Intro to SQL Course Glossary

Lesson	Key Terms	Definition
6	Aggregates	Aggregate functions that are used in window functions, too (e.g., sum, count, avg).
6	Aliases	Shorthand that can be used if there are several window functions in one query.
4	Cast	Converts a value of any type into a specific, different data type
4	Coalesce	Returns the first non-null value in a list
4	Concat	Adds two or more expressions together
5	Correlated Subquery	The inner subquery is dependent on the larger query.
1	CREATE TABLE	is a statement that creates a new table in a database.
4	CTE	Common Table Expression in SQL allows you to define a temporary result, such as a table, to then be referenced in a later part of the query.
6	Dense_rank()	Ranking function similar to rank() but ranks are not skipped with ties.
6	Dense_rank()	Ranking is the same amongst tied values and ranks do not skip for subsequent values.
4	DISTINCT	Always used in SELECT statements, and it provides the unique rows for all columns written in the SELECT statement.
1	DROP TABLE	is a statement that removes a table in a database.
1	Entity-relationship diagram (ERD)	A common way to view data in a database.

2	Foreign Key (FK)	is a column in one table that is a primary key in a different table
1	FROM	specifies from which table(s) you want to select the columns. Notice the columns need to exist in this table.
7	Full Outer Join	Include unmatched rows from all tables being joined.
4	GROUP BY	Used to aggregate data within subsets of the data. For example, grouping for different accounts, different regions, or different sales representatives.
4	HAVING	is the "clean" way to filter a query that has been aggregated
4	Inline	This subquery is used in the same fashion as the WITH use case above. However, instead of the temporary table sitting on top of the larger query, it's embedded within the from clause.
2	JOIN	is an INNER JOIN that only pulls data that exists in both tables.
5	Joins Dependencies	Cannot stand independently.
5	Joins Output	A joint view of multiple tables stitched together using a common "key".
5	Joins Use Case	Fully stitch tables together and have full flexibility on what to "select" and "filter from".
6	Lag/Lead	Calculating differences between rows' values.
3	Left	Extracts a number of characters from a string starting from the left
2	LEFT JOIN	is a JOIN that pulls all the data that exists in both tables, as well as all of the rows from the table in the FROM even if they do not exist in the JOIN statement.
4	Nested	This subquery is used when you'd like the temporary table to act as a filter within the larger query, which implies that it often sits within the where clause.

4	NULLs	A datatype that specifies where no data exists in SQL
6	Over	Typically precedes the partition by that signals what to "GROUP BY".
6	Partition by	A subclause of the OVER clause. Similar to GROUP BY.
6	Percentiles	Defines what percentile a value falls into over the entire table.
7	Performance Tuning	Improving queries to perform better and faster
3	Position	Returns the position of the first occurrence of a substring in a string
2	Primary Key (PK)	is a unique column in a particular table
6	Rank()	Ranking function where a row could get the same rank if they have the same value.
6	Rank()	Ranking is the same amongst tied values and ranks skip for subsequent values.
3	Right	Extracts a number of characters from a string starting from the right
2	RIGHT JOIN	is a JOIN pulls all the data that exists in both tables, as well as all of the rows from the table in the JOIN even if they do not exist in the FROM statement.
6	Row_number()	Ranking function where each row gets a different number.
6	Row_number()	Ranking is distinct amongst records even with ties in what the table is ranked against.
4	Scalar	This subquery is used when you'd like to generate a scalar value to be used as a benchmark of some sort.
1	SELECT	allows you to read data and display it. This is called a query and it specifies from which table(s) you want to select the columns.

7	Self Join	Joining a table with itself.
5	Simple Subquery	The inner subquery is completely independent of the larger query.
5	SQL Views	Virtual tables that are derived from one or more base tables. The term virtual means that the views do not exist physically in a database, instead, they reside in the memory (not database), just like the result of any query is stored in the memory.
4	Strpos	Returns the position of a substring within a string
5	Subquery	A SQL query where one SQL query is nested within another query
5	Subquery Dependencies	Stand independently and be run as complete queries themselves.
4	Subquery Output	Either a scalar (a single value) or rows that have met a condition.