



Managing Data & Databases

Session 4
Saving 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!