

```
/*FUNCIONES DE AGRAGACION EN SQL (FINAL DE LA CLASE 5)*/
```

```
SELECT  
STATUS  
FROM classicmodels.orders o
```

```
-- PARA QUE NO ME REPITA TODOS LOS VALORES TODO EL RATO, ES DECIR, PARA QUITARME DUPLICADOS,  
USO EL GROUP BY
```

```
SELECT  
status  
from classicmodels.orders o  
group by 1 -- Tambien puedo poner status en vez de 1
```

```
-- OTRA FORMA USANDO EL DISTINCT PERO MEJOR USAR GROUP BY  
select distinct status  
from classicmodels.orders o
```

```
-- MAS EJEMPLOS
```

```
SELECT  
city,  
country,  
count(*) as 'numero de clientes'  
from classicmodels.customers c  
group by 1,2
```

```
SELECT  
city,  
country,  
count(*) as 'numero de clientes'  
from classicmodels.customers c  
group by 1,2  
having count(*)>1  
order by 2,1
```

```
-- COUNT Y COUNT DISTINCT
```

```
SELECT  
country,  
count(DISTINCT city) ca_ciudades,  
count(*) ca_clientes  
from customers c  
group by 1  
order by 2 desc
```

```
-- FUNCION AGREGACION MAX
```

```
SELECT  
extract(year from paymentdate) as año,  
max(amount) as mayor_pago  
from payments p  
group by 1  
order by 1
```

```
-- PARA SABER EN QUE MES OCURRE EL MAYOR PAGO
```

```
select  
extract(year from paymentdate) as año,  
extract(month from paymentdate) as mes,  
max(amount) as mayor_pago
```

```
from payments p
group by 1,2
HAVING mayor_pago>60000
order by 1,2
```

```
-- FUNCION DE AGREGACION SUMA
select
customernumber,
sum(amount) as total
from payments p
group by 1
order by 2 DESC -- CON ESTA CONSULTA VEMOS QUE CLIENTE HA PAGADO MAS Y CUAL MENOS
```

```
-- FUNCION DE AGREGACION DE MEDIA
select
customernumber,
avg(amount) as media_pedidos,
count(*) as pedidos,
sum(amount) as suma_importe
from payments p
group by 1
order by 3 DESC
```

```
-- EJERCICIOS FUNCIONES DE AGREGACION
```

```
/*Encuentra el número total de clientes en la tabla customers*/
SELECT
COUNT(*)
FROM classicmodels.customers c
```

```
/*Encuentra el total de pedidos realizados por cada cliente en la tabla orders*/
SELECT
customerNumber,
count(orderNumber) as n_pedidos
FROM classicmodels.orders o
group by 1
order by 2 desc
```

```
/*Encuentra el número total de productos vendidos en cada pedido en la tabla orderdetails*/
SELECT
orderNumber,
count(quantityOrdered) as 'cantidad de ordenes'
from classicmodels.orderdetails o
group by 1
```

```
-- DOS EJEMPLOS PERFECTOS PARA VER LA DIFERENCIA ENTRE COUNT Y SUM
SELECT
orderNumber,
sum(quantityOrdered) as 'suma de pedidos'
from classicmodels.orderdetails o
group by 1
```

```
/*Encuentra el importe total de dinero recaudado por cada pedido */
SELECT
```

```
orderNumber,  
sum(priceEach*quantityOrdered) as dinero_recaudado  
FROM classicmodels.orderdetails o  
group by 1
```

/*Encuentra el número total de pedidos realizados por cada cliente en la tabla orders, pero solo para aquellos clientes que hayan realizado más de 10 pedidos*/

```
SELECT  
customerNumber,  
count(orderNumber) as pedidos  
from classicmodels.orders o  
group by 1  
having count(orderNumber)>10
```

/*Encuentra el número total de productos vendidos en cada producto en la tabla orderdetails, pero solo para aquellos productos que hayan vendido más de 1000 unidades*/

```
SELECT  
productCode,  
sum(quantityOrdered) as ventas  
from classicmodels.orderdetails o  
group by 1  
having ventas>1000  
order by 2 desc
```