

## Exercise 1: COUNT

Objective

- Count the number of rows in a table.
- Count the number of rows in a table with a specific condition.

Exploring the Database

1. Use the `SHOW TABLES` command to list all tables in the database.

**Practice SQL**

1. Count the number of rows in the `employees` table.

```
SELECT COUNT(*) FROM employees;
```

2. Count the number of rows in the `employees` table where the `department` is 'Engineering'.

```
SELECT COUNT(*) FROM employees WHERE department = 'Engineering';
```

3. Count the number of rows in the `employees` table where the `salary` is greater than 100000.

```
SELECT COUNT(*) FROM employees WHERE salary > 100000;
```

4. Count the number of rows in the `employees` table where the `department` is 'Engineering' and the `salary` is greater than 100000.

```
SELECT COUNT(*) FROM employees WHERE department = 'Engineering' AND salary > 100000;
```

Exercise 1: COUNT

1. Count the number of rows in the `employees` table.

Task A

Example queries on COUNT

1. Count the number of rows in the `employees` table.

**Practice SQL**

1. Count the number of rows in the `employees` table.

```
SELECT COUNT(*) FROM employees;
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2. Count the number of rows in the `employees` table where the `department` is 'Engineering'.

```
SELECT COUNT(*) FROM employees WHERE department = 'Engineering';
```

3. Count the number of rows in the `employees` table where the `salary` is greater than 100000.

```
SELECT COUNT(*) FROM employees WHERE salary > 100000;
```

4. Count the number of rows in the `employees` table where the `department` is 'Engineering' and the `salary` is greater than 100000.

```
SELECT COUNT(*) FROM employees WHERE department = 'Engineering' AND salary > 100000;
```

Task B

Practice queries on COUNT

1. Count the number of rows in the `employees` table.

**Practice SQL**

1. Count the number of rows in the `employees` table.

```
SELECT COUNT(*) FROM employees;
```

2. Count the number of rows in the `employees` table where the `department` is 'Engineering'.

```
SELECT COUNT(*) FROM employees WHERE department = 'Engineering';
```

3. Count the number of rows in the `employees` table where the `salary` is greater than 100000.

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SELECT COUNT(*) FROM employees WHERE salary > 100000;
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4. Count the number of rows in the `employees` table where the `department` is 'Engineering' and the `salary` is greater than 100000.

```
SELECT COUNT(*) FROM employees WHERE department = 'Engineering' AND salary > 100000;
```

Exercise 2: DISTINCT

1. Count the number of distinct values in a column.

Task A

Example queries on DISTINCT

1. Count the number of distinct values in the `department` column of the `employees` table.

**Practice SQL**

1. Count the number of distinct values in the `department` column of the `employees` table.

```
SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT department) FROM employees;
```

2. Count the number of distinct values in the `salary` column of the `employees` table.

```
SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT salary) FROM employees;
```

3. Count the number of distinct values in the `department` column of the `employees` table where the `salary` is greater than 100000.

```
SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT department) FROM employees WHERE salary > 100000;
```

4. Count the number of distinct values in the `department` column of the `employees` table where the `salary` is greater than 100000.

```
SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT department) FROM employees WHERE salary > 100000;
```

Task B

Practice queries on DISTINCT

1. Count the number of distinct values in the `department` column of the `employees` table.

**Practice SQL**

1. Count the number of distinct values in the `department` column of the `employees` table.

```
SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT department) FROM employees;
```

2. Count the number of distinct values in the `salary` column of the `employees` table.

```
SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT salary) FROM employees;
```

3. Count the number of distinct values in the `department` column of the `employees` table where the `salary` is greater than 100000.

```
SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT department) FROM employees WHERE salary > 100000;
```

4. Count the number of distinct values in the `department` column of the `employees` table where the `salary` is greater than 100000.

```
SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT department) FROM employees WHERE salary > 100000;
```

Exercise 3: LIMIT

1. Limit the number of rows returned by a query.

Task A

Example queries on LIMIT

1. Limit the number of rows returned by a query to 10.

**Practice SQL**

1. Limit the number of rows returned by a query to 10.

```
SELECT * FROM employees LIMIT 10;
```

2. Limit the number of rows returned by a query to 10, starting from the 5th row.

```
SELECT * FROM employees LIMIT 5, 10;
```

3. Limit the number of rows returned by a query to 10, starting from the 5th row, where the `department` is 'Engineering'.

```
SELECT * FROM employees WHERE department = 'Engineering' LIMIT 5, 10;
```

4. Limit the number of rows returned by a query to 10, starting from the 5th row, where the `salary` is greater than 100000.

```
SELECT * FROM employees WHERE salary > 100000 LIMIT 5, 10;
```

Task B

Practice queries on LIMIT

1. Limit the number of rows returned by a query to 10.

**Practice SQL**

1. Limit the number of rows returned by a query to 10.

```
SELECT * FROM employees LIMIT 10;
```

2. Limit the number of rows returned by a query to 10, starting from the 5th row.

```
SELECT * FROM employees LIMIT 5, 10;
```

3. Limit the number of rows returned by a query to 10, starting from the 5th row, where the `department` is 'Engineering'.

```
SELECT * FROM employees WHERE department = 'Engineering' LIMIT 5, 10;
```

4. Limit the number of rows returned by a query to 10, starting from the 5th row, where the `salary` is greater than 100000.

```
SELECT * FROM employees WHERE salary > 100000 LIMIT 5, 10;
```