5 window frames 自定义窗口

学习目标:

• 掌握Window frames的使用方法

0数据介绍

- 本小节用到的数据来自一家冰雪相关产品的公司
- 先看下该公司的产品

PRODUCT

id	name	introduced
1	Frozen Yoghurt (冻酸奶)	2016-01-26
2	Ice cubes(冰块)	2016-04-10
3	Ice cream (冰淇淋)	2016-01-05
4	Skis (滑雪板)	2016-04-09
5	Snowboard (滑雪板-单板)	2016-02-01
6	Sledge(雪橇)	2016-02-20
7	Freezer(冰箱)	2016-01-16

STOCK_CHANGE

- 库存变化表: 记录了仓库中商品变化情况, 出库, 入库
 - 。 id 每一次库存变化都对应一个id
 - 。 product_id 库存发生变化的产品ID
 - 。 quantity 库存变化数量(正数代表入库, 负数代表出库),
 - 。 changed 发生库存变化的时间

id	product_id	quantity	changed
1	5	-90	2016-09-11
2	2	-91	2016-08-16
3	5	-15	2016-06-08
4	2	51	2016-06-10
5	1	-58	2016-08-09
6	1	-84	2016-09-28
7	4	56	2016-06-09
8	5	73	2016-09-22
9	1	-43	2016-06-07
10	2	-79	2016-07-27
11	4	93	2016-09-22
12	4	74	2016-06-13
13	2	-37	2016-08-02
14	7	19	2016-07-14
15	7	-72	2016-09-13
16	7	-13	2016-08-28
17	3	23	2016-07-24
18	1	24	2016-08-17
19	3	77	2016-08-11
20	1	24	2016-08-28

SINGLE_ORDER表

- 记录订单基本信息
 - o id
 - placed 下单时间

○ total_price 订单总价

id	placed	total_price
1	2016-07-10	3876.76
2	2016-07-10	3949.21
3	2016-07-18	2199.46
4	2016-06-13	2659.63
5	2016-06-13	602.03
6	2016-06-13	3599.83
7	2016-06-29	4402.04
8	2016-08-21	4553.89
9	2016-08-30	3575.55
10	2016-08-01	4973.43
11	2016-08-05	3252.83
12	2016-08-05	3796.42

ORDER_POSITION表

- 订单详情表:
 - o id
 - 。 product_id 订单中包含的商品id
 - 。 order_id 该条记录对应的订单编号
 - 。 quantity 订单对应商品数量

id	product_id	order_id	quantity
1	1	9	7
2	1	6	15
3	7	2	1
4	1	4	24
5	1	5	16
6	3	8	7
7	5	12	5
8	2	12	1
9	5	10	20
10	2	8	14
11	4	6	28
12	6	3	15
13	6	6	16
14	4	1	8
15	2	8	13
16	5	4	27
17	2	8	30
18	7	6	29
19	1	10	6
20	6	5	21
21	1	11	9
22	6	7	4
23	5	8	27
24	7	1	25

id	product_id	order_id	quantity
25	4	3	16
26	5	5	4
27	4	6	1
28	2	6	5
29	5	4	29
30	4	11	21
31	4	10	18
32	6	1	5
33	4	5	5
34	3	12	19
35	6	5	29
36	5	9	21
37	6	7	25
38	4	4	3
39	6	9	21
40	3	4	15
41	6	12	17
42	2	3	18
43	2	7	30
44	5	5	2
45	6	3	26
46	3	3	13
47	2	8	29
48	7	11	26

id	product_id	order_id	quantity
49	3	8	12
50	3	6	4

1 window frames概述

- **窗口框架 (Window frames)** 可以以当前行为基准,精确的自定义要选取的数据范围
 - 例如:想选取当前行的前三行和后三行一共7行数据进行统计,相当于自定义一个固定大小的窗口,当当前行移动的时候,窗口也会随之移动
 - 。 看下面的例子, 我们选中了当前行的前两行和后两行, 一共5行数据

ID	NAME	INTRODUCED
1	Frozen Yoghurt	2016-01-26
2	Ice cubes	2016-04-10
3	ice cream	2016-01-05
4	Skis	2016-04-09
5	Snowboard	2016-02-01
6	Sledge	2016-02-20
7	Freezer	2016-01-16

定义 window frames 有两种方式: ROWS 和 RANGE , 具体语法如下:

```
<window function> OVER (...
   ORDER BY <order_column>
   [ROWS|RANGE] <window frame extent>
)
```

- 上面的SQL框架中,...代表了之前我们介绍的例如 PARTITION BY 子句,下面我们先关注 ROWS 和 RANGE 的用法,然后再加上 PARTITION BY
- 看下面的例子

```
id,
id,
total_price,
SUM(total_price) OVER(
   ORDER BY placed
   ROWS UNBOUNDED PRECEDING) as `sum`
FROM single_order
```

• 在上面的查询中,我们对 total_price 列求和。对于每一行,我们将当前行与它之前的所有行("UNBOUNDED PRECEDING")相加,total_price 列相当于到当前行的累加和,这个值随着当前行的变化而增加

id	total_price	sum
5	602.03	602.03
6	3599.83	4201.86
4	2659.63	6861.49
7	4402.04	11263.53
1	3876.76	15140.29
2	3949.21	19089.50
3	2199.46	21288.96
10	4973.43	26262.39
11	3252.83	29515.22
12	3796.42	33311.64
8	4553.89	37865.53
9	3575.55	41441.08

2 window frames定义

- 上面小结中介绍过,我们有两种方式来定义窗口大小 (window frames) , ROWS 和 RANGE ,
- 我们先介绍比较容易理解的 ROWS 方式,通用的语法如下:

ROWS BETWEEN lower_bound AND upper_bound

- 在上面的框架中, BETWEEN … AND … 意思是在… 之间,上限 (upper_bund)和下限(lower_bound)的取值为如下5种情况:
 - UNBOUNDED PRECEDING 对上限无限制
 - PRECEDING 当前行之前的第n行 (n,填入具体数字如:5PRECEDING)
 - CURRENT ROW 仅当前行
 - FOLLOWING -当前行之后的第n行(n,填入具体数字如:5FOLLOWING)
 - UNBOUNDED FOLLOWING 对下限无限制
- 需要注意的是: lower bound 需要在 upper bound之前,比
 如: ...ROWS BETWEEN CURRENT ROW AND UNBOUNDED PRECEDING
 是错误的写法

练习28

• 统计到当前行为止的累计下单金额(running_total),以及前后3天下单金额总和(sum_3_before_after)。

```
id,
  total_price,
  SUM(total_price) OVER(ORDER BY placed ROWS UNBOUNDED
PRECEDING) AS running_total,
  SUM(total_price) OVER(ORDER BY placed ROWS between 3
PRECEDING and 3 FOLLOWING) AS sum_3_before_after
FROM single_order;
```

id	total_price	running_total	sum_3_before_after
4	2659.63	2659.63	11263.53
5	602.03	3261.66	15140.29
6	3599.83	6861.49	19089.50
7	4402.04	11263.53	21288.96
1	3876.76	15140.29	23602.76
2	3949.21	19089.50	26253.56
3	2199.46	21288.96	26450.15
10	4973.43	26262.39	26602.00
11	3252.83	29515.22	26300.79
12	3796.42	33311.64	22351.58
8	4553.89	37865.53	20152.12
9	3575.55	41441.08	15178.69

• 需求:按下单日期排序,统计订单日期,下单日期,到当前行为止的累计下单数量

```
SELECT
id,
placed,
COUNT(id) OVER(
   ORDER BY placed
   ROWS BETWEEN UNBOUNDED PRECEDING AND CURRENT ROW) AS
`count`
FROM single_order;
```

id	placed	count
5	2016-06-13	1
6	2016-06-13	2
4	2016-06-13	3
7	2016-06-29	4
1	2016-07-10	5
2	2016-07-10	6
3	2016-07-18	7
10	2016-08-01	8
11	2016-08-05	9
12	2016-08-05	10
8	2016-08-21	11
9	2016-08-30	12

需求: 仓库发货时需要手工拣货。对于order_id = 5的订单, 计算未分拣的商品数量总和。对于该订单中的每种商品,按升序查询起出货明细中的ID,产品ID,产品数量和剩余未拣货商品的数量(包括当前行)

```
SELECT
  id,
  product_id,
  quantity,
  SUM(quantity) OVER(
    ORDER BY id
    ROWS BETWEEN CURRENT ROW AND UNBOUNDED FOLLOWING) AS `sum
FROM order_position
WHERE order_id = 5;
```

id	product_id	quantity	sum
5	1	16	77
20	6	21	61
26	5	4	40
33	4	5	36
35	6	29	31
44	5	2	2

• 需求: 统计每件商品的上架日期,以及截至值该日期,上架商品种类数量

```
SELECT
  id,
  name,
  introduced,
  COUNT(id) OVER(
    ORDER BY introduced
    ROWS BETWEEN UNBOUNDED PRECEDING AND CURRENT ROW)
FROM product;
```

id	name	introduced	count
3	Ice cream	2016-01-05	1
7	Freezer	2016-01-16	2
1	Frozen Yoghurt	2016-01-26	3
5	Snowboard	2016-02-01	4
6	Sledge	2016-02-20	5
4	Skis	2016-04-09	6
2	Ice cubes	2016-04-10	7

需求:针对每一笔订单,统计下单日期,订单总价,每5笔订单计算一次平均价格(当前行,前后各两行,按下单日期排序),并计算当前订单价格和每5笔订单平均价格的比率

```
SELECT
  placed,
  total_price,
  AVG(total_price) OVER(ORDER BY placed ROWS BETWEEN 2
PRECEDING AND 2 FOLLOWING),
  total_price / AVG(total_price) OVER(ORDER BY placed ROWS
BETWEEN 2 PRECEDING AND 2 FOLLOWING)
FROM single_order;
```

placed	total_price	avg	ratio
2016/6/13	2659.63	2287.16333	1.162851
2016/6/13	602.03	2815.8825	0.213798
2016/6/13	3599.83	3028.058	1.188825
2016/6/29	4402.04	3285.974	1.339645
2016/7/10	3876.76	3605.46	1.075247
2016/7/10	3949.21	3880.18	1.01779
2016/7/18	2199.46	3650.338	0.602536
2016/8/1	4973.43	3634.27	1.368481
2016/8/5	3252.83	3755.206	0.866219
2016/8/5	3796.42	4030.424	0.941941
2016/8/21	4553.89	3794.6725	1.200075
2016/8/30	3575.55	3975.28667	0.899445

3 window frames定义的简略写法

- 如果在我们定义window frames 的边界时,使用了 CURRENT ROW 作为上边界或者下边界,可以使用如下简略写法:
 - ROWS UNBOUNDED PRECEDING 等价于 BETWEEN UNBOUNDED PRECEDING AND CURRENT ROW
 - o ROWS n PRECEDING 等价于 BETWEEN n PRECEDING AND CURRENT ROW
 - o ROWS CURRENT ROW 等价于 BETWEEN CURRENT ROW AND CURRENT ROW
- 注意,这种简略的写法不适合 FOLLOWING 的情况
- 举例:

```
SELECT
  id,
  name,
  introduced,
  COUNT(id) OVER(ORDER BY introduced ROWS BETWEEN UNBOUNDED
PRECEDING AND CURRENT ROW)
FROM product;
```

可以简写成:

```
SELECT
  id,
  name,
  introduced,
  COUNT(id) OVER(ORDER BY introduced ROWS UNBOUNDED PRECEDING)
FROM product;
```

练习32

- 需求: 统计product_id 为3的商品库存变化情况,按照进出库日期排序,并统计库存变化当日的累计库存
- 结果包括字段: id, changed (库存变化日期), quantity (总量), sum (累计库存)

```
SELECT
id,
changed,
quantity,
SUM(quantity) OVER(
    ORDER BY changed
    ROWS UNBOUNDED PRECEDING) as `sum`
FROM stock_change
WHERE product_id = 3;
```

查询结果

id	changed	quantity	sum
17	2016-07-24	23	23
19	2016-08-11	77	100

练习33

• 需求: 统计每个订单的下单日期,总价,每4个订单的平均价格(当前行以及前3行,按下单日期排序)

```
SELECT
  placed,
  total_price,
  AVG(total_price) OVER(ORDER BY placed ROWS BETWEEN 3
PRECEDING AND CURRENT ROW)
FROM single_order;
```

placed	total_price	avg
2016/6/13	2659.63	2659.63
2016/6/13	602.03	1630.83
2016/6/13	3599.83	2287.16333
2016/6/29	4402.04	2815.8825
2016/7/10	3876.76	3120.165
2016/7/10	3949.21	3956.96
2016/7/18	2199.46	3606.8675
2016/8/1	4973.43	3749.715
2016/8/5	3252.83	3593.7325
2016/8/5	3796.42	3555.535
2016/8/21	4553.89	4144.1425
2016/8/30	3575.55	3794.6725

4 使用range 定义window frames

- ROWS 和 RANGE 的区别是, RANGE (范围) 考虑的是具体取值
- 比如下面的例子,从订单表中,提取出下单日期,订单总价以及累计订单金额:

```
SELECT
  id,
  placed,
  total_price,
  SUM(total_price) OVER (ORDER BY placed ROWS UNBOUNDED
PRECEDING) AS 'running_'
FROM single_order;
```

ID PLACED TOTAL_PRICE RUNNING_SUM 5 2016-06-13 1149.71 1149.71 6 2016-06-13 3509.14 4658.85 4 2016-06-13 3788.52 8447.37 7 2016-06-29 3133.90 11581.27 1 2016-07-10 3970.63 15551.90 2 2016-07-10 1096.91 16648.81 3 2016-07-18 1204.37 17853.18 10 2016-08-01 2999.12 20852.30 11 2016-08-05 2359.61 23211.91 12 2016-08-05 731.26 23943.17 8 2016-08-21 1442.59 25385.76 9 2016-08-30 3819.63 29205.39				
6 2016-06-13 3509.14 4658.85 4 2016-06-13 3788.52 8447.37 7 2016-06-29 3133.90 11581.27 1 2016-07-10 3970.63 15551.90 2 2016-07-10 1096.91 16648.81 3 2016-07-18 1204.37 17853.18 10 2016-08-01 2999.12 20852.30 11 2016-08-05 2359.61 23211.91 12 2016-08-05 731.26 23943.17 8 2016-08-21 1442.59 25385.76	ID	PLACED	TOTAL_PRICE	RUNNING_SUM
4 2016-06-13 3788.52 8447.37 7 2016-06-29 3133.90 11581.27 1 2016-07-10 3970.63 15551.90 2 2016-07-10 1096.91 16648.81 3 2016-07-18 1204.37 17853.18 10 2016-08-01 2999.12 20852.30 11 2016-08-05 2359.61 23211.91 12 2016-08-05 731.26 23943.17 8 2016-08-21 1442.59 25385.76	5	2016-06-13	1149.71	1149.71
7 2016-06-29 3133.90 11581.27 1 2016-07-10 3970.63 15551.90 2 2016-07-10 1096.91 16648.81 3 2016-07-18 1204.37 17853.18 10 2016-08-01 2999.12 20852.30 11 2016-08-05 2359.61 23211.91 12 2016-08-05 731.26 23943.17 8 2016-08-21 1442.59 25385.76	6	2016-06-13	3509.14	4658.85
1 2016-07-10 3970.63 15551.90 2 2016-07-10 1096.91 16648.81 3 2016-07-18 1204.37 17853.18 10 2016-08-01 2999.12 20852.30 11 2016-08-05 2359.61 23211.91 12 2016-08-05 731.26 23943.17 8 2016-08-21 1442.59 25385.76	4	2016-06-13	3788.52	8447.37
2 2016-07-10 1096.91 16648.81 3 2016-07-18 1204.37 17853.18 10 2016-08-01 2999.12 20852.30 11 2016-08-05 2359.61 23211.91 12 2016-08-05 731.26 23943.17 8 2016-08-21 1442.59 25385.76	7	2016-06-29	3133.90	11581.27
3 2016-07-18 1204.37 17853.18 10 2016-08-01 2999.12 20852.30 11 2016-08-05 2359.61 23211.91 12 2016-08-05 731.26 23943.17 8 2016-08-21 1442.59 25385.76	1	2016-07-10	3970.63	15551.90
10 2016-08-01 2999.12 20852.30 11 2016-08-05 2359.61 23211.91 12 2016-08-05 731.26 23943.17 8 2016-08-21 1442.59 25385.76	2	2016-07-10	1096.91	16648.81
11 2016-08-05 2359.61 23211.91 12 2016-08-05 731.26 23943.17 8 2016-08-21 1442.59 25385.76	3	2016-07-18	1204.37	17853.18
12 2016-08-05 731.26 23943.17 8 2016-08-21 1442.59 25385.76	10	2016-08-01	2999.12	20852.30
8 2016-08-21 1442.59 25385.76	11	2016-08-05	2359.61	23211.91
	12	2016-08-05	731.26	23943.17
9 2016-08-30 3819.63 29205.39	8	2016-08-21	1442.59	25385.76
	9	2016-08-30	3819.63	29205.39

- 如果我们的需求发生了变化,比如知道每一天的订单总金额的累计情况,而不是每一笔都去累加
- 只需要将SQL中的 ROWS 变成 RANGE 就可以满足我们的需求

```
SELECT
  id,
  placed,
  total_price,
  SUM(total_price) OVER(ORDER BY placed RANGE UNBOUNDED
PRECEDING)
FROM single_order;
```

ID	PLACED	TOTAL_PRICE	RUNNING_SUM
5	2016-06-13	1149.71	8447.37
6	2016-06-13	3509.14	8447.37
4	2016-06-13	3788.52	8447.37
7	2016-06-29	3133.90	11581.27
1	2016-07-10	3970.63	16648.81
2	2016-07-10	1096.91	16648.81
3	2016-07-18	1204.37	17853.18
10	2016-08-01	2999.12	20852.30
11	2016-08-05	2359.61	23943.17
12	2016-08-05	731.26	23943.17
8	2016-08-21	1442.59	25385.76
9	2016-08-30	3819.63	29205.39

• 修改上面的SQL,统计每天的平均总销售额

```
SELECT
  id,
  placed,
  total_price,
  AVG(total_price) OVER(ORDER BY placed RANGE CURRENT ROW) AS
  `avg`
FROM single_order;
```

id	placed	total_price	avg
4	2016/6/13	2659.63	2287.16333
5	2016/6/13	602.03	2287.16333
6	2016/6/13	3599.83	2287.16333
7	2016/6/29	4402.04	4402.04
1	2016/7/10	3876.76	3912.985
2	2016/7/10	3949.21	3912.985
3	2016/7/18	2199.46	2199.46
10	2016/8/1	4973.43	4973.43
11	2016/8/5	3252.83	3524.625
12	2016/8/5	3796.42	3524.625
8	2016/8/21	4553.89	4553.89
9	2016/8/30	3575.55	3575.55

ROWS和RANGE

- ROWS 和 RANGE 的区别,与 ROW_NUMBER 和 RANK() 的区别类似
- 在下面的SQL查询中,使用 ROWS 会对所有行号小于等于当前行的 total_price 求和
 - 这里 window frames 是 ROWS UNBOUNDED PRECEDING
 - 相当于 ROWS BETWEEN UNBOUNDED PRECEDING AND CURRENT ROW 当前行之前所有行

```
id,
placed,
total_price,
ROW_NUMBER() OVER(ORDER BY placed),
SUM(total_price) OVER(
    ORDER BY placed
    ROWS UNBOUNDED PRECEDING)
FROM single_order
```

ID	PLACED	ROW_NUMBER	TOTAL_PRICE	RUNNING_SUM	
5	2016-06-13	1	1149.71	1149.71	
6	2016-06-13	2	3509.14	4658.85	
4	2016-06-13	3	3788.52	8447.37	
7	2016-06-29	4	3133.90	11581.27	
1	2016-07-10	5	3970.63	15551.90	sum of
2	2016-07-10	6	1096.91	16648.81	← prices with
3	2016-07-18	7	1204.37	17853.18	row_number
10	2016-08-01	8	2999.12	20852.30	
11	2016-08-05	9	2359.61	23211.91	
12	2016-08-05	10	731.26	23943.17	
8	2016-08-21	11	1442.59	25385.76	
9	2016-08-30	12	3819.63	29205.39	

• 下面的SQL中使用了 RANGE , 对所有RANK () 小于或等于当前行的排名的所有行求和"total_price"。

```
SELECT
id,
placed,
total_price,
RANK() OVER(ORDER BY placed),
SUM(total_price) OVER(
   ORDER BY placed
   RANGE UNBOUNDED PRECEDING)
FROM single_order
```

ID	PLACED	RANK	TOTAL_PRICE	RUNNING_SUM	
5	2016-06-13	1	1149.71	8447.37	
6	2016-06-13	1	3509.14	8447.37	
4	2016-06-13	1	3788.52	8447.37	
7	2016-06-29	4	3133.90	11581.27	
1	2016-07-10	5	3970.63	16648.81	sum of
2	2016-07-10	5	1096.91	16648.81	← prices for rows
3	2016-07-18	7	1204.37	17853.18	with rank ≤5
10	2016-08-01	8	2999.12	20852.30	
11	2016-08-05	9	2359.61	23943.17	
12	2016-08-05	9	731.26	23943.17	
8	2016-08-21	11	1442.59	25385.76	
9	2016-08-30	12	3819.63	29205.39	

Range使用BETWEEN AND

- 和使用 ROWS 一样,使用 RANGE 一样可以通过 BETWEEN ... AND... 来自定义窗口
- 在使用 RANGE 时,我们一般用
 - RANGE UNBOUNDED PRECEDING
 - RANGE BETWEEN CURRENT ROW AND UNBOUNDED FOLLOWING
 - RANGE CURRENT ROW
- 但是在使用 RANGE 确定窗口大小是,一般**不与** n PRECEDING **或** n FOLLOWING 一起使用
 - 。 使用ROWS, 通过当前行计算前n行/后n行, 很容易确定窗口大小
 - 。使用RANGE,是通过行值来进行判断,如果使用3 PRECEDING 或3 FOLLOWING 需要对当前行的值进行-3 或者+3操作,具体能选中几行很难确定,通过WINDOW FRAMES 我们希望定义的窗口大小是固定的、可预期的,但当RANGE 和n PRECEDING 或 n FOLLOWING 具体会选中几行数据,跟随每行取值不同而发生变化,窗口大小很可能不固定

- 需求: 统计product_id 为7的产品的库存变化,
- 统计返回如下内容: id , quantity , changed (变化日期) , 每
 天库存变化的次数 count

```
SELECT
  id,
  quantity,
  changed,
  COUNT(id) OVER(ORDER BY changed RANGE CURRENT ROW) AS
  `count`
FROM stock_change
WHERE product_id = 7;
```

查询结果

id	quantity	changed	count
14	19	2016-07-14	1
16	-13	2016-08-28	1
15	-72	2016-09-13	1

练习36

- 需求: 统计每个产品的库存变化情况, 返回如下字段
 - id, product_id, quantity, changed (库存变化发生日期),每件产品变化的总量 sum

```
SELECT
  id,
  product_id,
  quantity,
  changed,
  SUM(quantity) OVER(ORDER BY product_id RANGE CURRENT ROW)
FROM stock_change;
```

id	product_id	quantity	changed	sum
5	1	-58	2016/8/9	-137
6	1	-84	2016/9/28	-137
9	1	-43	2016/6/7	-137
18	1	24	2016/8/17	-137
20	1	24	2016/8/28	-137
2	2	-91	2016/8/16	-156
4	2	51	2016/6/10	-156
10	2	-79	2016/7/27	-156
13	2	-37	2016/8/2	-156
17	3	23	2016/7/24	100
19	3	77	2016/8/11	100
7	4	56	2016/6/9	223
11	4	93	2016/9/22	223
12	4	74	2016/6/13	223
1	5	-90	2016/9/11	-32
3	5	-15	2016/6/8	-32
8	5	73	2016/9/22	-32
14	7	19	2016/7/14	-66
15	7	-72	2016/9/13	-66
16	7	-13	2016/8/28	-66

- 需求: 统计库存变化情况, 返回如下字段
 - o id, changed (库存变化发生日期), 库存变化到当前日期为止的累计次数 count

```
SELECT
  id,
  changed,
  COUNT(id) OVER(ORDER BY changed RANGE UNBOUNDED PRECEDING)
AS `count`
FROM stock_change;
```

id	changed	count
9	2016-06-07	1
3	2016-06-08	2
7	2016-06-09	3
4	2016-06-10	4
12	2016-06-13	5
14	2016-07-14	6
17	2016-07-24	7
10	2016-07-27	8
13	2016-08-02	9
5	2016-08-09	10
19	2016-08-11	11
2	2016-08-16	12
18	2016-08-17	13
16	2016-08-28	15
20	2016-08-28	15
1	2016-09-11	16
15	2016-09-13	17
11	2016-09-22	19
8	2016-09-22	19
6	2016-09-28	20

- 需求: 统计累计销售金额, 返回如下内容
 - id, placed (下单日期), total_price

。 累计总金额 sum ,按下单日期由远及近,统计当前日期之后的 total_price 之和

```
SELECT
id,
placed,
total_price,
SUM(total_price) OVER(
   ORDER BY placed
   RANGE BETWEEN CURRENT ROW
   AND UNBOUNDED FOLLOWING) AS `sum`
FROM single_order;
```

id	placed	total_price	sum
4	2016/6/13	2659.63	41441.08
5	2016/6/13	602.03	41441.08
6	2016/6/13	3599.83	41441.08
7	2016/6/29	4402.04	34579.59
1	2016/7/10	3876.76	30177.55
2	2016/7/10	3949.21	30177.55
3	2016/7/18	2199.46	22351.58
10	2016/8/1	4973.43	20152.12
11	2016/8/5	3252.83	15178.69
12	2016/8/5	3796.42	15178.69
8	2016/8/21	4553.89	8129.44
9	2016/8/30	3575.55	3575.55

5默认的window frames

- 在之前的小节中,我们并没有写 range 或 rows 这样的语句,这种情况下,会有一个默认的window frames 在工作,分两种情况:
 - 。 如果在OVER (...) 中没有ORDER BY子句,则所有行视为一个window frames
 - 如果在OVER (...) 中指定了ORDER BY子句,则会默认添加 RANGE UNBOUNDED PRECEDING 作为window frames
- 我们先看OVER (...) 中没有ORDER BY子句的情况

```
SELECT
  id,
  placed,
  total_price,
  SUM(total_price) OVER() AS `sum`
FROM single_order;
```

• 上面的SQL中查询了全部订单的总价,这里没有指定window frames , 默 认情况就是计算全部数据

id	placed	total_price	sum
1	2016-07-10	3876.76	41441.08
2	2016-07-10	3949.21	41441.08
3	2016-07-18	2199.46	41441.08
4	2016-06-13	2659.63	41441.08
5	2016-06-13	602.03	41441.08
6	2016-06-13	3599.83	41441.08
7	2016-06-29	4402.04	41441.08
8	2016-08-21	4553.89	41441.08
9	2016-08-30	3575.55	41441.08
10	2016-08-01	4973.43	41441.08
11	2016-08-05	3252.83	41441.08
12	2016-08-05	3796.42	41441.08

• 我们再看一下包含 ORDER BY 的情况

```
SELECT
  id,
  placed,
  total_price,
  SUM(total_price) OVER(ORDER BY placed)
FROM single_order;
```

- 上面的SQL来自之前的练习,统计了每笔订单的下单日期,订单金额, 和以天为单位的累计订单金额
- 我们可以在上面的OVER中,ORDER BY后面加上 RANGE UNBOUNDED PRECEDING,最终会得到相同的结果

id	placed	total_price	sum
4	2016/6/13	2659.63	6861.49
5	2016/6/13	602.03	6861.49
6	2016/6/13	3599.83	6861.49
7	2016/6/29	4402.04	11263.53
1	2016/7/10	3876.76	19089.5
2	2016/7/10	3949.21	19089.5
3	2016/7/18	2199.46	21288.96
10	2016/8/1	4973.43	26262.39
11	2016/8/5	3252.83	33311.64
12	2016/8/5	3796.42	33311.64
8	2016/8/21	4553.89	37865.53
9	2016/8/30	3575.55	41441.08

小结

- 我们可以在OVER (...) 中定义一个窗口框架。 语法为: [ROWS | RANGE] <window frames 定义>
- ROWS 按行来处理数据(例如ROW_NUMBER () 函数)
- RANGE按行值来处理数据(例如RANK()函数)
- <window frame definition> 按如下方式定义: BETWEEN <lower bound> AND <upper bound> ,其中边界通过以下方式定义:
 - UNBOUNDED PRECEDING,
 - on PRECEDING (ROWS only),
 - CURRENT ROW,
 - on FOLLOWING (ROWS only),
 - UNBOUNDED FOLLOWING
- 加下来我们进入本小结最终的练习, 先介绍一下数据

department_id	year	amount
1	2011	65342.87
1	2012	75701.18
1	2013	77193.70
1	2014	48629.92
1	2015	57473.22
2	2011	45828.17
2	2012	39771.22
2	2013	38502.23
2	2014	66505.80
2	2015	62086.19
3	2011	35549.41
3	2012	47770.94
3	2013	42497.93
3	2014	64161.23
3	2015	41491.15

• 部门营收表 revenue , 包含如下字段 department_id 部门ID, year 年份和 amount 营收金额

练习 39

- 需求: 统计id 为2的部门的营收情况,包含如下字段
 - 。 department_id , year , amount ,每三年收入总额 (当前年份加上前两年)

```
SELECT
  department_id,
  year,
  amount,
  SUM(amount) OVER(
    ORDER BY year
    ROWS BETWEEN 2 PRECEDING AND CURRENT ROW) AS `sum`
FROM revenue
WHERE department_id = 2;
```

查询结果

department_id	year	amount	sum
2	2011	45828.17	45828.17
2	2012	39771.22	85599.39
2	2013	38502.23	124101.62
2	2014	66505.80	144779.25
2	2015	62086.19	167094.22

练习 40

- 需求: 统计id为1的部门, 每年的移动平均营收, 返回如下字段
 - o department_id , year , amount
 - 移动平均营收(按年排序,统计当前年份之前的所有年份的收入平均值)

```
SELECT
  department_id,
  year,
  amount,
  AVG(amount) OVER(ORDER BY year ROWS UNBOUNDED PRECEDING) as
`avg`
FROM revenue
WHERE department_id = 1;
```

department_id	year	amount	avg
1	2011	65342.87	65342.870000000000
1	2012	75701.18	70522.025000000000
1	2013	77193.70	72745.916666666667
1	2014	48629.92	66716.917500000000
1	2015	57473.22	64868.178000000000

- 需求: 统计每年所有部门的平均收入和每个部门当年收入和所有部门平均收入之差, 按年排序
 - o department_id, year, amount
 - 。 avg 所有部门年平均收入, diff 部门收入与平均收入之差

```
SELECT
  department_id,
  year,
  amount,
  AVG(amount) OVER(ORDER BY year RANGE CURRENT ROW) as `avg`,
  amount - AVG(amount) OVER(ORDER BY year RANGE CURRENT ROW)
as diff
FROM revenue;
```

department_id	year	amount	avg	diff
1	2011	65342.87	48906.8167	16436.0533
2	2011	45828.17	48906.8167	-3078.6467
3	2011	35549.41	48906.8167	-13357.407
1	2012	75701.18	54414.4467	21286.7333
2	2012	39771.22	54414.4467	-14643.227
3	2012	47770.94	54414.4467	-6643.5067
1	2013	77193.7	52731.2867	24462.4133
2	2013	38502.23	52731.2867	-14229.057
3	2013	42497.93	52731.2867	-10233.357
1	2014	48629.92	59765.65	-11135.73
2	2014	66505.8	59765.65	6740.15
3	2014	64161.23	59765.65	4395.58
1	2015	57473.22	53683.52	3789.7
2	2015	62086.19	53683.52	8402.67
3	2015	41491.15	53683.52	-12192.37