```
SELECT * FROM Customers
---Count the number of cities in the table (DISTINCT is to be used while counting or no?
- Think).
SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT City) FROM Customers
SELECT COUNT(CITY) FROM Customers
--- Get the number of citizens from each city.
SELECT COUNT(*) as count, City FROM Customers
GROUP BY City;
---Get the number of citizens from each state.
SELECT COUNT(*) as count, State FROM Customers
GROUP BY State:
---Get the number of citizens across each city and state.
SELECT COUNT(*) as count, City, State FROM Customers
GROUP BY City, State;
---Get the number of citizens across each Country.
SELECT COUNT(*) as count, Country FROM Customers
GROUP BY Country;
---Get the number of citizens across each city, state and country.
SELECT COUNT(*) as count, City, State, Country FROM Customers
GROUP BY City, State, Country;
---Get the output of the above query in descending order of Number of citizens.
SELECT COUNT(*) as count, City, State, Country FROM Customers
GROUP BY City, State, Country
ORDER BY count DESC;
---Get the city and state combinations with less than 3 citizens.
SELECT COUNT(*) as count_Citizens, City, State FROM Customers
GROUP BY City, State
HAVING COUNT(CustomerID)<3;</pre>
---Get the output of the above query in reverse order of city names.
SELECT COUNT(*) as count_Citizens, City, State FROM Customers
GROUP BY City, State
HAVING COUNT(CustomerID)<3</pre>
ORDER BY City DESC;
---Get the number of citizens from each country whose pin code lies between 500000 and
SELECT COUNT(*) as count Citizens, Country FROM Customers
WHERE PostalCode>500000 AND PostalCode<600000
GROUP BY Country;
---Get the number of citizens from each country whose names start with M.
SELECT Country, COUNT(*) as count_Citizens FROM Customers
WHERE FirstName LIKE 'm%'
GROUP BY Country;
```













