Module 2 - Lecture 2

Introduction to ordering, grouping, and other functions

REVIEW

- Databases
  - What they good for?
  - What is the type we are going to be using?

- SQL
  - DDL
  - DML
  - DCL

- PostgreSQL & pgAdmin

- SELECT statements

Ordering Results

A result set can be sorted using the **ORDER BY** syntax.

- Sort columns must exist in the table being queried or can be aliased columns.
- Multiple column names can be provided which assigns a priority sort

```
SELECT    column1, column2
FROM      table
ORDER BY  column1 [ASC|DESC],
          column2 [ASC|DESC];
```

Limiting Results

A result set can be limited to *N* results using the **LIMIT** syntax.

```
SELECT    column1, column2
FROM      table
LIMIT     {number|ALL};
```

String Concatenation

We can concatenate the values across multiple columns into a single field.

- This is done with the || operator. NOTE: this is different than OR.

```
SELECT    (column1 || ', ' || column2)
FROM      table;
```

Aggregate Functions

We can aggregate the values across multiple rows into a single result.

- **AVG** returns the average value of a numeric column
- **SUM** returns the total sum of a numeric column
- **COUNT** returns the number of rows matching criteria
- **MIN** returns the smallest value of the selected column
- **MAX** returns the largest value of the selected column

```
SELECT AVG(expression) FROM table;
```

Other Functions

- **ABS** returns the absolute value of a numeric result

Grouping Results

Grouping data is the process of combining columns with duplicate values.

- The **GROUP BY** clause can be used in conjunction with a SELECT statement and aggregate functions to collect data across multiple records.

```
 SELECT    column1, AVG(expression)
 FROM      table
[WHERE]    [...]
 GROUP BY column1;
```

Lexical vs Logical Order of Select Queries

Lexical	Logical
SELECT	FROM/JOIN
FROM/JOIN	WHERE
WHERE	GROUP BY
GROUP BY	HAVING
HAVING	SELECT
UNION	UNION
ORDER BY	ORDER BY
LIMIT/OFFSET	LIMIT/OFFSET

QUESTIONS?