

WINDOW FUNCTIONS

GROUP BY

Summarising data

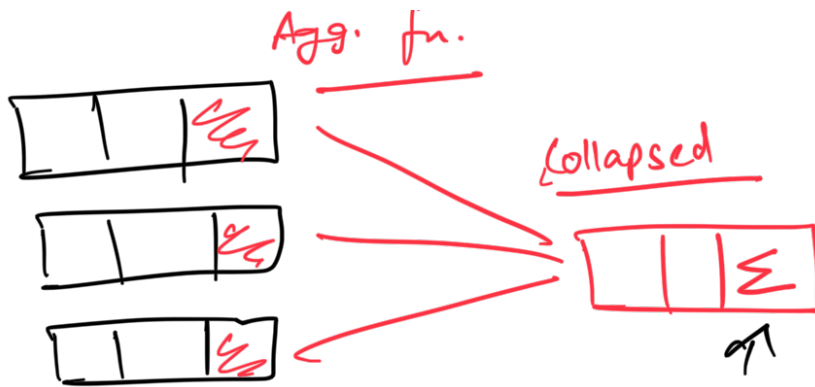
Q. Get the price of the most expensive item per vendor.

```
SELECT  
    vendor_id,  
    MAX (Original_price)  
FROM  
GROUP BY v_id
```

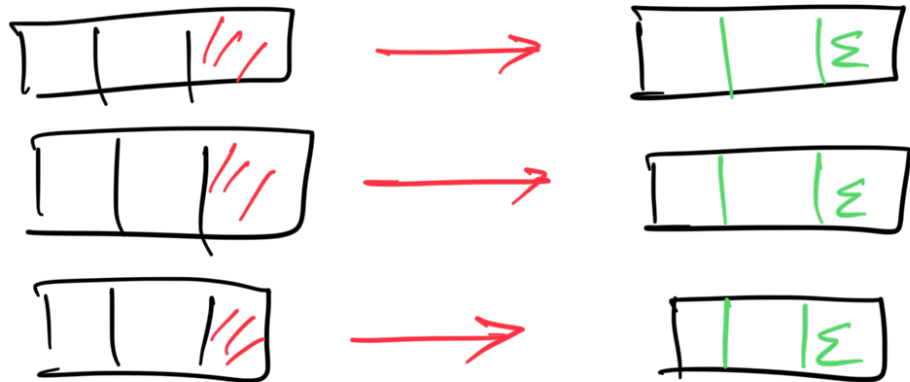
Q. Rank the products in each vendor's inventory. Expensive products get a lower rank.
↑

Window functions

GROUP BY



Window Functions



Syntax:

1. ROW_NUMBER()

SELECT

ROW_NUMBER() OVER (PARTITION BY

↑ _____, _____, _____

ORDER BY _____)

FROM _____ ↑

WL

Q: Figure out which products were above the average price on each market-date.

Date	v-id	p-id	Price	Avg
21				15
21				15
21				15
21				15
...				15

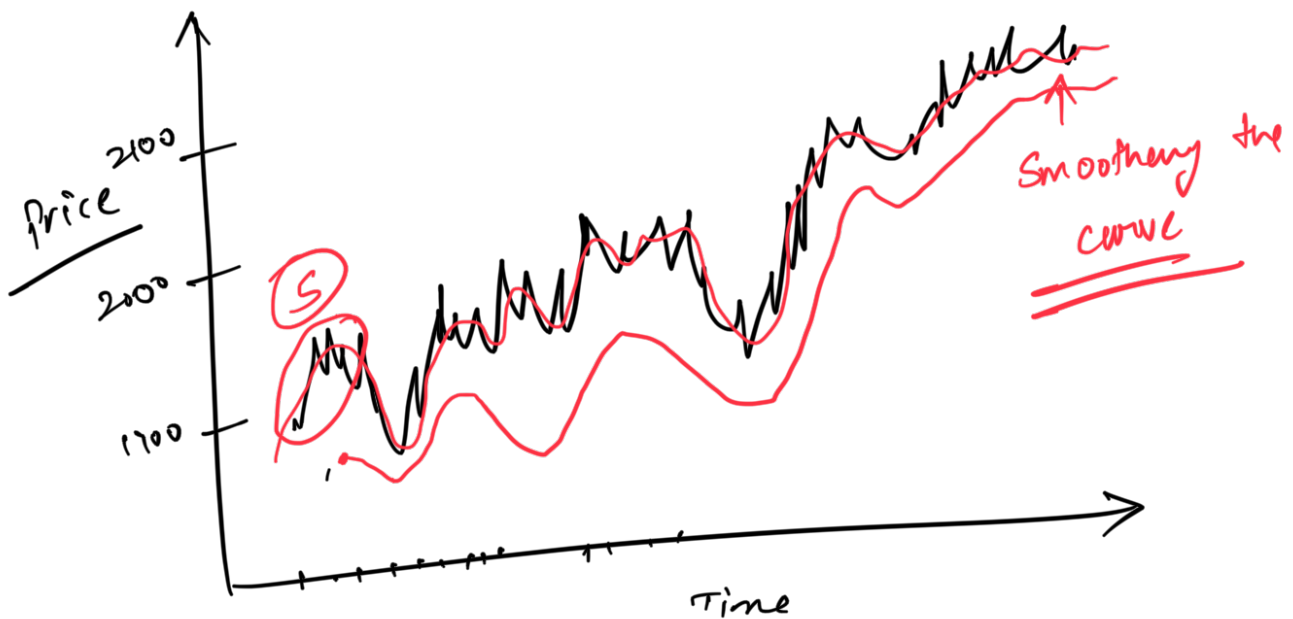
Q: Count how many different products each vendor brought to the market on each date and display that count on each row.

Reliance Stock Price Date

Date	close-price	5-Day Avg
21	1950	NULL
22	=	NULL
23	=	NULL
24	=	NULL
25	=	NULL

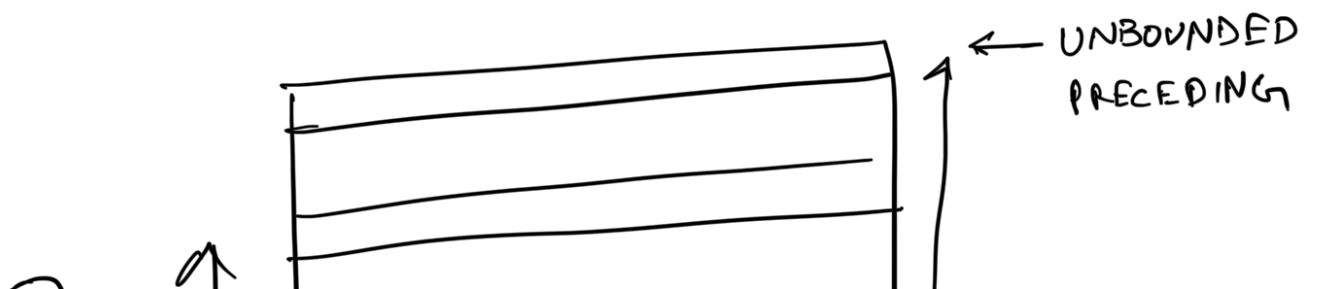
← Moving

25			Window
26			Argo
27			



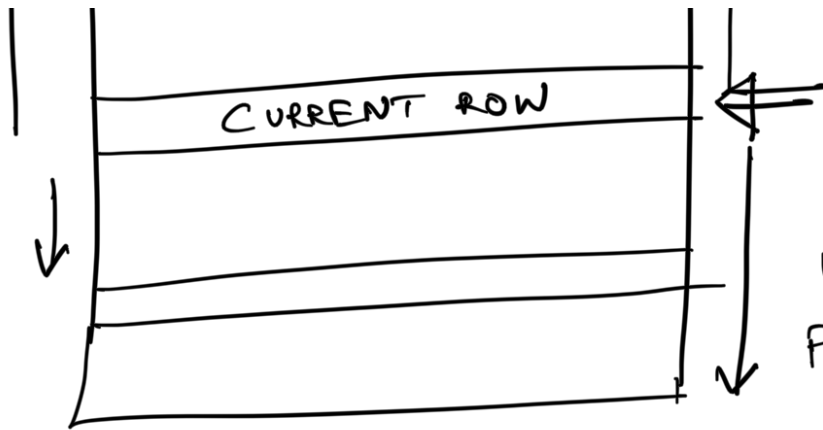
Q. Calculate the monthly cumulative sales over the entire sales table.

WINDOW FRAMES



(M)
PRECEDING
ROWS

N
FOLLOWING
ROWS



Q Calculate the moving average on a window
frame of 1 preceding + 1 following.

<u>RANKING</u>	<u>Aggregation fn</u>	<u>LEAD, LAG, NTILE</u>

②

	sale	LAG	LEAD
→	200	NULL	400
→	400	NULL	300
→	300	200	200
→	200		NULL

Syntax:

LEAD (expr, N, default) OVER (

Q. Display each vendor's booth assignment for each market_date alongside their previous booth assignments.

Follow up
⇒ Find out the vendors who are either
new or are changing the booth.
 To make the transition smooth.

Q NTILE ()
Employees

10

Quartile
↓

E-ID	Salary	
1	25	
2	50	
3	75	
4	80	
⋮		
10	45	

NTILE (5)

1]
 2]
 3 7

4 ✓
5 }
6 }
7 }
8 }
9 }
10 }

NTH_VALUE(), FIRST_VALUE(), LAST_VALUE()

NTH_VALUE (expr, N) OVER ()