Arithmetic Expressions

SELECT stock_num, manu_code, description, unit_price, unit_price * 1.05
FROM stock
ORDER BY description, unit_price desc

stock_num	manu_code	description	unit_price	(expression)	
111	SHM	10-spd, assmbld	\$499.99	\$524.99	
112	SHM	12-spd, assmbld	\$549.00	\$576.45	
113	SHM	18-spd, assmbld	\$685.90	\$720.20	
205	ANZ	3 golf balls	\$312.00	\$327.60	
205	NKL	3 golf balls	\$312.00	\$327.60	
205	HRO	3 golf balls	\$312.00	\$327.60	
2	HRO	baseball	\$126.00	\$132.30	
304	ANZ	watch	\$170.00	\$178.50	
311	SHM	water gloves	\$48.00	\$50.40	

The ROUND and TRUNC Functions

SELECT stock_num, manu_code,

unit_price * 1.05,

ROUND (unit_price * 1.05, 1),

TRUNC (unit_price * 1.05, 1)

FROM stock

stock_num	manu_code	(expression) (ex	xpression) (expression)
1	HRO	\$262.50	262.5	262.5
1	HSK	\$840.00	840.0	840.0
1	SMT	\$472.50	472.5	472.5
2	HRO	\$132.30	132.3	132.3
3	HSK	\$252.00	252.0	252.0
3	SHM	\$294.00	294.0	294.0
4	HSK	\$1008.00	1008.0	1008.0
•••	•••	•••	•••	•••

Display Labels

SELECT stock_num, manu_code, description,

unit_price,unit_price * 1.05 new_price

FROM stock

ORDER BY description, new_price desc

stock_num	manu_code	description	unit_price	new_price	
111	SHM	10-spd, assmbld	\$499.99	\$524.9895	
112	SHM	12-spd, assmbld	\$549.00	\$576.4500	
113	SHM	18-spd, assmbld	\$685.90	\$720.1950	
205	ANZ	3 golf balls	\$312.00	\$327.6000	
205	NKL	3 golf balls	\$312.00	\$327.6000	
205	HRO	3 golf balls	\$312.00	\$327.6000	
2	HRO	baseball	\$126.00	\$132.3000	
311	SHM	water gloves	48.00	\$50.4000	

Aggregate Functions

COUNT (*)
COUNT (DISTINCT column-name)

SUM (column/expression)
SUM (DISTINCT column-name)

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AVG (column/expression)
AVG (DISTINCT column-name)

MAX (column/expression)

MIN (column/expression)

The COUNT Function

Given a *hypothetical* subset of the **stock** table:

1	HRO	baseball gloves	\$250.00	case	10 gloves/case
1	HSK	baseball gloves	\$800.00	case	10 gloves/case
1	SMT	baseball gloves	\$450.00	case	10 gloves/case
2	HRO	baseball	\$126.00	case	24/case
3	HSK	baseball bat	\$240.00	case	12/case

SELECT COUNT(*)

FROM stock;

(count(*))

SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT description)

FROM stock;

(count)

The SUM Function

Given a hypothetical subset of the **items** table:

1	1001	1 HRO	1	\$250.00
1	1002	4 HSK	1	\$960.00
2	1002	3 HSK	1	\$240.00
1	1004	1 HRO	1	\$250.00
2	1004	2 HRO	1	\$126.00
3	1004	3 HSK	1	\$240.00
4	1004	1 HSK	1	\$800.00

SELECT SUM(total_price)

FROM items;

SELECT **SUM(total_price)** total FROM items;

(sum) \$2866.00

> total \$2866.00

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ELECT MAX(unit_price) FROM Stock;	
	(max)
	\$960.00

SELECT MIN(order date) FROM orders;

(min) 05/20/1994

SELECT AVG(unit_price) FROM stock;

(avg) \$197.14

SELECT Statement Clauses

SELECT select-list FROM table-name

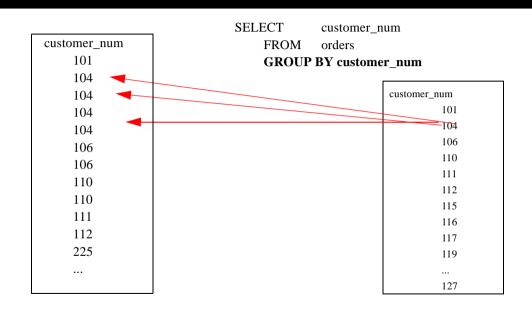
[WHERE condition]

[GROUP BY column-list]

[HAVING condition]

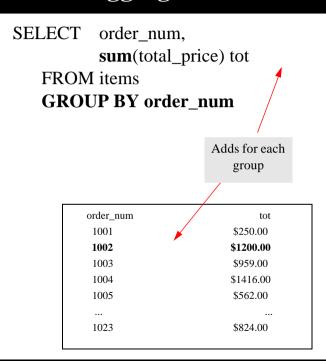
[ORDER BY column-name]

GROUP BY



GROUP BY and Aggregates

order_num	total_price
1001	\$250.00
1002	\$960.00
1002	\$240.00
1003	\$20.00
1003	\$840.00
1003	\$99.00
1004	\$250.00
1004	\$126.00
1004	\$240.00
1004	\$800.00
1005	\$280.00
1005	\$198.00
1005	\$36.00
1005	\$48.00
•••	
1023	\$170.00
1023	\$190.00



Another Example

SELECT city, state, **COUNT**(*) FROM customer **GROUP BY city, state**

city	state	(count(*))
Sunnyvale	CA	3
San Francisco	CA	1
Palo Alto	CA	2
Redwood City	CA	5
Los Altos	CA	2
Mountain View	CA	2
Menlo Park	CA	2
Oakland	CA	1
Cherry Hill	NJ	1
Phoenix	AZ	2
Wilmington	DE	1
Princeton	NJ	1
Jacksonville	FL	1
Bartlesville	OK	1
Brighton	MA	1
Denver	CO	1
Blue Island	NY	1

Ordering Grouped Data

SELECT city, state, COUNT(*) FROM customer GROUP BY 1, 2 ORDER BY 1, 2

city	state	(count(*))	
Bartlesville	OK	1	
Blue Island	NY	1	
Brighton	MA	1	
Cherry Hill	NJ	1	
Denver	CO	1	
Jacksonville	FL	1	
Los Altos	CA	2	
Menlo Park	CA	2	
Mountain View	CA	2	
Oakland	CA	1	
Palo Alto	CA	2	
Phoenix	AZ	2	
Princeton	NJ	1	
Redwood City	CA	5	
San Francisco	CA	1	
Sunnyvale	CA	3	
Wilmington	DE	1	

The HAVING Clause

SELECT order_num, SUM(total_price) tot

FROM items

GROUP BY order num

HAVING COUNT(*) > 2;

order_num	tot	
1003	\$959.00	
1004	\$1416.00	
1005	\$562.00	
1006	\$448.00	
1007	\$1696.00	
1013	\$143.80	
1016	\$654.00	
1017	\$584.00	
1018	\$1131.00	
1021	\$1614.00	
1022	\$232.00	
1023	\$824.00	

Another Example

```
SELECT stock_num, description, COUNT(*),
   AVG(unit_price) average,
   MAX(unit_price) biggest,
   MIN(unit_price) smallest
   FROM stock
   GROUP BY stock_num, description
   HAVING MIN(unit_price) > 400
```

stock_num	description	(count(*))	average	biggest	smallest
4	football	2	\$720.00	\$960.00	\$480.00
7	basketball	1	\$600.00	\$600.00	\$600.00
8	volleyball	1	\$840.00	\$840.00	\$840.00
111	10-spd, assmbld	1	\$499.99	\$499.99	\$499.99
112	12_spd, assmbld	1	\$549.00	\$549.00	\$549.00
113	18-spd, assmbld	1	\$685.90	\$685.90	\$685.90
203	irons/wedge	1	\$670.00	\$670.00	\$670.00

The INTO TEMP Clause

SELECT select-list
FROM table-name
[WHERE condition]
[GROUP BY column-list]
[HAVING condition]
[ORDER BY column-name]

[INTO TEMP table-name [WITH NO LOG]]

INTO TEMP Example

SELECT stock_num, manu_code,description, unit_price * 1.05 final_price FROM stock

INTO TEMP stocktemp WITH NO LOG;

SELECT * FROM stocktemp

stocktemp

stock_num	manu_code	description	final_price
1	HRO	baseball gloves	\$262.50
1	HSK	baseball gloves	\$840.00
1	SMT	baseball gloves	\$472.50
2	HRO	baseball	\$132.30
3	HSK	baseball bat	\$252.00
3	SHM	baseball bat	\$294.00
4	HRO	football	\$504.00
4	HSK	football	\$1008.00
313	SHM	swim cap	\$75.60