Managing Data & Databases

Session 6
Retrieve Your Lists

Today's Dose of SQL DML

- ORDER BY
- GROUP BY
- HAVING
- DISTINCT
- COUNT
- MIN
- MAX
- AVG

SQL Clause
ORDER BY

- Use case
  - Sorts the selected resultset according to a number of columns
- Simplified Syntax
  - SELECT `field1_name`, ...
    FROM `table_name`
    ORDER BY `field1_name`, ...;
- Example
  - SELECT * FROM people ORDER BY first_name;

SQL Command
DISTINCT

- Use case
  - Returns the list of distinct values in a result set.
- Simplified Syntax
  - SELECT DISTINCT `field1_name`, ...
    FROM `table_name`;
- Example
  - SELECT DISTINCT(first_name) FROM people;

SQL Aggregation Functions
COUNT, MIN, MAX, AVG, SUM

- Use case
  - They aggregate the results in a select column in the way their name suggests!
- Simplified Syntax
  - SELECT FUNC(`field1_name`) FROM `table_name`;
- Example
  - SELECT COUNT(*) FROM people;
  - SELECT COUNT(birth_date) FROM people;
  - SELECT MAX(last_name) FROM people;
  - SELECT AVG(level) FROM people;

SQL Clause
GROUP BY

- Use case
  - Aggregates one column based on the distinct values of another column.
- Simplified Syntax
  - SELECT `field1_name`, ..., FUNC(`field2_name`)
    FROM `table_name`
    GROUP BY `field1_name`, ...;
- Example
  - SELECT major, AVG(level)
    FROM people
    GROUP BY major;

SQL Clause Having

Check it on 1keydata.com and tell me what it does!