

Aggregating Data

INTRODUCTION TO SQL SERVER



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Instructor

SUM - single column

Calculate the total amount of a column value with `SUM()`

```
SELECT
  SUM(affected_customers) AS total_affected
FROM grid;
```

```
+-----+
| total_affected |
|-----|
| 70143996      |
+-----+
```

SUM - two or more columns

```
SELECT
  SUM(affected_customers) AS total_affected
FROM grid;
```

```
SELECT
  SUM (affected_customers) AS total_affected,
  SUM (demand_loss_mw) AS total_loss
FROM grid;
```

```
+-----+-----+
| total_affected | total_loss |
+-----+-----+
| 70143996      | 177888     |
+-----+-----+
```

The wrong way...

```
SELECT
  SUM (affected_customers) AS total_affected,
  (demand_loss_mw) AS total_loss
FROM grid;
```

```
Msg 8120, Level 16, State 1, Line 6
Column 'grid_demand_loss_mw' is invalid in the select list because
it is not contained in either an aggregate function or the GROUP BY clause.
```

Use aliases

```
SELECT
  SUM (affected_customers),
  SUM (demand_loss_mw)
FROM grid;
```

```
+-----+-----+
| (No column name) | (No column name) |
|-----+-----|
| 70143996          | 177888            |
+-----+-----+
```

```
SELECT
  SUM (affected_customers) AS total_affected,
  SUM (demand_loss_mw) AS total_loss
FROM grid;
```

```
+-----+-----+
| total_affected | total_loss |
|-----+-----|
| 70143996      | 177888     |
+-----+-----+
```

COUNT

```
SELECT  
    COUNT(affected_customers) AS count_affected  
FROM grid;
```

```
+-----+  
| count_affected |  
+-----+  
| 807            |  
+-----+
```

COUNT Distinct

```
SELECT
    COUNT(DISTINCT affected_customers) AS unique_count_affected
FROM grid;
```

```
+-----+
| unique_count_affected |
|-----|
| 280                   |
+-----+
```

MIN

```
SELECT
  MIN(affected_customers) AS min_affected_customers
FROM grid;
```

```
+-----+
| min_affected_customers |
+-----+
| 0                      |
+-----+
```

```
SELECT
  MIN(affected_customers) AS min_affected_customers
FROM grid
WHERE affected_customers > 0;
```

```
+-----+
| min_affected_customers |
+-----+
| 1                      |
+-----+
```


MAX

SELECT

MAX(affected_customers) **AS** max_affected_customers

FROM grid;

```
+-----+
| max_affected_customers |
|-----|
| 4645572                |
+-----+
```

Average

```
SELECT
    AVG(affected_customers) AS avg_affected_customers
FROM grid;
```

```
+-----+
| avg_affected_customers |
|-----|
| 86919                  |
+-----+
```

Let's practice!
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Strings

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SELECT

```
description,  
LEN(description) AS description_length
```

FROM grid;

```
+-----+-----+  
| description                | description_length |  
+-----+-----+  
| Severe Weather Thunderstorms | 29                |  
| Severe Weather Thunderstorms | 29                |  
| Severe Weather Thunderstorms | 29                |  
| Fuel Supply Emergency Coal    | 27                |  
| Physical Attack Vandalism     | 26                |  
+-----+-----+
```

SELECT

description,

LEFT(description, 20) **AS** first_20_left

FROM grid;

```
+-----+-----+
| description          | first_20_left    |
+-----+-----+
| Severe Weather Thunderstorms | Severe Weather Thun |
| Severe Weather Thunderstorms | Severe Weather Thun |
| Severe Weather Thunderstorms | Severe Weather Thun |
| Fuel Supply Emergency Coal    | Fuel Supply Emergenc |
| Physical Attack Vandalism     | Physical Attack Van  |
+-----+-----+
```

SELECT

description,

RIGHT(description, 20) **AS** last_20

FROM grid;

```
+-----+-----+
| description          | last_20          |
+-----+-----+
| Severe Weather Thunderstorms | ather Thunderstorms |
| Severe Weather Thunderstorms | ather Thunderstorms |
| Severe Weather Thunderstorms | ather Thunderstorms |
| Fuel Supply Emergency Coal   | pply Emergency Coal |
| Physical Attack Vandalism    | al Attack Vandalism |
+-----+-----+
```

SELECT

```
CHARINDEX ('_', url) AS char_location,  
url
```

FROM courses;

```
+-----+-----+  
| char_location | url |  
+-----+-----+  
| 34           | datacamp.com/courses/introduction_ |  
| 34           | datacamp.com/courses/intermediate_ |  
| 29           | datacamp.com/courses/writing_      |  
| 29           | datacamp.com/courses/joining_      |  
| 27           | datacamp.com/courses/intro_        |  
+-----+-----+
```



```
SELECT
```

```
  SUBSTRING(url, 12, 12) AS target_section,
```

```
  url
```

```
FROM courses;
```

```
+-----+-----+
| target_section | url                               |
+-----+-----+
| datacamp.com   | https://www.datacamp.com/courses |
+-----+-----+
```

REPLACE

SELECT

TOP(5) REPLACE(url, '_', '-') **AS** replace_with_hyphen

FROM courses;

```
+-----+
| replace_with_hyphen |
+-----+
| datacamp.com/courses/introduction- |
| datacamp.com/courses/intermediate- |
| datacamp.com/courses/writing- |
| datacamp.com/courses/joining- |
| datacamp.com/courses/intro- |
+-----+
```

Let's practice!
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Grouping and Having

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A simple SELECT

```
SELECT
    SUM(demand_loss_mw) AS lost_demand
FROM grid;
```

```
+-----+
| lost_demand |
+-----+
| 177888      |
+-----+
```

Grouping error

Can we break this down by adding an additional column?

```
SELECT
  SUM(demand_loss_mw) AS lost_demand,
  description
FROM grid;
```

```
Msg 8120, Level 16, State 1, Line 1
Column 'grid.description' is invalid in the select list because it is not contained in
either an aggregate function or the GROUP BY clause.
```

```
SELECT
  SUM(demand_loss_mw) AS lost_demand,
  description
FROM grid
GROUP BY description;
```

```
+-----+-----+
| lost_demand | description |
+-----+-----+
| NULL       | Actual Physical Attack |
| NULL       | Cold Weather Event     |
| NULL       | Cyber Event with Potential to Cause Impact |
| 40         | Distribution Interruption |
| 2          | Distribution System Interruption |
| NULL       | Earthquake              |
| NULL       | Electrical Fault at Generator |
| 338        | Electrical System Islanding |
| 24514      | Electrical System Separation Islanding |
| 15         | Electrical System Separation Islanding Severe Weather |
+-----+-----+
```

```

SELECT
  SUM(demand_loss_mw) AS lost_demand,
  description
FROM grid
WHERE
  description LIKE '%storm'
  AND demand_loss_mw IS NOT NULL
GROUP BY description;

```

```

+-----+-----+
| lost_demand | description |
+-----+-----+
| 996         | Ice Storm   |
| 420         | Load Shed Severe Weather Lightning Storm |
| 332         | Major Storm |
| 3           | Severe Weather Thunderstorm |
| 413         | Severe Weather Wind Storm |
| 4171        | Severe Weather Winter Storm |
| 1352        | Winter Storm |
+-----+-----+

```


HAVING

- Can use aggregate functions in `SELECT`
- Filter data using `WHERE`
- Split data into groups using `GROUP BY`
- What if we want to sum values based on groups?
- ... and then filter on those sums?

```

SELECT
  SUM(demand_loss_mw) AS lost_demand,
  description
FROM grid
WHERE
  description LIKE '%storm'
  AND demand_loss_mw IS NOT NULL
GROUP BY description;

```

```

+-----+-----+
| lost_demand | description |
+-----+-----+
| 996         | Ice Storm   |
| 420         | Load Shed Severe Weather Lightning Storm |
| 332         | Major Storm |
| 3           | Severe Weather Thunderstorm |
| 413         | Severe Weather Wind Storm   |
| 4171        | Severe Weather Winter Storm |
| 1352        | Winter Storm |
+-----+-----+

```

```
SELECT
  SUM(demand_loss_mw) AS lost_demand,
  description
FROM grid
WHERE
  description LIKE '%storm'
  AND demand_loss_mw IS NOT NULL
GROUP BY description
HAVING SUM(demand_loss_mw) > 1000;
```

```
+-----+-----+
| lost_demand | description |
+-----+-----+
| 4171       | Severe Weather Winter Storm |
| 1352       | Winter Storm |
+-----+-----+
```

Summary

- `GROUP BY` splits the data up into combinations of one or more values
- `WHERE` filters on row values
- `HAVING` appears after the `GROUP BY` clause and filters on groups or aggregates

Let's put our skills to the test!

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