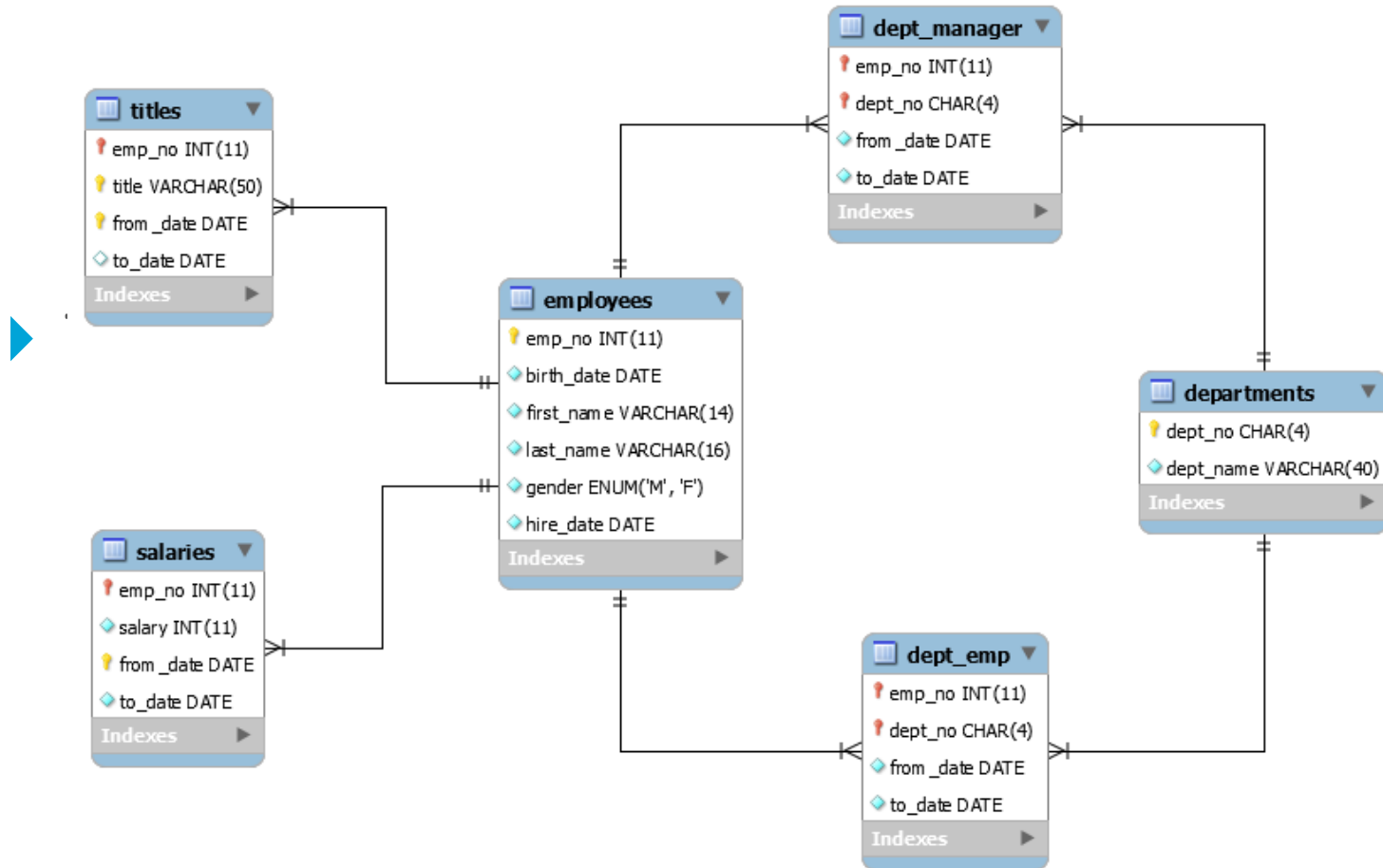


Data Analysis and Integration

A review of SQL

Introduction



Introduction

Introduction

The employees table

```
select * from employees limit 10;
```

emp_no	birth_date	first_name	last_name	gender	hire_date
10721	1964-07-12	Bernd	Redmiles	F	1995-03-17
11260	1963-06-11	Ingemar	Schade	M	1993-09-29
11371	1956-05-17	Tadahiko	Masamoto	M	1988-12-25
11693	1952-02-15	Hideo	Coorg	M	1989-03-13
13816	1964-03-09	Miquel	Maksimenko	F	1992-09-17
14007	1961-12-02	Shiv	Jervis	M	1987-02-03
14083	1959-05-27	Sashi	Figueira	M	1986-04-13
14131	1960-02-17	Kirk	Thorensen	M	1993-02-21
14791	1952-12-12	Magy	Garrabrants	F	1992-02-17
17698	1959-12-03	Kazuhito	Larfeldt	M	1988-08-07

10 rows in set (0.00 sec)

Introduction

The departments table

```
select * from departments;
```

```
+-----+-----+
| dept_no | dept_name |
+-----+-----+
| d009    | Customer Service |
| d005    | Development      |
| d002    | Finance          |
| d003    | Human Resources  |
| d001    | Marketing        |
| d004    | Production       |
| d006    | Quality Management |
| d008    | Research         |
| d007    | Sales            |
+-----+-----+
9 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

Introduction

The dept_emp table

```
select * from dept_emp limit 10;
```

emp_no	dept_no	from_date	to_date
10721	d009	1999-07-15	9999-01-01
11260	d009	1996-05-16	9999-01-01
11371	d005	1988-12-25	9999-01-01
11693	d005	1991-08-24	9999-01-01
13816	d005	1992-09-17	9999-01-01
14007	d002	1988-10-17	9999-01-01
14083	d004	1986-04-13	9999-01-01
14131	d004	1993-05-11	1996-05-28
14791	d005	1997-11-16	9999-01-01
17698	d005	1988-08-07	9999-01-01

10 rows in set (0.00 sec)

Introduction

The dept_manager table

```
select * from dept_manager limit 10;
```

emp_no	dept_no	from_date	to_date
110022	d001	1985-01-01	1991-10-01
110039	d001	1991-10-01	9999-01-01
110085	d002	1985-01-01	1989-12-17
110114	d002	1989-12-17	9999-01-01
110183	d003	1985-01-01	1992-03-21
110228	d003	1992-03-21	9999-01-01
110303	d004	1985-01-01	1988-09-09
110344	d004	1988-09-09	1992-08-02
110386	d004	1992-08-02	1996-08-30
110420	d004	1996-08-30	9999-01-01

10 rows in set (0.00 sec)

Introduction

The titles table

```
select * from titles limit 10;
```

emp_no	title	from_date	to_date
10721	Staff	1999-07-15	9999-01-01
11260	Staff	1996-05-16	9999-01-01
11371	Assistant Engineer	1988-12-25	1993-12-25
11371	Engineer	1993-12-25	1998-12-25
11371	Senior Engineer	1998-12-25	9999-01-01
11693	Senior Engineer	1991-08-24	9999-01-01
13816	Engineer	1992-09-17	1999-09-18
13816	Senior Engineer	1999-09-18	9999-01-01
14007	Senior Staff	1995-10-18	9999-01-01
14007	Staff	1988-10-17	1995-10-18

10 rows in set (0.00 sec)

Introduction

The salaries table

```
select * from salaries limit 10;
```

emp_no	salary	from_date	to_date
10721	40000	1999-07-15	2000-07-14
10721	40477	2000-07-14	2001-07-14
10721	41015	2001-07-14	2002-07-14
10721	44812	2002-07-14	9999-01-01
11260	40000	1996-05-16	1997-05-16
11260	41740	1997-05-16	1998-05-16
11260	45525	1998-05-16	1999-05-16
11260	45850	1999-05-16	2000-05-15
11260	47692	2000-05-15	2001-05-15
11260	48889	2001-05-15	2002-05-15

10 rows in set (0.00 sec)

Simple SQL

Simple queries

Queries with selection (conditions)

```
select *  
from salaries  
where salary > 80000  
limit 10;
```

emp_no	salary	from_date	to_date
11371	81461	2001-12-22	9999-01-01
11693	80506	1994-08-23	1995-08-23
11693	83059	1995-08-23	1996-08-22
11693	86434	1996-08-22	1997-08-22
11693	86865	1997-08-22	1998-08-22
11693	91258	1998-08-22	1999-08-22
11693	94735	1999-08-22	2000-08-21
11693	97681	2000-08-21	2001-08-21
11693	101179	2001-08-21	9999-01-01
14007	82180	1990-10-17	1991-10-17

10 rows in set (0.00 sec)

Simple queries

Queries with selection (conditions)

```
select *  
from salaries  
where salary > 80000  
and from_date <= '2000-01-01'  
and to_date >= '2000-01-01'  
limit 10;
```

emp_no	salary	from_date	to_date
11693	94735	1999-08-22	2000-08-21
14007	101994	1999-10-15	2000-10-14
17698	85025	1999-08-05	2000-08-04
17739	88642	1999-08-29	2000-08-28
25730	82181	1999-07-13	2000-07-12
26002	89070	1999-03-09	2000-03-08
30851	101062	1999-05-09	2000-05-08
40676	89058	1999-05-17	2000-05-16
43941	107578	1999-06-13	2000-06-12
47000	83831	1999-12-28	2000-12-27

10 rows in set (0.00 sec)

Simple queries

Queries with selection (conditions)

```
select *  
from salaries  
where salary > 80000  
      and from_date <= current_date  
      and to_date >= current_date  
limit 10;
```

emp_no	salary	from_date	to_date
11371	81461	2001-12-22	9999-01-01
11693	101179	2001-08-21	9999-01-01
14007	105453	2001-10-14	9999-01-01
17698	91443	2001-08-04	9999-01-01
17739	91836	2001-08-28	9999-01-01
17890	80046	2002-07-18	9999-01-01
25730	82887	2002-07-12	9999-01-01
25949	80946	2001-10-21	9999-01-01
26002	94825	2002-03-08	9999-01-01
30851	104788	2002-05-08	9999-01-01

10 rows in set (0.00 sec)

Simple queries

Queries with projection

```
select emp_no, salary  
from salaries  
where salary > 80000  
      and from_date <= current_date  
      and to_date >= current_date  
limit 10;
```

```
+-----+-----+  
| emp_no | salary |  
+-----+-----+  
| 11371 | 81461 |  
| 11693 | 101179 |  
| 14007 | 105453 |  
| 17698 | 91443 |  
| 17739 | 91836 |  
| 17890 | 80046 |  
| 25730 | 82887 |  
| 25949 | 80946 |  
| 26002 | 94825 |  
| 30851 | 104788 |  
+-----+-----+  
10 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

Simple queries

Joining tables: salaries and employees

salaries

emp_no	salary	from date	to date
10721	40000	1999-07-15	2000-07-14
10721	40477	2000-07-14	2001-07-14
10721	41015	2001-07-14	2002-07-14
10721	44812	2002-07-14	9999-01-01
11260	40000	1996-05-16	1997-05-16
11260	41740	1997-05-16	1998-05-16
11260	45525	1998-05-16	1999-05-16
11260	45850	1999-05-16	2000-05-15
11260	47692	2000-05-15	2001-05-15
11260	48889	2001-05-15	2002-05-15

10 rows in set (0.00 sec)

employees

emp_no	birth_date	first_name	last_name	gender	hire_date
10721	1964-07-12	Bernd	Redmiles	F	1995-03-17
11260	1963-06-11	Ingemar	Schade	M	1993-09-29
11371	1956-05-17	Tadahiko	Masamoto	M	1988-12-25
11693	1952-02-15	Hideo	Coorg	M	1989-03-13
13816	1964-03-09	Miquel	Maksimenko	F	1992-09-17
14007	1961-12-02	Shiv	Jervis	M	1987-02-03
14083	1959-05-27	Sashi	Figueira	M	1986-04-13
14131	1960-02-17	Kirk	Thorensen	M	1993-02-21
14791	1952-12-12	Magy	Garrabrants	F	1992-02-17
17698	1959-12-03	Kazuhito	Larfeldt	M	1988-08-07

10 rows in set (0.00 sec)

Simple queries

Joining tables: salaries and employees

select *

from salaries **as** a, employees **as** b

where a.emp_no = b.emp_no

limit 10;

emp_no	salary	from_date	to_date	emp_no	birth_date	first_name	last_name	gender	hire_date
10721	40000	1999-07-15	2000-07-14	10721	1964-07-12	Bernd	Redmiles	F	1995-03-17
10721	40477	2000-07-14	2001-07-14	10721	1964-07-12	Bernd	Redmiles	F	1995-03-17
10721	41015	2001-07-14	2002-07-14	10721	1964-07-12	Bernd	Redmiles	F	1995-03-17
10721	44812	2002-07-14	9999-01-01	10721	1964-07-12	Bernd	Redmiles	F	1995-03-17
11260	40000	1996-05-16	1997-05-16	11260	1963-06-11	Ingemar	Schade	M	1993-09-29
11260	41740	1997-05-16	1998-05-16	11260	1963-06-11	Ingemar	Schade	M	1993-09-29
11260	45525	1998-05-16	1999-05-16	11260	1963-06-11	Ingemar	Schade	M	1993-09-29
11260	45850	1999-05-16	2000-05-15	11260	1963-06-11	Ingemar	Schade	M	1993-09-29
11260	47692	2000-05-15	2001-05-15	11260	1963-06-11	Ingemar	Schade	M	1993-09-29
11260	48889	2001-05-15	2002-05-15	11260	1963-06-11	Ingemar	Schade	M	1993-09-29

10 rows in set (0.00 sec)

Simple queries

Joining tables: salaries and employees

```
select *  
from salaries as a, employees as b  
where a.emp_no = b.emp_no  
    and a.from_date <= current_date  
    and a.to_date >= current_date  
limit 10;
```

emp_no	salary	from_date	to_date	emp_no	birth_date	first_name	last_name	gender	hire_date
10721	44812	2002-07-14	9999-01-01	10721	1964-07-12	Bernd	Redmiles	F	1995-03-17
11260	52435	2002-05-15	9999-01-01	11260	1963-06-11	Ingemar	Schade	M	1993-09-29
11371	81461	2001-12-22	9999-01-01	11371	1956-05-17	Tadahiko	Masamoto	M	1988-12-25
11693	101179	2001-08-21	9999-01-01	11693	1952-02-15	Hideo	Coorg	M	1989-03-13
13816	76104	2001-09-15	9999-01-01	13816	1964-03-09	Miquel	Maksimenko	F	1992-09-17
14007	105453	2001-10-14	9999-01-01	14007	1961-12-02	Shiv	Jervis	M	1987-02-03
14083	71350	2002-04-09	9999-01-01	14083	1959-05-27	Sashi	Figueira	M	1986-04-13
14791	49249	2001-11-15	9999-01-01	14791	1952-12-12	Magy	Garrabrants	F	1992-02-17
17698	91443	2001-08-04	9999-01-01	17698	1959-12-03	Kazuhito	Larfeldt	M	1988-08-07
17739	91836	2001-08-28	9999-01-01	17739	1961-09-01	Satoru	Chaudhury	F	1987-09-01

10 rows in set (0.00 sec)

Simple queries

Joining tables: salaries and employees

```
select a.emp_no, a.salary, b.first_name, b.last_name
from salaries as a, employees as b
where a.emp_no = b.emp_no
    and a.from_date <= current_date
    and a.to_date >= current_date
limit 10;
```

emp_no	salary	first_name	last_name
10721	44812	Bernd	Redmiles
11260	52435	Ingemar	Schade
11371	81461	Tadahiko	Masamoto
11693	101179	Hideo	Coorg
13816	76104	Miquel	Maksimenko
14007	105453	Shiv	Jervis
14083	71350	Sashi	Figueira
14791	49249	Magy	Garrabrants
17698	91443	Kazuhito	Larfeldt
17739	91836	Satoru	Chaudhury

10 rows in set (0.00 sec)

Simple queries

Joining tables: employees and departments

dept_emp

emp_no	dept_no	from_date	to_date
10721	d009	1999-07-15	9999-01-01
11260	d009	1996-05-16	9999-01-01
11371	d005	1988-12-25	9999-01-01
11693	d005	1991-08-24	9999-01-01
13816	d005	1992-09-17	9999-01-01
14007	d002	1988-10-17	9999-01-01
14083	d004	1986-04-13	9999-01-01
14131	d004	1993-05-11	1996-05-28
14791	d005	1997-11-16	9999-01-01
17698	d005	1988-08-07	9999-01-01

10 rows in set (0.00 sec)

employees

emp_no	birth_date	first_name	last_name	gender	hire_date
10721	1964-07-12	Bernd	Redmiles	F	1995-03-17
11260	1963-06-11	Ingemar	Schade	M	1993-09-29
11371	1956-05-17	Tadahiko	Masamoto	M	1988-12-25
11693	1952-02-15	Hideo	Coorg	M	1989-03-13
13816	1964-03-09	Miquel	Maksimenko	F	1992-09-17
14007	1961-12-02	Shiv	Jervis	M	1987-02-03
14083	1959-05-27	Sashi	Figueira	M	1986-04-13
14131	1960-02-17	Kirk	Thorensen	M	1993-02-21
14791	1952-12-12	Magy	Garraabrants	F	1992-02-17
17698	1959-12-03	Kazuhito	Larfeldt	M	1988-08-07

10 rows in set (0.00 sec)

departments

dept_no	dept_name
d009	Customer Service
d005	Development
d002	Finance
d003	Human Resources
d001	Marketing
d004	Production
d006	Quality Management
d008	Research
d007	Sales

9 rows in set (0.00 sec)

Simple queries

Joining tables: employees and departments

```
select a.first_name, a.last_name, b.from_date, b.to_date, c.dept_name
from employees as a, dept_emp as b, departments as c
where a.emp_no = b.emp_no and b.dept_no = c.dept_no
limit 10;
```

first_name	last_name	from_date	to_date	dept_name
Bernd	Redmiles	1999-07-15	9999-01-01	Customer Service
Ingemar	Schade	1996-05-16	9999-01-01	Customer Service
Sandeepan	McClurg	1986-04-17	9999-01-01	Customer Service
Jiang	Birjandi	1990-05-27	1996-09-21	Customer Service
Mohit	Simkin	1997-07-04	9999-01-01	Customer Service
Patricia	Kropatsch	1994-11-22	9999-01-01	Customer Service
Monique	Werthner	2001-01-13	9999-01-01	Customer Service
Abdelghani	Keustermans	1997-05-08	9999-01-01	Customer Service
Tremaine	Attimonelli	1997-10-02	9999-01-01	Customer Service
Gritta	Gischer	1994-03-08	9999-01-01	Customer Service

10 rows in set (0.00 sec)

Simple queries

Joining tables: employees and departments

```
select a.first_name, a.last_name, b.from_date, b.to_date, c.dept_name
from employees as a, dept_emp as b, departments as c
where a.emp_no = b.emp_no and b.dept_no = c.dept_no
      and b.from_date <= current_date and b.to_date >= current_date
limit 10;
```

first_name	last_name	from_date	to_date	dept_name
Bernd	Redmiles	1999-07-15	9999-01-01	Customer Service
Ingemar	Schade	1996-05-16	9999-01-01	Customer Service
Sandeepan	McClurg	1986-04-17	9999-01-01	Customer Service
Mohit	Simkin	1997-07-04	9999-01-01	Customer Service
Patricia	Kropatsch	1994-11-22	9999-01-01	Customer Service
Monique	Werthner	2001-01-13	9999-01-01	Customer Service
Abdelghani	Keustermans	1997-05-08	9999-01-01	Customer Service
Tremaine	Attimonelli	1997-10-02	9999-01-01	Customer Service
Gritta	Gischer	1994-03-08	9999-01-01	Customer Service
Harngdar	Herber	1990-03-09	9999-01-01	Customer Service

10 rows in set (0.00 sec)

Simple queries

Joining tables: employees and departments

```
select a.first_name, a.last_name, c.dept_name
from employees as a, dept_emp as b, departments as c
where a.emp_no = b.emp_no and b.dept_no = c.dept_no
      and b.from_date <= current_date and b.to_date >= current_date
limit 10;
```

first_name	last_name	dept_name
Bernd	Redmiles	Customer Service
Ingemar	Schade	Customer Service
Sandeepan	McClurg	Customer Service
Mohit	Simkin	Customer Service
Patricia	Kropatsch	Customer Service
Monique	Werthner	Customer Service
Abdelghani	Keustermans	Customer Service
Tremaine	Attimonelli	Customer Service
Gritta	Gischer	Customer Service
Harngdar	Herber	Customer Service

10 rows in set (0.00 sec)

Sorting

Sorting

Number of employees in each department

```
select *  
from dept_emp  
where from_date <= current_date  
and to_date >= current_date  
limit 10;
```

emp_no	dept_no	from_date	to_date
10721	d009	1999-07-15	9999-01-01
11260	d009	1996-05-16	9999-01-01
11371	d005	1988-12-25	9999-01-01
11693	d005	1991-08-24	9999-01-01
13816	d005	1992-09-17	9999-01-01
14007	d002	1988-10-17	9999-01-01
14083	d004	1986-04-13	9999-01-01
14791	d005	1997-11-16	9999-01-01
17698	d005	1988-08-07	9999-01-01
17739	d005	1987-09-01	9999-01-01

10 rows in set (0.00 sec)

Sorting

Number of employees in each department

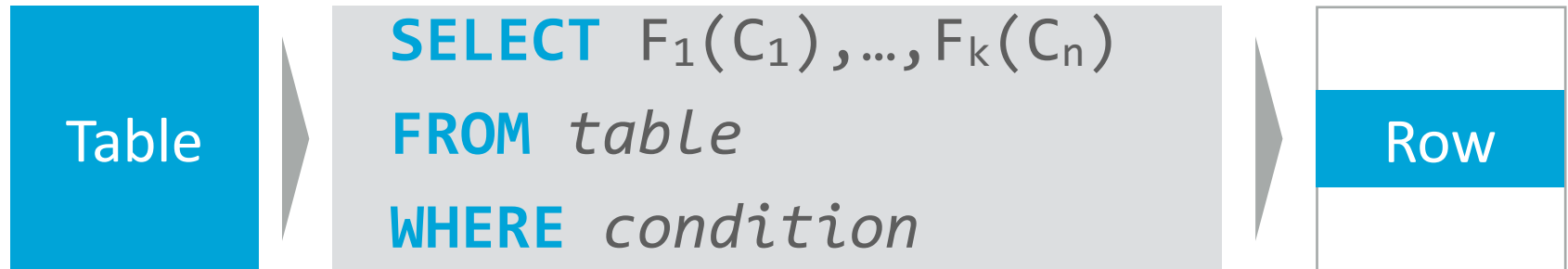
```
select *  
from dept_emp  
where from_date <= current_date  
      and to_date >= current_date  
order by dept no  
limit 10;
```

emp_no	dept_no	from_date	to_date
21637	d001	2000-01-14	9999-01-01
25949	d001	1995-10-23	9999-01-01
44474	d001	1996-09-11	9999-01-01
84372	d001	1997-08-08	9999-01-01
102629	d001	1989-07-21	9999-01-01
104349	d001	1994-07-05	9999-01-01
110022	d001	1985-01-01	9999-01-01
110039	d001	1986-04-12	9999-01-01
205675	d001	1990-11-16	9999-01-01
242872	d001	1990-09-26	9999-01-01

10 rows in set (0.00 sec)

Introduction to Aggregation

Direct Aggregation Query Structure



Applies the functions to the values where the **condition** is true; returns **only one row** (with a column displaying the result of each aggregation function)

- F_1, \dots, F_k are Aggregation Functions
- C_1, \dots, C_n are columns of **table**

Direct Aggregation

- *Find the number of customers in the bank*

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

count
15

- *Find the number of depositors in the bank*

```
SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT customer_name)  
FROM depositor;
```

count
7

- *Find the average account balance at the 'Central' branch*

```
SELECT AVG(balance)  
FROM account  
WHERE branch_name = 'Central'
```

avg
650.00

Aggregate Functions

- **COUNT**(**[DISTINCT]** A)
 - The count of (distinct) values on column A
- **SUM**(**[DISTINCT]** A)
 - The sum of (distinct) values on column A
- **AVG**(**[DISTINCT]** A)
 - The average of (distinct) values on column A
- **MAX**(A)
 - The maximum value on column A
- **MIN**(A)
 - The minimum value on column A

Aggregate Functions

Find the *average balance of accounts*, and the *sum of balances* at the branches 'Central' or 'Uptown'

```
SELECT AVG(balance), SUM(balance)
FROM account
WHERE branch_name = 'Central'
      OR branch_name = 'Uptown'
```

avg		sum
725.00		2900.00

Only one row!

Aggregate Functions

- Find the number of persons

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

```
count  
-----  
50000
```

- Find the number of female persons

```
SELECT COUNT(*)  
FROM person  
WHERE gender = 'female';
```

```
count  
-----  
24803
```

- Find the average weight of persons that live in Portugal

```
SELECT AVG(kilograms)  
FROM person  
WHERE country = 'Portugal';
```

```
avg  
-----  
80.056
```

Introduction to Grouping and Aggregation

Partitioned Aggregation

Find the number of customers per city

Counting
customers

```
SELECT COUNT(*)  
FROM customer
```

Partitioned
per city

```
GROUP BY customer_city
```

Finding Partitions

```
SELECT * FROM customer
```

customer_name	customer_street	customer_city
---------------	-----------------	---------------

Adams	Main Street	Lisbon
Brown	Main Street	Lisbon
Cook	Main Street	Lisbon
Davis	Church Street	Oporto
Evans	Forest Street	Coimbra
Flores	Station Street	Braga
Gonzalez	Sunny Street	Faro
Iacocca	Spring Street	Coimbra
Johnson	New Street	Cascais
King	Garden Street	Aveiro
Lopez	Grand Street	Vila Real
Martin	Royal Street	Braga
Nguyen	School Street	Castelo Branco
Oliver	First Street	Oporto
Parker	Hope Street	Oporto

```
SELECT * FROM customer ORDER BY customer_city
```

customer_name	customer_street	customer_city
---------------	-----------------	---------------

King	Garden Street	Aveiro
Flores	Station Street	Braga
Martin	Royal Street	Braga
Johnson	New Street	Cascais
Nguyen	School Street	Castelo Branco
Iacocca	Spring Street	Coimbra
Evans	Forest Street	Coimbra
Gonzalez	Sunny Street	Faro
Adams	Main Street	Lisbon
Cook	Main Street	Lisbon
Davis	Church Street	Oporto
Brown	Main Street	Oporto
Oliver	First Street	Oporto
Parker	Hope Street	Oporto
Lopez	Grand Street	Vila Real

Partitioned Aggregation: Step-by-step

```
SELECT *  
FROM customer  
ORDER BY customer_city
```

customer_name	customer_street	customer_city
King	Garden Street	Aveiro
Flores	Station Street	Braga
Martin	Royal Street	Braga
Johnson	New Street	Cascais
Nguyen	School Street	Castelo Branco
Iacocca	Spring Street	Coimbra
Evans	Forest Street	Coimbra
Gonzalez	Sunny Street	Faro
Adams	Main Street	Lisbon
Cook	Main Street	Lisbon
Davis	Church Street	Oporto
Brown	Main Street	Oporto
Oliver	First Street	Oporto
Parker	Hope Street	Oporto
Lopez	Grand Street	Vila Real

```
SELECT COUNT(*)  
FROM customer
```

count
15

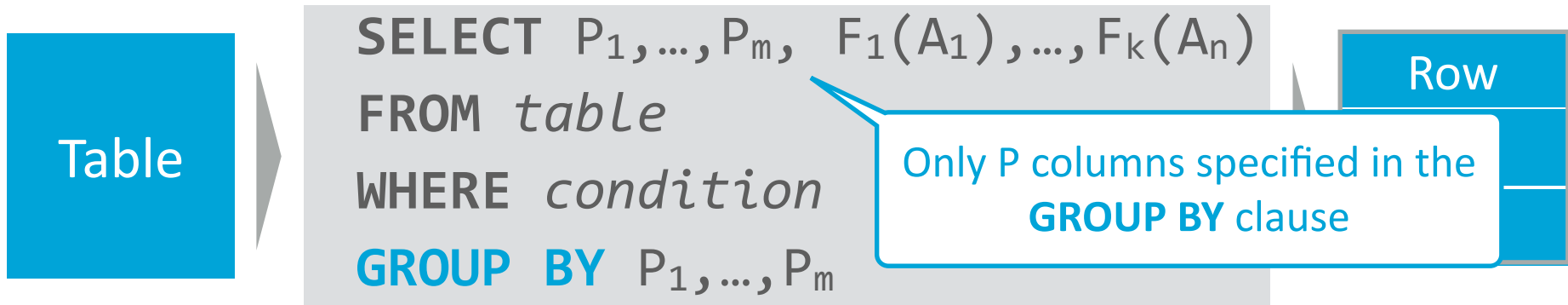
```
SELECT COUNT(*)  
FROM customer  
GROUP BY customer_city
```

count
1
2
1
1
2
1
2
4
1

```
SELECT customer_city, COUNT(*)  
FROM customer  
GROUP BY customer_city
```

customer_city	count
Aveiro	1
Braga	2
Cascais	1
Castelo Branco	1
Coimbra	2
Faro	1
Lisbon	2
Oporto	4
Vila Real	1

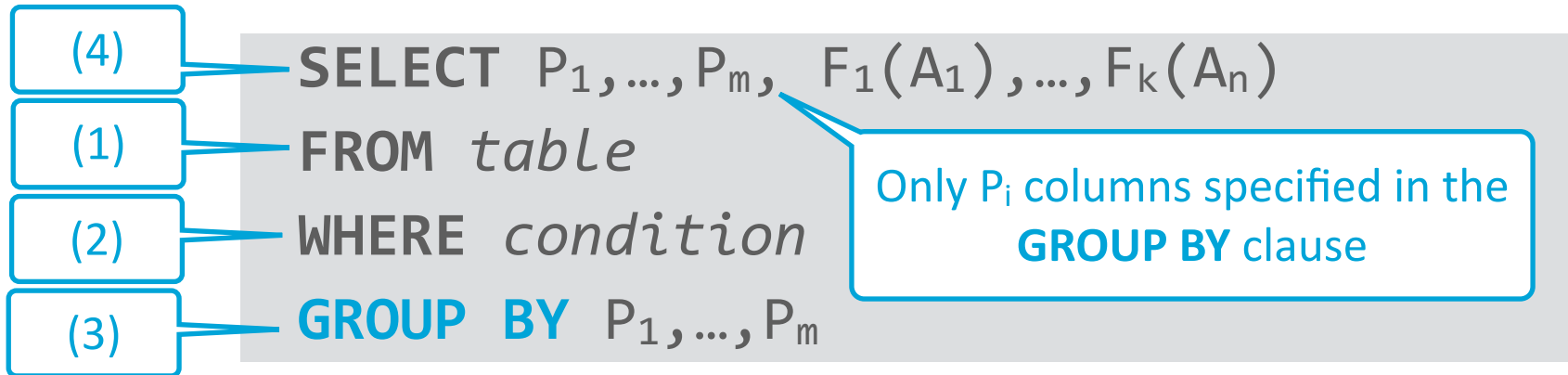
Partitioned Aggregation Query Structure



Applies the functions to partitions (sub-tables) that agree on the combinations of values of P_1, \dots, P_m ; returns **multiple rows** (one for each partition)

- F_1, \dots, F_k are Aggregation Functions
- A_1, \dots, A_n are the aggregated columns (of *table*)
- P_1, \dots, P_m are partitioning columns (of *table*)

The **GROUP BY** clause



NOTE: The combinations of values of P_1, \dots, P_m are expected to have duplicates in the *table*

Selecting an attribute that is not partitioned

Find the name of customers per city

↑↑↑ This is not an aggregate query (why?) 🤔

```
SELECT customer_name, COUNT(*)  
FROM customer  
GROUP BY customer_city;
```

↑↑↑ Projects an attribute that does not exist

Selecting an attribute that is not partitioned is an error! 😱😱

Partitioning by an column with unique values

What happens when the partitioning is made on a field that only has distinct values?

```
SELECT customer_name, COUNT(*)  
FROM customer  
GROUP BY customer_name;
```

customer_name	count
Oliver	1
Iacocca	1
Parker	1
Davis	1
Lopez	1
Martin	1
Adams	1
Brown	1
Gonzalez	1
Evans	1
King	1
Nguyen	1
Cook	1
Flores	1
Johnson	1

Each group (partition) will have only one row!

⚠ We are grouping by an attribute (or attributes) that are a candidate key

Aggregate Filtering

*Find the names of all branches where the **average** account balance is above 750€*

```
SELECT branch_name, AVG(balance)
FROM account
WHERE AVG(balance) > 750;
GROUP BY branch_name
```

—

```
SELECT *
FROM (
    SELECT branch_name, AVG(balance)
    FROM account
    GROUP BY branch_name
)
WHERE balance > 750;
```


Aggregate Filtering

*Find the names of all branches where the **average** account balance **is above than 750€***

```
SELECT branch_name, AVG(balance)
FROM account
GROUP BY branch_name
HAVING AVG(balance) > 750;
```

branch_name	avg
Uptown	800.00
Round Hill	800.00

NOTE: conditions in the **HAVING** clause are applied after forming groups while conditions in the **WHERE** clause are applied before forming groups!

Example: Aggregate Filtering

*What are the branches with **at least two** accounts?*

```
SELECT branch_name, COUNT(*)  
FROM account  
GROUP BY branch_name  
HAVING COUNT(*) >= 2;
```

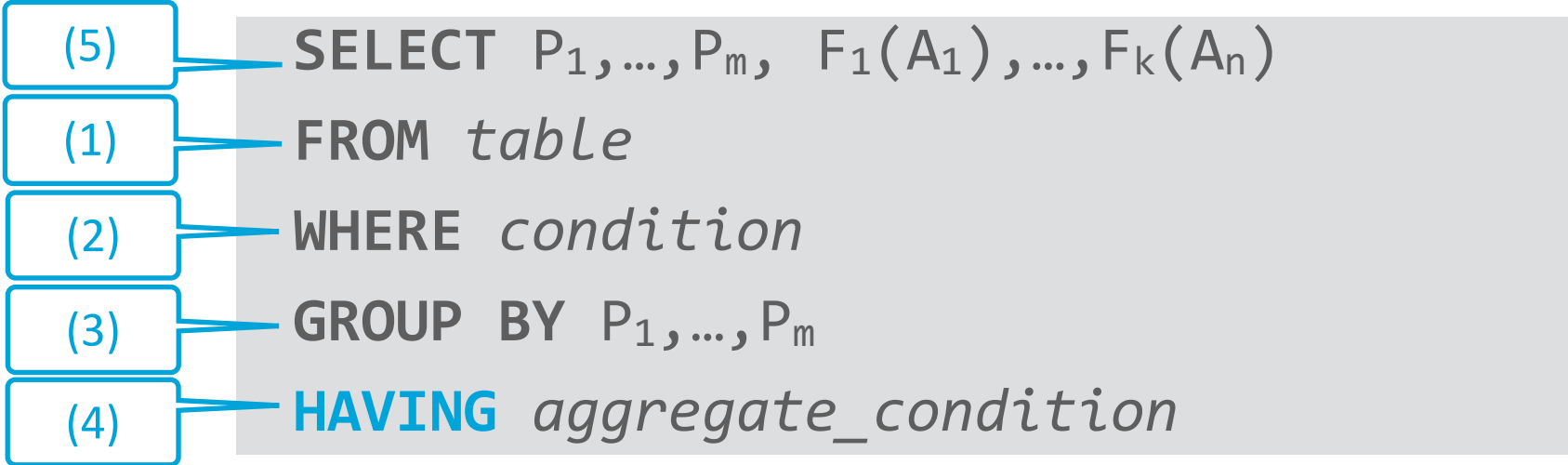
branch_name	count
Central	2
Uptown	2
Downtown	2

```
SELECT branch_name  
FROM account  
GROUP BY branch_name  
HAVING COUNT(*) >= 2;
```

branch_name
Central
Uptown
Downtown

The **HAVING** clause

A SELECT statement with a HAVING clause has the form:



```
(5) SELECT P1, ..., Pm, F1(A1), ..., Fk(An)  
(1) FROM table  
(2) WHERE condition  
(3) GROUP BY P1, ..., Pm  
(4) HAVING aggregate_condition
```

- Where ***aggregate_condition*** is a condition with aggregate functions

Grouping and Aggregation

Grouping and aggregation

Number of employees in each department

```
select dept_no, count(emp_no)
from dept_emp
where from_date <= current_date
and to_date >= current_date
group by dept_no;
```

dept_no	count (emp_no)
d001	15
d002	18
d003	10
d004	44
d005	62
d006	18
d007	42
d008	14
d009	29

9 rows in set (0.01 sec)

Grouping and aggregation

Number of employees in each department

```
select dept_no, count(emp_no) as count_emp_no
from dept_emp
where from_date <= current_date
      and to_date >= current_date
group by dept_no;
```

dept_no	count_emp_no
d001	15
d002	18
d003	10
d004	44
d005	62
d006	18
d007	42
d008	14
d009	29

9 rows in set (0.00 sec)

Grouping and aggregation

Number of employees in each department

dept_emp

emp_no	dept_no	from_date	to_date
10721	d009	1999-07-15	9999-01-01
11260	d009	1996-05-16	9999-01-01
11371	d005	1988-12-25	9999-01-01
11693	d005	1991-08-24	9999-01-01
13816	d005	1992-09-17	9999-01-01
14007	d002	1988-10-17	9999-01-01
14083	d004	1986-04-13	9999-01-01
14131	d004	1993-05-11	1996-05-28
14791	d005	1997-11-16	9999-01-01
17698	d005	1988-08-07	9999-01-01

10 rows in set (0.00 sec)

departments

dept_no	dept_name
d009	Customer Service
d005	Development
d002	Finance
d003	Human Resources
d001	Marketing
d004	Production
d006	Quality Management
d008	Research
d007	Sales

9 rows in set (0.00 sec)

Grouping and aggregation

Number of employees in each department

```
select *  
from dept_emp as a, departments as b  
where a.dept_no = b.dept_no  
limit 10;
```

emp_no	dept_no	from_date	to_date	dept_no	dept_name
10721	d009	1999-07-15	9999-01-01	d009	Customer Service
11260	d009	1996-05-16	9999-01-01	d009	Customer Service
22772	d009	1986-04-17	9999-01-01	d009	Customer Service
30297	d009	1990-05-27	1996-09-21	d009	Customer Service
40234	d009	1997-07-04	9999-01-01	d009	Customer Service
61712	d009	1994-11-22	9999-01-01	d009	Customer Service
64387	d009	2001-01-13	9999-01-01	d009	Customer Service
68491	d009	1997-05-08	9999-01-01	d009	Customer Service
73133	d009	1997-10-02	9999-01-01	d009	Customer Service
91524	d009	1994-03-08	9999-01-01	d009	Customer Service

10 rows in set (0.00 sec)

Grouping and aggregation

Number of employees in each department

```
select *  
from dept_emp as a, departments as b  
where a.dept_no = b.dept_no  
      and a.from_date <= current_date  
      and a.to_date >= current_date  
limit 10;
```

emp_no	dept_no	from_date	to_date	dept_no	dept_name
10721	d009	1999-07-15	9999-01-01	d009	Customer Service
11260	d009	1996-05-16	9999-01-01	d009	Customer Service
22772	d009	1986-04-17	9999-01-01	d009	Customer Service
40234	d009	1997-07-04	9999-01-01	d009	Customer Service
61712	d009	1994-11-22	9999-01-01	d009	Customer Service
64387	d009	2001-01-13	9999-01-01	d009	Customer Service
68491	d009	1997-05-08	9999-01-01	d009	Customer Service
73133	d009	1997-10-02	9999-01-01	d009	Customer Service
91524	d009	1994-03-08	9999-01-01	d009	Customer Service
103361	d009	1990-03-09	9999-01-01	d009	Customer Service

10 rows in set (0.00 sec)

Grouping and aggregation

Number of employees in each department

```
select b.dept_name, count(a.emp_no)
from dept_emp as a, departments as b
where a.dept_no = b.dept_no
       and a.from_date <= current_date
       and a.to_date >= current_date
group by b.dept_name;
```

dept_name	count(a.emp_no)
Customer Service	29
Development	62
Finance	18
Human Resources	10
Marketing	15
Production	44
Quality Management	18
Research	14
Sales	42

9 rows in set (0.00 sec)

Grouping and aggregation

Number of employees in each department
(alternative)

```
select a.dept_no, b.dept_name, count(a.emp_no)
from dept_emp as a, departments as b
where a.dept_no = b.dept_no
      and a.from_date <= current_date
      and a.to_date >= current_date
group by a.dept_no, b.dept_name;
```

dept_no	dept_name	count(a.emp_no)
d001	Marketing	15
d002	Finance	18
d003	Human Resources	10
d004	Production	44
d005	Development	62
d006	Quality Management	18
d007	Sales	42
d008	Research	14
d009	Customer Service	29

9 rows in set (0.00 sec)

Grouping and aggregation

Number of employees in each department

```
select a.dept_no, b.dept_name, count(a.emp_no) as count_emp_no
from dept_emp as a, departments as b
where a.dept_no = b.dept_no
      and a.from_date <= current_date
      and a.to_date >= current_date
group by a.dept_no, b.dept_name;
```

dept_no	dept_name	count_emp_no
d001	Marketing	15
d002	Finance	18
d003	Human Resources	10
d004	Production	44
d005	Development	62
d006	Quality Management	18
d007	Sales	42
d008	Research	14
d009	Customer Service	29

9 rows in set (0.01 sec)

Grouping and sorting

Number of employees in each department

```
select a.dept_no, b.dept_name, count(a.emp_no) as count_emp_no
from dept_emp as a, departments as b
where a.dept_no = b.dept_no
      and a.from_date <= current_date
      and a.to_date >= current_date
group by a.dept_no, b.dept_name
order by b.dept_name;
```

dept_no	dept_name	count_emp_no
d009	Customer Service	29
d005	Development	62
d002	Finance	18
d003	Human Resources	10
d001	Marketing	15
d004	Production	44
d006	Quality Management	18
d008	Research	14
d007	Sales	42

9 rows in set (0.00 sec)

Grouping and Aggregation, and Filtering

Grouping, aggregation and sorting

Number of employees in each department

```
select a.dept_no, b.dept_name, count(a.emp_no) as count_emp_no
from dept_emp as a, departments as b
where a.dept_no = b.dept_no
       and a.from_date <= current_date
       and a.to_date >= current_date
group by a.dept_no, b.dept_name
order by count_emp_no;
```

dept_no	dept_name	count_emp_no
d003	Human Resources	10
d008	Research	14
d001	Marketing	15
d002	Finance	18
d006	Quality Management	18
d009	Customer Service	29
d007	Sales	42
d004	Production	44
d005	Development	62

9 rows in set (0.00 sec)

Grouping, aggregation and sorting

Number of employees in each department

```
select a.dept_no, b.dept_name, count(a.emp_no) as count_emp_no
from dept_emp as a, departments as b
where a.dept_no = b.dept_no
      and a.from_date <= current_date
      and a.to_date >= current_date
group by a.dept_no, b.dept_name
order by count_emp_no desc;
```

dept_no	dept_name	count_emp_no
d005	Development	62
d004	Production	44
d007	Sales	42
d009	Customer Service	29
d002	Finance	18
d006	Quality Management	18
d001	Marketing	15
d008	Research	14
d003	Human Resources	10

9 rows in set (0.00 sec)

Grouping, aggregation and filtering

Number of employees in each department

```
select a.dept_no, b.dept_name, count(a.emp_no) as count_emp_no
from dept_emp as a, departments as b
where a.dept_no = b.dept_no
      and a.from_date <= current_date
      and a.to_date >= current_date
group by a.dept_no, b.dept_name
having count_emp_no >= 40;
```

dept_no	dept_name	count_emp_no
d004	Production	44
d005	Development	62
d007	Sales	42

3 rows in set (0.00 sec)

Grouping, aggregation, filtering and sorting

Number of employees in each department

```
select a.dept_no, b.dept_name, count(a.emp_no) as count_emp_no
from dept_emp as a, departments as b
where a.dept_no = b.dept_no
      and a.from_date <= current_date
      and a.to_date >= current_date
group by a.dept_no, b.dept_name
having count_emp_no >= 40
order by b.dept_name;
```

dept_no	dept_name	count_emp_no
d005	Development	62
d004	Production	44
d007	Sales	42

3 rows in set (0.00 sec)

Grouping, aggregation, filtering and sorting

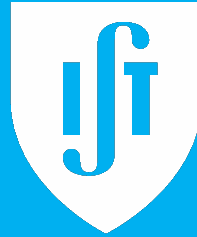
Number of employees in each department

```
select a.dept_no, b.dept_name, count(a.emp_no) as count_emp_no
from dept_emp as a, departments as b
where a.dept_no = b.dept_no
      and a.from_date <= current_date
      and a.to_date >= current_date
group by a.dept_no, b.dept_name
having count_emp_no >= 40
order by count_emp_no desc;
```

dept_no	dept_name	count_emp_no
d005	Development	62
d004	Production	44
d007	Sales	42

(result is the same, by coincidence)

3 rows in set (0.00 sec)



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