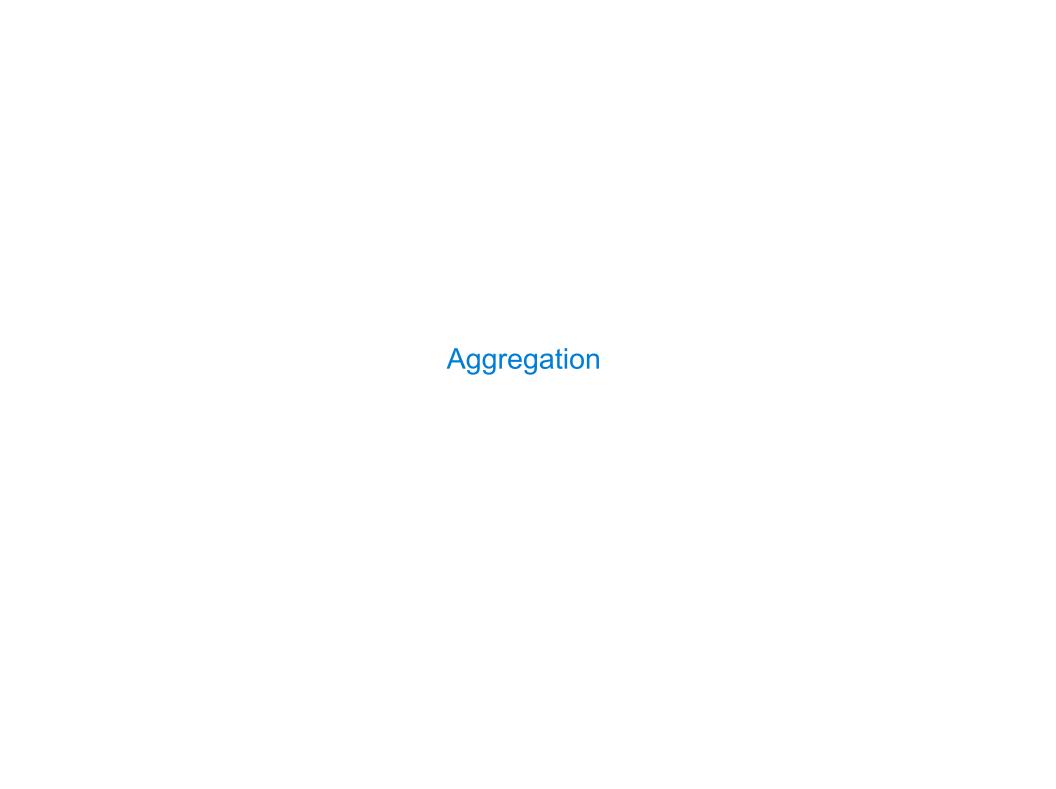


Integer Examples (continued)

A۱	ery In	terestin	g N	lum	ıber									
The	e mathe	matician	G.	н.	Hardy	once	remarked	to	the	mathematic	ian	Srinivasa	Ramanujan	
														 4

A Very Interesting Number The mathematician G. H. Hardy once remarked to the mathematician Srinivasa Ramanujan... (Demo)



So far, all SQL expressions have referred to the values in a single row at a time

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[expression] as [name], [expression] as [name], ...
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select [columns] from [table] where [expression] order by [expression];

An aggregate function in the [columns] clause computes a value from a group of rows

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An aggregate function in the [columns] clause computes a value from a group of rows create table animals as

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```
create table animals as
  select "dog" as kind, 4 as legs, 20 as weight union
```

So far, all SQL expressions have referred to the values in a single row at a time

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[expression] as [name], [expression] as [name], ...
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select [columns] from [table] where [expression] order by [expression];

An aggregate function in the [columns] clause computes a value from a group of rows

```
create table animals as
select "dog" as kind, 4 as legs, 20 as weight union
select "cat" , 4 , 10 union
select "ferret" , 4 , 10 union
select "parrot" , 2 , 6 union
select "penguin" , 2 , 10 union
```

So far, all SQL expressions have referred to the values in a single row at a time

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[expression] as [name], [expression] as [name], ...
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select [columns] from [table] where [expression] order by [expression];

An aggregate function in the [columns] clause computes a value from a group of rows

animals:

kind	legs	weight
dog	4	20
cat	4	10
ferret	4	10
parrot	2	6
penguin	2	10
t-rex	2	12000

So far, all SQL expressions have referred to the values in a single row at a time

```
[expression] as [name], [expression] as [name], ...
```

select [columns] from [table] where [expression] order by [expression];

An aggregate function in the [columns] clause computes a value from a group of rows

select max(legs) from animals;

kind	legs	weight			
dog	4	20			
cat	4	10			
ferret	4	10			
parrot	2	6			
penguin	2	10			
t-rex	2	12000			

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select [columns] from [table] where [expression] order by [expression];

An aggregate function in the [columns] clause computes a value from a group of rows

select max(legs) from animals;

max(legs)	
4	

kind	legs	weight
dog	4	20
cat	4	10
ferret	4	10
parrot	2	6
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select max(legs) from animals;

ı	max(legs)
	4

(Demo)

kind	legs	weight
dog	4	20
cat	4	10
ferret	4	10
parrot	2	6
penguin	2	10
t-rex	2	12000

kind	legs	weight
dog	4	20
cat	4	10
ferret	4	10
parrot	2	6
penguin	2	10
t-rex	2	12000

An aggregate function also selects a row in the table, which may be meaningful

kind	legs	weight
dog	4	20
cat	4	10
ferret	4	10
parrot	2	6
penguin	2	10
t-rex	2	12000

An aggregate function also selects a row in the table, which may be meaningful

```
select max(weight), kind from animals;
```

animals:

kind	legs	weight
dog	4	20
cat	4	10
ferret	4	10
parrot	2	6
penguin	2	10
t-rex	2	12000

An aggregate function also selects a row in the table, which may be meaningful

```
select max(weight), kind from animals;
select min(kind), kind from animals;
```

animals:

kind	legs	weight
dog	4	20
cat	4	10
ferret	4	10
parrot	2	6
penguin	2	10
t-rex	2	12000

An aggregate function also selects a row in the table, which may be meaningful

```
select max(weight), kind from animals; select max(legs), kind from animals;
select min(kind), kind from animals;
```

animals:

kind	legs	weight
dog	4	20
cat	4	10
ferret	4	10
parrot	2	6
penguin	2	10
t-rex	2	12000

An aggregate function also selects a row in the table, which may be meaningful

```
select max(weight), kind from animals; select max(legs), kind from animals; select min(kind), kind from animals; select avg(weight), kind from animals;
```

animals:

kind	legs	weight
dog	4	20
cat	4	10
ferret	4	10
parrot	2	6
penguin	2	10
t-rex	2	12000

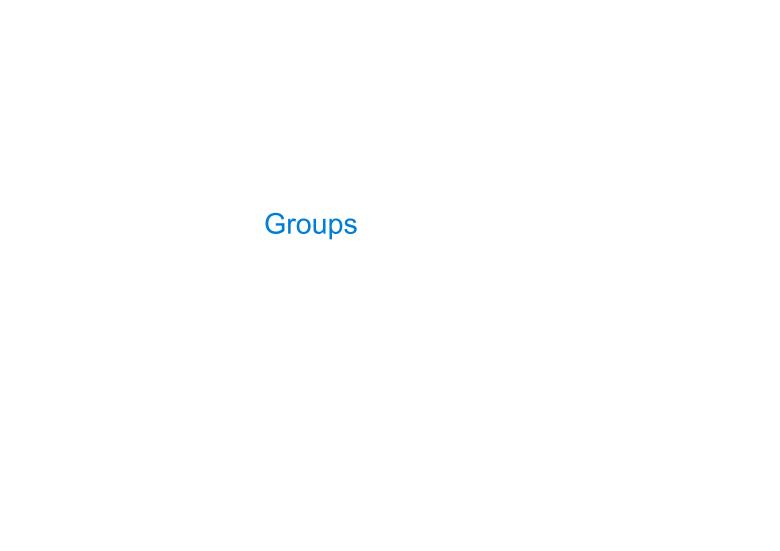
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select max(weight), kind from animals; select max(legs), kind from animals; select min(kind), kind from animals; select avg(weight), kind from animals;
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(Demo)

animals:

kind	legs	weight	
dog	4	20	
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Grouping Rows			

Rows in a table can be grouped, and aggregation is performed on each group

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```
[expression] as [name], [expression] as [name], ...
```

select [columns] from [table] group by [expression] having [expression];

Rows in a table can be grouped, and aggregation is performed on each group

```
[expression] as [name], [expression] as [name], ...
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select [columns] from [table] group by [expression] having [expression];

The number of groups is the number of unique values of an expression

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kind	legs	weight
dog	4	20
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ferret	4	10
parrot	2	6
penguin	2	10
t-rex	2	12000

Rows in a table can be grouped, and aggregation is performed on each group

```
[expression] as [name], [expression] as [name], ...
```

select [columns] from [table] group by [expression] having [expression];

The number of groups is the number of unique values of an expression select legs, max(weight) from animals group by legs;

kind	legs	weight
dog	4	20
cat	4	10
ferret	4	10
parrot	2	6
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t-rex	2	12000

Rows in a table can be grouped, and aggregation is performed on each group

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The number of groups is the number of unique values of an expression select legs, max(weight) from animals group by legs;

	kind	legs	weight
/	dog	4	20
	cat	4	10
	ferret	4	10
	parrot	2	6
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	t-rex	2	12000

Rows in a table can be grouped, and aggregation is performed on each group

```
[expression] as [name], [expression] as [name], ...
```

select [columns] from [table] group by [expression] having [expression];

The number of groups is the number of unique values of an expression select legs, max(weight) from animals group by legs;

	kind	legs	weight
Í	dog	4	20
legs=4	cat	4	10
	ferret	4	10
	parrot	2	6
	penguin	2	10
	t-rex	2	12000

Rows in a table can be grouped, and aggregation is performed on each group

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[expression] as [name], [expression] as [name], ...
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select [columns] from [table] group by [expression] having [expression];

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	kind	legs	weight
	dog	4	20
legs=4	cat	4	10
	ferret	4	10
Í	parrot	2	6
	penguin	2	10
	t-rex	2	12000

Rows in a table can be grouped, and aggregation is performed on each group

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[expression] as [name], [expression] as [name], ...
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select [columns] from [table] group by [expression] having [expression];

The number of groups is the number of unique values of an expression select legs, max(weight) from animals group by legs;

	kind	legs	weight
Í	dog	4	20
legs=4	cat	4	10
	ferret	4	10
1	parrot	2	6
legs=2	penguin	2	10
į	t-rex	2	12000

Rows in a table can be grouped, and aggregation is performed on each group

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[expression] as [name], [expression] as [name], ...
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select [columns] from [table] group by [expression] having [expression];

The number of groups is the number of unique values of an expression select legs, max(weight) from animals group by legs;

			kind	legs	weight
leç	s max(weight)	1 :	dog	4	20
100		legs=4	cat	4	10
4	20	-	ferret	4	10
	12000	*	parrot	2	6
		legs=2	penguin	2	10
			t-rex	2	12000

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			kind	legs	weight
legs	max(weight)		dog	4	20
10 9 3		legs=4	cat	4	10
9	20	-	ferret	4	10
	12000		parrot	2	6
		legs=2	penguin	2	10
		(Demo)	t-rex	2	12000

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```
[expression] as [name], [expression] as [name], ...
```

select [columns] from [table] group by [expression] having [expression];

A having clause filters the set of groups that are aggregated

kind	legs	weight
dog	4	20
cat	4	10
ferret	4	10
parrot	2	6
penguin	2	10
t-rex	2	12000

Rows in a table can be grouped, and aggregation is performed on each group

```
[expression] as [name], [expression] as [name], ...
```

select [columns] from [table] group by [expression] having [expression];

A having clause filters the set of groups that are aggregated

select weight/legs, count(*) from animals group by weight/legs having count(*)>1;

kind	legs	weight
dog	4	20
cat	4	10
ferret	4	10
parrot	2	6
penguin	2	10
t-rex	2	12000

Rows in a table can be grouped, and aggregation is performed on each group

```
[expression] as [name], [expression] as [name], ...
```

select [columns] from [table] group by [expression] having [expression];

A having clause filters the set of groups that are aggregated

select weight/legs, count(*) from animals group by weight/legs having count(*)>1;

animals:

weight/legs=5

kind	legs	weight
dog	4	20
cat	4	10
ferret	4	10
parrot	2	6
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select weight/legs, count(*) from animals group by weight/legs having count(*)>1;

animals:

weight/legs=5
weight/legs=2

kind	legs	weight
dog	4	20
cat	4	10
ferret	4	10
parrot	2	6
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select weight/legs, count(*) from animals group by weight/legs having count(*)>1;

animals:

weight/legs=5
weight/legs=2
weight/legs=2

kind	legs	weight
dog	4	20
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t-rex	2	12000

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select weight/legs, count(*) from animals group by weight/legs having count(*)>1;

weight/legs=5
weight/legs=2
weight/legs=2
weight/legs=3

kind	legs	weight
dog	4	20
cat	4	10
ferret	4	10
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select weight/legs, count(*) from animals group by weight/legs having count(*)>1;

weight/legs=5
<pre>weight/legs=2</pre>
<pre>weight/legs=2</pre>
weight/legs=3
weight/legs=5

kind	legs	weight
dog	4	20
cat	4	10
ferret	4	10
parrot	2	6
penguin	2	10
t-rex	2 12000	

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select weight/legs, count(*) from animals group by weight/legs having count(*)>1;

weight/legs=5
weight/legs=2
weight/legs=2
weight/legs=3
weight/legs=5
weight/legs=600

kind	legs	weight
dog	4	20
cat	4	10
ferret	4	10
parrot	2	6
penguin	2	10
t-rex	2	12000

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select weight/legs, count(*) from animals group by weight/legs having count(*)>1;

weight/legs	count(*)
5	2
2	2

weight/legs=5
weight/legs=2
weight/legs=2
weight/legs=3
weight/legs=5
weight/legs=6000

kind	legs	weight
dog	4	20
cat	4	10
ferret	4	10
parrot	2	6
penguin	2	10

animals:

t-rex

12000

Rows in a table can be grouped, and aggregation is performed on each group

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A having clause filters the set of groups that are aggregated

select weight/legs, count(*) from animals group by weight/legs having count(*)>1;

weight/legs	count(*)
5	2
2	2

weight/legs=5
weight/legs=2
weight/legs=3
weight/legs=5
weight/legs=6000

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kind	legs	weight
dog	4	20
cat	4	10
ferret	4	10
parrot	2	6
penguin	2	10
t-rex	2	12000

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select [columns] from [table] group by [expression] having [expression];

A having clause filters the set of groups that are aggregated

select weight/legs, count(*) from animals group by weight/legs having count(*)>1;

weight/legs	count(*)
5	2
2	2



kind	legs	weight
dog	4	20
cat	4	10
ferret	4	10
parrot	2	6
penguin	2	10
t-rex	2	12000

Discussion Question

What's the maximum difference between leg count for two animals with the same weight?

