Find the difference between the total number of CITY entries in the table and the number of distinct CITY entries in the table.

== select (**count**(city)-**count**(distinct city )) as difference form station

Query the two cities in STATION with the shortest and longest CITY names, as well as their respective lengths (i.e.: number of characters in the name). If there is more than one smallest or largest city, choose the one that comes first when ordered alphabetically.

There is a key point to finding city and city length you have to find the smallest and largest city name that comes first according to the alphabet

1. City, length(city)
2. Comes length in **order by** ascending order for min
3. Comes length in **order by** descending order for max
4. We have to find only one name so use **limit** ----limit 1
5. And than city name in asc order for alphabetically.

==select city , length(city) from station order by length(city) ASC , CITY ASC LIMIT 1;

==select city , length(city) from station order by length(city) DESC ,CITY ASC LIMIT 1;

Distinct city name with vowels

==select distinct city from station where lower( left ( city , 1 ) ) in ('a', 'e' , 'i' , 'o', 'u') ;

both side

==select distinct city from station

where lower( left ( city , 1 ) ) in ('a', 'e' , 'i' , 'o', 'u')

and

lower( right( city , 1 ) ) in ('a', 'e' , 'i' , 'o', 'u') ;

not have vowels

==select distinct city from station where lower( left ( city , 1 ) ) not in ('a', 'e' , 'i' , 'o', 'u') ;

If a word started with a or c or s

= select \* from customer where city like ‘[acs]%’;

Select all records where the first letter of the City starts with anything from an "a" to an "f".

= select \* from customer where city like ‘[a-f]%’;

Select all records where the first letter of the City is NOT an "a" or a "c" or an "f".

= select \* from customer where city like ‘[!acf]%’ ;

Use the IN operator to select all the records where Country is either "Norway" or "France".

Select \* from customer where country in (‘Norway’, ’France);

Use the BETWEEN operator to select all the records where the value of the Price column is NOT between 10 and 20.

=Select \* from customer where price not between 10 and 20;

When displaying the Customers table, refer to the table as Consumers instead of Customers.

=select \* from customer where customer as consumers;

Students who scored higher than 75 marks. Order your output by the last three characters of each name if two or more students both have names ending in the same last three characters (Bobby, Robby), secondary sort them by ascending id.

=select name from students where markes>75 order by right(name,3) , Id asc;