

Ordering, Limiting, and Grouping

PostgreSQL or Postgres
password: postgres1

Complete SELECT query

```
SELECT DISTINCT column, AGG_FUNC(column_or_expression), ...  
FROM mytable  
    JOIN another_table  
        ON mytable.column = another_table.column  
WHERE constraint_expression  
GROUP BY column  
HAVING constraint_expression  
ORDER BY column ASC/DESC  
LIMIT count OFFSET COUNT;
```

PostgreSQL Order of *Evaluation*

The order in which SQL is *written* is similar to the way that we might ask a question. However, SQL statements are not *processed* in the order in which it is written. SQL Statements are processed in a sequence ...

FROM defines the sources, **WHERE** filters the source rows, **GROUP BY** aggregates the data, **HAVING** filters the aggregate rows, **SELECT** defines the returned attributes (columns) **DISTINCT** removes duplicate rows, **ORDER BY** sorts the result rows, and **LIMIT** restricts the number of rows returned



Question: Is there a way to use exponents in numbers in SQL?

Answer: All the fun math functions in PostgreSQL at

<https://www.postgresql.org/docs/7.3/functions-math.html>

Giving feedback on your group partners (TPS report)

<https://te-reign.azureedge.net/>

user: email

password: TechElevatorStudent