

# Module 3 SQL Analytic Functions

Lesson 1: Processing Model and Basic Syntax



### Lesson Objectives

- Understand processing extension for analytic functions
- Write SELECT statements using basic syntax elements (OVER and ORDER BY)
- Reflect on the motivation for analytic function extensions





# Business Intelligence Analysis







Poor productivity

Difficult to write

Poor performance

SELECT statement extensions



#### Analytic Function versus Aggregate Function



## Aggregate Function

- Computes one value
- Reduces group to a single row
- Calculated before analytic functions

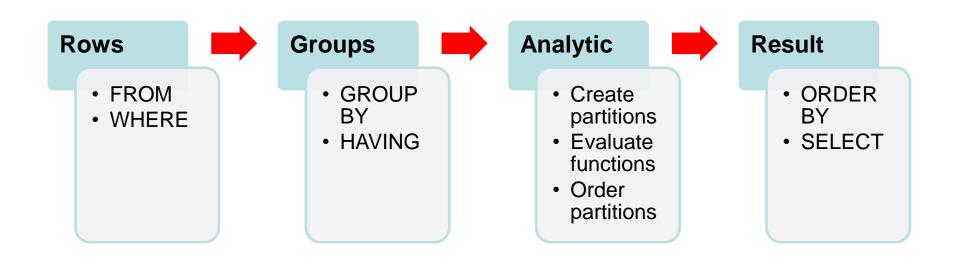
#### **Analytic Function**

- Computes multiple values
- Preserves number of rows in a group
- Calculated after aggregate functions





# **Analytic Function Processing**







#### **Basic Syntax Elements**

- <AnalyticFunction> ([<column-list>])
   OVER ( [ORDER BY <ordering>] )
  - Place in SELECT clause list
  - OVER clause identifies window (set of rows)
  - Ordering criteria for function evaluation

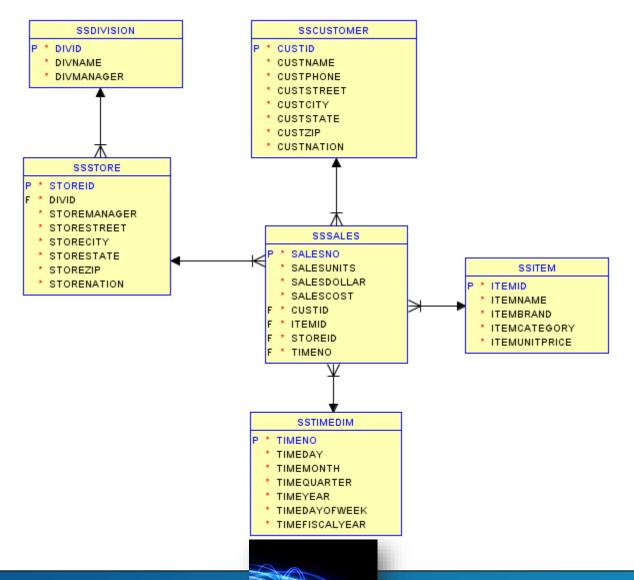
#### Examples

```
RANK() OVER
  (ORDER BY ItemPrice) AS RankUnitPrice
RANK() OVER
  (ORDER BY SUM(SalesDollar) ) AS RankSales
```





#### Oracle Diagram for the Store Sales Tables





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## Rank Example I

Rank items by ascending item price





### Rank Example II

- Rank customers by descending sum of dollar sales
- Group on customer name





#### Additional Problems

- Write SELECT statements
- Example 3
  - Rank item brands descending by average dollar sales in 2020 and 2021
  - Show item brand, average dollar sales, and rank
- Example 4
  - Rank item brands by average dollar sales in 2020 and 2021
  - Only include brands with more than 10 sales in 2020 and 2021
  - Show item brand, number of sales (COUNT), average dollar sales, and rank
- Solutions in a module 3 document





### Summary

- Use analytic functions to answer common business intelligence questions
- Analytic functions computed after grouping
- OVER and ORDER BY keywords

