

## COURSE GLOSSARY

# Intermediate SQL

- SQL (Structured Query Language): A programming language used to query, manage, and manipulate data in relational databases.
- PostgreSQL: A free, open-source relational database system often used in SQL learning and practice.
- Films Database: A sample database used in the course, containing tables such as films, people, reviews, and roles.
- Null Value: A marker in SQL indicating missing or unknown data in a record.
- Wildcard Character: Symbols (**%** and **\_**) used with the **LIKE** operator to represent one or more characters in string matching.
- Holywell's Style Guide: A recommended set of conventions for writing SQL code, including indentation, aliasing, and capitalization.
- Alias: A temporary name assigned to a table or column using the **AS** keyword.
- COUNT(\*): A function that counts all rows in a table, including those with null values.
- COUNT(column\_name): A function that counts non-null values in a specific column.
- DISTINCT: A keyword used to return only unique values from a column.
- LIMIT: A keyword used in PostgreSQL to restrict the number of rows returned by a query.
- ORDER BY: A keyword used to sort query results by one or more columns.
- ASC / DESC: Options for ordering results in ascending or descending order.
- WHERE Clause: A statement used to filter records that meet specific conditions.
- HAVING Clause: A statement used to filter aggregated data, often in combination with **GROUP BY**.
- GROUP BY: A clause that groups rows sharing a property so aggregate functions can be applied.
- ROUND(): A function that rounds numeric values to a specified number of decimal places.
- Aggregate Functions: Functions that summarize values, such as **SUM()**, **AVG()**, **MIN()**, **MAX()**.
- Arithmetic Operators: Symbols used in SQL calculations (**+**, **-**, **\***, **/**).
- BETWEEN: A keyword used to filter results within a given range of values.
- IN: A keyword used to filter records by checking if values match any in a specified list.
- LIKE / NOT LIKE: Keywords used for pattern matching in text, often with wildcards.
- IS NULL / IS NOT NULL: Operators used to test for missing values in a dataset.
- Query Execution Order: The sequence in which SQL statements are executed (e.g., **FROM** → **WHERE** → **GROUP BY** → **HAVING** → **SELECT** → **ORDER BY** → **LIMIT**).