

Aggregation

Announcements

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animals:

kind	legs	weight
dog	4	20
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  select "t-rex"    , 2      , 12000;

select max(legs) from animals;
```

animals:

kind	legs	weight
dog	4	20
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ferret	4	10
parrot	2	6
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  select "t-rex"    , 2      , 12000;
```

```
select max(legs) from animals;
```

max(legs)
4

animals:

kind	legs	weight
dog	4	20
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```
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max(legs)
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(Demo)

animals:

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Mixing Aggregate Functions and Single Values

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Mixing Aggregate Functions and Single Values

An aggregate function also selects some row in the table to supply the values of columns that are not aggregated. In the case of max or min, this row is that of the max or min value. Otherwise, it is arbitrary.

```
create table animals as
  select "dog" as kind, 4 as legs, 20 as weight union
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select max(weight), kind from animals;
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select min(kind), kind from animals;
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create table animals as
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select max(legs), kind from animals;
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select min(kind), kind from animals;
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```
select avg(weight), kind from animals;
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Groups

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```
select legs, max(weight) from animals group by legs;
```

animals:

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legs=4

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animals:

	kind	legs	weight
legs=4	dog	4	20
	cat	4	10
	ferret	4	10
legs=2	parrot	2	6
	penguin	2	10
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legs	max(weight)
4	20
2	12000

legs=4

legs=2

animals:

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legs	max(weight)
4	20
2	12000

legs=4

legs=2

(Demo)

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select weight/legs, count(*) from animals group by weight/legs having count(*)>1;
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animals:

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select weight/legs, count(*) from animals group by weight/legs having count(*)>1;
```

weight/legs=5

animals:

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```

weight/legs=5

weight/legs=2

weight/legs=2

weight/legs=3

animals:

kind	legs	weight
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weight/legs=5

weight/legs=2

weight/legs=2

weight/legs=3

weight/legs=5

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weight/legs=5

weight/legs=2

weight/legs=2

weight/legs=3

weight/legs=5

weight/legs=6000

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weight/legs	count(*)
5	2
2	2

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weight/legs=2
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weight/legs=3
weight/legs=5
weight/legs=6000

animals:

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weight/legs	count(*)
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2	2

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```
select weight/legs, count(*) from animals group by weight/legs having count(*)>1;
```

weight/legs	count(*)
5	2
2	2

weight/legs=5
weight/legs=2
weight/legs=2
weight/legs=3
weight/legs=5
weight/legs=6000

animals:

kind	legs	weight
dog	4	20
cat	4	10
ferret	4	10
parrot	2	6
penguin	2	10
t-rex	2	12000

Discussion Question

What's the maximum difference between leg count for two animals with the same weight?

Optional (but fun) content from here onward

Modifying a Database

Modifying a Database

Add a row to the end of an existing table:

```
INSERT INTO [table] VALUES ([column_0_value], [column_1_value], ...);
```

Modifying a Database

Add a row to the end of an existing table:

```
INSERT INTO [table] VALUES ([column_0_value], [column_1_value], ...);
```

Change the values in some rows of an existing table:

```
UPDATE [table] SET [column_label]=[value] WHERE ...;
```

Modifying a Database

Add a row to the end of an existing table:

```
INSERT INTO [table] VALUES ([column_0_value], [column_1_value], ...);
```

Change the values in some rows of an existing table:

Which rows get updated

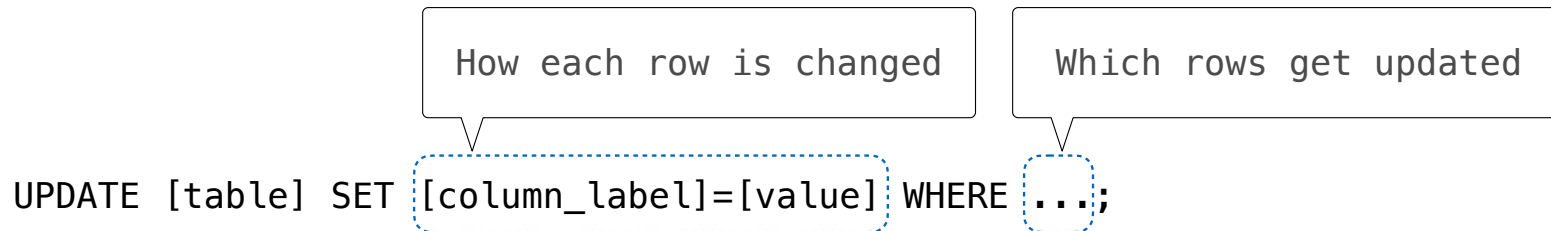
```
UPDATE [table] SET [column_label]=[value] WHERE ...;
```


Modifying a Database

Add a row to the end of an existing table:

```
INSERT INTO [table] VALUES ([column_0_value], [column_1_value], ...);
```

Change the values in some rows of an existing table:



The diagram shows the SQL statement `UPDATE [table] SET [column_label]=[value] WHERE ...;`. A callout box labeled "How each row is changed" points to the assignment `[column_label]=[value]`, which is enclosed in a blue dashed box. Another callout box labeled "Which rows get updated" points to the `WHERE ...` clause, where the ellipsis is also enclosed in a blue dashed box.

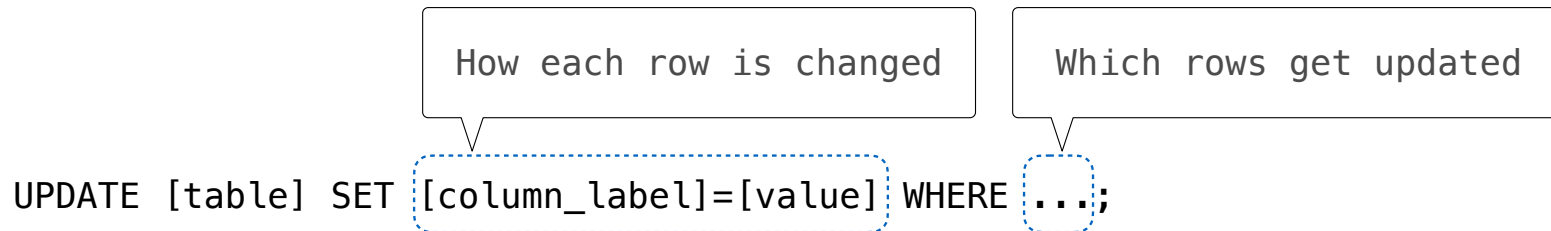
```
UPDATE [table] SET [column_label]=[value] WHERE ...;
```

Modifying a Database

Add a row to the end of an existing table:

```
INSERT INTO [table] VALUES ([column_0_value], [column_1_value], ...);
```

Change the values in some rows of an existing table:



The diagram shows the SQL statement `UPDATE [table] SET [column_label]=[value] WHERE ...;`. Two callout boxes are present: one pointing to the assignment part `[column_label]=[value]` with the text "How each row is changed", and another pointing to the `WHERE ...` clause with the text "Which rows get updated". Both the assignment part and the `WHERE` clause are enclosed in dashed blue boxes.

```
UPDATE [table] SET [column_label]=[value] WHERE ...;
```

Delete a table if it exists (typically used to rebuild a table from scratch):

```
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS [table];
```

Python and SQL

(Demo)

Database Connections

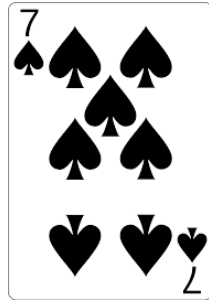
Casino Blackjack

Player:

Dealer:

Casino Blackjack

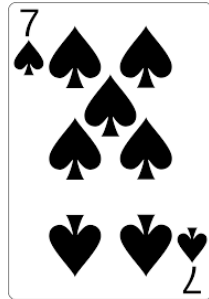
Player:



Dealer:

Casino Blackjack

Player:

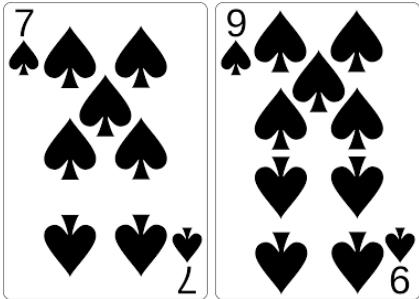


Dealer:



Casino Blackjack

Player:

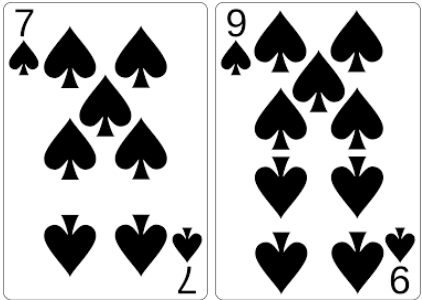


Dealer:

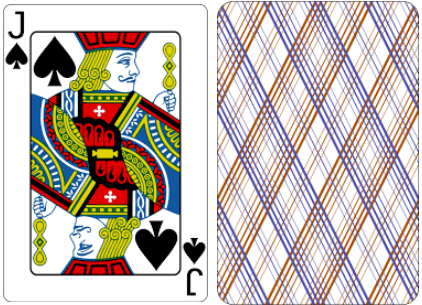


Casino Blackjack

Player:

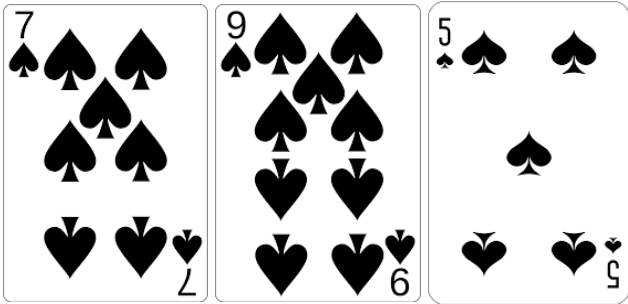


Dealer:

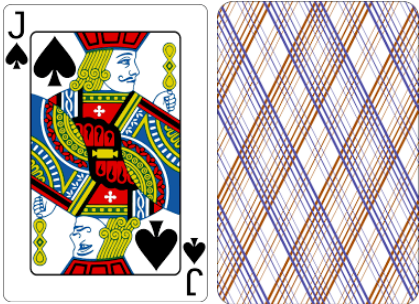


Casino Blackjack

Player:

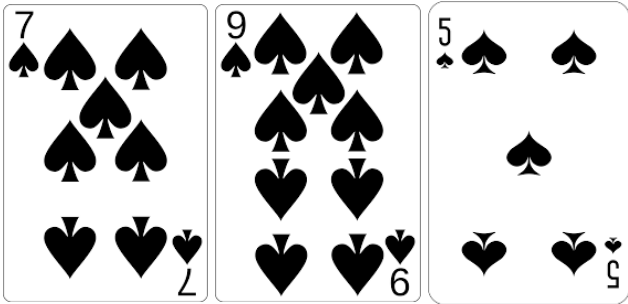


Dealer:

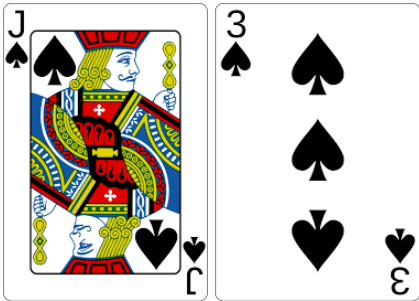


Casino Blackjack

Player:

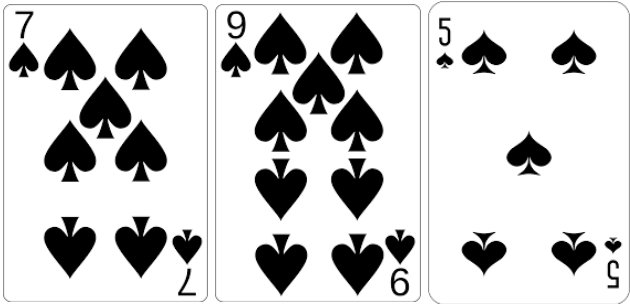


Dealer:

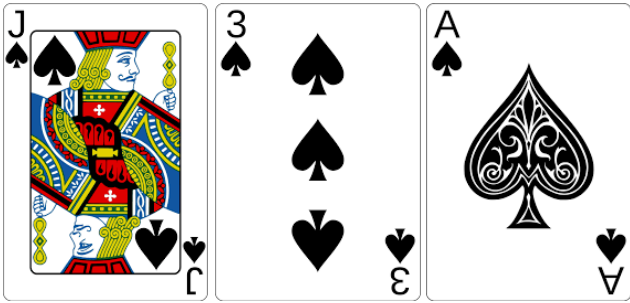


Casino Blackjack

Player:

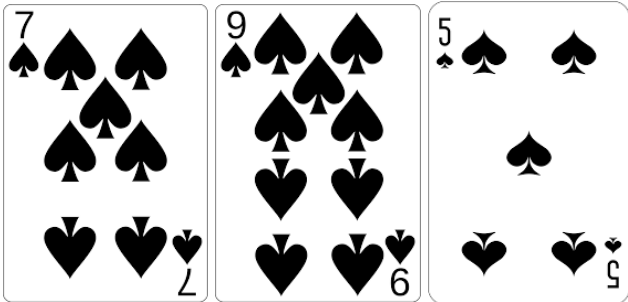


Dealer:

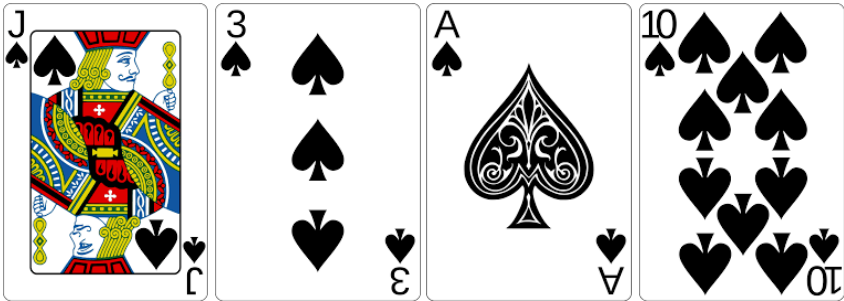


Casino Blackjack

Player:

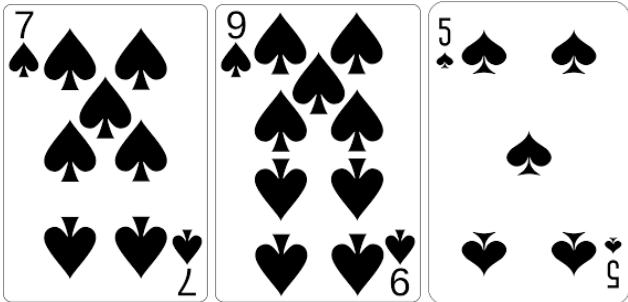


Dealer:

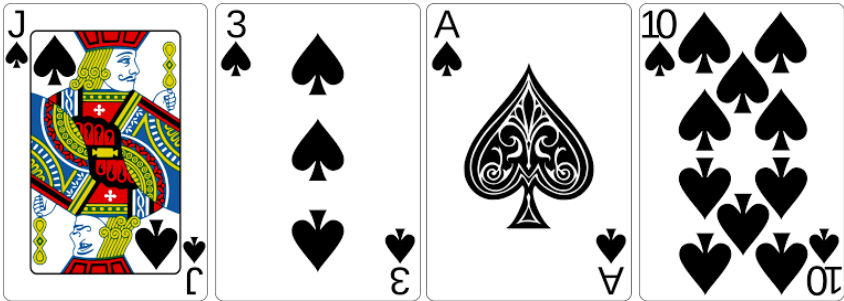


Casino Blackjack

Player:



Dealer:



(Demo)