

# Bases de Datos

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FACULTAD DE INFORMÁTICA

# Funciones de Grupo

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- AVG: Obtiene el valor promedio de la columna
- COUNT: Cuenta el total de filas de una columna
- MAX: Obtiene el valor más alto de la columna
- MIN: Obtiene el valor más bajo de la columna
- SUM: Suma los valores de la columna

# Funciones de Grupo

---

```
SELECT [columnas], group_function(columna)
FROM   tabla
[WHERE condición]
[GROUP BY columna]
[ORDER BY columna];
```

# Funciones AVG y SUM

---

```
SELECT AVG(salary), MAX(salary), MIN(salary), SUM(salary)
FROM   employees
WHERE  job_id LIKE '%REP%';
```

	AVG(SALARY)	MAX(SALARY)	MIN(SALARY)	SUM(SALARY)
1	8272.72	11500	6000	273000

\* Las funciones de grupo AVG y SUM requieren datos numéricos.

# Funciones MIN y MAX

---

```
SELECT MIN(hire_date), MAX(hire_date)
FROM   employees;
```

	MIN(HIRE_DATE)	MAX(HIRE_DATE)
1	13/01/01	21/04/08

- \* Las funciones de grupo MIN y MAX se pueden usar para cualquier tipo de dato.

# Función COUNT

---

```
SELECT COUNT(*)  
FROM   employees  
WHERE  department_id = 50;
```

	COUNT(*)
1	45

# Función COUNT

---

- COUNT(*expr*) devuelve el número de filas con valores no nulos

```
SELECT COUNT(commission_pct)
FROM   employees
WHERE  department_id = 80;
```

	COUNT(COMMISSION_PCT)
1	34

# DISTINCT

---

- COUNT(DISTINCT *expr*) devuelve el número de valores distintos no nulos

```
SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT department_id)
FROM employees;
```

	COUNT(DISTINCTDEPARTMENT_ID)
1	11



# Funciones de Grupo y NULLs

---

- Las funciones de grupo ignoran los valores nulos de la columna

```
SELECT AVG(commission_pct)
FROM employees;
```

	AVG(COMMISSION_PCT)
1	0.2228571428

# Funciones para valores NULL

```
SELECT commission_pct  
FROM employees;
```

	COMMISSION_PCT
43	(null)
44	(null)
45	(null)
46	0.4
47	0.3
48	0.3
49	0.3
50	0.2
51	0.3
52	0.25

```
SELECT NVL(commission_pct, 0)  
FROM employees;
```

	NVL(COMMISSION_PCT,0)
43	0
44	0
45	0
46	0.4
47	0.3
48	0.3
49	0.3
50	0.2
51	0.3
52	0.25

# Funciones de Grupo y NULLs

---

- Las funciones de grupo ignoran los valores nulos de la columna

```
SELECT AVG(NVL(commission_pct, 0))  
FROM employees;
```

	AVG(NVL(COMMISSION_PCT,0))
1	0.07289719626

# Cláusula GROUP BY

---

```
SELECT [columnas], group_function(columna)
FROM   tabla
[WHERE condición]
[GROUP BY columna]
[ORDER BY columna];
```

Divide las filas de una tabla en grupos más pequeños.

# Cláusula GROUP BY

---

Todas las columnas de la lista SELECT que **no pertenezcan a una función de grupo** deben estar en la cláusula GROUP BY

```
SELECT department_id, AVG(salary)
FROM employees
GROUP BY department_id;
```

	DEPARTMENT_ID	TRUNC(AVG(SALARY),2)
1	100	8738
2	30	4150
3	(null)	7000
4	90	21013.33
5	20	9500
6	70	10000
7	110	10154
8	50	3475.55
9	80	8955.88
10	40	6500

# Cláusula GROUP BY

---

La columna de la cláusula GROUP BY no tiene que estar en la cláusula SELECT

```
SELECT AVG(salary)
FROM employees
GROUP BY department_id;
```

	TRUNC(AVG(SALARY),2)
1	8738
2	4150
3	7000
4	21013.33
5	9500
6	10000
7	10154
8	3475.55
9	8955.88
10	6500

# GROUP BY con varias columnas

---

```
SELECT department_id, job_id, SUM(salary) NOMINA  
FROM employees  
GROUP BY department_id, job_id;
```

	DEPARTMENT_ID	JOB_ID	NOMINA
1	110	AC ACCOUNT	8300
2	90	AD VP	34000
3	50	ST CLERK	55700
4	80	SA REP	243500
5	50	ST MAN	36400
6	80	SA MAN	61000
7	110	AC MGR	12008

# Consultas no válidas

---

```
SELECT department_id, COUNT(last_name)
FROM employees;
```

```
ORA-00937: not a single-group group function
00937. 00000 - "not a single-group group function"
*Cause:
*Action:
Error en la línea: 1, columna: 8
```

Falta la columna sin función de grupo del SELECT en la cláusula GROUP BY



# Consultas no válidas

---

```
SELECT department_id, COUNT(last_name)
FROM employees
GROUP BY department_id;
```

	DEPARTMENT_ID	COUNT(LAST_NAME)
1	100	6
2	30	6
3	(null)	1
4	90	3
5	20	2
6	70	1
7	110	2

# Consultas no válidas

---

```
SELECT department_id, AVG (salary)
FROM employees
WHERE AVG(salary) > 8000
GROUP BY department_id;
```

```
ORA-00934: group function is not allowed here
00934. 00000 - "group function is not allowed here"
*Cause:
*Action:
Error en la línea: 3, columna: 7
```

# Consultas no válidas

---

- No se puede utilizar la cláusula WHERE para filtrar **grupos**.
- No se pueden utilizar funciones de grupo en la cláusula WHERE.
- Se utiliza la cláusula HAVING para filtrar grupos.

```
SELECT department_id, AVG(salary)
FROM employees
HAVING AVG(salary) > 8000
GROUP BY department_id;
```

	DEPARTMENT_ID	TRUNC(AVG(SALARY),2)
1	100	8738
2	90	21013.33
3	20	9500
4	70	10000
5	110	10154
6	80	8955.88

# Cláusula HAVING

---

La cláusula HAVING se utiliza para restringir grupos

1. Las filas se agrupan.
2. Se aplica la función de grupo.
3. Se muestran solo los grupos que coincidan con la cláusula HAVING

```
SELECT column, group_function  
FROM table  
[WHERE condition]  
[GROUP BY group_by_expression]  
[HAVING group_condition]  
[ORDER BY column]
```

# Cláusula HAVING

---

SELECT department\_id, MAX(salary)

FROM employees

GROUP BY department\_id

HAVING MAX(salary) > 10000;

	DEPARTMENT_ID	MAX(SALARY)
1	100	12008
2	30	11000
3	90	29040
4	20	13000
5	110	12008
6	80	14000

# Cláusula HAVING

---

```
SELECT job_id, SUM(salary) NOMINA
FROM employees
WHERE job_id NOT LIKE '%REP%'
GROUP BY job_id
HAVING SUM(salary) > 13000;
```

	⚡ JOB_ID	⚡ NOMINA
1	PU CLERK	13900
2	IT PROG	28800
3	AD PRES	29040
4	AD VP	34000
5	ST MAN	36400
6	FI ACCOUNT	40420
7	ST CLERK	55700
8	SA MAN	61000
9	SH CLERK	64300