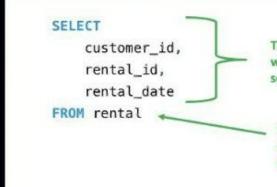
LEARN SQL: THE 'BIG 6' OF SQL QUERYING



SELECT

FROM

WHERE



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.

customer_id, rental_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

HAVING

ORDER BY

```
SELECT The aggregate function, COUNT()

COUNT(rental_id) AS rentals

FROM rental

WHERE customer_id <= 100

GROUP BY customer_id

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.

```
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.
```

```
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.