

# Aggregation

---

## Announcements

# Aggregation

## Aggregate Functions

---

## Aggregate Functions

---

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

## Aggregate Functions

---

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];
```

## Aggregate Functions

---

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

## Aggregate Functions

---

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

```
create table animals as
```



## Aggregate Functions

---

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

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

## Aggregate Functions

---

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

```
create table animals as
  select "dog" as kind, 4 as legs, 20 as weight union
  select "cat"      , 4      , 10      union
```

## Aggregate Functions

---

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

```
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
```

## Aggregate Functions

---

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

```
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
```

## Aggregate Functions

---

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

```
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
```

## Aggregate Functions

---

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

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

## Aggregate Functions

---

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

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

**animals:**

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

## Aggregate Functions

---

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

```
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
  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
t-rex	2	12000



## Aggregate Functions

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

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

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

max(legs)
4

**animals:**

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

## Aggregate Functions

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

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

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

max(legs)
4

(Demo)

**animals:**

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

## Mixing Aggregate Functions and Single Values

---

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

**animals:**

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

## Mixing Aggregate Functions and Single Values

---

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.

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

**animals:**

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

## Mixing Aggregate Functions and Single Values

---

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.

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

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

**animals:**

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

## Mixing Aggregate Functions and Single Values

---

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.

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

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

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

**animals:**

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

## Mixing Aggregate Functions and Single Values

---

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.

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

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

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

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

**animals:**

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

## Mixing Aggregate Functions and Single Values

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.

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

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

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

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

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

**animals:**

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



## Mixing Aggregate Functions and Single Values

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.

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

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

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

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

(Demo)

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

**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

---

What are all the kinds of animals that have the maximal number of legs?

# Groups

## Grouping Rows

---

## Grouping Rows

---

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

## Grouping Rows

---

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];
```

## Grouping Rows

---

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

## Grouping Rows

---

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

**animals:**

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



## Grouping Rows

---

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;
```

**animals:**

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

## Grouping Rows

---

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;
```

**animals:**

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

## Grouping Rows

---

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;
```

**animals:**

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

legs=4

## Grouping Rows

---

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;
```

**animals:**

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

legs=4

## Grouping Rows

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;
```

**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

## Grouping Rows

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;
```

legs	max(weight)
4	20
2	12000

legs=4

legs=2

animals:

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

## Grouping Rows

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;
```

legs	max(weight)
4	20
2	12000

legs=4

legs=2

(Demo)

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];
```

**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

**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;
```

**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=5**

**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;
```

**animals:**

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

**weight/legs=5**

**weight/legs=2**

## 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;
```

**animals:**

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

**weight/legs=5**

**weight/legs=2**

**weight/legs=2**

## 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;
```

**animals:**

kind	legs	weight
dog	4	20
cat	4	10
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**

## 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;
```

**animals:**

kind	legs	weight
dog	4	20
cat	4	10
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**

## 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;
```

**animals:**

kind	legs	weight
dog	4	20
cat	4	10
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**



## 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

## 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

## 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

---

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

## Example: Big Game

## Example: Big Game

(Demo)