

Module 2-2

Intro to Ordering, Grouping, and Database Functions

- Ordering
- Limiting Results
- String operation functions
- Aggregate functions
- Grouping Results
- Subqueries

Additional SELECT options

Data Concatenation

Several columns can be concatenated into a single derive column using || .

Consider the following example:

SELECT name || ' is a country in ' || continent || ' with a population of ' || population AS sentence FROM country;

- The first three rows of output:
 - * sentence
 - 1 Afghanistan is a country in Asia with a population of 22720000
 - 2 Netherlands is a country in Europe with a population of 15864000
 - 3 Netherlands Antilles is a country in North America with a population of 217000

Absolute Value

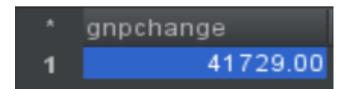
The absolute value can be calculated by using the ABS(...) function and including the column for which the absolute value is to be calculated.

Consider the following example:

SELECT gnp - gnpold AS gnpchange FROM country;



SELECT ABS(gnp - gnpold) AS gnpchange FROM country;



Note that the results will never be negative now.

Sorting

 In SQL, sorting is achieved through the ORDER BY statement, with the following format being followed:

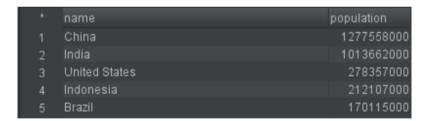
ORDER BY [name of column] [direction]

- The ORDER BY section goes after the WHERE statement.
- You need to specify which column you want to sort by.
- You can optionally specify the direction of the sort:
 - ASC for ascending
 - DESC for descending.

Sorting Example

Consider the following example:

SELECT name, population FROM country ORDER BY population DESC;



Note that the records are now sorted in descending order, with the largest population countries appearing first.

SELECT name, population FROM country ORDER BY population ASC;



Note that the records are now sorted in ascending order, with the smallest population countries appearing first.

Sorting Example with Derived Fields

You can also sort by any derived fields that were created. Consider the following example:

```
SELECT name, population/surfacearea AS density
FROM country
ORDER BY density DESC
```

*	name	density
1	Macao	26277.77777777777
2	Monaco	22666.66666666668
3	Hong Kong	6308.837209302325
4	Singapore	5771.844660194175
5	Gibraltar	4166.66666666667

Aggregate Functions

Aggregate Functions

Aggregate data can be created by combining the value of one or more rows in a table. Using the world database, these are a few possible examples:

- The total population for North America.
- The total GNP for the whole world.
- The average surface area for all countries in Europe.
- The least populated country in Africa.

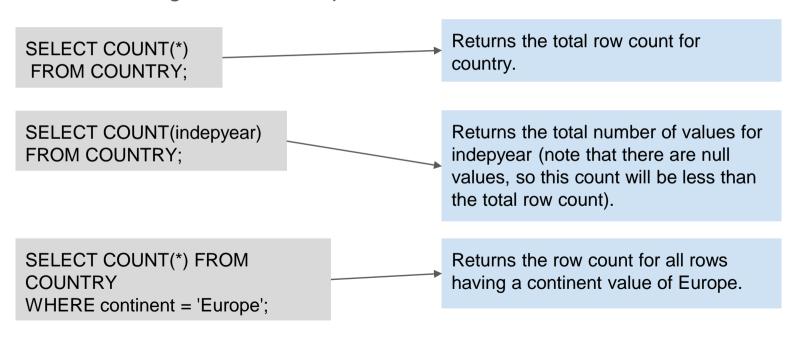
Aggregate Functions

We will concern ourselves with the following aggregate functions:

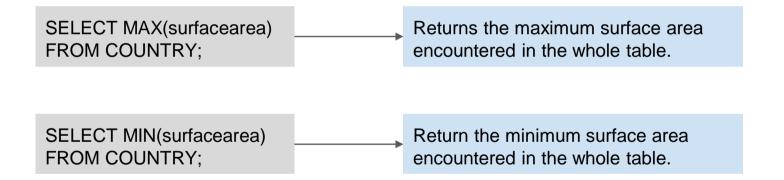
- COUNT: Provides the number of rows that meet a given criteria.
- MAX / MIN: The maximum or minimum value of a column in a subset.
- AVG: The average value of a column in a subset.
- SUM: The sum of a column within a subset.

Aggregate Functions: Count Example

The following are two examples for COUNT.

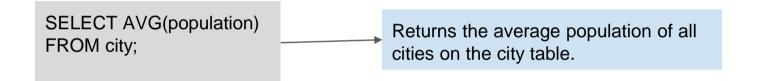


Aggregate Functions: MAX/MIN example



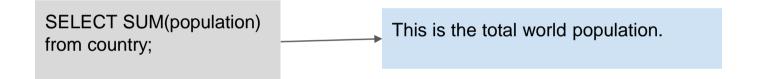
Aggregate Functions: AVG example

The following is an example of AVG:



Aggregate Functions: SUM example

The following is an example of SUM:



Aggregate Functions: Group By

The previous examples illustrated how to apply the aggregate functions to the entire table, but what if we wanted to apply the aggregate functions only to subsets of the data?

In order to do this, we introduce the concept of aggregating (or grouping)
 which is achieved through the SQL command GROUP BY.

GROUP BY [name of column]

The GROUP BY section goes <u>before</u> the ORDER BY section.

Aggregate Functions: Group By Example

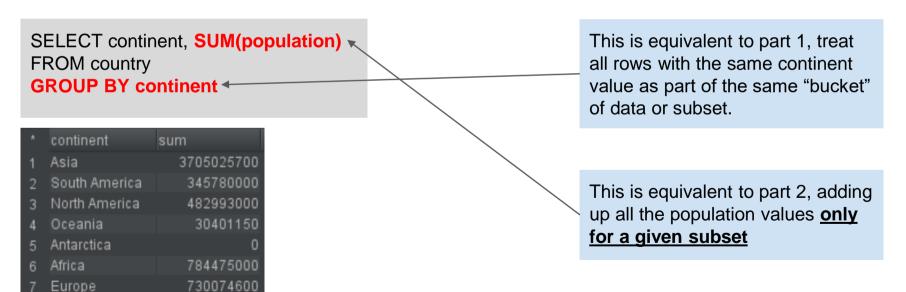
Suppose you wanted to find out the sum of the population for each continent. Logically, if you did this manually you might have broken this process up into two steps:

- 1. Group all the rows into 5 groups, one for each continent.
- 2. For each group, sum up the population

You end up with 5 numbers, the population count for each of the five continents.

Aggregate Functions: Group By Example

Just like how you would break up this process in two steps if done manually, SQL requires two elements to successfully aggregate this data:



Aggregate Functions: A more complex example

You can combine multiple derived fields using different aggregate functions. Consider this example, where I want the <u>maximum GNP</u>, the <u>average</u> <u>population size</u>, and the <u>minimum surface area</u> of each continent:

SELECT continent,
MAX(gnp) AS "Max GNP",
AVG(population) AS "Average
Population",
MIN(surfacearea) AS "Minimum
Surface Area"
FROM country
GROUP BY continent

*	continent	Max GNP	Average Population	Minimum Surface Area
1	Asia	3787042.00	72647562.745098039216	18.0
2	South America	776739.00	24698571.428571428571	12173.0
3	North America	8510700.00	13053864.864864864865	53.0
4	Oceania	351182.00	1085755.357142857143	12.0
5	Antarctica	0.00	0E-20	59.0
6	Africa	116729.00	13525431.034482758621	78.0
7	Europe	2133367.00	15871186.956521739130	0.4

Limiting Results

You can limit the number of rows from your query with **LIMIT** [n]. You would specify the number of rows you want to limit the result set by.

This tends to work best with ORDER BY as it allows you to construct lists like "top 10 of..."

Limiting Results Example

The following query gives you the "top 5" smallest countries by surface area:

SELECT name, surfacearea
FROM country
ORDER BY surfacearea ASC
LIMIT 5;

*	name	surfacearea
1	Holy See (Vatican City State)	0.4
2	Monaco	1.5
3	Gibraltar	6.0
4	Tokelau	12.0
5	Cocos (Keeling) Islands	14.0

Ordering



1) Using PostgreSQL ORDER BY clause to sort rows by one column

The following query uses the ORDER BY clause to sort customers by their first names in ascending order:

```
SELECT

first_name,

last_name

FROM

customer

ORDER BY

first_name ASC;
```

- Ordering
- Limiting Results



1) Using PostgreSQL LIMIT to constrain the number of returned rows example

This example uses the LIMIT clause to get the first five films sorted by film_id:

```
FILECT

film_id,
title,
release_year

FROM

film

ORDER BY

film_id

LIMIT S;
```

2) Using PostgreSQL LIMIT with OFFSET example

To retrieve 4 films starting from the fourth one ordered by film_id, you use both LIMIT and clauses as follows:

```
FELECT
    film_id,
    title,
    release_year

FROM
    film

ORDER BY
    film_id

LIMIT 4 OFFSET 3;
```

- Ordering
- Limiting Results
- String operation functions

	Example	Result
	'Post' 'greSQL'	PostgreSQL
	'Value: ' 42	Value: 42
	<pre>bit_length('jose')</pre>	32
	char_length('jose')	4
	lower('TOM')	tom
	octet_length('jose')	4
	overlay('Txxxxas' placing 'hom' from 2 for 4)	Thomas
	position('om' in 'Thomas')	3
	substring('Thomas' from 2 for 3)	hom
	<pre>substring('Thomas' from '\$')</pre>	mas
	<pre>substring('Thomas' from '%#"o_a#"_' for '#')</pre>	oma
ls	trim(both 'x' from 'xTomxx')	Tom
	upper('tom')	ТОМ

- Ordering
- Limiting Results
- String operation functions
- Aggregate functions

Introduction to PostgreSQL aggregate functions

Aggregate functions perform a calculation on a set of rows and return a single row. PostgreSQL provides all standard SQL's aggregate functions as follows:

- AVG() return the average value.
- COUNT() return the number of values.
- MAX() return the maximum value.
- MIN() return the minimum value.
- SUM() return the sum of all or distinct values.

- Ordering
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For example, to select the total amount that each customer has been paid, you use the GROUP BY clause to divide the rows in the payment table into groups grouped by customer id. For each group, you calculate the total amounts using the SUM() function.

The following query uses the GROUP BY clause to get total amount that each customer has been paid:

```
SELECT

customer_id,

SUM (amount)

FROM

payment

GROUP BY

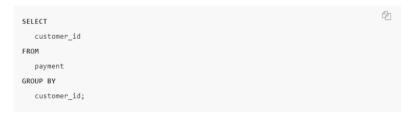
customer_id;
```

payment

* payment_id customer_id staff_id rental_id amount payment_date

1) Using PostgreSQL GROUP BY without an aggregate function example

You can use the GROUP BY clause without applying an aggregate function. The following query gets data from the payment table and groups the result by customer id.



4	smallint
1	184
2	87
3	477
4	273
5	550
6	51
7	394
8	272
9	70

austomor id

- Ordering
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- Subqueries

https://www.postgresqltutorial.com/postgresql-subquery/

Summary: in this tutorial, you will learn how to use the **PostgreSQL subquery** that allows you to construct complex queries.

Introduction to PostgreSQL subquery

Let's start with a simple example.

Suppose we want to find the films whose rental rate is higher than the average rental rate. We can do it in two steps:

- Find the average rental rate by using the SELECT statement and average function (AVG).
- Use the result of the first query in the second SELECT statement to find the films that we want.

The following query gets the average rental rate:

```
SELECT

AVG (rental_rate)

FROM

film;
```