# **Aggregations and Groupings**

CS 327E October 9, 2017

# Announcements:

- Keep track of problems encountered during Labs
- Next week: Lab 3
- Before next class: setup QuickSight using <u>guide</u>

1) Which of the following is an **aggregate** function?

A) COUNTB) TRIMC) DISTINCTD) All of the above

2) Given the Employee\_Bonus table shown, we want to find the single highest bonus amount paid out to an employee. Will the following query compute the right answer?

SELECT MAX(SUM(amount)) FROM Employee\_Bonus;

A) TRUEB) FALSE

#### **Employee\_Bonus**

empid	quarter	year	amount
Α	3	2017	1000
В	3	2017	2000
Α	2	2017	500
С	2	2017	5000
В	2	2017	2000
С	1	2017	800

3) Given the Employee\_Bonus table shown, we want to add up all bonuses paid out to an employee and return this total grouped by employee. Will the following query compute the right answer?

SELECT empid, SUM(amount) FROM Employee\_Bonus GROUP BY empid;

A) TRUEB) FALSE

#### Employee\_Bonus

empid	quarter	year	amount
Α	3	2017	1000
В	3	2017	2000
Α	2	2017	500
С	2	2017	5000
В	2	2017	2000
С	1	2017	800

# 4) What columns would make a good primary key for the Employee\_Bonus table?

A) empid, amountB) empid, quarterC) empid, quarter, yearD) empid, year

#### **Employee\_Bonus**

empid	quarter	year	amount
Α	3	2017	1000
В	3	2017	2000
Α	2	2017	500
С	2	2017	5000
В	2	2017	2000
С	1	2017	800

5) All aggregate functions except \_\_\_\_\_ ignore null values in their input set

A) SUM(attribute)B) COUNT(attribute)C) AVG(attribute)D) COUNT(\*)

### **Aggregate Functions**

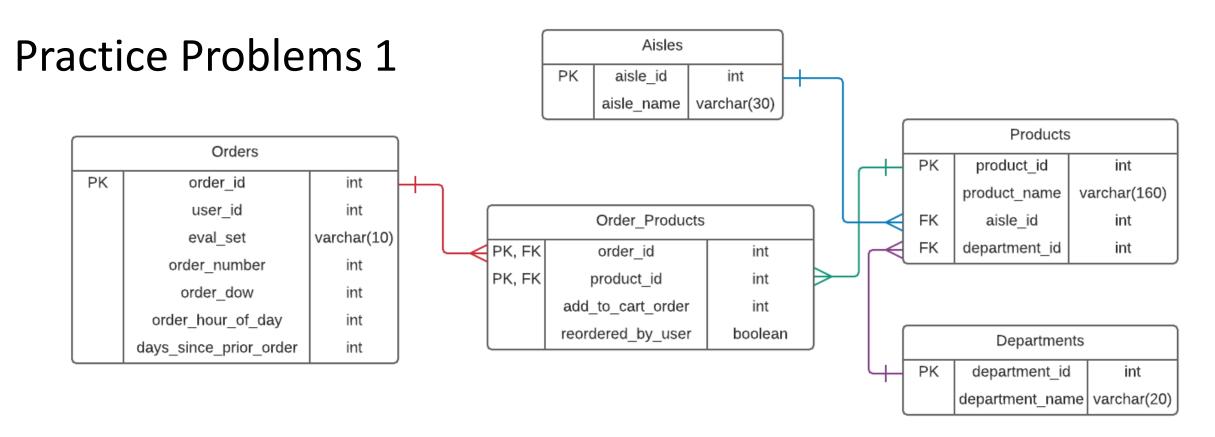
• MIN

• MAX

- SUM
- AVG
- COUNT

#### Employee

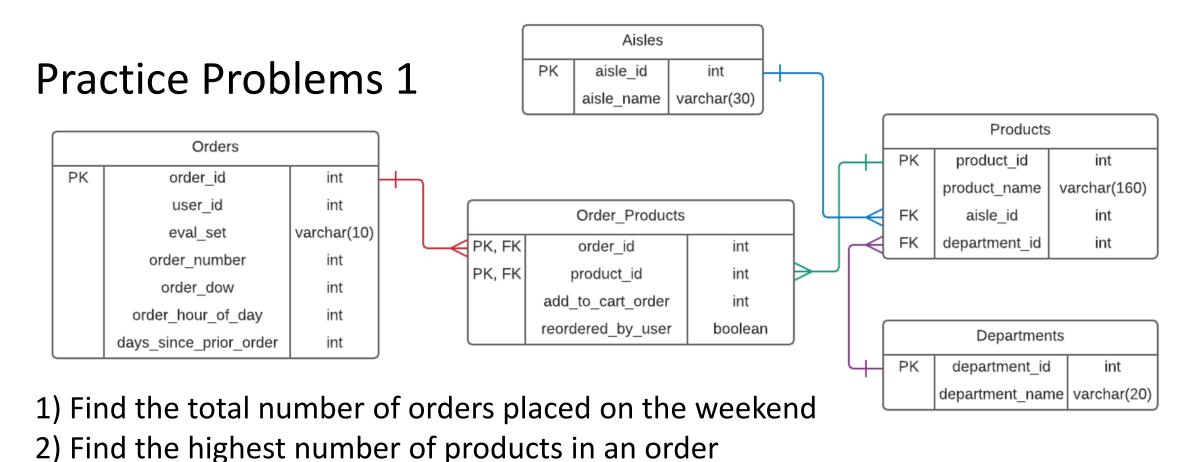
<u>empid</u>	firstname	lastname	salary	depid
1	Michael	Dell	100	5
2	Betty	Jennings	200	
3	Bill	Gates	0	5
4	Kay	McNulty	300	8
5	Jim	Gray	500	6
6	Gordon	Moore	400	6



1) Find the total number of orders placed on the weekend

2) Find the highest number of products in an order. Hint: use add\_to\_cart\_order

3) Find the average number of days between orders



C) count(\*), sum, avg

3) Find the average number of days between orders

Which aggregates did you use to compute these answers?

A) count(\*), max, avg B) sum, max, avg

- MIN
- MAX
- SUM
- AVG
- COUNT

#### Employee

<u>empid</u>	firstname	lastname	salary	depid
1	Michael	Dell	100	5
2	Betty	Jennings	200	
3	Bill	Gates	0	5
4	Kay	McNulty	300	8
5	Jim	Gray	500	6
6	Gordon	Moore	400	6

dev=> se depid	lect depid, count	count(*)	from	Employee	group	by	depid;
+							
	1						
8	1						
5	2						
6	2						
(4 rows)							

- MIN
- MAX
- SUM
- AVG
- COUNT

#### Employee

<u>empid</u>	firstname	lastname	salary	depid
1	Michael	Dell	100	5
2	Betty	Jennings	200	
3	Bill	Gates	0	5
4	Kay	McNulty	300	8
5	Jim	Gray	500	6
6	Gordon	Moore	400	6

dev=> select depid, depid   sum	sum(salary)	from	Employee	group	by	depid;
200						
8 300						
5   100						
6 900						
(4 rows)						

#### • MIN

- MAX
- SUM
- AVG
- COUNT

#### Employee

<u>empid</u>	firstname	lastname	salary	depid
1	Michael	Dell	100	5
2	Betty	Jennings	200	
3	Bill	Gates	0	5
4	Kay	McNulty	300	8
5	Jim	Gray	500	6
6	Gordon	Moore	400	6

dev=> select depname, e.depid, sum(salary) dev-> from Employee e join Department d on e.depid = d.depid dev-> group by depname, e.depid; depid depname sum Engineering | 8 300 Research 900 6 Executive 5 100 (3 rows)

<u>depid</u>	depname			
5	Executive			
6	Research			
7	Sales			
8	Engineering			

<u>empid</u>	firstname	lastname	salary	depid
1	Michael	Dell	100	5
2	Betty	Jennings	200	
3	Bill	Gates	0	5
4	Kay	McNulty	300	8
5	Jim	Gray	500	6
6	Gordon	Moore	400	6

•	MIN	1	Michael	Dell
•	MAX	2	Betty	Jennings
•	SUM	3	Bill	Gates
•	AVG	4	Kay	McNulty
•	COUNT	5	Jim	Gray
		6	Gordon	Moore

dev=> select dev-> from Em dev-> group b	ployee e	left out	er join [	 nt d on	e.depid	= d.depid	Dep	partment
depname	depid		.u,				depid	depname
	+ 						5	Executive
Engineering	8	300					6	Research
Research	6	900					7	Sales
Executive (4 rows)	5	100					8	Engineering

- MIN
- MAX
- SUM
- AVG
- COUNT

#### Employee

<u>empid</u>	firstname	lastname	salary	depid
1	Michael	Dell	100	5
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3	Bill	Gates	0	5
4	Kay	McNulty	300	8
5	Jim	Gray	500	6
6	Gordon	Moore	400	6

	· ·	d.depid, sum(salary) right outer join Department d on e.depid = d.depid	
dev-> group by		e, d.depid;	de
depname	aepia +		
Sales	7		
Engineering	8	300	
Executive	5	100	
Research	6	900	
(4 rows)			L

<u>depid</u>	depname
5	Executive
6	Research
7	Sales
8	Engineering

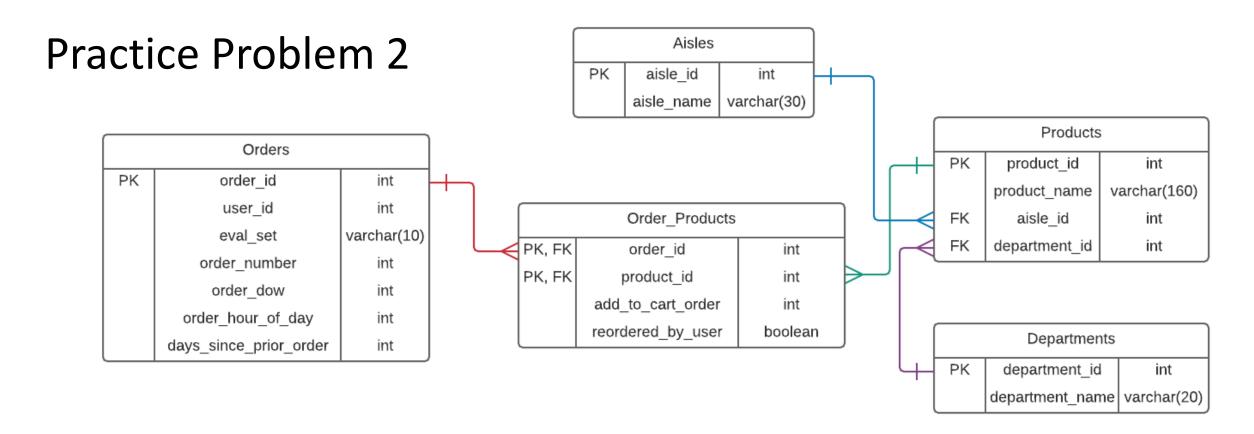
- MIN
- MAX
- SUM
- AVG
- COUNT

#### Employee

<u>empid</u>	firstname	lastname	salary	depid
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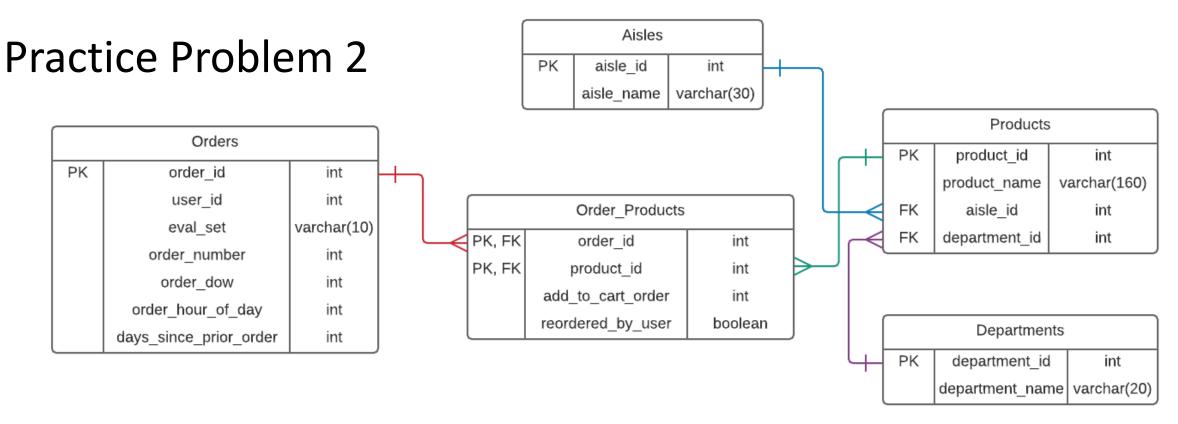
dev=> select depname, d.depid, sum(salary) dev-> from Employee e full outer join Department d on e.depid = d.depid dev-> group by depname, d.depid;					
depname	depid	sum			
	+	+			
		200			
Sales	7				
Engineering	8	300			
Executive	5	100			
Research	6	900			
(5 rows)					

depid	depname			
5	Executive			
6	Research			
7	Sales			
8	Engineering			



#### Find the 10 most popular products (popular = frequently ordered)

Display the product name and number of times it was ordered



Find the 10 **most** popular products (popular = frequently ordered)

Does the query require a group-by? If so, what is the grouping column?

A) order\_id B) product\_id C) product\_name D) N/A

### Semantics of COUNT

dev=>	select	<pre>count(*)</pre>	from	Employee;
count	t			
6	5			
(1 rov	v)			

dev=>	select	count(depid)	from	Employee;
count	E			
5	5			
(1 rov	v)			

	count(distinct	depid)	from	Employee;
count 				
3 (1 row)				

#### Employee

<u>empid</u>	firstname	lastname	salary	depid
1	Michael	Dell	100	5
2	Betty	Jennings	200	
3	Bill	Gates	0	5
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# COUNT(\*) is Special

- MIN
- MAX
- SUM
- AVG
- COUNT

#### Employee

<u>empid</u>	firstname	lastname	salary	depid
1	Michael	Dell	100	5
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3	Bill	Gates	0	5
4	Kay	McNulty	300	8
5	Jim	Gray	500	6
6	Gordon	Moore	400	6

dev=> select depname, d.depid, count(*)							
dev-> from Emp	oloyee e m	right oute	r join D	epartment	d on e	.depid =	d.depid
dev-> group by	/ depname,	, d.depid;					
depname	depid	count					
	++-						
Sales	7	1					
Engineering	8	1					
Executive	5	2					
Research	6	2					
(4 rows)							

<u>depid</u>	depname
5	Executive
6	Research
7	Sales
8	Engineering

# COUNT(\*) is Special

- MIN
- MAX
- SUM
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- COUNT

#### Employee

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4	Kay	McNulty	300	8
5	Jim	Gray	500	6
6	Gordon	Moore	400	6

<pre>dev=&gt; select depname, d.depid, count(e.empid) dev-&gt; from Employee e right outer join Department d on e.depid = d.depid dev-&gt; group by depname, d.depid;     depname   depid   count</pre>					
Sales	7	0			
Engineering	8	1			
Executive	5	2			
Research	6	2			
(4 rows)					

<u>depid</u>	depname
5	Executive
6	Research
7	Sales
8	Engineering

# COUNT(\*) is Special

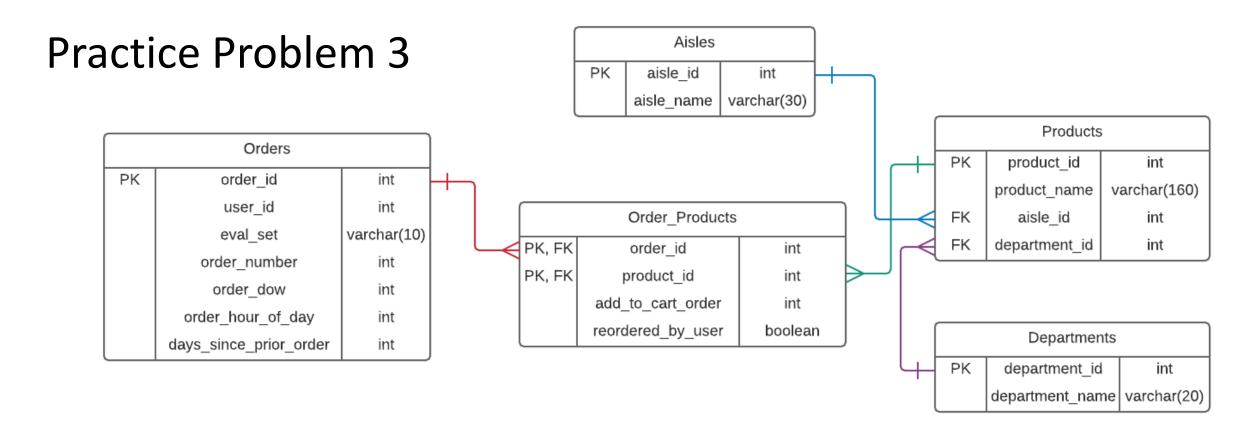
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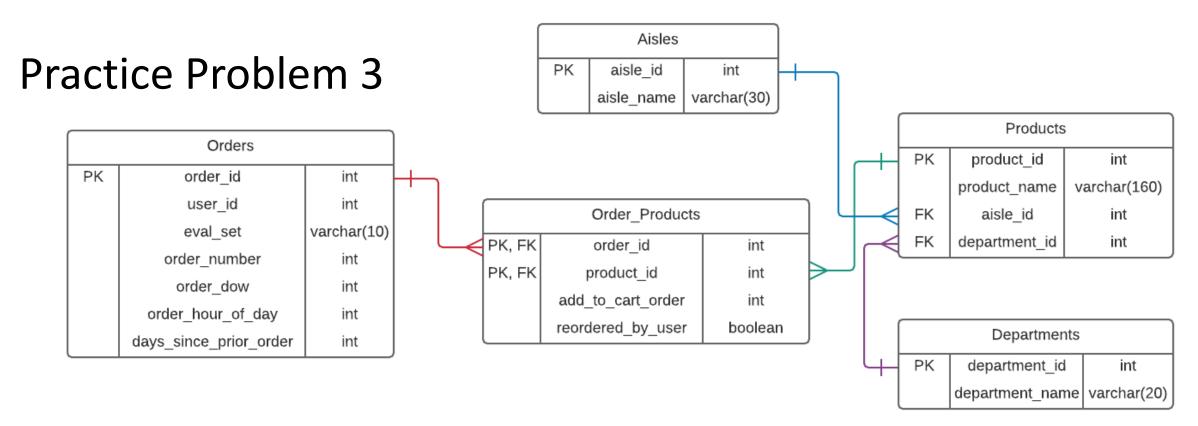
<pre>dev=&gt; select depname, d.depid, count(e.empid) dev-&gt; from Employee e full outer join Department d on e.depid = d.depid dev-&gt; group by depname, d.depid;</pre>				
	depid			
+	+			
		1		
Sales	7	0		
Engineering	8	1		
Executive	5	2		
Research	6	2		
(5 rows)				

<u>depid</u>	depname
5	Executive
6	Research
7	Sales
8	Engineering



Find the 10 least popular products

Display the product name and number of times it was ordered



Find the 10 least popular products

Does the query require an outer join?

A) Yes B) No C) Unsure

### Solutions to Practice Problems:

https://github.com/cs327e-fall2017/snippets/blob/master/instacart\_aggregate\_queries.sql