

## String Operations + Aggregate Functions

### 🌟 Session Overview

- ✓ Understand different types of aggregate functions.
- ✓ Use the GROUP BY function effectively.
- ✓ Apply the HAVING clause for advanced filtering.
- ✓ Utilise scalar functions like ROUND and ABS.

```
mysql> SELECT 1+1;
+-----+
| 1+1 |
+-----+
| 2 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.01 sec)

mysql> SELECT 10*100;
+-----+
| 10*100 |
+-----+
| 1000 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.01 sec)
```

### REVERSE

```
mysql> SELECT REVERSE('naman') AS reverse_string;
+-----+
| reverse_string |
+-----+
| naman |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> SELECT REVERSE('malayalam') AS reverse_string;
+-----+
| reverse_string |
+-----+
| malayalam |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> SELECT REVERSE('Malayalam') AS reverse_string;
+-----+
| reverse_string |
+-----+
| malayalaM |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> SELECT REVERSE('cat');
+-----+
| REVERSE('cat') |
+-----+
| tac |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

## What is Palindrome

"racecar", "mom", "nitin", "dad", "level", "madam", "wow", "rotator".

```
mysql> SELECT
-> FirstName,
-> REVERSE(FirstName)
-> FROM Customers
-> LIMIT 5;
```

FirstName	REVERSE(FirstName)
JON	NOJ
EUGENE	ENEGUE
RUBEN	NEBUR
CHRISTY	YTSIRHC
ELIZABETH	HTEBAZILE

5 rows in set (0.02 sec)

Concat + Reverse

cattac

```
mysql> SELECT
-> FirstName,
-> REVERSE(FirstName),
-> CONCAT(FirstName,Reverse(FirstName)) AS Palindrome_string
-> FROM Customers
-> LIMIT 5;
```

FirstName	REVERSE(FirstName)	Palindrome_string
JON	NOJ	JONNOJ
EUGENE	ENEGUE	EUGENEENEGUE
RUBEN	NEBUR	RUBENNEBUR
CHRISTY	YTSIRHC	CHRISTYYTSIRHC
ELIZABETH	HTEBAZILE	ELIZABETHHTEBAZILE

5 rows in set (0.01 sec)

## Replace()

Replace(column, what value you want to replace, whom you want to replace with)

```
mysql> SELECT DISTINCT ProductStyle FROM Products;
```

ProductStyle
0
U
W
M

4 rows in set (0.08 sec)

```
mysql> DESC Products;
```

Field	Type
ProductKey	int
ProductSubcategoryKey	int
ProductSKU	text
ProductName	text
ModelName	text
ProductDescription	text
ProductColor	text
ProductSize	text
ProductStyle	text
ProductCost	double
ProductPrice	double

'Pl0nt' LIKE "%0%"

```
mysql> SELECT
  -> ProductName,
  -> ProductStyle,
  -> REPLACE(ProductStyle,'0','NA') AS ReplacedColumn
  -> FROM Products
  -> WHERE ProductStyle LIKE '0';
```

ProductName	ProductStyle	ReplacedColumn
Sport-100 Helmet, Red	0	NA
Sport-100 Helmet, Black	0	NA
Sport-100 Helmet, Blue	0	NA
LL Fork	0	NA
ML Fork	0	NA
HL Fork	0	NA
LL Headset	0	NA
ML Headset	0	NA
HL Headset	0	NA
LL Mountain Handlebars	0	NA
ML Mountain Handlebars	0	NA
HL Mountain Handlebars	0	NA
LL Road Handlebars	0	NA
ML Road Handlebars	0	NA
HL Road Handlebars	0	NA
LL Mountain Front Wheel	0	NA
ML Mountain Front Wheel	0	NA
HL Mountain Front Wheel	0	NA
LL Road Front Wheel	0	NA
ML Road Front Wheel	0	NA
HL Road Front Wheel	0	NA
Touring Front Wheel	0	NA

```
mysql> SELECT DISTINCT AnnualIncome FROM Customers;
```

AnnualIncome
\$90,000
\$60,000
NULL
\$80,000
\$70,000
\$100,000
\$30,000
\$20,000
\$40,000
\$10,000
\$160,000
\$170,000
\$130,000
\$110,000
\$120,000
\$150,000
\$50,000

17 rows in set (0.06 sec)

replace the '\$' & ',' with empty string

```
mysql> DESC Customers;
```

Field	Type
CustomerKey	int
Prefix	text
FirstName	varchar(50)
LastName	varchar(50)
FullName	varchar(100)
DateOfBirth	text
Country	varchar(50)
MaritalStatus	text
Gender	text
EmailAddress	varchar(100)
AnnualIncome	text
TotalChildren	int
EducationLevel	text
Occupation	text
HomeOwner	text
Phone_number	text

'1' -> 1 [Int]  
 'Abc123' -> X [can't convert it into integer]  
 12234 -> '12234' [Numeric values can easily be casted into a string]

```
mysql> UPDATE Customers
-> SET AnnualIncome = REPLACE(REPLACE(AnnualIncome,'$', ''),',','');
Query OK, 2052 rows affected (0.29 sec)
Rows matched: 2062  Changed: 2052  Warnings: 0
```

```
mysql> SELECT DISTINCT AnnualIncome FROM Customers;
```

AnnualIncome
90000
60000
NULL
80000
70000
100000
30000
20000
40000
10000
160000
170000
130000
110000
120000
150000
50000

ALTER Command to update the  
Text '90000' -> 90000 as an integer

```
----->
AnnualIncome | text
```

17 rows in set (0.01 sec)

```
mysql> ALTER TABLE Customers
-> MODIFY COLUMN AnnualIncome INT;
```

```
Query OK, 2062 rows affected (0.37 sec)
Records: 2062  Duplicates: 0  Warnings: 0
```

```
mysql> DESC Customers;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
CustomerKey	int	YES		NULL	
Prefix	text	YES		NULL	
FirstName	varchar(50)	YES		NULL	
LastName	varchar(50)	YES		NULL	
FullName	varchar(100)	YES		NULL	
DateOfBirth	text	YES		NULL	
Country	varchar(50)	YES		NULL	
MaritalStatus	text	YES		NULL	
Gender	text	YES		NULL	
EmailAddress	varchar(100)	YES		NULL	
AnnualIncome	int	YES		NULL	
TotalChildren	int	YES		NULL	
EducationLevel	text	YES		NULL	
Occupation	text	YES		NULL	
HomeOwner	text	YES		NULL	
Phone_number	text	YES		NULL	

16 rows in set (0.00 sec)

CAST() -> TEXT -> DATE

```
mysql> DESC Returns;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Field      | Type | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| ReturnDate | text | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
| TerritoryKey | int  | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
| ProductKey   | int  | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
| ReturnQuantity | int  | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
4 rows in set (0.01 sec)
```

```
mysql> SELECT
  -> DISTINCT ReturnDate
  -> FROM Returns LIMIT 10;
+-----+
| ReturnDate |
+-----+
| 1/18/2015  |
| 1/21/2015  |
| 1/22/2015  |
| 2/2/2015   |
| 2/15/2015  |
| 2/19/2015  |
| 2/24/2015  |
| 3/8/2015   |
| 3/13/2015  |
| 3/14/2015  |
+-----+
10 rows in set (0.03 sec)
```

```
mysql> SELECT
  -> ReturnDate,
  -> CAST(ReturnDate AS DATE) AS new_return_date
  -> FROM Returns
  -> LIMIT 10;
+-----+-----+
| ReturnDate | new_return_date |
+-----+-----+
| 1/18/2015  | NULL            |
| 1/18/2015  | NULL            |
| 1/21/2015  | NULL            |
| 1/22/2015  | NULL            |
| 2/2/2015   | NULL            |
| 2/15/2015  | NULL            |
| 2/19/2015  | NULL            |
| 2/24/2015  | NULL            |
| 3/8/2015   | NULL            |
| 3/13/2015  | NULL            |
+-----+-----+
10 rows in set, 10 warnings (0.01 sec)
```

```
mysql> SELECT
  -> ReturnDate,
  -> STR_TO_DATE(ReturnDate, '%c/%e/%Y') AS new_return_date
  -> FROM Returns
  -> LIMIT 10;
+-----+-----+
| ReturnDate | new_return_date |
+-----+-----+
| 1/18/2015  | 2015-01-18     |
| 1/18/2015  | 2015-01-18     |
| 1/21/2015  | 2015-01-21     |
| 1/22/2015  | 2015-01-22     |
| 2/2/2015   | 2015-02-02     |
| 2/15/2015  | 2015-02-15     |
| 2/19/2015  | 2015-02-19     |
| 2/24/2015  | 2015-02-24     |
| 3/8/2015   | 2015-03-08     |
| 3/13/2015  | 2015-03-13     |
+-----+-----+
10 rows in set (0.01 sec)
```

'YYYY-MM-DD'

ALTER -> DATE

[https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.4/en/date-and-time-functions.html#function\\_str-to-date](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.4/en/date-and-time-functions.html#function_str-to-date)



Substring()/Substr() → Part of Substring

- Substring(str, starting position, length)

```
mysql> SELECT SUBSTRING('Coding Ninja',5,5);
+-----+
| SUBSTRING('Coding Ninja',5,5) |
+-----+
| ng Ni |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.01 sec)
```

Index - starts with  
1 [default]

```
mysql> SELECT SUBSTR('Coding Ninja',1,6);
+-----+
| SUBSTR('Coding Ninja',1,6) |
+-----+
| Coding |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

skipping the 3rd parameter,  
will always extract the string  
till the end.

```
mysql> SELECT
-> EmailAddress,
-> SUBSTR(EmailAddress,4)
-> FROM Customers
-> LIMIT 10;
```

EmailAddress	SUBSTR(EmailAddress,4)
jon24@learnsector.com	24@learnsector.com
eugene10@learnsector.com	ene10@learnsector.com
ruben35@learnsector.com	en35@learnsector.com
christy12@learnsector.com	isty12@learnsector.com
elizabeth5@learnsector.com	zabeth5@learnsector.com
julio1@learnsector.com	io1@learnsector.com
marco14@learnsector.com	co14@learnsector.com
rob4@learnsector.com	4@learnsector.com
shannon38@learnsector.com	nnon38@learnsector.com
jacquelyn20@learnsector.com	quelyn20@learnsector.com

10 rows in set (0.01 sec)

```
mysql> SELECT
-> EmailAddress,
-> SUBSTR(EmailAddress,4,100)
-> FROM Customers
-> LIMIT 10;
```

EmailAddress	SUBSTR(EmailAddress,4,100)
jon24@learnsector.com	24@learnsector.com
eugene10@learnsector.com	ene10@learnsector.com
ruben35@learnsector.com	en35@learnsector.com
christy12@learnsector.com	isty12@learnsector.com
elizabeth5@learnsector.com	zabeth5@learnsector.com
julio1@learnsector.com	io1@learnsector.com
marco14@learnsector.com	co14@learnsector.com
rob4@learnsector.com	4@learnsector.com
shannon38@learnsector.com	nnon38@learnsector.com
jacquelyn20@learnsector.com	quelyn20@learnsector.com

10 rows in set (0.01 sec)

```
mysql> SELECT
-> EmailAddress,
-> SUBSTR(EmailAddress,-4)
-> FROM Customers
-> LIMIT 10;
```

EmailAddress	SUBSTR(EmailAddress,-4)
jon24@learnsector.com	.com
eugene10@learnsector.com	.com
ruben35@learnsector.com	.com
christy12@learnsector.com	.com
elizabeth5@learnsector.com	.com
julio1@learnsector.com	.com
marco14@learnsector.com	.com
rob4@learnsector.com	.com
shannon38@learnsector.com	.com
jacquelyn20@learnsector.com	.com

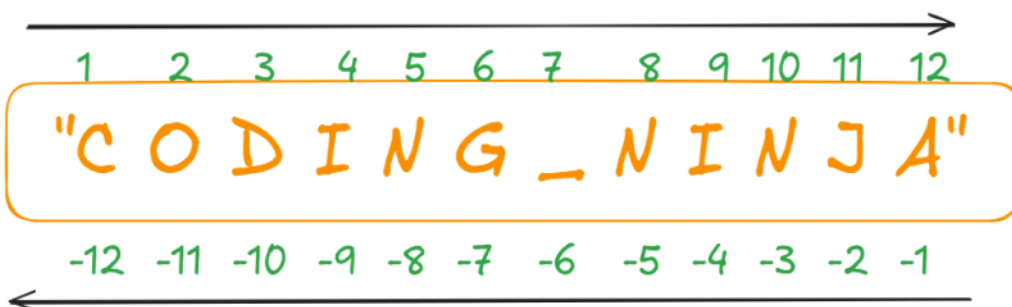
10 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```
mysql> SELECT
-> EmailAddress,
-> SUBSTR(EmailAddress,-10,10)
-> FROM Customers
-> LIMIT 10;
```

EmailAddress	SUBSTR(EmailAddress,-10,10)
jon24@learnsector.com	sector.com
eugene10@learnsector.com	sector.com
ruben35@learnsector.com	sector.com
christy12@learnsector.com	sector.com
elizabeth5@learnsector.com	sector.com
julio1@learnsector.com	sector.com
marco14@learnsector.com	sector.com
rob4@learnsector.com	sector.com
shannon38@learnsector.com	sector.com
jacquelyn20@learnsector.com	sector.com

10 rows in set (0.00 sec)

length can't be -ve.



INSTR()

→ Find the substring index.

```
mysql> SELECT
-> EmailAddress,
-> INSTR(EmailAddress, '@') AS '@_position'
-> FROM Customers
-> LIMIT 10;
```

EmailAddress	@_position
jon24@learnsector.com	6
eugene10@learnsector.com	9
ruben35@learnsector.com	8
christy12@learnsector.com	10
elizabeth5@learnsector.com	11
julio1@learnsector.com	7
marco14@learnsector.com	8
rob4@learnsector.com	5
shannon38@learnsector.com	10
jacquelyn20@learnsector.com	12

10 rows in set (0.01 sec)

INSTR(str, substr)

Extract the username & domain name from email address by finding the position of '@' using instr.  
HINT: LEFT() & RIGHT()

18-7-1=10

Mumbai#Maharashtra#India

### Aggregate Functions.

Count - To count the number of values.

Sum - To take sum of values.

Avg - To calculate the average of a column.

Min - Finding the minimum value by comparing all the values from a particular table.

Max - Finding the maximum value by comparing all the values from a particular table.

Numerical Column



```
mysql> SELECT COUNT(*) FROM `sales-2015`;
+-----+
| COUNT(*) |
+-----+
|      2630 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.14 sec)

mysql> SELECT COUNT(*) FROM `sales-2016`;
+-----+
| COUNT(*) |
+-----+
|     23935 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.08 sec)

mysql> SELECT COUNT(*) FROM `sales-2017`;
+-----+
| COUNT(*) |
+-----+
|     29481 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.06 sec)
```

Counting the number of records from a particular table.

```
mysql> SELECT MAX(AnnualIncome) FROM Customers;
+-----+
| MAX(AnnualIncome) |
+-----+
|           170000 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.01 sec)
```

```
mysql> SELECT MIN(AnnualIncome) FROM Customers;
+-----+
| MIN(AnnualIncome) |
+-----+
|           10000 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.01 sec)
```

```
mysql> SELECT CustomerKey,AnnualIncome FROM Customers LIMIT 1;
+-----+-----+
| CustomerKey | AnnualIncome |
+-----+-----+
|         11000 |          90000 |
+-----+-----+
```

```
mysql> SELECT CustomerKey,AnnualIncome FROM Customers LIMIT 10;
+-----+-----+
| CustomerKey | AnnualIncome |
+-----+-----+
|         11000 |          90000 |
|         11001 |          60000 |
|         11002 |          60000 |
|         11003 |          NULL |
|         11004 |          80000 |
|         11005 |          70000 |
|         11007 |          60000 |
|         11008 |          60000 |
|         11009 |          70000 |
|         11010 |          70000 |
+-----+-----+
```

Memory

MIN - ~~90000~~ 10000  
MAX - ~~90000~~ 170000

= MIN(x,y) = x, if x is smaller else y

= MAX(x,y) = x, if x is larger else y

Min = 60000  
Max = 90000

```
mysql> SELECT SUM(AnnualIncome) FROM Customers;
+-----+
| SUM(AnnualIncome) |
+-----+
|          117490000 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.02 sec)
```

Memory

SUM = 150000 + .....

```
mysql> SELECT AVG(AnnualIncome) FROM Customers;
+-----+
| AVG(AnnualIncome) |
+-----+
|          57256.3353 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.01 sec)
```

$x + 0 = x$  [0 is the identity property]

$x * 1 = x$  [1 is the identity property]

```
mysql> SELECT
-> EmailAddress,
-> LEFT(EmailAddress, INSTR(EmailAddress, '@')-1) AS UserName,
-> SUBSTR(EmailAddress, INSTR(EmailAddress, '@')+1) AS DomainName,
-> RIGHT(EmailAddress, LENGTH(EmailAddress)-INSTR(EmailAddress, '@')) AS New_DomainName,
-> INSTR(EmailAddress, '@') AS '@_position',
-> LENGTH(EmailAddress) AS text_length
-> FROM Customers
-> LIMIT 10;
```

EmailAddress	UserName	DomainName	New_DomainName	@_position	text_length
jon24@learnsector.com	jon24	learnsector.com	learnsector.com	6	21
eugene10@learnsector.com	eugene10	learnsector.com	learnsector.com	9	24
ruben35@learnsector.com	ruben35	learnsector.com	learnsector.com	8	23
christy12@learnsector.com	christy12	learnsector.com	learnsector.com	10	25
elizabeth5@learnsector.com	elizabeth5	learnsector.com	learnsector.com	11	26
julio1@learnsector.com	julio1	learnsector.com	learnsector.com	7	22
marco14@learnsector.com	marco14	learnsector.com	learnsector.com	8	23
rob4@learnsector.com	rob4	learnsector.com	learnsector.com	5	20
shannon38@learnsector.com	shannon38	learnsector.com	learnsector.com	10	25
jacquelyn20@learnsector.com	jacquelyn20	learnsector.com	learnsector.com	12	27

10 rows in set (0.00 sec)