

SQL Lesson 1: SELECT queries 101:

- 1) SELECT(title) FROM movies;**
- 2) SELECT(Director) FROM movies;**
- 3) SELECT title, director FROM movies;**
- 4) SELECT title,year FROM movies;**
- 5) SELECT * FROM movies;**

SQL Lesson 2: Queries with constraints (Pt. 1)

Using the right constraints, find the information we need from the **Movies** table for each task below.

Table: Movies

Title	Year
Toy Story	1995
A Bug's Life	1998
Toy Story 2	1999
Monsters, Inc.	2001
Finding Nemo	2003

`SELECT title, year FROM movies
WHERE year <= 2003;`

Exercise 2 — Tasks

1. Find the movie with a row `id` of 6 ✓
2. Find the movies released in the `year` s between 2000 and 2010 ✓
3. Find the movies **not** released in the `year` s between 2000 and 2010 ✓
4. Find the first 5 Pixar movies and their release `year` ✓

Stuck? Read this task's [Solution](#).
Solve all tasks to continue to the next lesson.

Continue ›

1) `SELECT title FROM movies where id=6;`

2) `SELECT title, year FROM movies where year > 2000 or year < 2010 ;`

3) `SELECT title, year FROM movies
WHERE year < 2000 OR year > 2010;`

4) `SELECT title, year FROM movies
WHERE year <= 2003;`

SQL Lesson 3: Queries with constraints (Pt. 2)

sqlbolt.com/lesson/select_queries_with_constraints_pt_2

```
Select query with constraints
SELECT column, another_column, ...
FROM mytable
WHERE condition
    AND/OR another_condition
    AND/OR ...;
```

Table: Movies

Id	Title	Director	Year	Length_minutes
9	WALL-E	Andrew Stanton	2008	104
87	WALL-G	Brenda Chapman	2042	97

Exercise 3 — Tasks

1. Find all the Toy Story movies ✓
2. Find all the movies directed by John Lasseter ✓
3. Find all the movies (and director) not directed by John Lasseter ✓
4. Find all the WALL-* movies ✓

```
SELECT * FROM movies
```

- 1) **SELECT title, director FROM movies
WHERE title LIKE "Toy Story%";**
- 2) **SELECT title, director FROM movies
WHERE director LIKE "john Lasseter%";**
- 3) **SELECT title, director FROM movies
WHERE director != "john Lasseter";**
- 4) **SELECT * FROM movies
WHERE title LIKE "WALL-%";**

SQL Lesson 4: Filtering and sorting Query results

Table: Movies

Title	Year
Finding Nemo	2003
Monsters University	2013
Monsters, Inc.	2001
Ratatouille	2007

Exercise 4 — Tasks

1. List all directors of Pixar movies (alphabetically), without duplicates ✓
2. List the last four Pixar movies released (ordered from most recent to least) ✓
3. List the **first** five Pixar movies sorted alphabetically ✓
4. List the **next** five Pixar movies sorted alphabetically ✓

SELECT title,year FROM movies order by title asc limit 4 offset 4 ;

Continue »

Next – SQL Review: Simple SELECT Queries
Previous – SQL Lesson 3: Queries with constraints (Pt. 2)

Find SQLBolt useful? Please consider Donating (\$4) via Paypal to support our site.

1)SELECT DISTINCT director FROM movies order by asc;

2)SELECT title FROM movies ORDER BY title asc LIMIT5;

3)SELECT title,year FROM movies ORDER BY year desc LIMIT5;

4)SELECT title,year FROM movies order by title asc limit 4 offset 4 ;

SQL Review: Simple SELECT Queries

Table: North_american_cities

City	Population
Chicago	2718782
Houston	2195914

```
SELECT city, population FROM north_american_cities
WHERE country LIKE "United States"
ORDER BY population DESC
LIMIT 2 OFFSET 2;
```

Review 1 — Tasks

1. List all the Canadian cities and their populations ✓
2. Order all the cities in the United States by their latitude from north to south ✓
3. List all the cities west of Chicago, ordered from west to east ✓
4. List the two largest cities in Mexico (by population) ✓
5. List the third and fourth largest cities (by population) in the United States and their population ✓

Stuck? Read this task's [Solution](#).
Solve all tasks to continue to the next lesson.

Continue >

1)SELECT city, population FROM north_american_cities
WHERE country = "Canada";

2)SELECT city, latitude FROM north_american_cities
WHERE country = "United States"
ORDER BY latitude DESC;

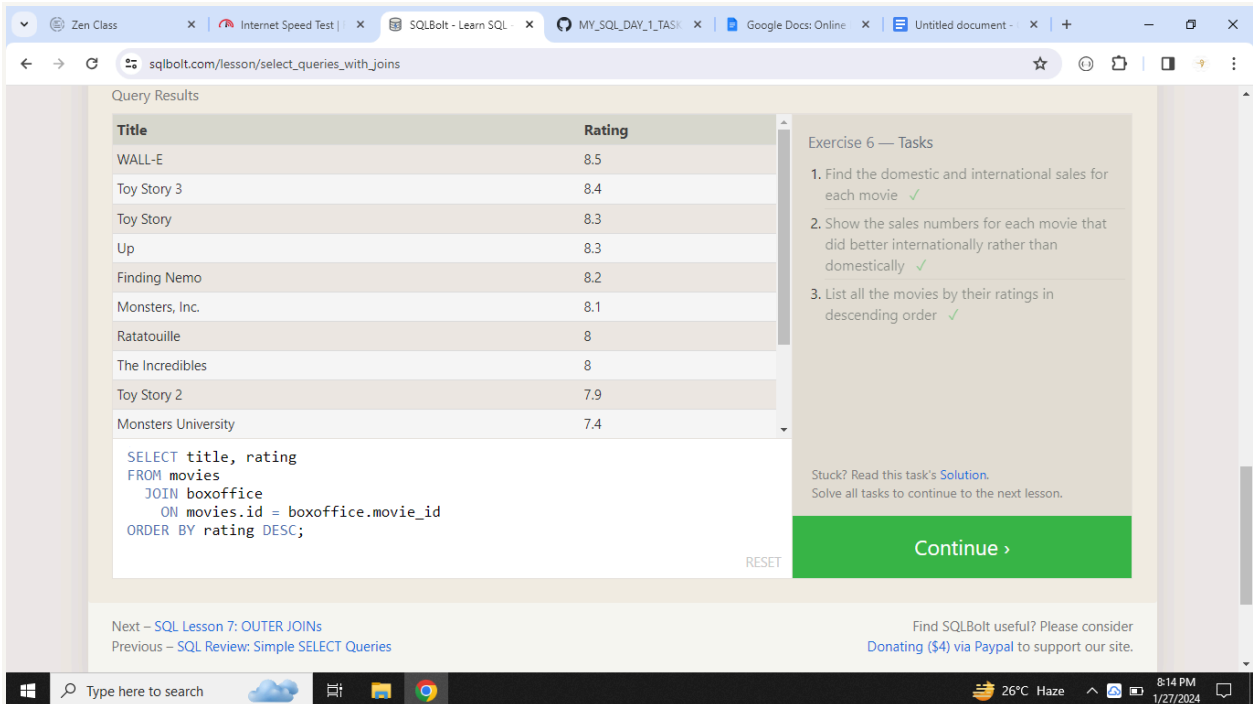
3)SELECT city, longitude FROM north_american_cities
WHERE longitude < -87.629798
ORDER BY longitude ASC;

4)SELECT city, population FROM north_american_cities
WHERE country LIKE "Mexico"
ORDER BY population DESC
LIMIT 2;

5)SELECT city, population FROM north_american_cities
WHERE country LIKE "United States"

ORDER BY population DESC
LIMIT 2 OFFSET 2;

SQL Lesson 6: Multi-table queries with JOINS



The screenshot shows the SQLBolt website interface. On the left, a table titled 'Query Results' displays movie data. The table has two columns: 'Title' and 'Rating'. The data is as follows:

Title	Rating
WALL-E	8.5
Toy Story 3	8.4
Toy Story	8.3
Up	8.3
Finding Nemo	8.2
Monsters, Inc.	8.1
Ratatouille	8
The Incredibles	8
Toy Story 2	7.9
Monsters University	7.4

Below the table, the SQL query used to generate the results is shown:

```
SELECT title, rating
FROM movies
JOIN boxoffice
ON movies.id = boxoffice.movie_id
ORDER BY rating DESC;
```

On the right side of the interface, there is an 'Exercise 6 — Tasks' section with three tasks:

1. Find the domestic and international sales for each movie ✓
2. Show the sales numbers for each movie that did better internationally rather than domestically ✓
3. List all the movies by their ratings in descending order ✓

Below the tasks, there is a 'Continue >' button and a 'RESET' button. At the bottom of the page, there are links for 'Next - SQL Lesson 7: OUTER JOINS' and 'Previous - SQL Review: Simple SELECT Queries', along with a donation prompt.

1)SELECT title, domestic_sales, international_sales

FROM movies

JOIN boxoffice

ON movies.id = boxoffice.movie_id;

2)SELECT title, domestic_sales, international_sales

FROM movies

JOIN boxoffice

ON movies.id = boxoffice.movie_id

WHERE international_sales > domestic_sales;

3)SELECT title, rating

```
FROM movies  
JOIN boxoffice  
ON movies.id = boxoffice.movie_id  
ORDER BY rating DESC;
```

SQL Lesson 7: OUTER JOINS

```
1)SELECT DISTINCT building FROM employees;  
2)SELECT * FROM buildings;  
3)SELECT DISTINCT building_name, role  
FROM buildings  
LEFT JOIN employees  
ON building_name = building;
```

SQL Lesson 8: A short note on NULLs

The screenshot shows a web browser with multiple tabs. The active tab is 'sqlbolt.com/lesson/select_queries_with_nulls'. The page content includes:

Building_name	Count	Employee Name	Role	Count
2e	16	Sharon F.	Engineer	6
2w	20	Dan M.	Engineer	4
		Malcom S.	Engineer	1
		Tylar S.	Artist	2

Query Results:

```
SELECT DISTINCT building_name
FROM buildings
LEFT JOIN employees
ON building_name = building
WHERE role IS NULL;
```

Exercise 8 — Tasks

- Find the name and role of all employees who have not been assigned to a building ✓
- Find the names of the buildings that hold no employees ✓

Stuck? Read this task's [Solution](#).
Solve all tasks to continue to the next lesson.

```
1)SELECT name, role FROM employees
WHERE building IS NULL;
2)SELECT DISTINCT building_name
FROM buildings
LEFT JOIN employees
ON building_name = building
WHERE role IS NULL;
```

SQL Lesson 9: Queries with expressions

```
1)SELECT title, (domestic_sales + international_sales)
/ 1000000 AS gross_sales_millions
FROM movies
JOIN boxoffice
ON movies.id = boxoffice.movie_id;
```


The screenshot shows the SQLBolt website interface. At the top, there's a browser tab bar with several open tabs including 'Zen Class', 'Internet Speed Test', 'SQLBolt - Learn SQL', 'MY_SQL_DAY_1_TASK', 'Google Docs: Online', and 'Untitled document'. The main content area is titled 'Query Results' and displays a table with movie data. Below the table, there's a SQL query editor with the following code:

```
SELECT title, year
FROM movies
WHERE year % 2 = 0;
```

To the right of the query editor, there's a section titled 'Exercise 9 — Tasks' with three tasks:

1. List all movies and their combined sales in **millions** of dollars ✓
2. List all movies and their ratings **in percent** ✓
3. List all movies that were released on even number years ✓

Below the tasks, there's a green button labeled 'Continue >'. The bottom of the screen shows a Windows taskbar with the search bar, taskbar icons, and system tray information (25°C Sunny, 9:59 AM, 1/28/2024).

```
2)SELECT title, rating * 10 as rating_percent
FROM movies
JOIN boxoffice
ON movies.id = boxoffice.movie_id;
```

```
3)SELECT title, year
FROM movies
WHERE year % 2 = 0;
```

SQL Lesson 10: Queries with aggregates (Pt. 1)

shared data, which will give us an opportunity to use aggregate functions to summarize some high-level metrics about the teams. Go ahead and give it a shot.

Table: Employees

Role	Average_years_employed
Artist	6
Engineer	3.4
Manager	6

```
SELECT role, AVG(years_employed) as Average_years_employed
FROM employees
GROUP BY role;
```

Exercise 10 — Tasks

1. Find the longest time that an employee has been at the studio ✓
2. For each role, find the average number of years employed by employees in that role ✓
3. Find the total number of employee years worked in each building

Stuck? Read this task's [Solution](#).
Solve all tasks to continue to the next lesson.

Finish above Tasks

RESET

1)SELECT max(Years_employed) FROM employees;

2)SELECT role, AVG(years_employed) as
Average_years_employed
FROM employees
GROUP BY role;

SQL Lesson 11: Queries with aggregates (Pt. 2)

Exercise

For this exercise, you are going to dive deeper into **Employee** data at the film studio. Think about the different clauses you want to apply for each task.

Table: Employees

Role	SUM(Years_employed)
Engineer	17

```
SELECT role, SUM(years_employed)
FROM employees
GROUP BY role
HAVING role = "Engineer";
```

Exercise 11 — Tasks

1. Find the number of Artists in the studio (without a **HAVING** clause) ✓
2. Find the number of Employees of each role in the studio ✓
3. Find the total number of years employed by all Engineers ✓

Stuck? Read this task's [Solution](#).
Solve all tasks to continue to the next lesson.

Continue

1)SELECT role, COUNT(*) as Number_of_artists
FROM employees
WHERE role = "Artist";

2)SELECT role, COUNT(*) as Number_of_artists
FROM employees
group by role;

3)SELECT role, SUM(years_employed)
FROM employees
GROUP BY role
HAVING role = "Engineer";

SQL Lesson 12: Order of execution of a Query

1)SELECT director,count(director) as couut
FROM movies GROUP BY director;

The screenshot shows the SQLBolt website interface. At the top, there's a browser tab bar with several tabs open, including 'SQLBolt - Learn SQL'. The main content area displays a table of query results with columns: Director, Cumulative_sales_from_all_movies, and a 'RESET' button. Below the table, the SQL query used to generate the results is shown in a blue box. To the right of the query, there's a section titled 'Exercise 12 — Tasks' with two numbered tasks. A green 'Continue >' button is at the bottom right of the exercise section. The bottom of the screenshot shows a Windows taskbar with the search bar, task icons, and system tray information including temperature (27°C), weather (Sunny), and time (10:25 AM 1/28/2024).

Director	Cumulative_sales_from_all_movies
Andrew Stanton	1458055121
Brad Bird	1255164910
Brenda Chapman	538983207
Dan Scanlon	743559607
John Lasseter	2232208025
Lee Unkrich	1063171911
Pete Docter	1294159000

```
SELECT director, SUM(domestic_sales + international_sales) as  
Cumulative_sales_from_all_movies  
FROM movies  
INNER JOIN boxoffice  
ON movies.id = boxoffice.movie_id  
GROUP BY director;
```

Exercise 12 — Tasks

1. Find the number of movies each director has directed ✓
2. Find the total domestic and international sales that can be attributed to each director ✓

Stuck? Read this task's [Solution](#).
Solve all tasks to continue to the next lesson.

[Continue >](#)

```
2)SELECT director, SUM(domestic_sales +  
international_sales) as  
Cumulative_sales_from_all_movies  
FROM movies  
INNER JOIN boxoffice  
ON movies.id = boxoffice.movie_id  
GROUP BY director;
```

SQL Lesson 13: Inserting rows



Query Results

Id	Title	Director	Year	Length_minutes
1	Toy Story	John Lasseter	1995	81
2	A Bug's Life	John Lasseter	1998	95
3	Toy Story 2	John Lasseter	1999	93
4	Toy Story 4	El Directore	2015	90

`INSERT INTO boxoffice VALUES (4, 8.7, 340000000, 270000000);`

Exercise 13 — Tasks

1. Add the studio's new production, **Toy Story 4** to the list of movies (you can use any director) ✓
2. Toy Story 4 has been released to critical acclaim! It had a rating of **8.7**, and made **340 million domestically** and **270 million internationally**. Add the record to the **BoxOffice** table.

Stuck? Read this task's [Solution](#).
Solve all tasks to continue to the next lesson.

Finish above Tasks

RUN QUERY RESET

1)INSERT INTO movies VALUES (4, "Toy Story 4", "El Directore", 2015, 90);

2)INSERT INTO movies VALUES (4, "Toy Story 4", "El Directore", 2015, 90);

3)INSERT INTO boxoffice VALUES (4, 8.7, 340000000, 270000000);

SQL Lesson 14: Updating rows

Exercise

It looks like some of the information in our **Movies** database might be incorrect, so go ahead and fix them through the exercises below.

Table: Movies

Id	Title	Director	Year	Length_minutes
1	Toy Story	John Lasseter	1995	81
2	A Bug's Life	John Lasseter	1998	95
3	Toy Story 2	John Lasseter	1999	93
4	Monsters, Inc.	Pete Docter	2001	92
5	Finding Nemo	Andrew Stanton	2003	107
6	The Incredibles	Brad Bird	2004	116
7	Cars	John Lasseter	2006	117
8	Ratatouille	Brad Bird	2007	115
9	WALL-E	Andrew Stanton	2008	104
10	Up	Pete Docter	2009	101

```
UPDATE movies
SET title = "Toy Story 3", director = "Lee Unkrich"
WHERE id = 11;
```

Exercise 14 — Tasks

1. The director for A Bug's Life is incorrect, it was actually directed by **John Lasseter** ✓
2. The year that Toy Story 2 was released is incorrect, it was actually released in **1999** ✓
3. Both the title and director for Toy Story 8 is incorrect! The title should be "Toy Story 3" and it was directed by **Lee Unkrich**

Stuck? Read this task's [Solution](#).
Solve all tasks to continue to the next lesson.

1)UPDATE movies

SET director = "John Lasseter"

WHERE id = 2;

2)UPDATE movies

SET year = 1999

WHERE id = 3;

3)UPDATE movies

SET title = "Toy Story 3", director = "Lee Unkrich"

WHERE id = 11;