Topic 03: Data Alchemist Data Aggregation

BDM3302: Data Management

Why Data Alchemist?

- The applied of querying data from what we have learned basic SQL
- Still use MySQL and Pop SQL as tools to continue
- In real world business, data alchemist is focusing on transforming big data with advanced analytics technique into a successful business formula (Source: <u>Techsauce</u>)
- Data alchemist will work seamlessly with other business units under the "Turning Data into Gold: the Ultimate of Advanced Analytics" (Source: <u>Techsauce</u>)
- Our class objective is to let you be in a novice level for data alchemist

Data Alchemist Key Method

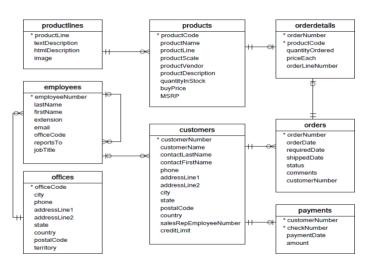
Sorting เร็งกลัดง order by
 Filtering กรกรอง where
 Projection กรองงาน มากก่า 1 filter

Remind your Tools for Data Alchemist

- MySQL
- PopSQL
- classicmodels database







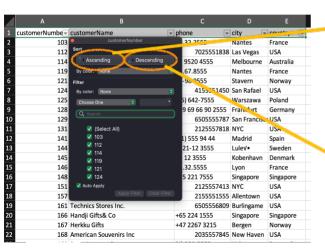
Data Alchemist - Sorting ผูงผู้กับ

- Arranging the records in a specific way to make reported data more usable
- Sort records by choosing a specific field(s) within a record by which to sort
- For example, an alphabetical sort by the last name field will arrange text data in ascending alphabetical (A-Z) order
- If specified, the text fields can also be sorted in descending (Z-A) order

Data Alchemist - Sorting

Can you see the pain point of this?

• Sorting as you normally do in Excel (using Filter)



`	_		,							
	customerNu	ımbe-1	customerName	w	phone		▼ cit	у [w	country
		103	Atelier graphique		40.32.2	555	Na	ntes		France
	-	112	Signal Gift Stores			702555183	8 La	s Vegas		USA
		114	Australian Collectors, Co.		03 9520	4555	Me	elbourne		Australia
		119	La Rochelle Gifts		40.67.8	555	Na	ntes		France
		121	Baane Mini Imports		07-98 9	555	Sta	vern		Norway
		124	Mini Gifts Distributors Ltd.			415555145	0 Sa	n Rafael		USA
		125	Havel & Zbyszek Co		(26) 642	2-7555	W	arszawa		Poland
custome	erNumbe cu	128 ustomer	Rlauer See Auto Co Name	phone		66 90 2555 city		nkfurt ountry	¥	Germany
	249 A	mica M	odels & Co.	011-4988	555	Torino	l:	taly		JSA
	247 N	lessner	Shopping Network	069-0555	984	Frankfurt	G	Germany		JSA
	242 A	Ipha Co	gnac	61.77.655	5	Toulouse	F	rance		pain
	240 gi	iftsbyma	ail.co.uk	(198) 555-	-8888	Cowes	ι	JK		weden
	239 C	ollectab	le Mini Designs Co.	76	0555814	San Diego) L	JSA		enmark
	237 A	NG Rese	ellers	(91) 745 6	555	Madrid	S	pain		rance
	233 Q	(uébe	Home Shopping Network	(514) 555	-8054	Montr/©	al C	anada		ingapor
	227 H	eintze C	Collectables	86 21 355	5	√Örhus	0	Denmark		
	223 N	atürlic	h Autos	0372-555	188	Cunewald	le 0	Germany		
	219 B	oards &	Toys Co.	310	0555237	3 Glendale	ι	JSA		
			stributors	(93) 203 4	555	Barcelona		pain		
			g Collectables, Co.	+852 225		Central H			g	
		1ini Cara	•	88.60.155		Strasbour	g F	rance		
			opping Network, Co	+612 941		Singapore		ingapore		
		,	wnUps.com			Pasadena		JSA		
			ini Collectables			5 Brickhave		JSA		
			Gift Exchange Network	(604) 555-		Vancouve		anada		
	201 U	K Collec	tables, Ltd.	(171) 555-	-2282	Liverpool	ι	JK		

Data Alchemist - Sorting

- Sorting in SQL
 - order by fieldname asc; Sorting texts or numbers in an ascending order (e.g., A-Z, 0-9)

```
select *
from customers
order by customerNumber asc;
```

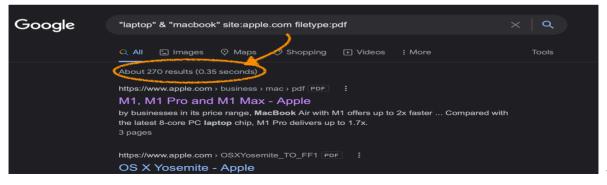
• order by fieldname desc; – Sorting texts or numbers in a descending order (e.g., Z-A, 9-0)

```
select *
from customers
order by customerNumber desc;
```

- 1. What is customerNumber?
- 2. Can we change from customerNumber to another one for sorting? Try for it!

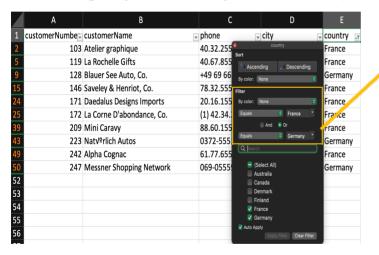
Data Alchemist - Filtering Non

- Filtering is the method that you use some commands with conditions to specify a subset of the data items
- The benefit is to help you to get the exactly result with less data records (like using the keyword to search command in Google)



Data Alchemist - Filtering

• Filtering as you normally do in Excel (using Filter)



customerNumbe -	customerName	phone	city	country :
103	Atelier graphique	40.32.2555	Nantes	France
119	La Rochelle Gifts	40.67.8555	Nantes	France
7 128	Blauer See Auto, Co.	+49 69 66 90 2555	Frankfurt	Germany
146	Saveley & Henriot, Co.	78.32.5555	Lyon	France
171	Daedalus Designs Imports	20.16.1555	Lille	France
172	La Corne D'abondance, Co.	(1) 42.34.2555	Paris	France
209	Mini Caravy	88.60.1555	Strasbourg	France
223	NatVºrlich Autos	0372-555188	Cunewalde	Germany
242	Alpha Cognac	61.77.6555	Toulouse	France
247	Messner Shopping Network	069-0555984	Frankfurt	Germany

Can you see the pain point of this?

```
Operator:
Data Alchemist - Filtering
                                                   > (greater than)
                                                   < (less than)
                                                   = (equal)
• Filtering in SQL
                                                   >= (greather than or
   • where fieldname operator value;
       • Specify one filter condition
                                                  equal)
     select customerNumber, customerName,
                                                   <= (less than or equal)
     contactFirstName, phone
                                                   != (not equal)
     from customers
     where contactFirstName = "Rachel";
                                                   like (equal)
```

- where fieldname operator value [and or] fieldname operator value;
 - Specify two filter conditions

```
select customerNumber, customerName, contactFirstName, phone, country from customers
where country = "Japan" or country = "UK";
```

Make sure that two filter conditions should be in the same fieldname that can display the result ...

Data Alchemist - Filtering

- Filtering in SQL
 - where fieldname operator value [and | or] fieldname operator value [and | or] fieldname operator value;
 - Specify three filter conditions

```
select customerNumber, customerName, contactFirstName, phone, country from customers
where country = "France" and customerNumber >= 100 and customerNumber <= 200;
```

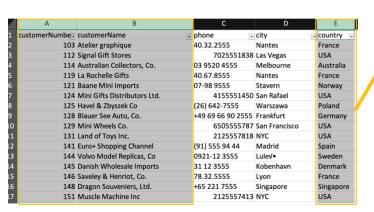
Try to change "and" to "or" or input parenthesis "(...)" in each condition and see the different results.

Data Alchemist - Projection when

- Projection is defined as taking a vertical subset from the columns or fieldnames of a single table that retains the unique rows or records
- This kind of SELECT statement returns some of the columns or fieldnames and all the rows or records in a table
- Projection is also implemented through the projection list in the Projection clause of a SELECT statement

Data Alchemist - Projection

Projection as you normally do in Excel



customerNumber	customerName	country
103	Atelier graphique	France
112	Signal Gift Stores	USA
114	Australian Collectors, Co.	Australia
119	La Rochelle Gifts	France
/ 121	Baane Mini Imports	Norway
124	Mini Gifts Distributors Ltd.	USA
125	Havel & Zbyszek Co	Poland
/ 128	Blauer See Auto, Co.	Germany
129	Mini Wheels Co.	USA
131	Land of Toys Inc.	USA
141	Euro+ Shopping Channel	Spain
144	Volvo Model Replicas, Co	Sweden
145	Danish Wholesale Imports	Denmark
146	Saveley & Henriot, Co.	France
148	Dragon Souveniers, Ltd.	Singapore

Can you see the pain point of this?

TIPS: ALT + mouse click in each column, and then copy & paste in other blank cells or the new sheet.

Data Alchemist - Projection

- Projection in SQL
 - select fieldname1, fieldname2, fieldname3, ...
 - Select some fieldnames from the table provided

select customerNumber, customerName, contactFirstName, phone from customers;

Try to change some fieldnames and see the different results.

Data Alchemist – Combining

- Combine sorting, filtering, and projection
 - List some customers where locate in London or Dublin area with credit limit between \$10,000 and \$100,000, and display the top-most of credit limit

select customerNumber, creditLimit, customerName, contactFirstName, city, postalCode from customers

where (city = "London" or city = "Dublin") and (creditLimit >= 10000 and creditLimit <= 100000)

number 1611, and display the contact first name in an ascending order

select salesRepEmployeeNumber, contactFirstName, phone
from customers
where salesRepEmployeeNumber = 1611
order by contactFirstName asc;

Try to apply in yours and see the different results.

Assignment 4 (Week 4-1)

- Form your group of 3 persons
- Download rental.sql from LMS and import database using MySQL
- Setup rental database that connect into PopSQL
- Create powerpoint to present the SQL and result follow the questions:
 - · How many tables have you seen in rental database? List all table names and fields.
 - List one customer with customer id, name, and phone number whose customer id is 1003
 - List vehicles with vehicle registration number, brand, and daily rate which the daily rate is between 50 and 100, and display vehicle registration number in an ascending order
 - · Find Mr. Kumar customer in all section fields
 - · List vehicles with vehicle registration number, brand, and category which the category is referred to car
 - Try this SQL command to list all rental records (start date, end date) with vehicle's registration number, brand, and customer name, sorted by vehicle's categories followed by start date

select r.start_date as `Start Date', r.end_date as `End Date', r.veh_reg_no as `Vehicle No', v.brand as `Vehicle Brand', c.name as `Customer Name` from rental_records as r inner join vehicles as v using (veh_reg_no) inner join customers AS c using (customer_id) order by v.category, start_date;

- Submit into LMS through the link provided (Deadline also be noticed in LMS)
- Need one member per group to submit

Why Data Aggregation?

count sium max min

- The task of collecting a set of values to return a single value
- The basic functions that you should add more such as SUM, COUNT, MAX, MIN, and AVG (Average)
- It also can apply with basic calculation that return a result as an additional field
- Typically used in conjunction with grouping. The point is to help to generate a quick reports and insights from a database
- For example, an ecommerce company might want to see its highest spending customers over a given time period

Data Aggregation Basic Functions

- Basic calculation (like quantity * price as total)
- SUM (use to calculate the summation of all non-null values in a group)
- COUNT (use to count the number of row set including null values)
- MAX (use to return the highest value in a group)
- MIN (use to return the lowest value in a group)
- AVG (use to calculate the average of all values in a group)

group by - is the one of SQL command to arrange rows into groups (use for SUM, COUNT, MAX, MIN, and AVG)

Data Aggregation - Basic Calculation

- Basic calculation in SQL
 - List the order details including total of quantity ordered and price each as an additional value, and display order number in an ascending order

select orderNumber, productCode, quantityOrdered, priceEach, **quantityOrdered * priceEach as total** from orderdetails order by orderNumber asc;

Try to change some fieldnames and see the different results.

Data Aggregation - SUM

- SUM in SQL
 - Display the grand total of overall products in order details

```
select sum(quantityOrdered * priceEach) grandTotal from orderdetails;
```

• List the grand total of quantity ordered and price each in each product code in order details, and display product code in an ascending order

```
select productCode, sum (quantityOrdered * priceEach) grandTotal from orderdetails group by productCode order by productCode asc;
```

Data Aggregation - COUNT

- COUNT in SQL
 - Display the overall customers

```
select count(customerName) totalCustomers from customers;
```

• List the total customers in each country, and display country in an ascending order

```
select country, count(country) totalCustomers
from customers
group by country
order by country asc;
```

Data Aggregation - MAX

- MAX in SQL
 - Display the maximum price each of order details

select max(priceEach) maxPriceEach from orderdetails;

• List the maximum price each of each product code in order details, and display the product code in an ascending order

```
select productCode, max(priceEach) maxPriceEach from orderdetails group by productCode order by productCode asc;
```

Data Aggregation - MIN

- MIN in SQL
 - Display the minimum price each of order details

select min(priceEach) minPriceEach from orderdetails;

• List the minimum price each of each product code in order details, and display the product code in an ascending order

```
select productCode, min(priceEach) minPriceEach from orderdetails group by productCode order by productCode asc;
```

Data Aggregation - AVG

- AVG in SQL
 - Display the average grand total of overall products in order details

```
select avg(quantityOrdered * priceEach) averageGrandTotal from orderdetails;
```

• List the average grand total of quantity ordered and price each in each product code in order details, and display product code in an ascending order

```
select productCode, avg(quantityOrdered * priceEach) averageGrandTotal from orderdetails group by productCode order by productCode asc;
```

Assignment 5 (Week 4-2)

- Form your group of 3 persons
- Revise and setup world database into PopSQL
- Create powerpoint to present the SQL and result follow the questions:
 - List all the total number of each continent and display in an ascending order
 - Display the total number of Caribbean region
 - List the people with country code, name, language, is official, and percentage who can speak English and official (**Hint:** Check how to join country code)
 - Display the average percentage of people who can speak Chinese and non-official
 - Display the total population in Brazil (Hint: country code is BRA)
 - Display the maximum and minimum of country population
 - List all the countries population with the maximum to minimum. Which country has the most population and least population
 - Display the overall people's life expectancy average in the world
 - Display the maximum and minimum of country life expectancy
 - List all the countries life expectancy with the maximum to minimum. Which country has the most life expectancy and least life expectancy