LEARN SQL:
THE 'BIG 6' OF SQL QUERYING

MAVEN ANALYTICS

SELECT

```
SELECT
    customer_id,
    rental_id,
    rental_date
FROM rental
```

This is your SELECT list, which is where you specify which columns you want returned in your result set. Columns are separated by commas.

You'll pair your SELECT list with a FROM clause, which is where you will specify which table to pull the data from.

FROM

WHERE

```
SELECT
    customer_id,
    rental_id,
    rental_date
FROM rental

WHERE customer_id <= 100
```

Adding a WHERE condition filters your results. Now we're limiting the results to just those where customer_id is less than or equal to 100

GROUP BY

```
SELECT
    customer_id,
    COUNT(rental_id) AS rentals
FROM rental
WHERE customer_id <= 100
GROUP BY customer_id
```

The aggregate function, COUNT( )

Here we've added a GROUP BY, which creates segments in our data. Now, instead of a list of customer rental data, we're summarizing that data for each customer, counting how many rentals they have.

HAVING

```
SELECT
    customer_id,
    COUNT(rental_id) AS rentals
FROM rental
WHERE customer_id <= 100
GROUP BY customer_id
HAVING COUNT(rental_id) > 5
```

HAVING serves as a filter which operates on your GROUP-level data. We've added this HAVING clause to the previous query to limit our result set to customers who have more than 5 total rentals.

ORDER BY

```
SELECT
    customer_id,
    COUNT(rental_id) AS rentals
FROM rental
WHERE customer_id <= 100
GROUP BY customer_id
HAVING COUNT(rental_id) > 5
ORDER BY COUNT(rental_id) DESC
```

ORDER BY lets us specify how we wanted our result set sorted. We've applied DESC here, so our results will be displayed in descending order, with customers having the most rentals displayed first. Without DESC, the smallest values display first.