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SQL Aggregation Practice Module

Step 3:-

1) what is the difference between GROUP BY and ORDER BY

GROUP BY	ORDER BY
1) is used to group rows that have same values.	1) it sort the result, set either in ascending or descending order
2) maybe allowed in CREATE VIEW statement.	2) is not allowed in CREATE VIEW statement.
3) attribute can not be under group by statement under aggregate function	3) attribute can be under order by statement under aggregation function.
4) controls the presentation of rows.	4) controls presentation of columns.
5) always used before order by statement	5) always used after group by statement.

2) why do we use HAVING instead of WHERE when filtering aggregate result?

we use having instead of where when filtering aggregate result because having filter after group by and can work with aggregate function like [COUNT(), SUM(), AVG()] while where filter rows before grouping and can not use aggregate function.

3) What are common beginner mistakes when writing aggregation queries?

- 1) Expecting aggregate function like `sum()` or `count()` to automatically apply conditions without using `case` or `where`.
- 2) Using aggregate function in the `where` clause instead of `having`.
- 3) Forgetting to use `group by` when selecting non-aggregated columns.

4) When would you use `count(DISTINCT)`, `avg()` and `sum()` together?

We would use `COUNT(DISTINCT...)`, `AVG(...)`, and `SUM(...)` together when you want to analyze data across different dimensions. For example to count unique items, calculate average values, and sum totals in single query. This is useful in reporting and analytics where you need full summary.

5) How does `GROUP BY` affect query performance, and how can indexes help?

When you use `GROUP BY` the database has to group the data which takes extra time especially if there are many rows. This can make queries slower because the database needs to look through all the data and organize it. Indexes can help make it faster. Indexes are like a shortcut or table of contents that help the database find and group the right rows quickly. So if you group by a column that has an index, the database doesn't have to scan everything it uses the shortcut instead.