

*Database Using SQL Server & Raw Data available over
my GitHub Profile*



PostgreSQL

SQL Temporary Tables

With 12 Most Used Queries



AnshLibrary

What is a Temporary Tables

Temporary Tables in SQL Server are used to store intermediate results or small subsets of data temporarily during a session, procedure, or batch.

They're created with a prefix **#** or **##**.

Syntax :

TEMPORARY
TABLE

```
SELECT ...  
INTO #New-Table  
FROM ...  
WHERE ...
```

Sql Server

PERMENANT
CREATE TABLE

TEMPORARY
TABLE

```
CREATE TABLE TABLE-NAME AS  
(  
    SELECT ...  
    FROM ...  
    WHERE ...  
)
```

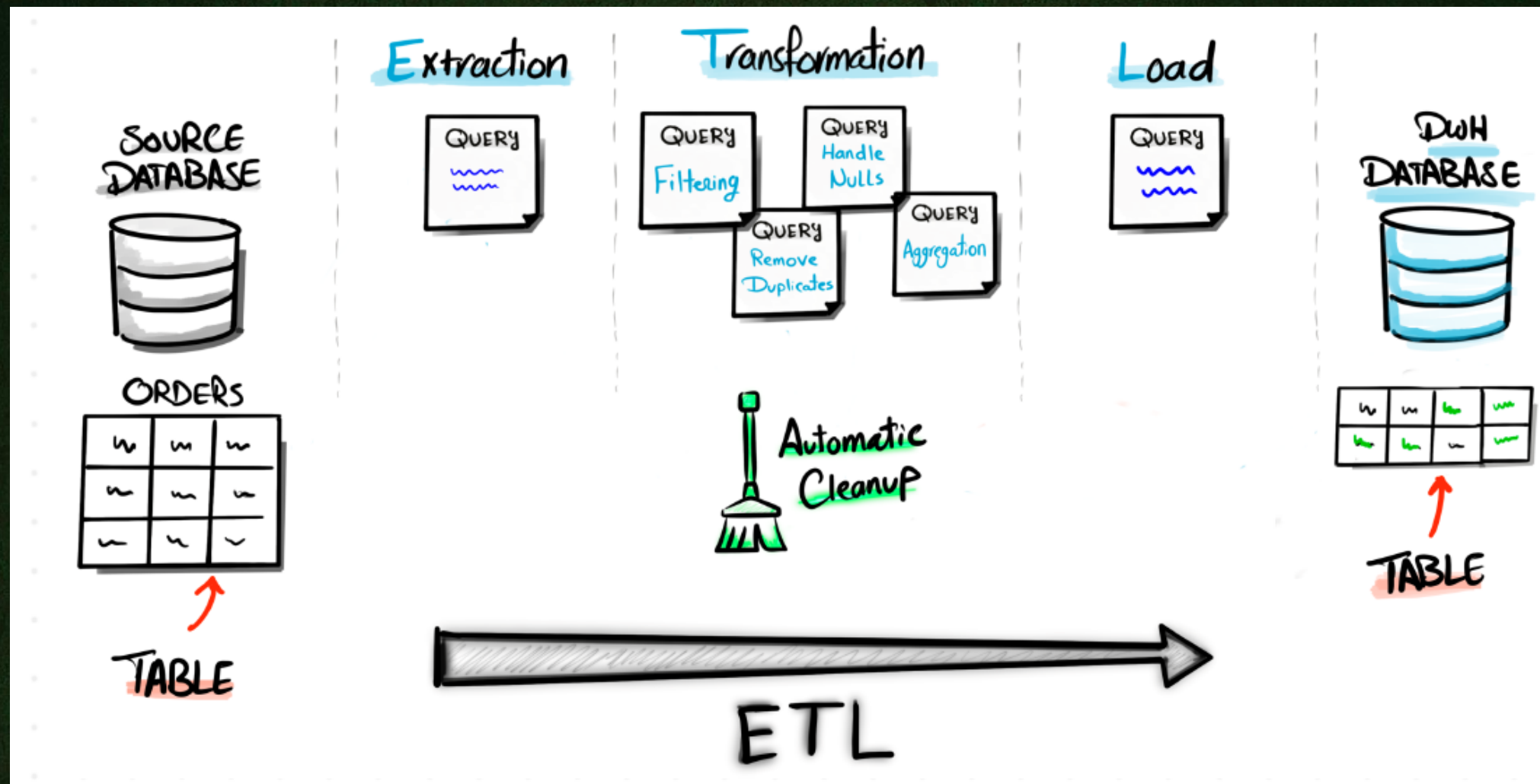
```
CREATE TEMPORARY TABLE TABLE-NAME AS  
(  
    SELECT ...  
    FROM ...  
    WHERE ...  
)
```

MySQL | Postgres | Oracle

Type	Syntax	Scope	Lifetime
Local Temp Table	#TableName	Current session only	Until the session is closed
Global Temp Table	##TableName	All sessions (globally)	Until all sessions are closed

Why We Using :

- Load Data to TEMP Table
- Transform Data in TEMP Table
- Load TEMP Table into Permanent Table



Empty Table	View	Permenant Table	Temporary Table
<pre>CREATE TABLE Table-Name (ID INT, Name VARCHAR (50))</pre>	<pre>CREATE VIEW View-Name AS (SELECT ... FROM ... WHERE ...)</pre>	<pre>SELECT ... INTO New-Table FROM ... WHERE ...</pre>	<pre>SELECT ... INTO #New-Table FROM ... WHERE ...</pre>

01

Stage Filtered Orders for ETL

--Created Like This

```
SELECT *  
INTO #StagedOrders  
FROM orders  
WHERE OrderDate >= DATEADD(DAY, -7, GETDATE());
```

--USED BY This Select Query

```
SELECT * FROM #StagedOrders
```

Results		Messages										
	OrderID	ProductID	CustomerID	SalesPersonID	OrderDate	ShipDate	OrderStatus	ShipAddress	BillAddress	Quantity	Sales	CreationTime
1	13	102	3	5	2025-07-03	2025-07-07	In Transit	1200 Sunset Way	4001 Clear Lake	6	66.00	2025-07-03 12:15:15.0000000
2	14	103	5	5	2025-07-04	2025-07-08	Packed	305 Mission Dr.	8321 Breeze Ave	7	77.00	2025-07-04 14:20:20.0000000
3	15	104	3	4	2025-07-05	2025-07-09	Preparing	991 Ocean Ct.	2271 River Bend	8	88.00	2025-07-05 15:30:25.0000000
4	16	105	4	4	2025-07-06	2025-07-10	Hold	3433 Palm Point	6902 Drift St.	9	99.00	2025-07-06 16:40:35.0000000
5	17	106	5	2	2025-07-07	2025-07-11	Dispatched	7282 Rain Tree Ln	3082 Sunshine Blvd	10	110.00	2025-07-07 17:50:45.0000000
6	18	105	4	1	2025-07-08	2025-07-12	Unconfirmed	1223 Ash Way	1811 Winter Oak Rd	11	121.00	2025-07-08 18:00:55.0000000
7	19	105	1	1	2025-07-09	2025-07-13	Awaiting Payment	5312 Laurel Ridge	4447 Warm Springs	12	132.00	2025-07-09 19:10:00.0000000
8	20	101	1	1	2025-07-10	2025-07-14	Refunded	6820 Moonlight Rd	8400 Crystal Ln	13	143.00	2025-07-10 20:20:20.0000000
9	21	106	4	2	2025-07-11	2025-07-15	Delivered	7449 Green Leaf Ct.	1222 Northgate Ave	2	90.00	2025-07-11 10:10:10.0000000
10	22	106	2	3	2025-07-12	2025-07-16	Shipped	3333 Violet Blvd	6777 Oak Hollow Dr	3	120.00	2025-07-12 11:20:30.0000000
11	23	104	3	4	2025-07-13	2025-07-17	Delivered	200 Lake Shore Dr	9012 Elm Heights	4	140.00	2025-07-13 12:30:40.0000000
12	24	107	5	4	2025-07-14	2025-07-18	Shipped	1111 Breeze Dr	3000 Hill Valley Rd	5	160.00	2025-07-14 13:40:50.0000000
13	25	107	6	2	2025-07-15	2025-07-19	Delivered	5000 West Palm Ln	1044 Sunny Dr	6	180.00	2025-07-15 14:51:55.0000000
14	26	102	4	2	2025-07-16	2025-07-20	Dispatched	8778 Lavender Loop	3339 Dusty Trail	7	200.00	2025-07-16 15:55:05.0000000
15	27	101	1	3	2025-07-17	2025-07-21	On Hold	6464 Crystal River	7779 Old Hollow Dr	8	220.00	2025-07-17 16:05:15.0000000
16	28	103	4	2	2025-07-18	2025-07-22	Packed	3922 Amber Crest	1100 Jade Hill Blvd	9	240.00	2025-07-18 17:15:25.0000000

Use by: Used in ETL pipelines for recent transactions..



AnshLibrary

02

Calculate Customer Order Count for Loyalty Tiering

```
SELECT  
    CustomerID,  
    COUNT(*) AS TotalOrders  
INTO #CustomerOrderCount  
FROM Orders  
GROUP BY CustomerID;
```

```
-----  
SELECT * FROM #CustomerOrderCount  
WHERE TotalOrders > 5;
```

	Results	Messages															
	<table><thead><tr><th></th><th>CustomerID</th><th>TotalOrders</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>6</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>6</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>7</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>6</td></tr></tbody></table>		CustomerID	TotalOrders	1	1	6	2	2	6	3	3	7	4	4	6	
	CustomerID	TotalOrders															
1	1	6															
2	2	6															
3	3	7															
4	4	6															

Use by: Classify customers into loyalty tiers.



AnshLibrary

03

Temporary Table to Store Failed API Response Data

```
CREATE TABLE #FailedAPIOrders
(OrderID INT, ErrorMessage NVARCHAR(255));
```

```
-- later insert failed records in ETL flow
INSERT INTO #FailedAPIOrders VALUES (1012, 'Timeout
occurred');
```

```
-----
SELECT * FROM #FailedAPIOrders
```

Results		Messages
	OrderID	ErrorMessage
1	1012	Timeout occurred

Use by: Log temporary failures in automation pipelines.



AnshLibrary

Prepare Summary Before Final Reporting

SELECT

ProductID,
COUNT(OrderID**) AS TotalOrders**
INTO #EmpOrderSummary
FROM Orders
GROUP BY ProductID;

SELECT p.ProductID, p.Product, TotalOrders
FROM Products p
JOIN #EmpOrderSummary s ON p.ProductID =
s.ProductID;

Results		Messages	
	ProductID	Product	TotalOrders
1	101	Bottle	7
2	102	Tire	6
3	103	Socks	2
4	104	Caps	5
5	105	Gloves	5
6	106	Helmet	3
7	107	Water Bottle Cage	2

Use by: Simplifies final reporting logic.



05

Store Large Joins Temporarily for Reuse

SELECT

o.OrderID,

c.Customer_id,

COALESCE(c.First_Name, '') + ' ' + COALESCE(c.Last_Name, '')

AS FullName,

p.ProductID

INTO #JoinedData

FROM Orders o

JOIN Customers c ON o.CustomerID = c.Customer_id

JOIN Products p ON p.ProductID = o.ProductID;

SELECT * FROM #JoinedData

WHERE Customer_id NOT IN(2,4,6,8);

	OrderID	Customer_id	FullName	ProductID
1	2	3	Mary	102
2	3	1	Jossef Goldberg	101
3	4	1	Jossef Goldberg	105
4	6	3	Mary	104
5	7	1	Jossef Goldberg	102
6	10	3	Mary	102
7	13	3	Mary	102
8	14	5	Anna Adams	103
9	15	3	Mary	104
10	17	5	Anna Adams	106
11	19	1	Jossef Goldberg	105
12	20	1	Jossef Goldberg	101
13	23	3	Mary	104
14	24	5	Anna Adams	107
15	27	1	Jossef Goldberg	101
16	29	3	Mary	104
17	30	9	Cadce Ramirez	105

SELECT * FROM #JoinedData

WHERE Customer_id IN(2,4,6);

	OrderID	Customer_id	FullName	ProductID
1	1	2	Kevin Brown	101
2	5	2	Kevin Brown	104
3	8	4	Mark Schwarz	101
4	9	2	Kevin Brown	101
5	11	2	Kevin Brown	102
6	12	2	Kevin Brown	101
7	16	4	Mark Schwarz	105
8	18	4	Mark Schwarz	105
9	21	4	Mark Schwarz	106
10	22	2	Kevin Brown	106
11	25	6	Emily Clark	107
12	26	4	Mark Schwarz	102
13	28	4	Mark Schwarz	103

Used For :Avoid recalculating large joins.



AnshLibrary

06

Track Duplicate Customers (Audit)

```
SELECT  
Email,  
COUNT(*) AS Cnt  
INTO #DuplicateEmails  
FROM Customers  
GROUP BY Email  
HAVING COUNT(*) > 1;
```

```
select * from #DuplicateEmails
```

Results		Messages	
	Email	Cnt	
1	david.lee@anshulcorp.com	4	
2	jossef.goldberg@anshulcorp.com	4	
3	liam.obrien@anshulcorp.com	3	
4	mary@anshulcorp.com	2	

Use by: Pre-cleaning step before marketing export..



AnshLibrary

07

Session-Based Work in Stored Procedures

```
CREATE PROCEDURE sp_TempAnalysis
AS
BEGIN
    SELECT *
    INTO #RecentOrders
    FROM Orders
    WHERE OrderDate >= DATEADD(DAY, -30, GETDATE());

END

-----

SELECT COUNT(*) Total_Order_Count
FROM #RecentOrders;
```

Results		Messages	
	Total_Order_Count		
1	20		

```
SELECT * FROM #RecentOrders WHERE OrderStatus
IN ( 'Failed', 'Returned', 'Hold');
```

Results

Messages

	OrderID	ProductID	CustomerID	SalesPersonID	OrderDate	ShipDate	OrderStatus	ShipAddress	BillAddress	Quantity	Sales	CreationTime
1	11	102	2	2	2025-07-01	2025-07-05	Returned	9877 Redwood Dr.	1340 Birch Hollow	4	44.00	2025-07-01 09:01:01.0000000
2	12	101	2	2	2025-07-02	2025-07-06	Failed	2640 Oak Circle	3124 Pine Vista	5	55.00	2025-07-02 10:11:12.0000000
3	16	105	4	4	2025-07-06	2025-07-10	Hold	3433 Palm Point	6902 Drift St.	9	99.00	2025-07-06 16:40:35.0000000

Use by: Temp tables help modularize stored procedure logic.



AnshLibrary

Temp Table for Pagination Results

SELECT

**ROW_NUMBER() OVER (ORDER BY OrderDate
DESC) AS RowNum, ***
INTO #PagedOrders
FROM Orders;

SELECT * FROM #PagedOrders
WHERE RowNum BETWEEN 11 AND 20;

	RowNum	OrderID	ProductID	CustomerID	SalesPersonID	OrderDate	ShipDate	OrderStatus	ShipAddress	BillAddress	Quantity	Sales	CreationTime
1	11	20	101	1	1	2025-07-10	2025-07-14	Refunded	6820 Moonlight Rd	8400 Crystal Ln	13	143.00	2025-07-10 20:20:20.0000000
2	12	19	105	1	1	2025-07-09	2025-07-13	Awaiting Payment	5312 Laurel Ridge	4447 Warm Springs	12	132.00	2025-07-09 19:10:00.0000000
3	13	18	105	4	1	2025-07-08	2025-07-12	Unconfirmed	1223 Ash Way	1811 Winter Oak Rd	11	121.00	2025-07-08 18:00:55.0000000
4	14	17	106	5	2	2025-07-07	2025-07-11	Dispatched	7282 Rain Tree Ln	3082 Sunshine Blvd	10	110.00	2025-07-07 17:50:45.0000000
5	15	16	105	4	4	2025-07-06	2025-07-10	Hold	3433 Palm Point	6902 Drift St.	9	99.00	2025-07-06 16:40:35.0000000
6	16	15	104	3	4	2025-07-05	2025-07-09	Preparing	991 Ocean Ct.	2271 River Bend	8	88.00	2025-07-05 15:30:25.0000000
7	17	14	103	5	5	2025-07-04	2025-07-08	Packed	305 Mission Dr.	8321 Breeze Ave	7	77.00	2025-07-04 14:20:20.0000000
8	18	13	102	3	5	2025-07-03	2025-07-07	In Transit	1200 Sunset Way	4001 Clear Lake	6	66.00	2025-07-03 12:15:15.0000000
9	19	12	101	2	2	2025-07-02	2025-07-06	Failed	2640 Oak Circle	3124 Pine Vista	5	55.00	2025-07-02 10:11:12.0000000
10	20	11	102	2	2	2025-07-01	2025-07-05	Returned	9877 Redwood Dr.	1340 Birch Hollow	4	44.00	2025-07-01 09:01:01.0000000

Using: Manual pagination logic for APIs



AnshLibrary

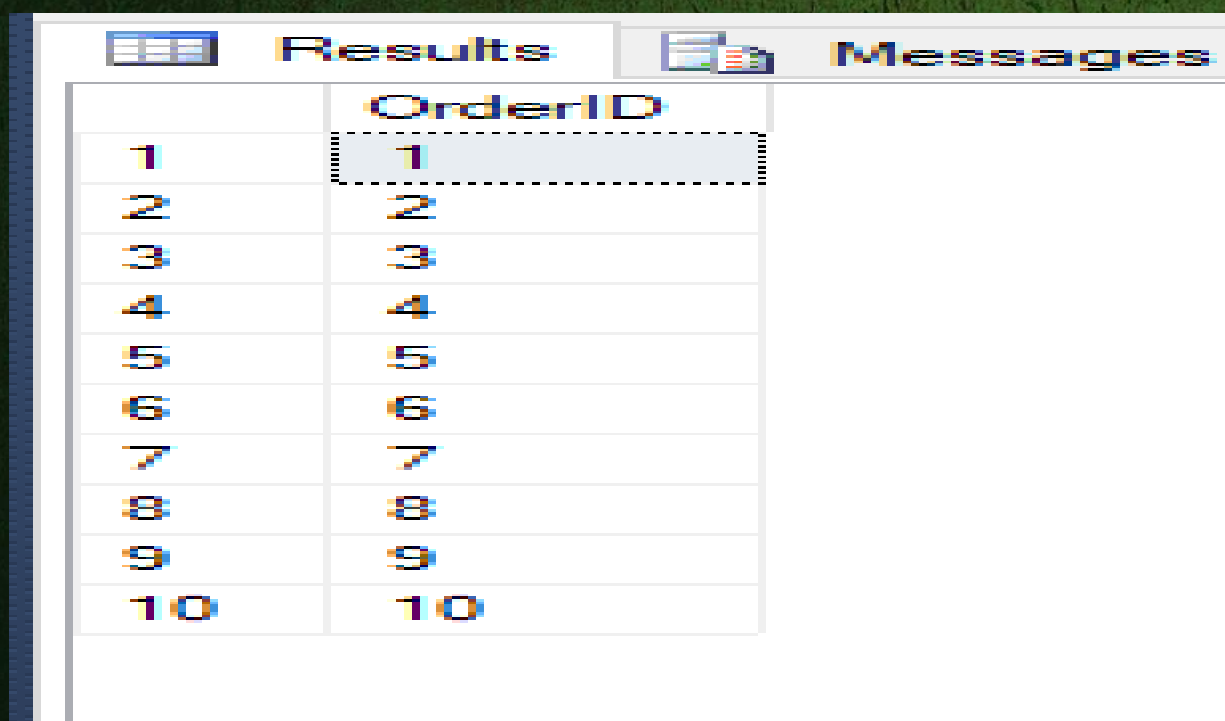
Join Order & Archive to Detect Duplicates

```
SELECT  
OrderID  
INTO #AllOrders  
FROM Orders
```

```
UNION ALL
```

```
SELECT  
OrderID  
FROM OrdersArchive;
```

```
SELECT TOP 10 OrderID  
FROM #AllOrders  
GROUP BY OrderID  
HAVING COUNT(*) > 1;
```

A screenshot of the SQL Server Enterprise Manager interface. The 'Results' tab is active, displaying a table with two columns: 'OrderID' and 'OrderID'. The table contains 10 rows of data, with the first row highlighted. The 'Messages' tab is also visible but empty.

	OrderID
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	4
5	5
6	6
7	7
8	8
9	9
10	10

Use by: Archive audit and cleanup task.



AnshLibrary

10

Merge Customer Details for Upload

SELECT

`c.Customer_id, c.First_Name + ' ' + c.Last_Name AS FullName,
o.OrderID`

INTO #MergedUpload

FROM Customers c

JOIN Orders o **ON** c.Customer_id = o.CustomerID;

-- Export #MergedUpload to external system.

SELECT Distinct FullName **FROM** #MergedUpload
ORDER BY FullName DESC

	Full Name
1	Mark Schwarz
2	Jossef Goldberg
3	Emily Clark
4	Carlos Ramirez
5	Anna Adams
6	Kevin Brown
7	NULL

Use by: Prepare CSV upload format temporarily..



AnshLibrary

11

Top Employee Order Volume Summary

SELECT

SalesPersonID,

COUNT(*) AS OrdersHandled

INTO #TopEmployees

FROM Orders

GROUP BY SalesPersonID

HAVING COUNT(*) > 2;



	SalesPersonID	OrdersHandled
1	1	4
2	2	7
3	3	7
4	4	5
5	5	7

Use Case: Used in internal leaderboard or reward system



AnshLibrary

12

Customer Order Gap Analysis

SELECT

CustomerID,

OrderDate,

**LAG(OrderDate) OVER(PARTITION BY CustomerID ORDER
BY OrderDate) AS PrevOrderDate**

INTO #CustomerOrderGaps

FROM Orders;

**SELECT *, DATEDIFF(DAY, PrevOrderDate, OrderDate) AS
GapDays**

FROM #CustomerOrderGaps

WHERE PrevOrderDate IS NOT NULL;

	CustomerID	OrderDate	PrevOrderDate	GapDays
1	1	2025-01-20	2025-01-10	10
2	1	2025-02-15	2025-01-20	26
3	1	2025-07-09	2025-02-15	144
4	1	2025-07-10	2025-07-09	1
5	1	2025-07-17	2025-07-10	7
6	2	2025-02-01	2025-01-01	31
7	2	2025-03-10	2025-02-01	37
8	2	2025-07-01	2025-03-10	113
9	2	2025-07-02	2025-07-01	1
10	2	2025-07-12	2025-07-02	10
11	3	2025-02-05	2025-01-05	31
12	3	2025-03-15	2025-02-05	38
13	3	2025-07-03	2025-03-15	110
14	3	2025-07-05	2025-07-03	2
15	3	2025-07-13	2025-07-05	8
16	3	2025-07-19	2025-07-13	6
17	4	2025-07-06	2025-02-18	138

Use Case: Tracks customer inactivity periods.



AnshLibrary