



Organizing Data

WHERE Clause

The WHERE clause is used to filter data

The WHERE clause is used to acquire data based on a condition

WHERE Clause

Starting with a SELECT

```
SELECT column1, column2, ...
FROM tablename
WHERE condition;
```

Objects of the table
to select the data
from

Use a FROM statement
to select the table

Use a WHERE clause to
select values equal to
a specific condition

WHERE Clause Operators

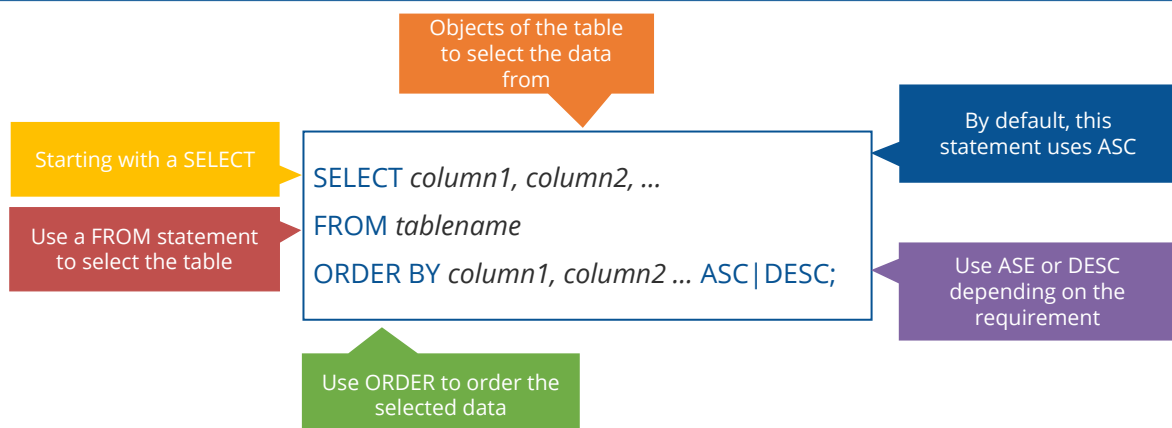
Date	Ticker
=	Equal
>	Greater than
<	Less than
>=	Greater than or equal to
<=	Less than or equal to
<> Or !=	Not equal to
BETWEEN	Between a certain range
AND	Equal to multiple conditions
OR	Equal to any specified condition
NOT	Not equal to a specified condition

ORDER BY Statement

We can sort the result-set in ascending or descending order

The ORDER BY sorts the records in ascending order by default

ORDER BY Statement Syntax



NULL Values

A null value is where a field in the table has no value

Starting with a SELECT

Use a FROM statement to select the table

```
SELECT column1...  
FROM tablename  
WHERE column1 IS NULL;
```

Use WHERE to look for the null value in the column

We can also use IS NOT NULL

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GROUP BY Statement

The GROUP BY Statement groups rows that have similar values

For example, grouping the client data based on the investments in each country

This function is generally used along side other numeric types, like, AVG(), MIN(), MAX(), SUM() and COUNT()

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GROUP BY Statement

