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# **CS 309A- Database Management Systems**



# Aggregate functions

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## ◇ SQL can perform some statistics for you

- Counting the number of rows
- Finding the minimum/maximum values
- Summing the values in a specified column
- Average the values in a specified column

## ◇ MySQL aggregate functions:

[http://  
dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/group-by-functions.ht  
ml](http://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/group-by-functions.html)



# MySQL aggregate functions

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Name	Description
<u>AVG ()</u>	Return the average value of the argument
<u>BIT_AND ()</u>	Return bitwise AND
<u>BIT_OR ()</u>	Return bitwise OR
<u>BIT_XOR ()</u>	Return bitwise XOR
<u>COUNT ()</u>	Return a count of the number of rows returned
<u>COUNT (DISTINCT)</u>	Return the count of a number of different values
<u>GROUP_CONCAT ()</u>	Return a concatenated string
<u>MAX ()</u>	Return the maximum value
<u>MIN ()</u>	Return the minimum value
<u>STD ()</u>	Return the population standard deviation
<u>STDDEV ()</u>	Return the population standard deviation
<u>STDDEV_POP ()</u>	Return the population standard deviation
<u>STDDEV_SAMP ()</u>	Return the sample standard deviation
<u>SUM ()</u>	Return the sum
<u>VAR_POP ()</u>	Return the population standard variance
<u>VAR_SAMP ()</u>	Return the sample variance
<u>VARIANCE ()</u>	Return the population standard variance

# COUNT



COUNT always returns the number of non-null values in the given column.

- ◇ How many vendors are providing products now?

```
SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT V_CODE)
FROM    PRODUCT;
```

COUNT(DISTINCT V_CODE)
6

- How many vendors are providing products with prices that are no more than \$10?

```
SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT V_CODE)
FROM    PRODUCT
WHERE   P_PRICE <= 10;
```

COUNT(DISTINCT V_CODE)
3

- How many products in the system?

```
SELECT COUNT(*)
FROM    PRODUCT;
```

COUNT(*)
16

# MAX and MIN

- ◇ What is the price of the most expensive product?

```
SELECT MAX(P_PRICE)
FROM   PRODUCT;
```

MAX(P_PRICE)
256.99

- ◇ What is the price of the cheapest product?

```
SELECT MIN(P_PRICE)
FROM   PRODUCT;
```

MIN(P_PRICE)
4.99

ATTENTION: the numeric functions yield **only one value** based on all the values found in the table: a single maximum value, a single minimum value, a single count, or a single average value.

# MAX and MIN

- ◇ What is the most expensive product? Suppose we want to know its code, description and price.

```
SELECT P_CODE, P_DESCRIPT, P_PRICE
FROM PRODUCT
WHERE P_PRICE = MAX(P_PRICE);
```

```
mysql> select p_code, p_descript, p_price
-> from product
-> where p_price = max(p_price);
ERROR 1111 (HY000): Invalid use of group function
```

Error

MAX/  
MIN(*columnname*) can  
be used only with a  
SELECT statement

```
SELECT P_CODE, P_DESCRIPT, P_PRICE
FROM PRODUCT
WHERE P_PRICE = (SELECT MAX(P_PRICE)
FROM PRODUCT);
```

Correct!

```
mysql> select p_code, p_descript, p_price
-> from product
-> where p_price = (select max(p_price) from product);
+-----+-----+-----+
| p_code | p_descript | p_price |
+-----+-----+-----+
| 89-WRE-Q | Hicut chain saw, 16 in. | 256.99 |
+-----+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> select p_code, p_descript, p_price
-> from product
-> where p_price in (select max(p_price) from product);
+-----+-----+-----+
| p_code | p_descript | p_price |
+-----+-----+-----+
| 89-WRE-Q | Hicut chain saw, 16 in. | 256.99 |
+-----+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```



## Practice 5

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- ◇ Which product has the oldest date?
- ◇ What is the most recent product?
- ◇ What product has the highest inventory value?
  - Inventory value can be calculated by  $P\_QOH * P\_PRICE$

# SUM



- ◇ The **SUM** function computes the total sum for any specified attributes.
- ◇ What is the total amount owned by customers?

```
SELECT SUM(CUS_BALANCE) AS TOTALBALANCE  
FROM   CUSTOMER;
```

TOTALBALANCE
2089.28

- ◇ What is the total value of all products in inventory?

```
SELECT SUM(P_QOH * P_PRICE) AS TOTALVALUE  
FROM   PRODUCT;
```

TOTALVALUE
15084.52



# AVG



- ◇ What is the average price of products?

```
SELECT AVG (P_PRICE)
FROM   PRODUCT;
```

```
+-----+
| AVG (P_PRICE) |
+-----+
|      56.421250 |
+-----+
```

Similar to  
MAX/MIN,  
AVG can be  
used only with  
a SELECT  
statement

- ◇ Find the products which have prices over the average product price. The products are listed by price in descending

```
SELECT      *
FROM        PRODUCT
WHERE       P_PRICE > ( SELECT AVG(P_PRICE) FROM PRODUCT )
ORDER BY   P_PRICE DESC;
```

P_CODE	P_DESCRIPT	P_INDATE	P_QOH	P_MIN	P_PRICE	P_DISCOUNT	V_CODE
89-WRE-Q	Hicut chain saw, 16 in.	2012-02-07	11	5	256.99	0.05	24288
WR3/TT3	Steel matting, 4'x8'x1/6", .5" mesh	2012-01-17	18	5	119.95	0.10	25595
11QER/31	Power painter, 15 psi., 3-nozzle	2011-11-03	8	5	109.99	0.00	25595
2232/QTY	B&D jigsaw, 12-in. blade	2011-12-30	8	5	109.92	0.05	24288
2232/QWE	B&D jigsaw, 8-in. blade	2011-12-24	6	5	99.87	0.05	24288



## Practice 6:

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- ◇ How many products in inventory are from vendor 24288?
- ◇ What is the average balance of customers who live in area '615'?
- ◇ Find the customers who live in area '615' and have the balance lower than their local average. List customers by their balance in descending.

# Thank you & Questions

