

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`).