

## 61A Lecture 35

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## Announcements

## Integer Examples (continued)

## A Very Interesting Number

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The mathematician G. H. Hardy once remarked to the mathematician Srinivasa Ramanujan...

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(Demo)

# Aggregation

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  select "t-rex"   , 2      , 12000;
```

**animals:**

kind	legs	weight
dog	4	20
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  select "penguin" , 2      , 10      union
  select "t-rex"    , 2      , 12000;

select max(legs) from animals;
```

**animals:**

kind	legs	weight
dog	4	20
cat	4	10
ferret	4	10
parrot	2	6
penguin	2	10
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  select "t-rex"    , 2      , 12000;
```

```
select max(legs) from animals;
```

max(legs)
4

**animals:**

kind	legs	weight
dog	4	20
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```

```
select max(legs) from animals;
```

max(legs)
4

(Demo)

**animals:**

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## Mixing Aggregate Functions and Single Values

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create table animals as
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**animals:**

kind	legs	weight
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An aggregate function also selects some row in the table to supply the values of columns that are not aggregated. In the case of max or min, this row is that of the max or min value. Otherwise, it is arbitrary.

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create table animals as
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select max(weight), kind from animals;
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**animals:**

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

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

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# Groups

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```
select legs, max(weight) from animals group by legs;
```

**animals:**

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```
select legs, max(weight) from animals group by legs;
```

**animals:**

legs=4

kind	legs	weight
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**animals:**

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

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select legs, max(weight) from animals group by legs;
```

legs	max(weight)
4	20
2	12000

legs=4

legs=2

animals:

kind	legs	weight
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legs=4

legs=2

(Demo)

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A **having** clause filters the set of groups that are aggregated

**animals:**

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

**animals:**

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

**weight/legs=5**

**animals:**

kind	legs	weight
dog	4	20
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**weight/legs=5**

**weight/legs=2**

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**weight/legs=5**

**weight/legs=2**

**weight/legs=2**

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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=5**

**weight/legs=2**

**weight/legs=2**

**weight/legs=3**

**animals:**

kind	legs	weight
dog	4	20
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**weight/legs=5**

**weight/legs=2**

**weight/legs=2**

**weight/legs=3**

**weight/legs=5**

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ferret	4	10
parrot	2	6
penguin	2	10
t-rex	2	12000

**weight/legs=5**

**weight/legs=2**

**weight/legs=2**

**weight/legs=3**

**weight/legs=5**

**weight/legs=6000**

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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=2**

**weight/legs=3**

**weight/legs=5**

**weight/legs=6000**

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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

**animals:**

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

## Selecting Groups

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;
```

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**

**animals:**

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

## Discussion Question

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

Select Grammar

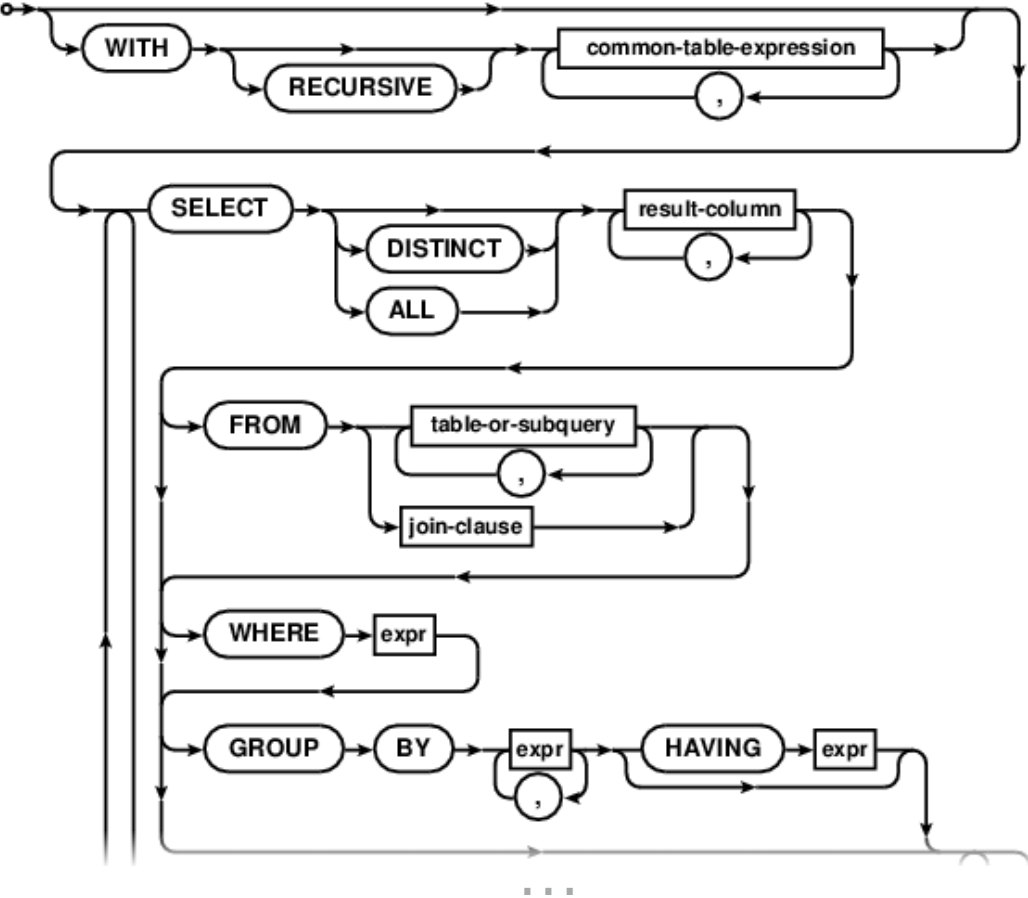
## SQL Select Statements

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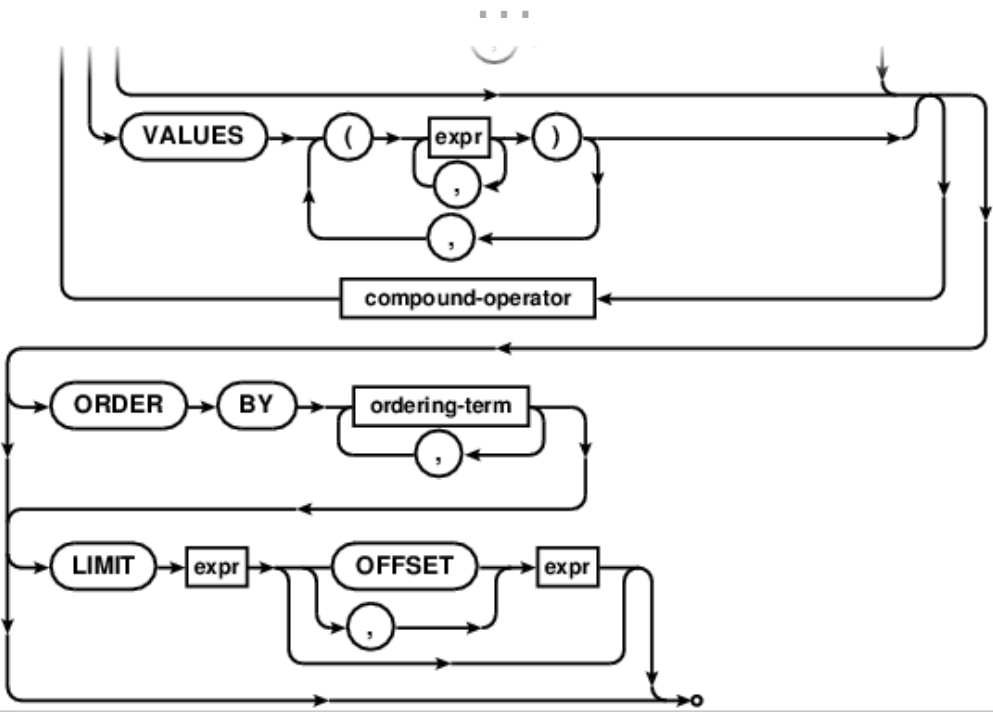
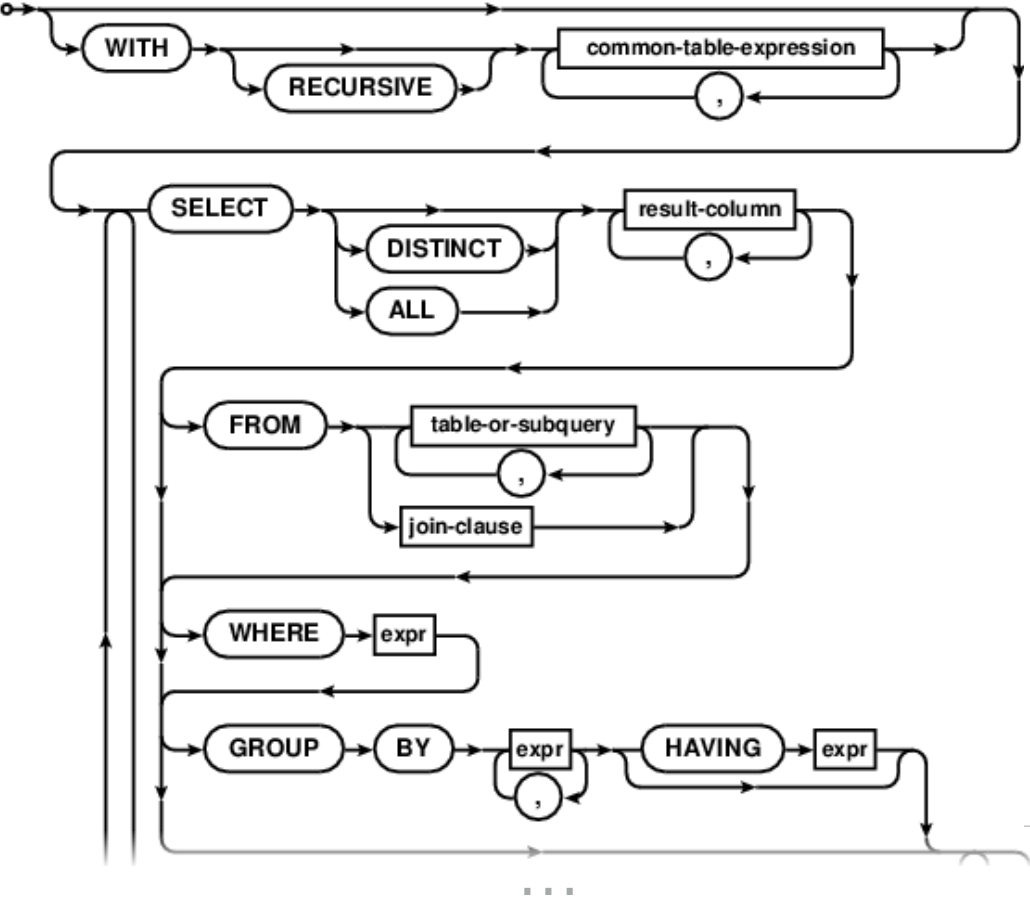
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# SQL Select Statements

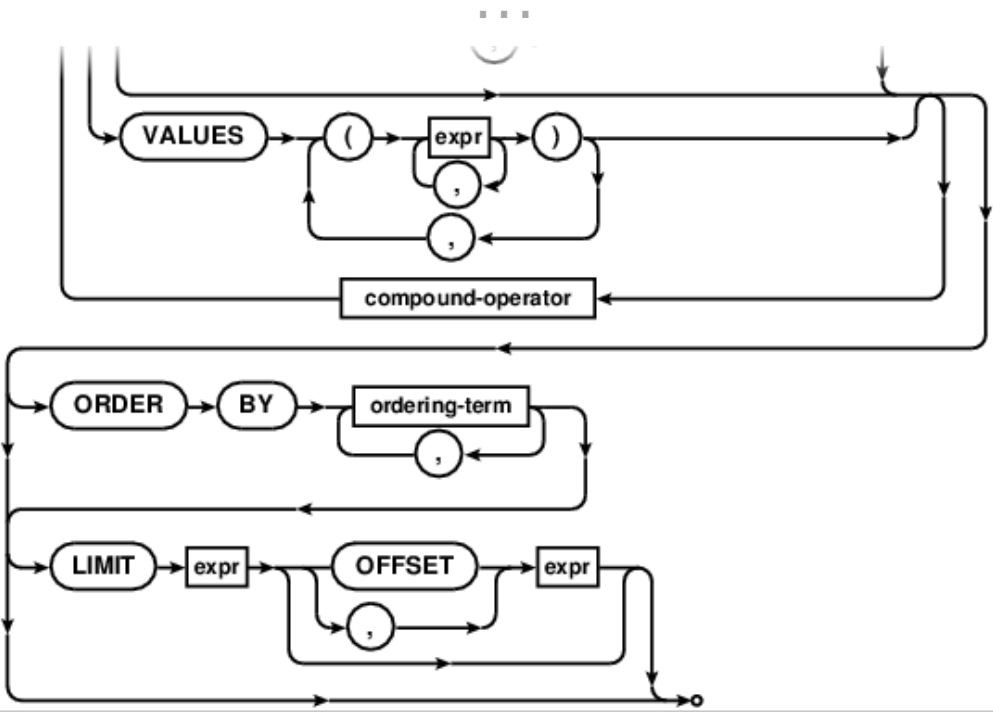
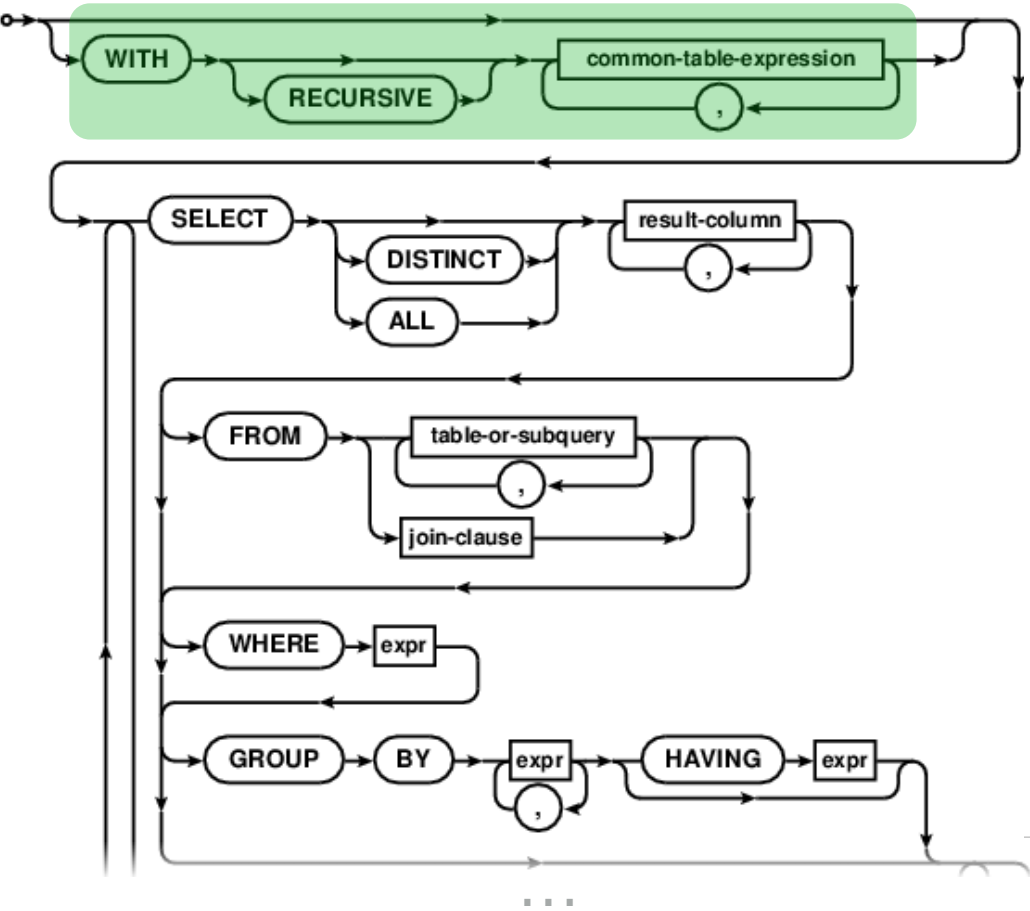


# SQL Select Statements



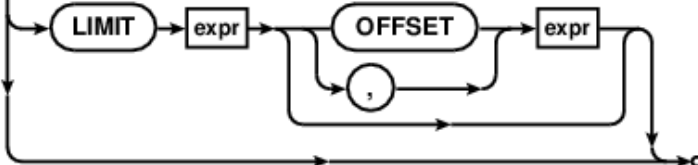
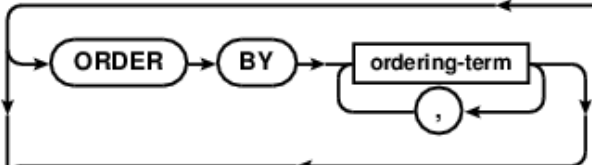
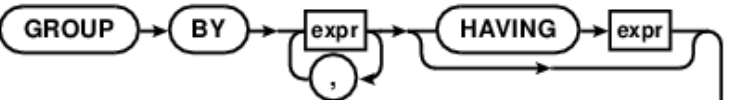
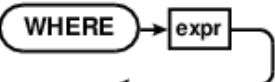
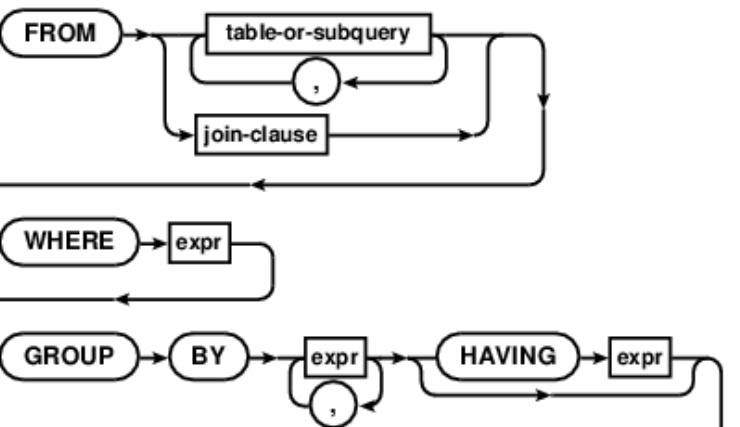
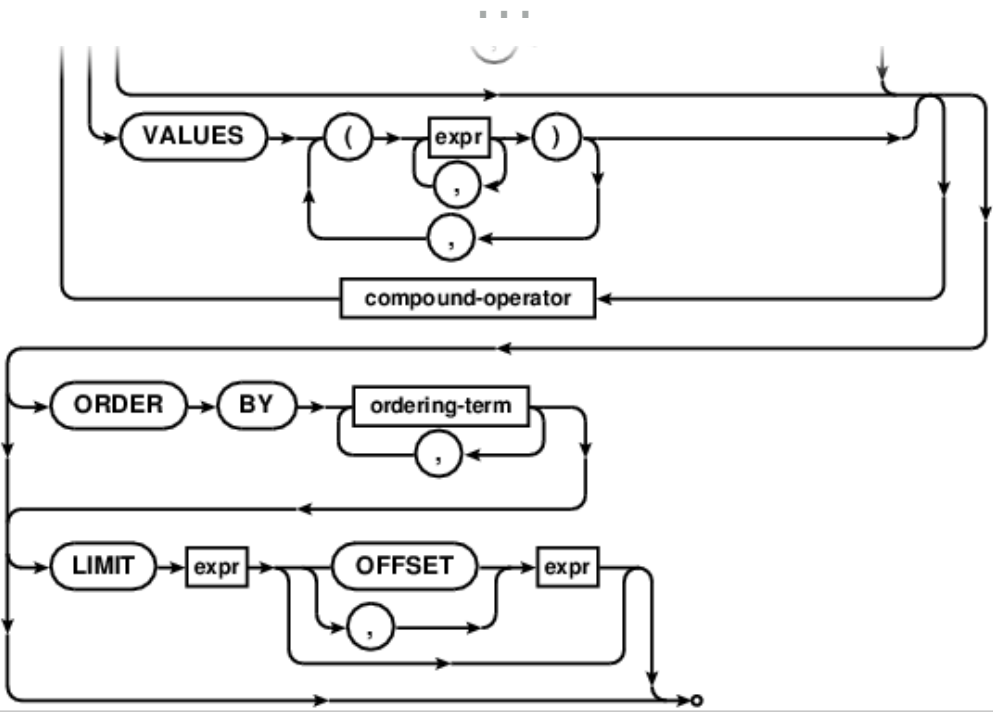
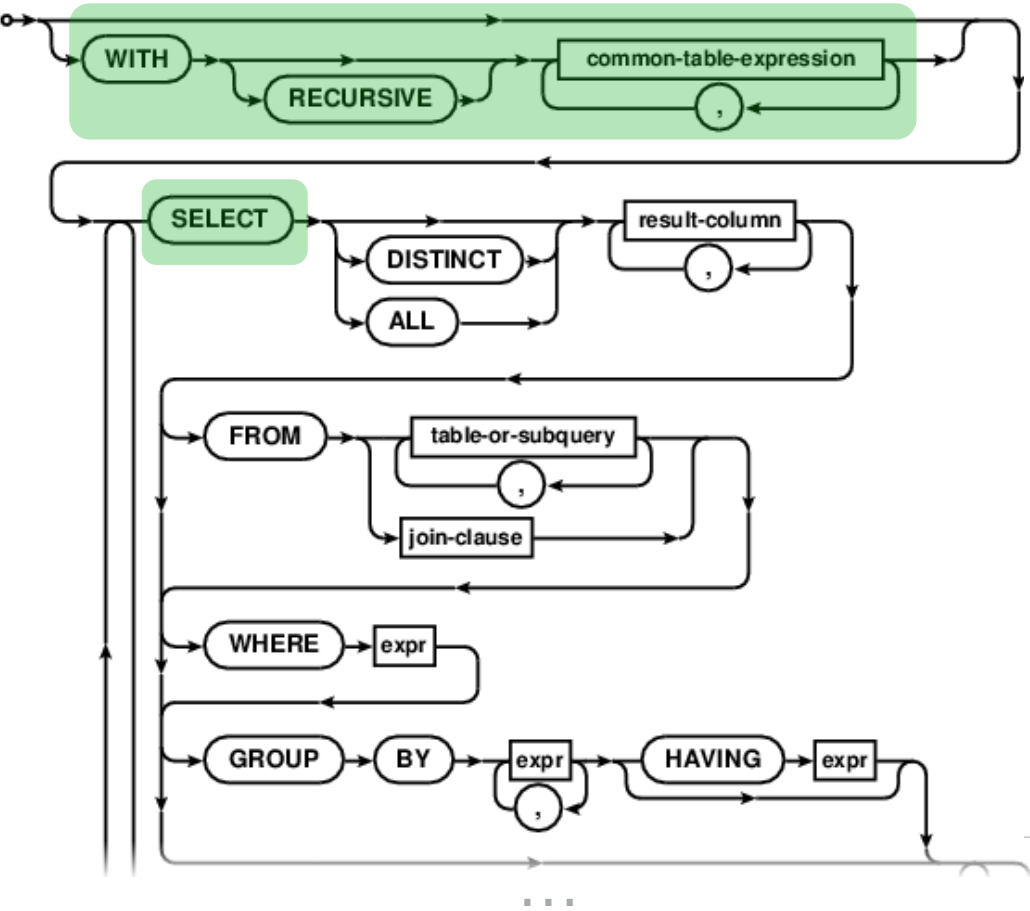
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# SQL Select Statements



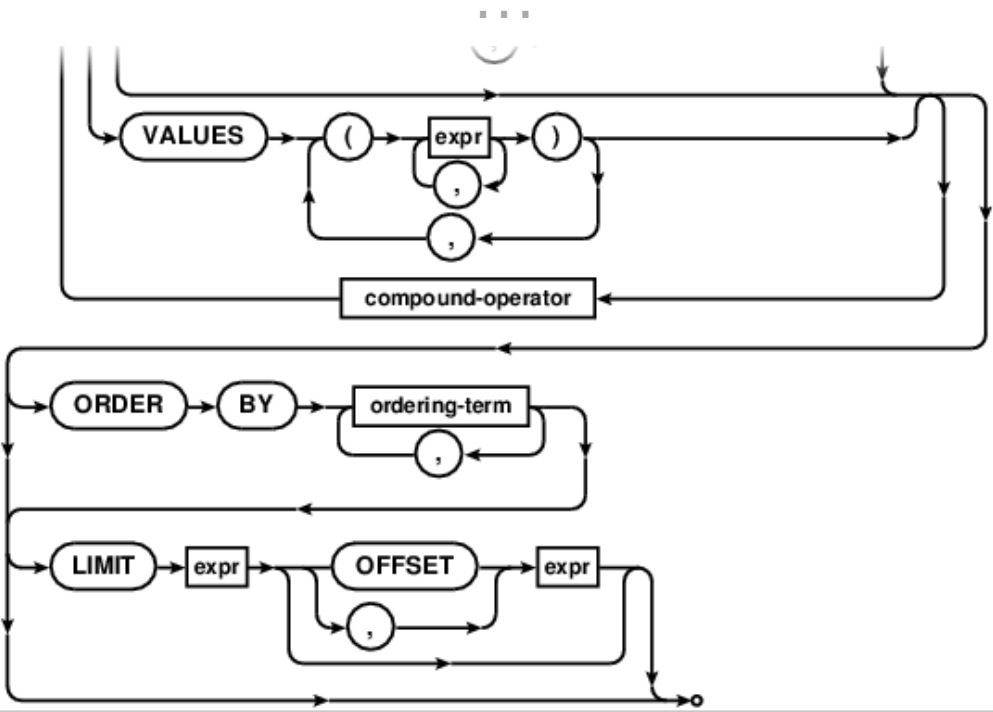
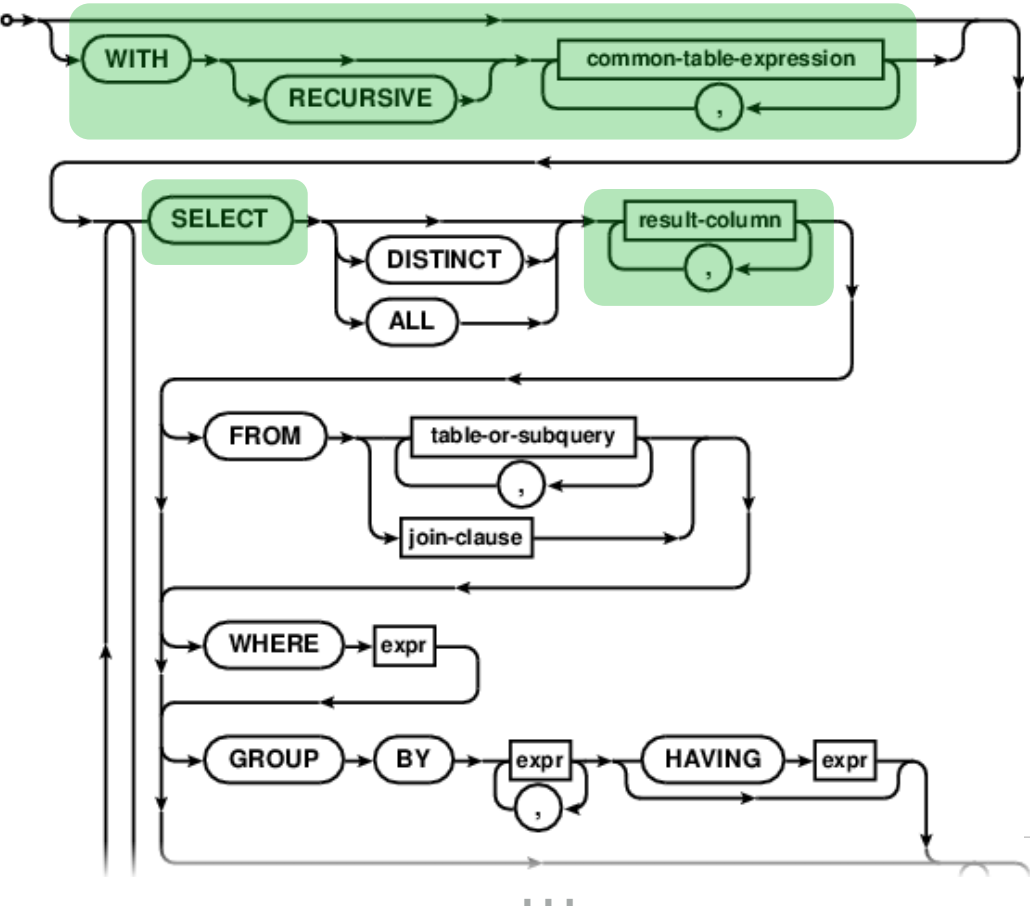
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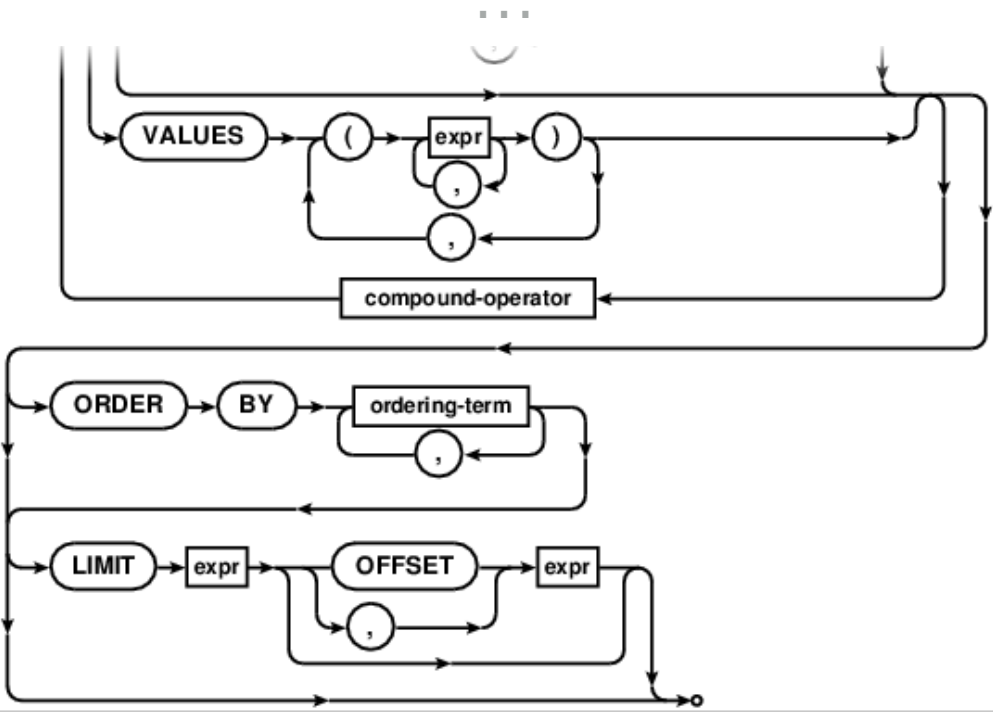
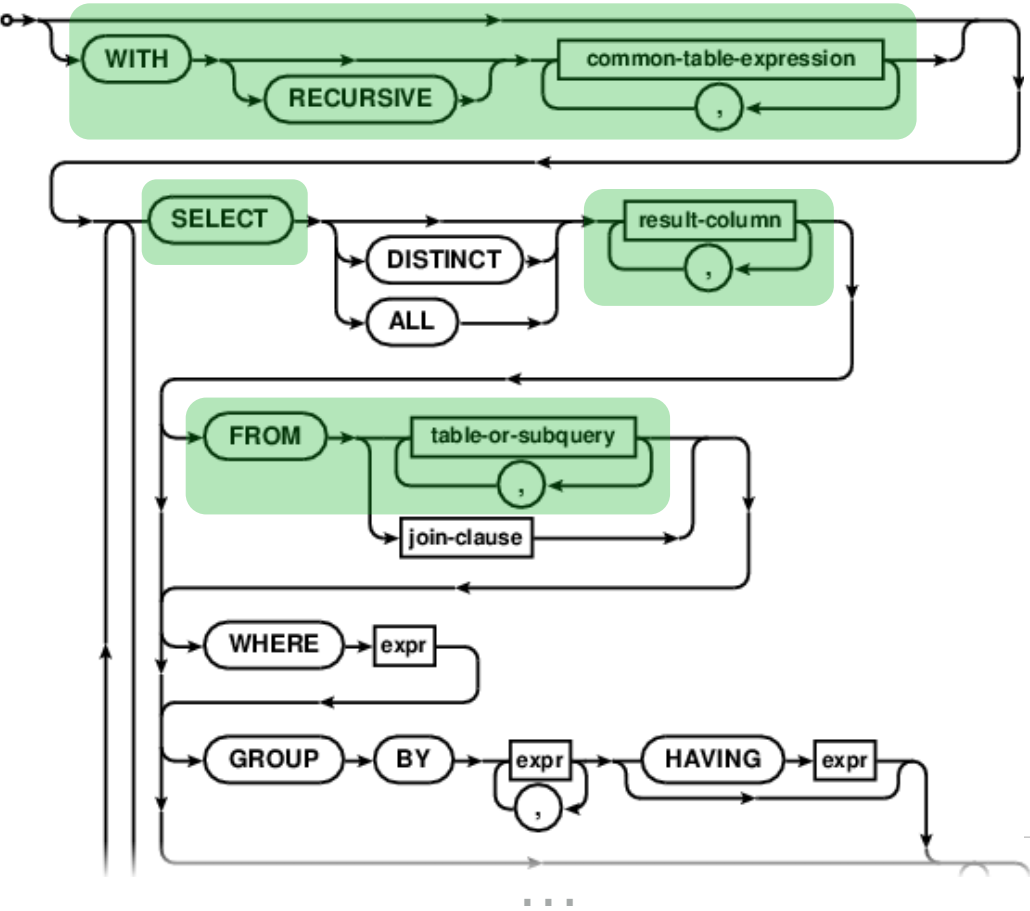
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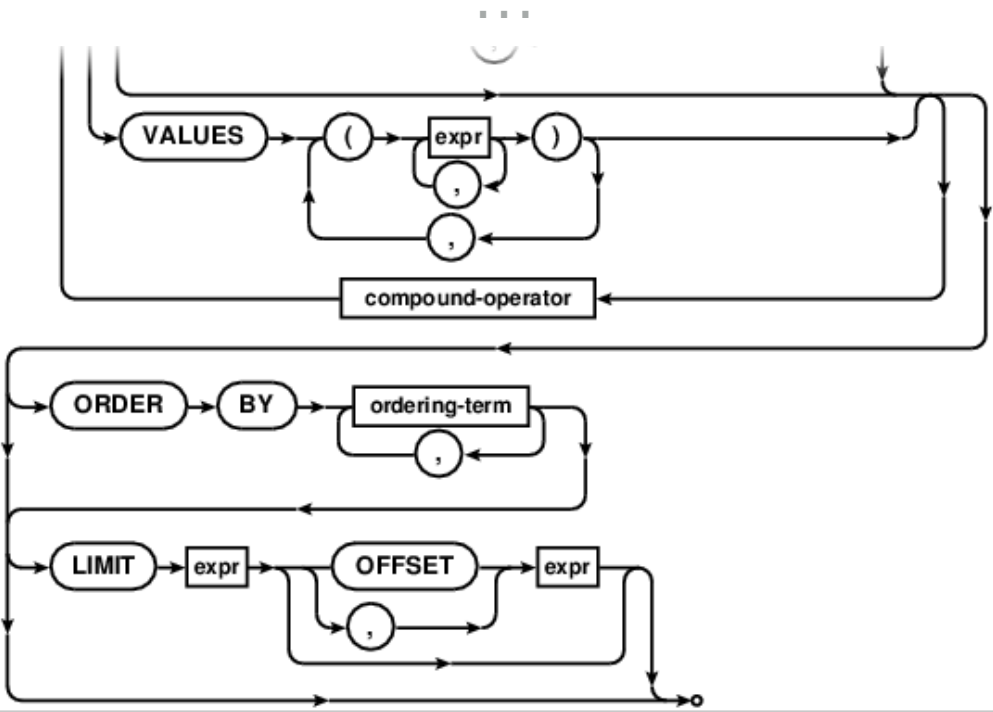
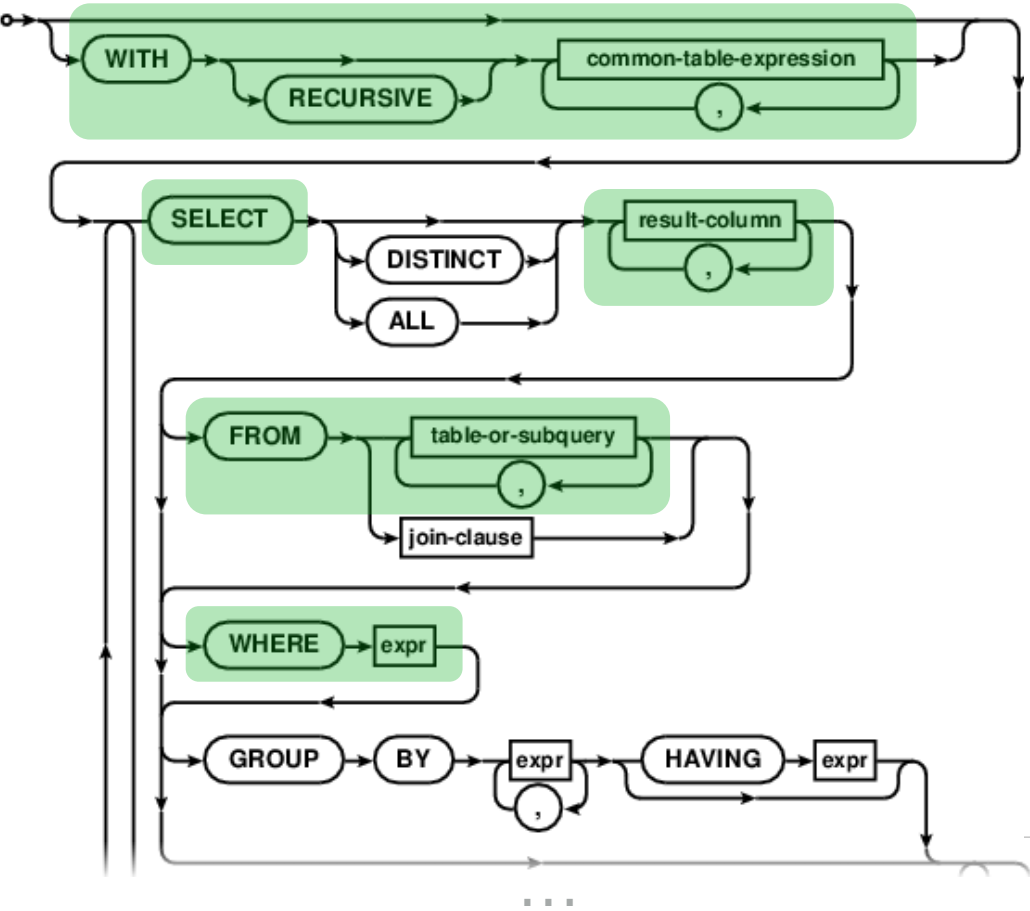
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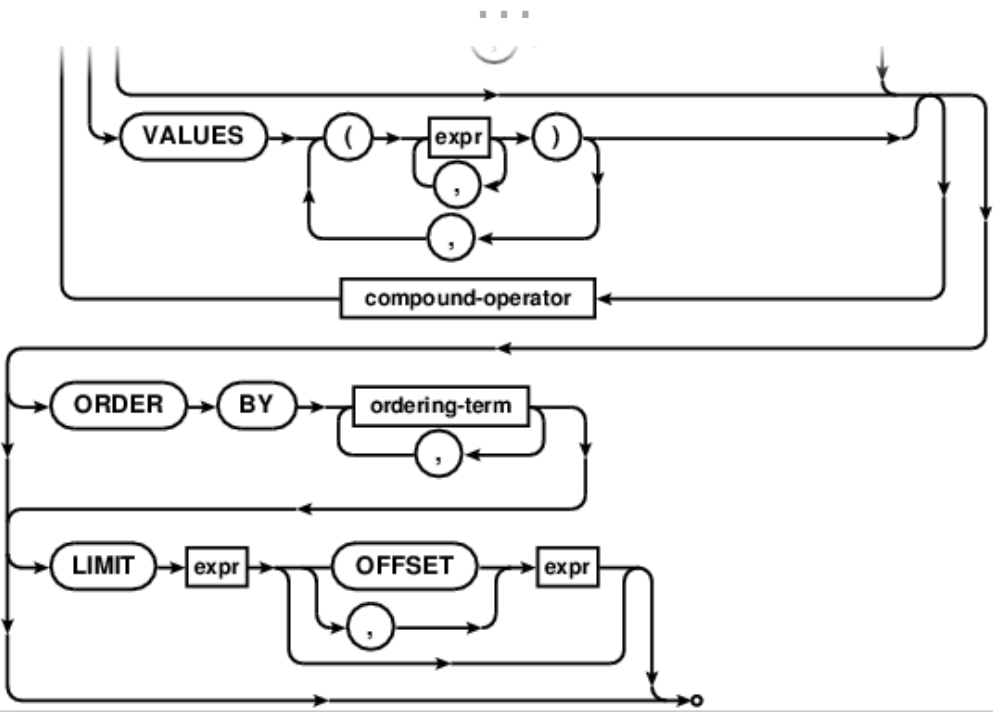
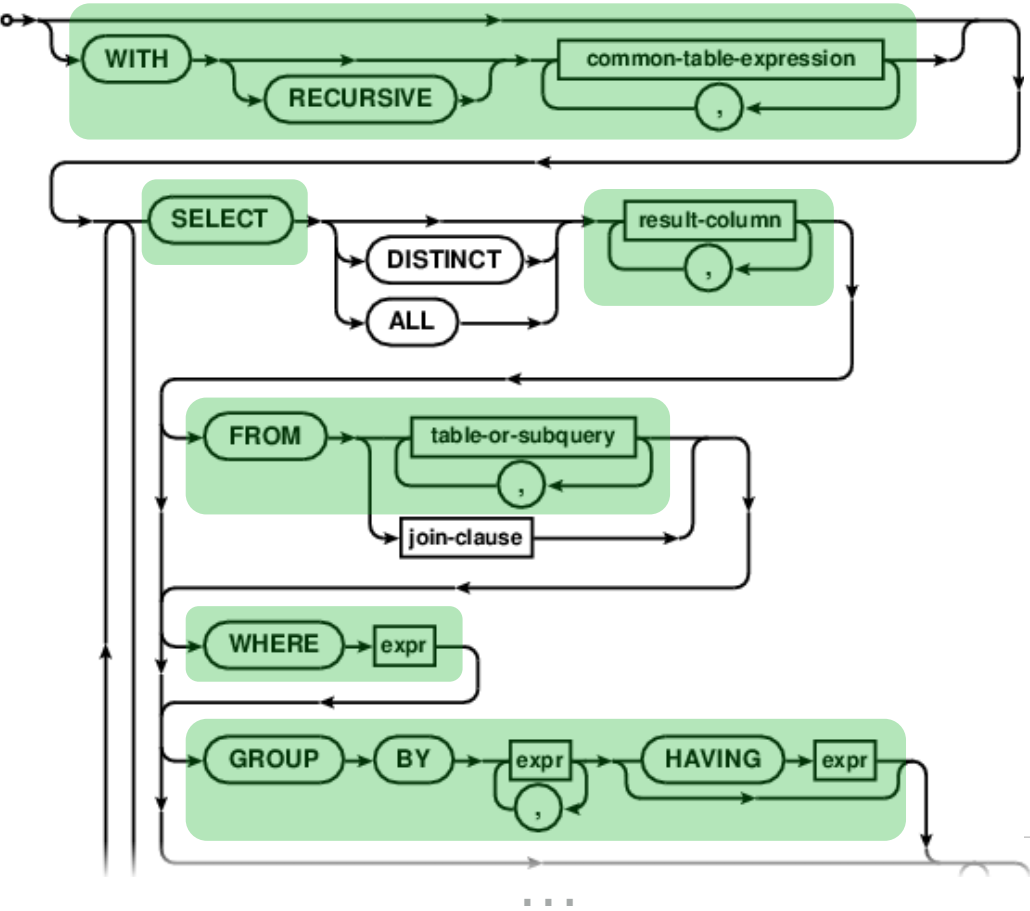
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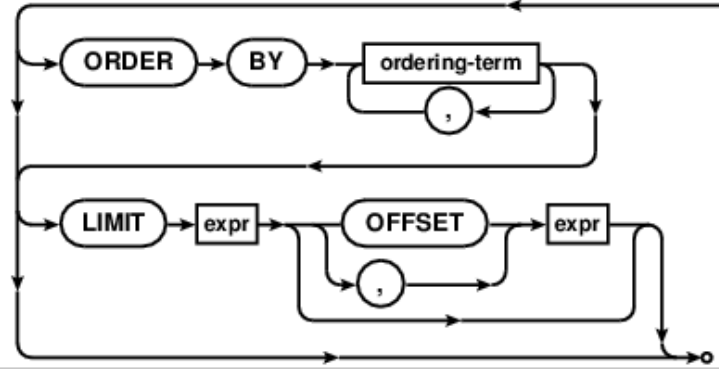
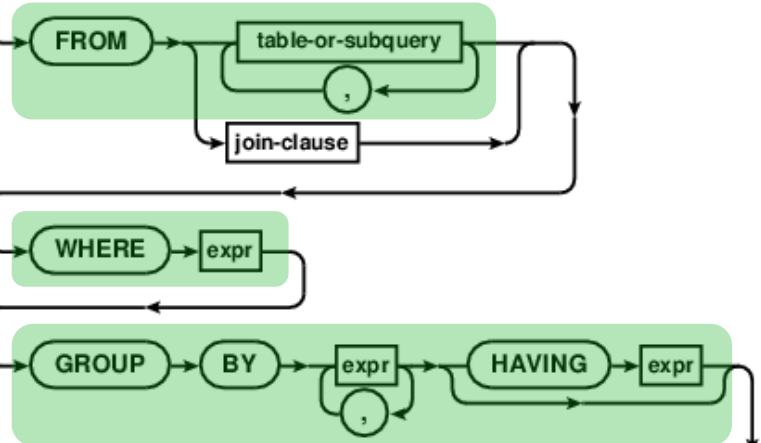
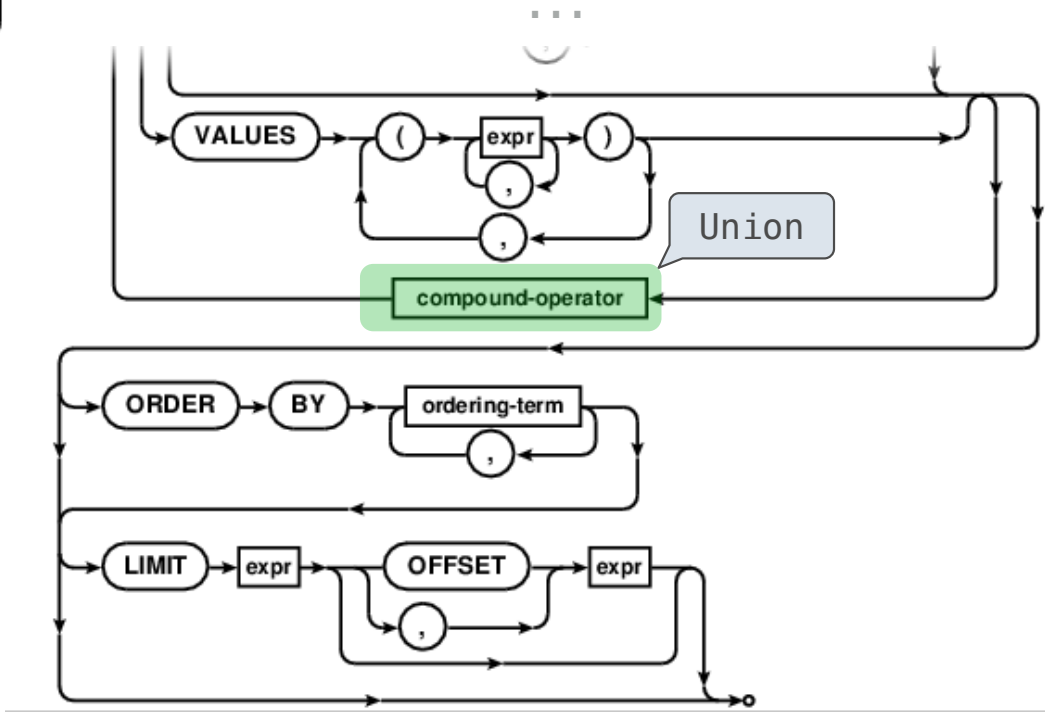
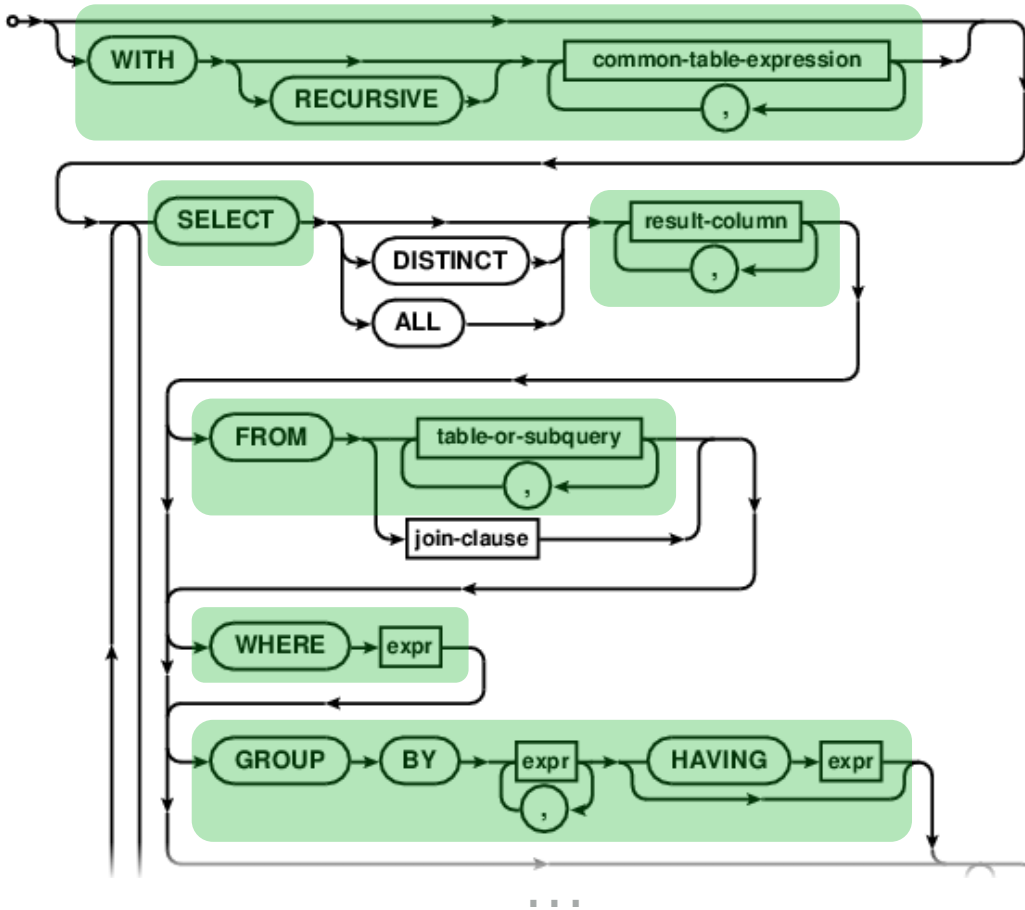
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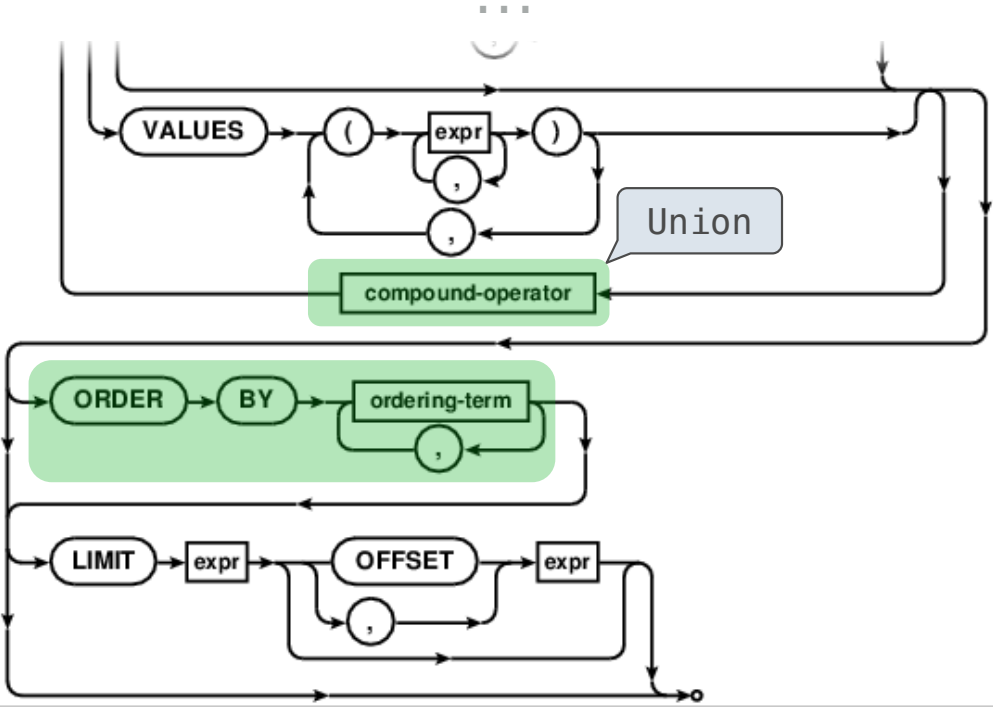
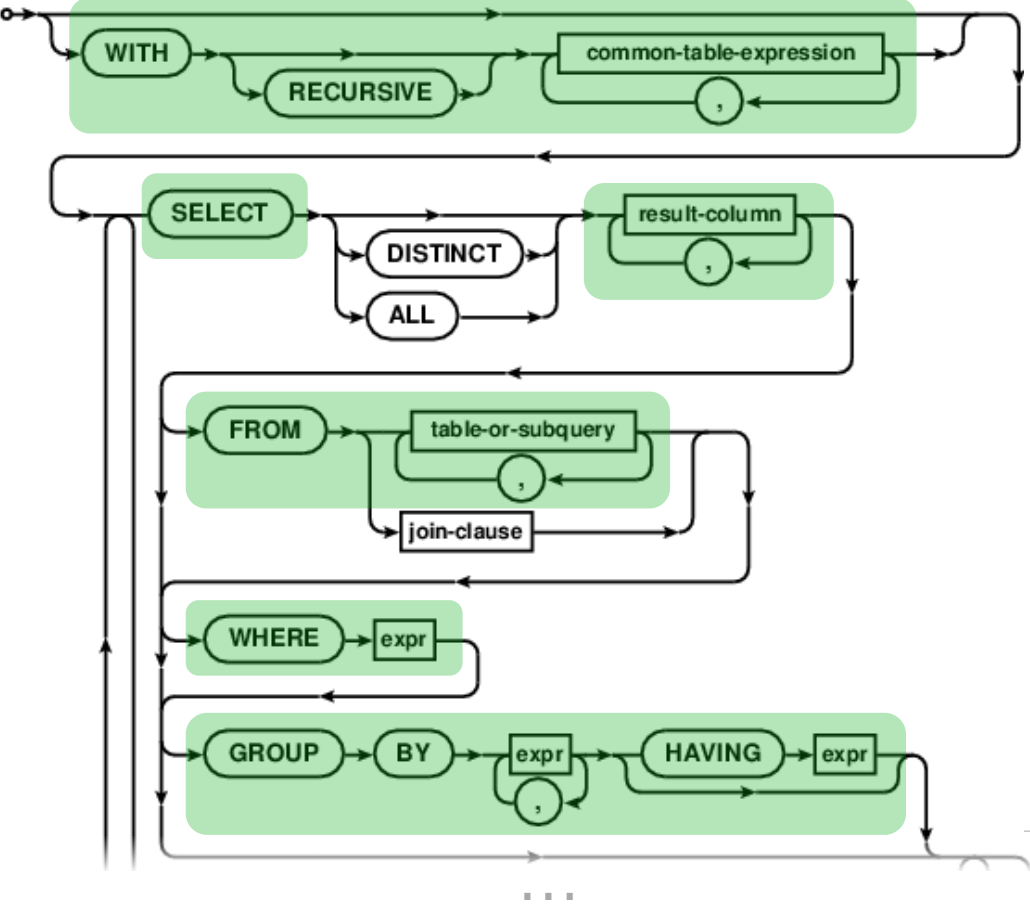


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