

Day 81

## SQL - Group by

The SQL GROUP BY clause is used in collaboration with SELECT statement to arrange identical data into groups. This GROUP BY clause follows the WHERE clause in a SELECT statement and precedes the ORDER BY clause.

### Syntax:

SELECT column1, column2

FROM table\_name

WHERE condition

GROUP BY column1, column2

ORDER BY column1, column2



## SQL - Distinct keyword

The SQL DISTINCT keyword is used to conjunction with SELECT Statement to eliminate all the duplicate records and fetching only unique records.

Syntax:

```
SELECT DISTINCT column1, column2  
FROM table-name  
WHERE condition
```

## SQL - SORTING results

The SQL ORDER BY clause is used to sort the data in ascending or descending order. Based on one or more column.

Syntax:

```
SELECT column-list  
FROM table-name  
[WHERE condition]  
[ORDER BY column1, column2, ...] [ASC | DESC]
```