

## SQL Practice – 1

### Keep in Mind That...

- SQL keywords are NOT case sensitive: `select` is the same as `SELECT`

### Some of The Most Important SQL Commands

- `SELECT` - extracts data from a database
- `UPDATE` - updates data in a database
- `DELETE` - deletes data from a database
- `INSERT INTO` - inserts new data into a database
- `CREATE DATABASE` - creates a new database
- `ALTER DATABASE` - modifies a database
- `CREATE TABLE` - creates a new table
- `ALTER TABLE` - modifies a table
- `DROP TABLE` - deletes a table
- `CREATE INDEX` - creates an index (search key)
- `DROP INDEX` - deletes an index

## Exercise

- a. Display the total number of modules in each course?
- b. How many students are there for each course? Re name the count as 'Number of Student'.
- c. What is the number of Modules offered by each course in each academic year?
- d. What is the number of Modules in Semester 02 only?
- e. Sort the results of Question (d.) according to the ascending order of CID.

## GROUP BY

The GROUP BY Statement in SQL is used to arrange identical data into groups with the help of some functions. if a particular column has same values in different rows then it will arrange these rows in a group.

### Important:

- GROUP BY clause is used with the SELECT statement.
- In the query, GROUP BY clause is placed after the WHERE clause.
- Where clause use here only if it needed according to the given question.
- In the query, GROUP BY clause is placed before ORDER BY clause if used any.