



FILTERS AND AGGREGATIONS

FILTERS = , !=, >, <
IN, NOT IN, BETWEEN, LIKE, NOT LIKE
SUM, MIN, MAX, COUNT
GROUP BY, HAVING
COMMENTING

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DATA ANALYTIC SERVICES - TRAINING

PREVIOUSLY IN DATA ANALYTICS

Presentations

Installing ORACLE SQL Developer

Basic Navigation

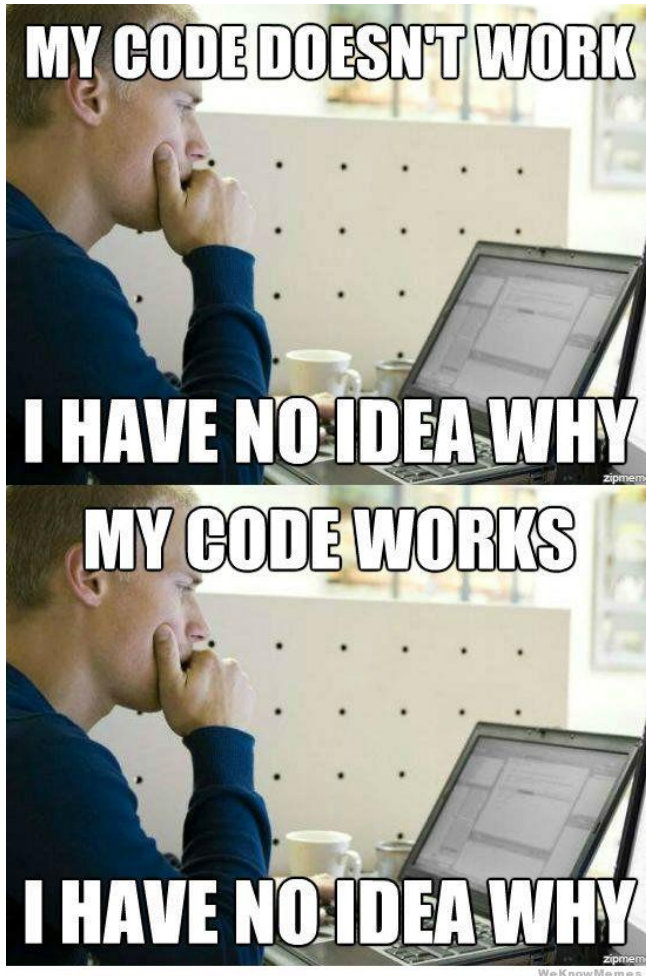
Simple Select statement

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-- Basic commenting

/* Multiple line
comment

End of Multiple line
comment*/

Create comments for code
you have made so far

FILTERS

WHERE

- =, !=, >, <
- IS NULL, IS NOT NULL
- IN, NOT IN
- BETWEEN
- LIKE
- OR



FUNDAMENTALS OF DATAFLOW AND SQL

AGGREGATIONS



SELECT
FROM
WHERE
GROUP BY
HAVING
ORDER BY
LIMIT

- MIN
- MAX
- SUM
- COUNT



GROUP BY store, item

GROUP BY 1,2

HAVING AVG(sales)>100
AND COUNT(customers)>20

WHERE – filter for dimensions and measures

GROUP BY –groups dimensions when a measure is aggregated

HAVING – filter for aggregated measure

SELECT

- Fields you want to see in your results

FROM

- Table where fields come from

WHERE

- Filters for your results

GROUP BY

- Groups dimensions when using an aggregate

HAVING

- Filters aggregations

ORDER BY

- How you can sort your results

```
SELECT Store, (cost –sell price), SUM(sales),  
FROM sales  
WHERE Category = 'Tequila'  
AND units purchased >2  
GROUP BY Store  
HAVING SUM(sales) > 30.00  
ORDER BY 3
```

Which products have a NLC of more than \$100?

Which items in department 24 cost more than \$100?

Which department 35 or department 24 have sell price more than \$1000?

How many items are active?

How many are inactive?

PROJECT WORKSHOP



Q & A

Fall down seven times, get up eight.
– Japanese Proverb

Conclusion

Group by will need to be used when using any aggregates

Having is how you can filter those aggregates.

Spend a lot of time understanding your data



FEEDBACK

CLASS : AGGREGATION AND FILTERS

QUESTION:

What is the difference between a group by and a having?

