press 4

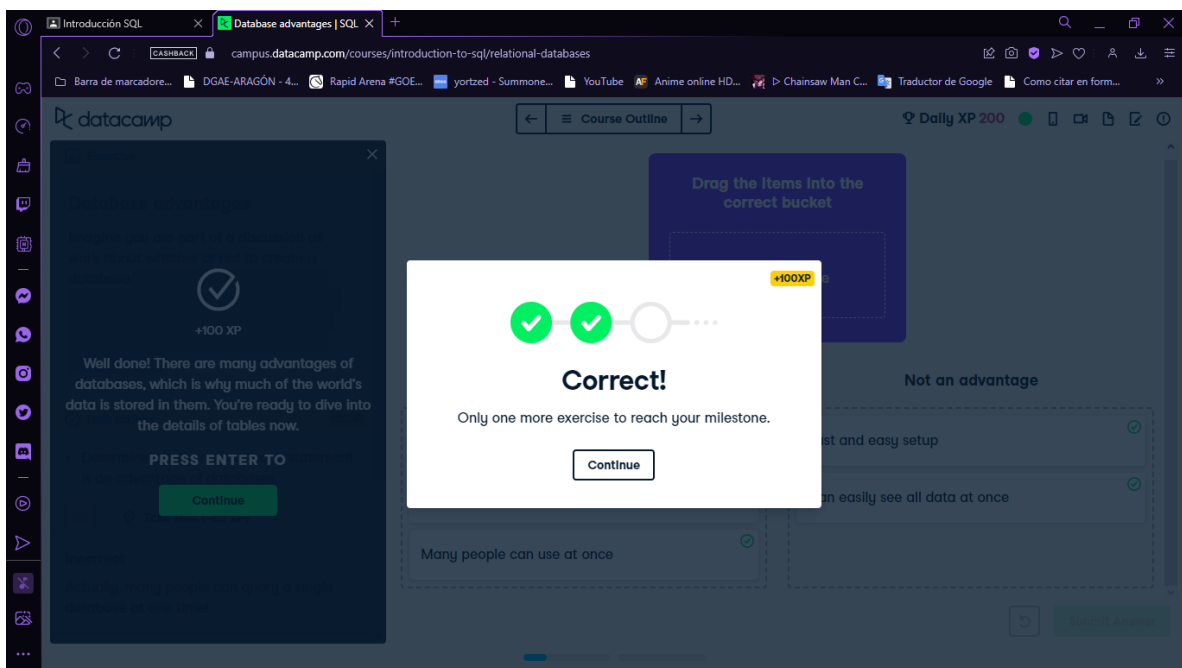
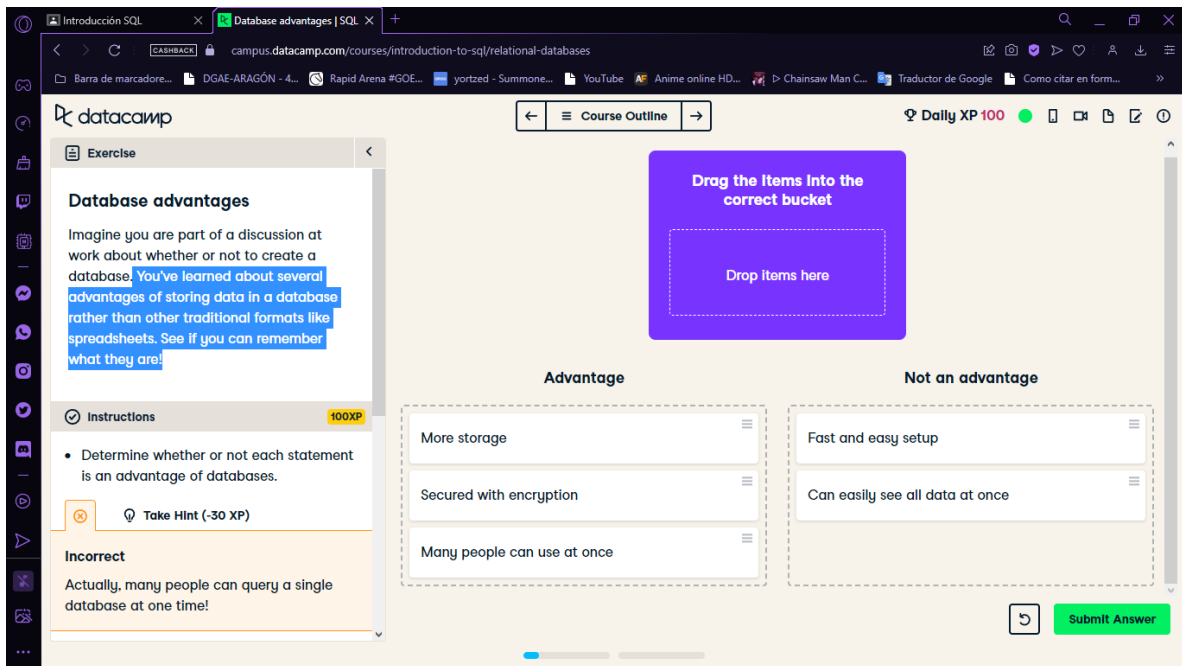
**Submit Answer**

**Take Hint (-15 XP)**



2.-





3.-

Introducción SQL

Picking a unique ID | SQL

+

CASHBACK

campus.datacamp.com/courses/introduction-to-sql/relational-databases

Barra de marcadore... DGAE-ARAGÓN - 4... Rapid Arena #GOE... yortzed - Summone... YouTube Anime online HD... Chainsaw Man C... Traductor de Google Como citar en form... >>

datacamp

← Course Outline →

Daily XP 250

### Picking a unique ID

You've learned that a unique identifier is a unique value that identifies a record so that it can be distinguished from other records in the same table.

Let's take a closer look at the employees table. Which of the fields do you think is best suited to be a unique identifier?

## employees

| id    | name    | dept_id | job_level_id | year_hired |
|-------|---------|---------|--------------|------------|
| 54378 | Darius  | 1       | 3            | 2020       |
| 94722 | Raven   | 2       | 3            | 2017       |
| 45783 | Eduardo | 2       | 1            | 2022       |
| 90123 | Maggie  | 3       | 2            | 2011       |
| 67284 | Amy     | 2       | 2            | 2009       |
| 26148 | Meehir  | 3       | 3            | 2021       |

Introducción SQL

Picking a unique ID | SQL

+

CASHBACK

campus.datacamp.com/courses/introduction-to-sql/relational-databases

Barra de marcadore... DGAE-ARAGÓN - 4... Rapid Arena #GOE... yortzed - Summone... YouTube Anime online HD... Chainsaw Man C... Traductor de Google Como citar en form... >>

datacamp

← Course Outline →

Daily XP 250

|       |        |   |   |      |
|-------|--------|---|---|------|
| 67284 | Amy    | 2 | 2 | 2009 |
| 26148 | Meehir | 3 | 3 | 2021 |

✓ Answer the question

50XP

#### Possible Answers

☐ name

press 1

☐ dept\_id

press 2

☐ year\_hired

press 3

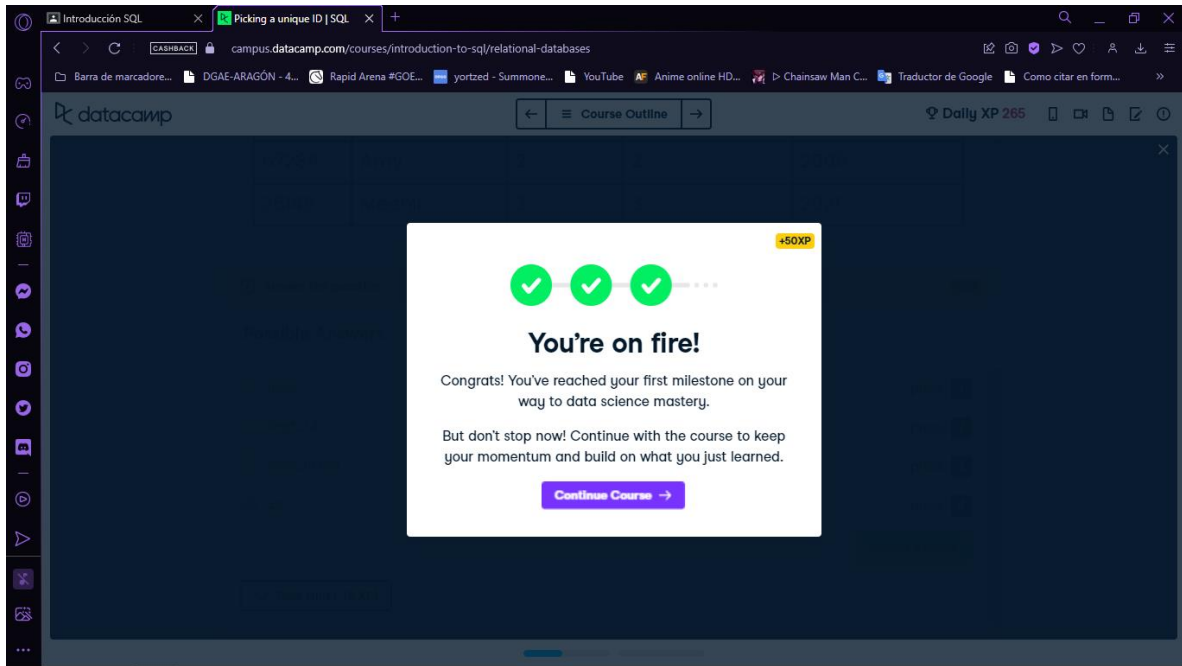
☒ id

press 4

Submit Answer

Enter

Take Hint (-15 XP)



4.-

The screenshot shows a DataCamp exercise page titled "Setting the table in style". The instructions state: "Imagine that you are designing a database and the following table has been suggested. Your task is to provide feedback on how this table could be improved. Use the skills you learned in the last video to critique it!".

The table shown is:

| id  | customers | phone_nums   | emails               | zip_codes |
|-----|-----------|--------------|----------------------|-----------|
| 567 | Jake      | 10-788-3355  | jake@bigmeats.com    | 03478     |
| 568 | Isaiah    | 617-356-7772 | isaiah@compagny.com  | 01102     |
| 569 | Constance | 208-444-0390 | constance@bigbox.com | 08902     |
| 570 | Jorge     | 643-390-9903 | jorge@compagny.com   | 00202     |

Below the table, there are two buckets for suggestions:

- Suggest for Improvement:**
  - The `customers` field should be renamed.
  - The field names should be made singular.
  - The table name should not be capitalized.
- Do not suggest for improvement:**
  - Underscores in the field names should be replaced with spaces.
  - The field names should be capitalized.
  - The table name should be made singular.

At the bottom, there is a "Submit Answer" button and a "Take Hint (-30 XP)" button.

Introducción SQL | Setting the table in style | bad\_style\_table.png (2222) |

campus.datacamp.com/courses/introduction-to-sql/relational-databases

datacamp

Course Outline

Daily XP 400

Exercise

### Setting the table in style

Imagine that you are designing a database and the following table has been suggested. Your task is to provide feedback on how this table could be improved using the skills you learned in the last video critique it!

+100 XP

Well done on improving that table! Getting naming conventions right makes life much easier when we begin writing SQL queries, so it's important to set ourselves up for success!

PRESS ENTER TO

Continue

Take Hint (-50 XP)

Drag the Items Into the correct bucket

Drop Items here

Suggest for Improvement

- The `customers` field should be renamed.
- The field names should be made singular.
- The table name should not be capitalized.

Do not suggest for Improvement

- Underscores in the field names should be replaced with spaces.
- The field names should be capitalized.
- The table name should be made singular.

Submit Answer

4.-

Introducción SQL | Our very own table | SQL | Traductor de Google |

campus.datacamp.com/courses/introduction-to-sql/relational-databases

datacamp

Course Outline

Daily XP 450

Exercise

the information contained in `books`. There's no need to do any coding in this exercise; you can answer this question by looking at the `books` table in the console next to the words "query result." Because some book titles are long, you may need to scroll to the right in order to see all the information that the `books` table contains.

Instructions 50 XP

### Possible Answers

- ☐ `books` contains records for `id`, `title`, `author`, `year`, and `genre`.
- ☒ `books` contains fields for `id`, `title`, `author`, `year`, and `genre`.
- ☐ `books` contains records for `title`, `author`, `year`, and `genre`. `id` is a unique identifier but not a record.
- ☐ `books` contains fields for `title`, `author`, `year`, and `genre`. `id` is a unique identifier but not a field.

Run Code

query.sql

```
1
```

query result books

| id | title                         |
|----|-------------------------------|
| 1  | 10-Day Green Smoothie Cleanse |
| 2  | 11/22/63: A Novel             |

Showing 100 out of 350 rows

Introducción SQL | Our very own table | SQL | Traductor de Google

campus.datacamp.com/courses/introduction-to-sql/relational-databases

Barra de marcadore... DGAE-ARAGÓN - 4... Rapid Arena #GOE... yortzed - Summone... YouTube Anime online HD... Chainsaw Man C... Traductor de Google Como citar en form...

datacamp

Course Outline

Daily XP 450

Exercise

the information contained in `books`. There's no need to do any coding in this exercise; you can answer this question by looking at the `books` table in the console next to the words "query result." Because some book titles are long, you may need to scroll to the right in order to see all the information that the `books` table contains.

Instructions 50 XP

Possible Answers

- ☐ `books` contains records for `id`, `title`, `author`, `year`, and `genre`.
- ☒ `books` contains fields for `id`, `title`, `author`, `year`, and `genre`.
- ☐ `books` contains records for `title`, `author`, `year`, and `genre`. `id` is a unique identifier but not a record.
- ☐ `books` contains fields for `title`, `author`, `year`, and `genre`. `id` is a unique identifier but not a field.

query.sql

```
1
```

Run Code

query result books

| author       | year | genre       |
|--------------|------|-------------|
| JJ Smith     | 2016 | Non Fiction |
| Stephen King | 2011 | Fiction     |

Showing 100 out of 350 rows

Introducción SQL | Our very own table | SQL | Traductor de Google

campus.datacamp.com/courses/introduction-to-sql/relational-databases

Barra de marcadore... DGAE-ARAGÓN - 4... Rapid Arena #GOE... yortzed - Summone... YouTube Anime online HD... Chainsaw Man C... Traductor de Google Como citar en form...

datacamp

Course Outline

Daily XP 450

Exercise

Instructions 50 XP

Possible Answers

- ☐ `books` contains records for `id`, `title`, `author`, `year`, and `genre`.
- ☒ `books` contains fields for `id`, `title`, `author`, `year`, and `genre`.
- ☐ `books` contains records for `title`, `author`, `year`, and `genre`. `id` is a unique identifier but not a record.
- ☐ `books` contains fields for `title`, `author`, `year`, and `genre`. `id` is a unique identifier but not a field.

Great work! Each record contains information about a book, organized into `id`, `title`, `author`, `year`, and `genre` fields.

PRESS ENTER TO

Continue

Incorrect Submission

Half of this answer is correct.

Did you find this feedback helpful?

Yes No

query.sql

```
1
```

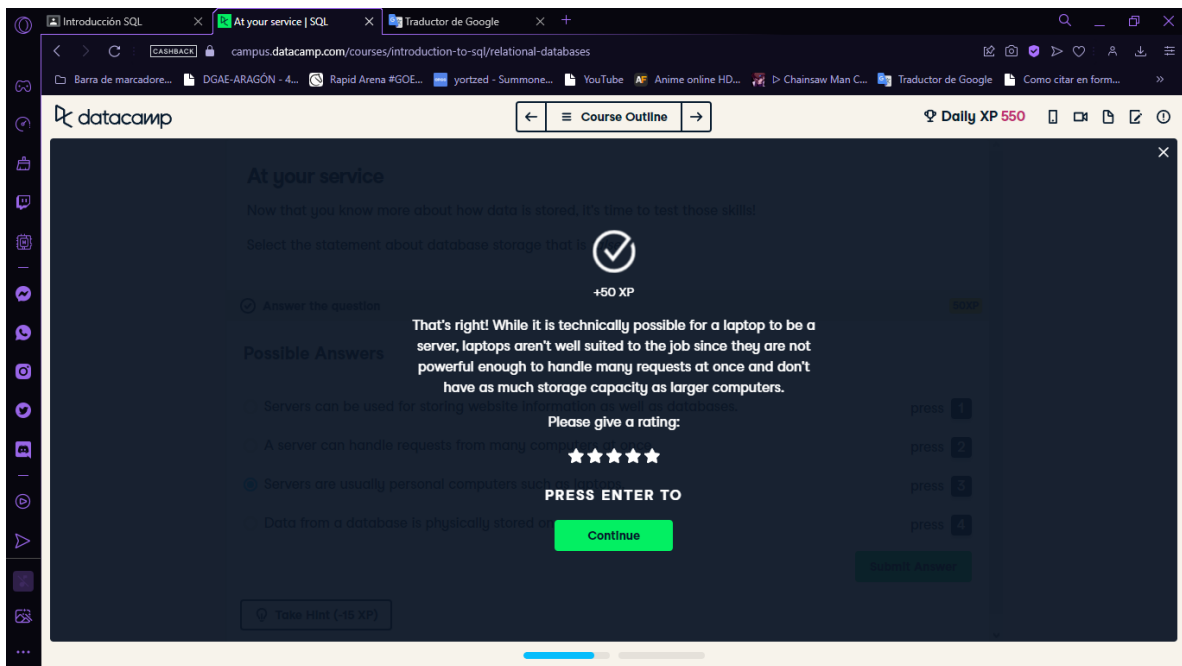
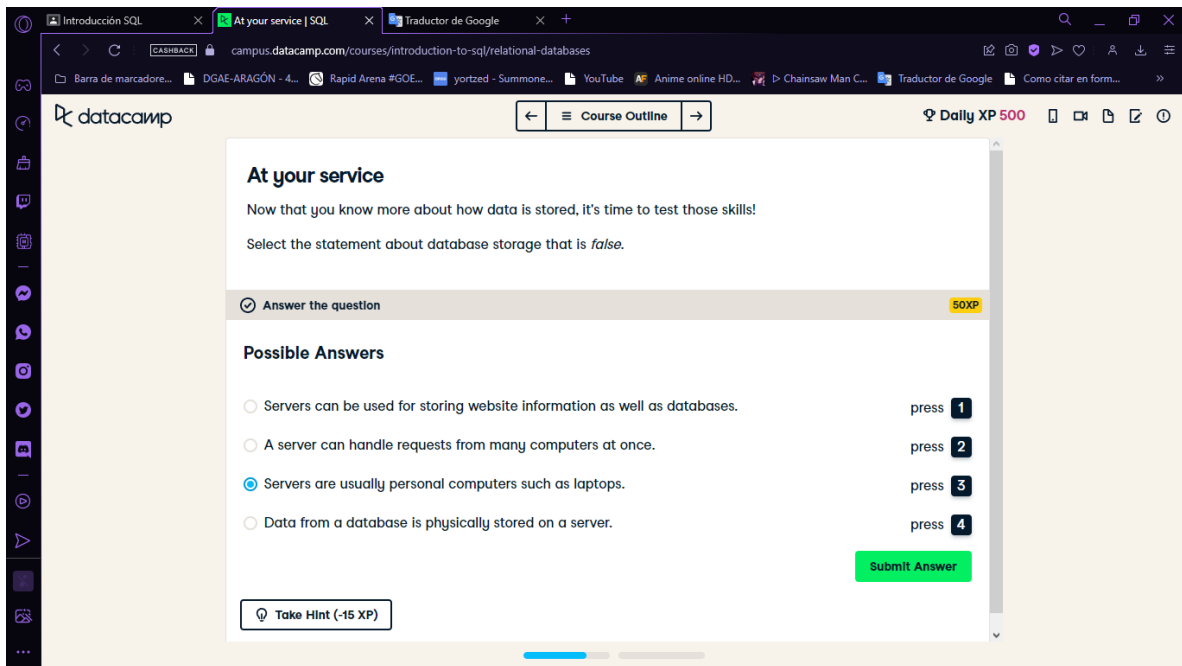
Run Code

query result books

| author       | year | genre       |
|--------------|------|-------------|
| JJ Smith     | 2016 | Non Fiction |
| Stephen King | 2011 | Fiction     |

Showing 100 out of 350 rows

5.-





Introducción SQL

Finding data types | SQL

Traductor de Google

+

campus.datacamp.com/courses/introduction-to-sql/relational-databases

Barra de marcadore... DGAE-ARAGÓN - 4... Rapid Arena #GOE... yortzed - Summe... YouTube Anime online HD... Chainsaw Man C... Traductor de Google Como citar en form... >>

datacamp

← Course Outline →

Daily XP 550

📱 🖨️ 📄 📌 ⌚

## Finding data types

Imagine that you are starting a new job and have just started getting to know your new employer's database. You know that it's important to know the data type—such as `VARCHAR`, `INT`, or `NUMERIC`—corresponding to each field in a table. Where could you find this information?

✓ Answer the question

50XP

### Possible Answers

☐ You can find this information by looking at each table in the database.

press 1

☐ You can find this information by looking at a diagram of relationships between tables.

press 2

☐ You can find this information by looking at the values in each field for each table.

press 3

☒ You can find this information by looking at a database schema.

press 4

Submit Answer

Enter

🗑️ 🗑️

🔔 Take Hint (-15 XP)

Introducción SQL

Finding data types | SQL

Traductor de Google

+

campus.datacamp.com/courses/introduction-to-sql/relational-databases

Barra de marcadore... DGAE-ARAGÓN - 4... Rapid Arena #GOE... yortzed - Summe... YouTube Anime online HD... Chainsaw Man C... Traductor de Google Como citar en form... >>

datacamp

← Course Outline →

Daily XP 581

📱 🖨️ 📄 📌 ⌚

## Finding data types

Imagine that you are starting a new job and have just started getting to know your new employer's database. You know that it's important to know the data type—such as `VARCHAR`, `INT`, or `NUMERIC`—corresponding to each field in a table. Where could you find this information?

✓ Answer the question

+50 XP

### Possible Answers

☐ You can find this information by looking at each table in the database.

press 1

☐ You can find this information by looking at a diagram of relationships between tables.

press 2

☐ You can find this information by looking at the values in each field for each table.

press 3

☒ You can find this information by looking at a database schema.

press 4

Continue

Submit Answer

🗑️ 🗑️

🔔 Take Hint (-15 XP)

**Awesome work. Database schemas show data types for each field in all tables, and they also show relationships between tables. Looking at a schema is an excellent way to get to know a new database!**

**PRESS ENTER TO**

7.-

The screenshot shows the DataCamp 'Choice of type' exercise. The sidebar on the left contains the following text:

**Choice of type**

You've learned that when a table is created, a data type must be indicated for each field. Choosing the correct data type allows the data to be stored correctly and makes certain operations associated with that data type available. For example, mathematical operations can be performed on **NUMERIC** and **INT** data types, but not on **VARCHAR** data. Thus, it makes sense to store numerical values as **NUMERIC** or **INT** so that you can perform math operations on them if needed.

In this exercise, you'll practice selecting the proper data type for your data!

**Instructions** 100XP

- Drag the field description to the bucket indicating the best data type to use for

The main area features three buckets:

- VARCHAR**: Product reviews written by customers, Phone numbers such as 321-123-5555
- INT**: Number of mailing list subscribers such as 9782, Model year such as 2004
- NUMERIC**: Product prices in dollars such as 63.75, Weight in tons such as 5.67

A purple box at the top right says 'Drag the Items Into the correct bucket' and 'Drop items here'. A 'Submit Answer' button is at the bottom right.

The screenshot shows the DataCamp 'Choice of type' exercise after completion. The sidebar on the left contains the following text:

**Choice of type**

You've learned that when a table is created, a data type must be indicated for each field. Choosing the correct data type allows the data to be stored correctly and makes certain operations associated with that data type available. For example, mathematical operations can be performed on **NUMERIC** and **INT** data types, but not on **VARCHAR** data. Thus, it makes sense to store numerical values as **NUMERIC** or **INT** so that you can perform math operations on them if needed.

**+100 XP**

**Congratulations! Now that you know what data types to expect in each field, we're ready to query!**

**PRESS ENTER TO**

**Continue**

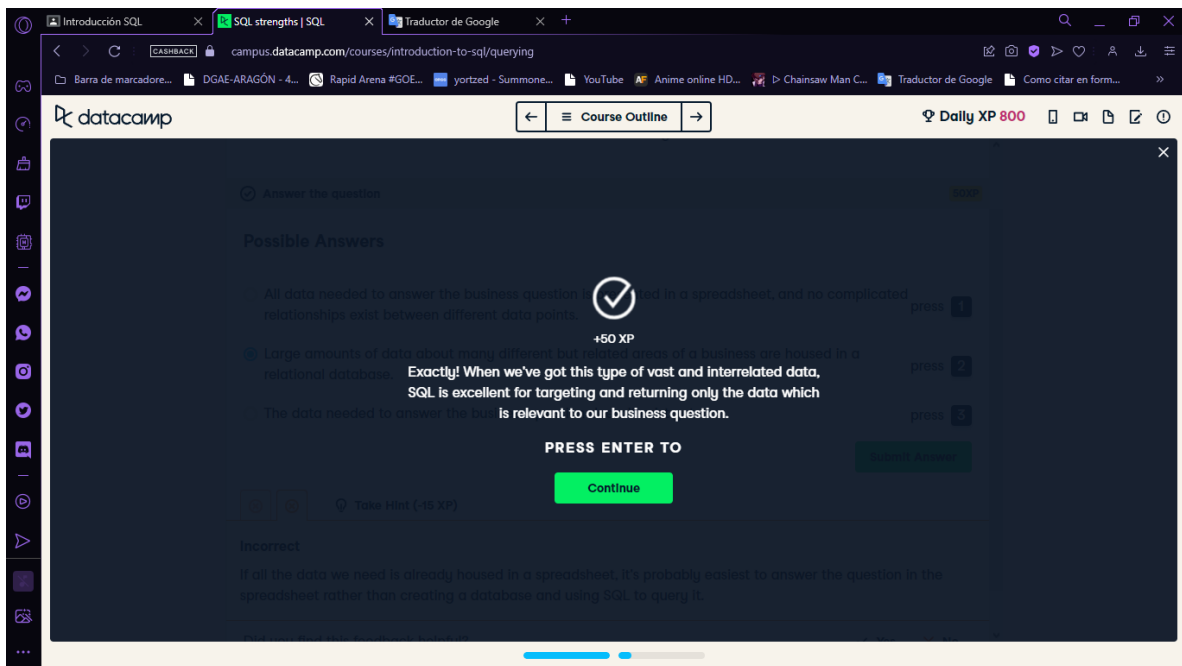
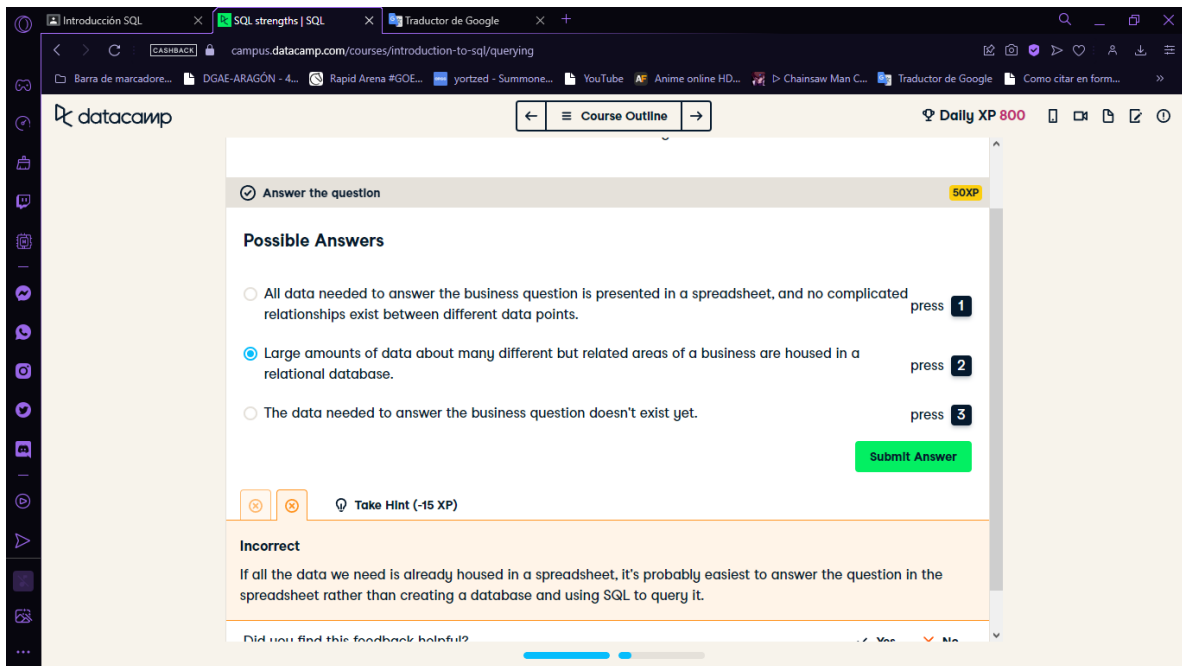
The main area features the same three buckets as the previous screenshot, but each item now has a green checkmark indicating it has been correctly placed.

## Conclusión

En este curso se reforzaron los conocimientos de estructura y construcción de bases de datos.

## Querying

1.-



2.-

Introducción SQL | Developing SQL style | SQL | Traductor de Google

campus.datacamp.com/courses/introduction-to-sql/querying

Daily XP 886

Drag the items into the correct bucket

Drop items here

Make suggestion

Don't make suggestion

Submit Answer

Instructions

Drag each suggestion into the proper zone depending on whether or not it will improve the query's style. Great style! Your coworkers will thank you when you share clean and readable queries with them.

Incorrect

PRESS ENTER TO Remember that you can always use the keyboard to make changes to your query, too!

Continue

Did you find this feedback helpful?

Yes No

Make suggestion

Don't make suggestion

Add a ; at the end of the query

Capitalize from

Make CARD\_NUM and TOTAL\_FINE lowercase

All code should be on just one line

Capitalize patrons

Make SELECT lowercase

3.-

Introducción SQL | Querying the books table | SQL | Traductor de Google

campus.datacamp.com/courses/introduction-to-sql/querying

Daily XP 935

Exercise

title VARCHAR

author VARCHAR

genre VARCHAR

pub\_year INT

Instructions 1/3

35 XP

Use SQL to return a result set of all book titles included in the books table.

Select both the title and author fields from books .

Select all fields from the books table.

query.sql

```
-- Return all titles from the books table__
SELECT title FROM books;
```

Run Code

Submit Answer

query result

books

title

10-Day Green Smoothie Cleanse

11/22/63: A Novel

Showing 100 out of 350 rows

Introducción SQL | Querying the books table | Traductor de Google

campus.datacamp.com/courses/introduction-to-sql/querying

datacamp

Exercise

title VARCHAR  
author VARCHAR  
genre VARCHAR  
pub\_year INT

Instructions 2/3 35 XP

- Use SQL to return a result set of all book titles included in the `books` table.
- Select both the `title` and `author` fields from `books`.

Take Hint (-10 XP)

Incorrect Submission

Check the `SELECT` statement. Could not find the second entry in the target list.

query.sql

```
1 -- Select title and author from the books table
2 SELECT title, author
3 FROM books;
```

Run Code Submit Answer

query result books

| title                         |
|-------------------------------|
| 10-Day Green Smoothie Cleanse |
| 11/22/63: A Novel             |

Showing 100 out of 350 rows

Introducción SQL | Querying the books table | Traductor de Google

campus.datacamp.com/courses/introduction-to-sql/querying

datacamp

Exercise

title VARCHAR  
author VARCHAR  
genre VARCHAR  
pub\_year INT

Instructions 3/3 30 XP

- Use SQL to return a result set of all book titles included in the `books` table.
- Select both the `title` and `author` fields from `books`.
- Select all fields from the `books` table.

Take Hint (-9 XP)

query.sql

```
1 -- Select all fields from the books table
2 SELECT *
3 FROM books;
```

Run Code Submit Answer

query result books

| title                         |
|-------------------------------|
| 10-Day Green Smoothie Cleanse |
| 11/22/63: A Novel             |

Showing 100 out of 350 rows

Introducción SQL | Querying the books table | Traductor de Google

campus.datacamp.com/courses/introduction-to-sql/querying

datacamp

Exercise

Well done! You've mastered your first two SQL keywords. The more keywords you know, the more complex SQL queries you'll be able to write!

Use SQL to return a result set for the book titles included in the `books` table.

Select both the `id` and `title` fields from the `books` table.

Select all fields from the `books` table.

PRESS ENTER TO

Continue

query.sql

```
1 -- Select all fields from the books table
2 SELECT *
3 FROM books;
```

Run Code Submit Answer

query result books

| id | title                         |
|----|-------------------------------|
| 1  | 10-Day Green Smoothie Cleanse |
| 2  | 11/22/63: A Novel             |

Showing 100 out of 350 rows

4.-

Introducción SQL | Making queries DISTINCT | Traductor de Google

campus.datacamp.com/courses/introduction-to-sql/querying

datacamp

Exercise

### Making queries DISTINCT

You've learned that the `DISTINCT` keyword can be used to return unique values in a field. In this exercise, you'll use this understanding to find out more about the `books` table!

There are 350 books in the `books` table, representing all of the books that our local library has available for checkout. But how many different authors are represented in these 350 books? The answer is surely less than 350. For example, J.K. Rowling wrote all seven Harry Potter books, so if our library has all Harry Potter books, seven books will be written by J.K. Rowling. There are likely many more repeat authors!

Instructions 1/2 50 XP

Write SQL code that returns a result set with just one column listing the unique authors in the `books` table.

Take Hint (-15 XP)

query.sql

```
1 -- Select unique authors from the books table
2 SELECT DISTINCT author
3 FROM books;
```

Run Code Submit Answer

query result books

| author       |
|--------------|
| JJ Smith     |
| Stephen King |

Showing 100 out of 350 rows

Introducción SQL x Making queries DISTINCT x Traductor de Google x genre sql - Buscar con Google x

campus.datacamp.com/courses/introduction-to-sql/querying

datacamp

Exercise

### Making queries DISTINCT

You've learned that the `DISTINCT` keyword can be used to return unique values in a field. In this exercise, you'll use this understanding to find out more about the `books` table!

There are 350 books in the `books` table, representing all of the books that our local library has available for checkout. But how many different authors are represented in these 350 books? The answer is surely less than 350. For example, J.K. Rowling wrote all seven Harry Potter books, so if our library has all Harry Potter books, seven books will be written by J.K. Rowling. There are likely many more repeat authors!

Instructions 2/2 50 XP

- Write SQL code that returns a result set with just one column listing the unique authors in the `books` table.
- Update the code to return the unique `author` and `genre` combinations in the `books` table.

query.sql

```
1 -- Select unique authors and genre combinations
2 SELECT DISTINCT author, genre
3 FROM books;
```

Switch between a dark or a light interface.

Run Code Submit Answer

query result books

| author          |
|-----------------|
| John Heilemann  |
| Sheryl Sandberg |
| Brené Brown     |

Showing 100 out of 247 rows

Introducción SQL x Making queries DISTINCT x Traductor de Google x genre sql - Buscar con Google x

campus.datacamp.com/courses/introduction-to-sql/querying

datacamp

Exercise

### Making queries DISTINCT

You've learned that the `DISTINCT` keyword can be used to return unique values in a field. In this exercise, you'll use this understanding to find out more about the `books` table!

There are 350 books in the `books` table, representing all of the books that our local library has available for checkout.

**You've passed this exercise with `DISTINCT` ion! Notice that you found 247 unique authors in the `books` table overall but 249 unique combinations of authors and genres. This means there are one or two authors who have written books in multiple genres!**

Instructions 2/2 50 XP

PRESS ENTER TO

Continue

query.sql

```
1 -- Select unique authors and genre combinations from the books table
2 SELECT DISTINCT author, genre
3 FROM books;
```

Run Code Submit Answer

query result books

| author         | genre       |
|----------------|-------------|
| Eben Alexander | Non Fiction |
| Adam Mansbach  | Fiction     |
| Garth Stein    | Fiction     |

Showing 100 out of 249 rows

5.-

Introducción SQL | Alasing | SQL | Traductor de Google | genre sql - Buscar con Google

campus.datacamp.com/courses/introduction-to-sql/querying

datacamp

Exercise

### Alasing

While the default column names in a SQL result set come from the fields they are created from, you've learned that aliasing can be used to rename these result set columns. This can be helpful for clarifying the intent or contents of the column.

Your task in this exercise is to incorporate an alias into one of the SQL queries that you worked with in the previous exercise!

Instructions 100 XP

- Add an alias to the SQL query to rename the `author` column to `unique_author` in the result set.

Take Hint (-30 XP)

```
query.sql
1 -- Alias author so that it becomes unique_author
2 SELECT DISTINCT author AS unique_author
3 FROM books;
```

Run Code Submit Answer

query result books

No query executed yet...

Showing 0 out of 0 rows

Introducción SQL | Alasing | SQL | Traductor de Google | genre sql - Buscar con Google

campus.datacamp.com/courses/introduction-to-sql/querying

datacamp

Exercise

### Alasing

While the default column names in a SQL result set come from the fields they are created from, you've learned that aliasing can be used to rename these result set columns. This can be helpful for clarifying the intent or contents of the column.

+100 XP

It's AS easy AS that! Great work. The alias you just implemented makes it clear that only unique authors are listed in the results and that there are no duplicates. This is clear even to someone who is reading only the result set and does not know the SQL code behind the results.

Instructions

- Add an alias to the `author` column to `unique_author` in the result set.

PRESS ENTER TO Continue

Take Hint (-30 XP)

```
query.sql
1 -- Alias author so that it becomes unique_author
2 SELECT DISTINCT author AS unique_author
3 FROM books;
```

Run Code Submit Answer

query result books

| unique_author   |
|-----------------|
| John Hellermann |
| Sheryl Sandberg |
| Brené Brown     |

Showing 100 out of 247 rows



Introducción SQL x VIEWing your query | SQL x Traductor de Google x SQL CREATE VIEW - 1Keyd x

campus.datacamp.com/courses/introduction-to-sql/querying

Barra de marcadore... DGAE-ARAGÓN - 4... Rapid Arena #GOE... yortzed - Summone... YouTube Anime online HD... Chainsaw Man C... Traductor de Google Como citar en form...

datacamp

Course Outline

Daily XP 1328

Exercise

Amazing! As your SQL queries become long and complex, you'll want to be able to save your queries for referencing later. Views can also be useful when the information contained in a database table isn't quite what you need. You can create your own custom view with exactly the information you are looking for, without needing to edit the database itself, which you may not have permission to do. Creating views is a valuable skill to have, and you've mastered it!

Did you find this helpful? **PRESS ENTER TO** Yes No

Continue

query.sql

```

1 -- Your code to create the view:
2 CREATE VIEW library_authors AS
3 SELECT DISTINCT author AS unique_author
4 FROM books;
5
6 -- Select all columns from library_authors
7 SELECT *
8 FROM library_authors;

```

Run Code Submit Answer

query result books

unique\_author

John Heilemann

Sheryl Sandberg

Brené Brown

Showing 100 out of 247 rows

7.-

Introducción SQL x Comparing flavors | SQL x Traductor de Google x SQL CREATE VIEW - 1Keyd x

campus.datacamp.com/courses/introduction-to-sql/querying

Barra de marcadore... DGAE-ARAGÓN - 4... Rapid Arena #GOE... yortzed - Summone... YouTube Anime online HD... Chainsaw Man C... Traductor de Google Como citar en form...

datacamp

Course Outline

Daily XP 1444

Exercise

Comparing flavors

The video introduced several differences between SQL Server and PostgreSQL. These are just two of many... differences are fairly representative of the types of differences you'll see between other SQL... Excellent work! Both SQL Server and PostgreSQL are very popular SQL flavors. As your SQL journey continues, you're sure to see their names pop up!

Drag the items into the correct bucket

Drop items here

PostgreSQL

SQL Server

Research funds provided by DARPA

Developed at the University of California, Berkeley

Free and open source

Has both free and enterprise versions

Queried using T-SQL

Created by Microsoft

Submit Answer

8.-

Introducción SQL | Limiting results | SQL | SQL SELECT TOP, LIMIT, FETCH FIRST | PostgreSQL - LIMIT with OFFSET

campus.datacamp.com/courses/introduction-to-sql/querying

datacamp

Course Outline

Daily XP 1557

Exercise

Let's take a look at a few of the genres represented in our library's books.

Recall that limiting results is useful when testing code since result sets can have thousands of rows. Queries are often written with a `LIMIT` of just a few records to test out code before selecting thousands of rows from the database.

Let's practice with `LIMIT`!

There's no `LIMIT` to your SQL skills! Great work. You can see from this exercise how it's nice to work with small result sets by limiting the number of results.

Using PostgreSQL, select the genre field from the `books` table, limit the number of results to 10.

PRESS ENTER TO

Continue

Incorrect Submission

Your code generated an error. Fix it and try again!

Did you find this feedback helpful?

Yes No

query.sql

```
1 -- Select the first 10 genres from books using PostgreSQL
2 SELECT genre
3 FROM books
4 LIMIT 10;
```

Run Code Submit Answer

query result books

| genre       |
|-------------|
| Non Fiction |
| Fiction     |
| Non Fiction |

Showing 10 out of 10 rows

9.-

Introducción SQL | Translating between flavor: | SQL SELECT TOP, LIMIT, FETCH FIRST | PostgreSQL - LIMIT with OFFSET

campus.datacamp.com/courses/introduction-to-sql/querying

datacamp

Course Outline

Daily XP 1600

LIMIT 10;

The database in this course is a PostgreSQL database, so you won't be able to run SQL Server code in any of the exercises. What if you did want to update the above query to work with SQL Server, though? How would you do that?

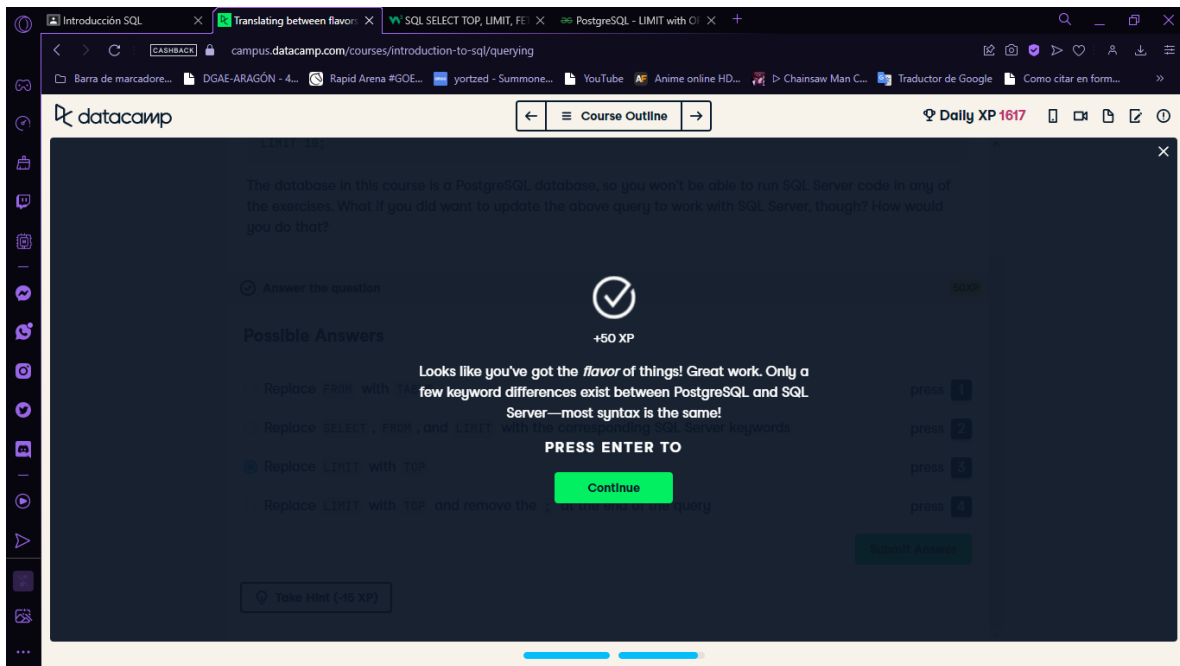
Answer the question 50XP

Possible Answers

- ☐ Replace `FROM` with `TABLE` press 1
- ☐ Replace `SELECT`, `FROM`, and `LIMIT` with the corresponding SQL Server keywords press 2
- ☒ Replace `LIMIT` with `TOP` press 3
- ☐ Replace `LIMIT` with `TOP` and remove the `;` at the end of the query press 4

Submit Answer

Take Hint (-15 XP)



## Conclusion:

En este curso pudimos probar una introduccion a algunas consultas basicas echas en sql, asi como aprender la diferencia con postgresQL.

