

Querying Data for a User Need

A query is meaningful when it answers a user question. Begin with the need, then choose fields, filters, calculations and order.

Example need

A participant wants to find the strongest fictional teams and inspect their performance.

```
SELECT team_name,  
       SUM(wins) AS total_wins,  
       SUM(losses) AS total_losses  
FROM team_results  
GROUP BY team_name  
ORDER BY total_wins DESC, team_name ASC;
```

This processes many stored rows into one summary per team. It is stronger evidence of processing than simply displaying the imported table.

Plan the output

Document:

- user and question
- required source fields
- processing or calculation
- useful order/filter
- output form
- success criterion supported

Check

- ☐ The query answers a stated need.
 - ☐ Only required fields are used.
 - ☐ Grouping and calculations are correct.
 - ☐ Empty results are handled.
 - ☐ Output can be tested against known fictional data.
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