



ondia



Relational DB & SQL

Session 9





Window Functions

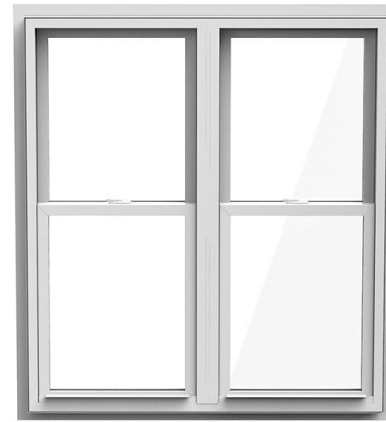


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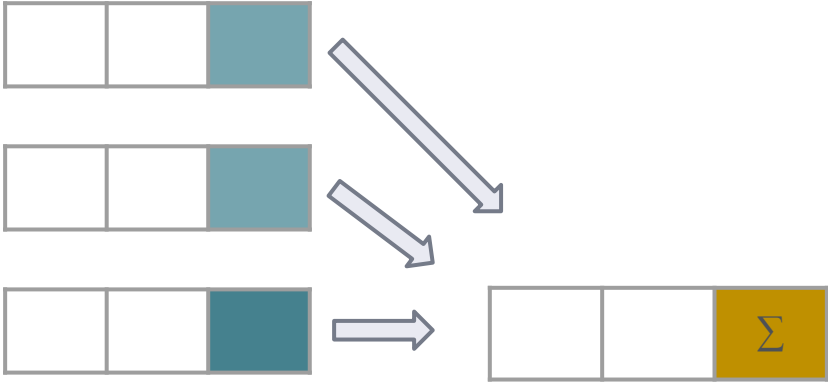


Window Functions (WF) vs. GROUP BY

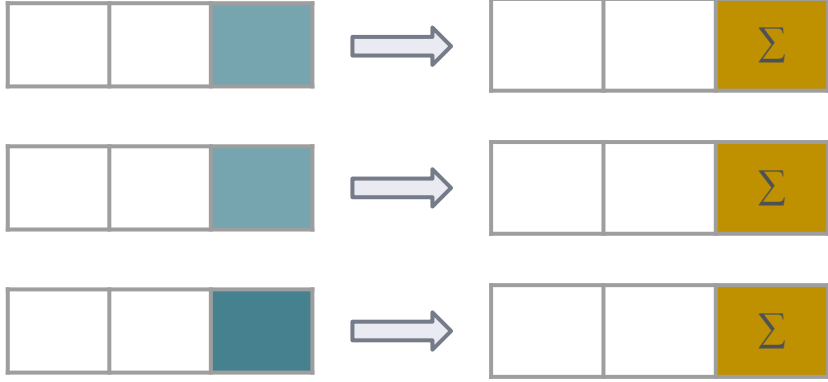




Aggregate with GROUP BY



Aggregate with WF



▶ WF vs. GROUP BY



	GROUP BY	Window Functions
Distinct	necessity	optional
Aggregating	necessity	optional
Ordering	invalid	valid
Performance	slower	faster
Dependency on Selected Fields	dependent	independent

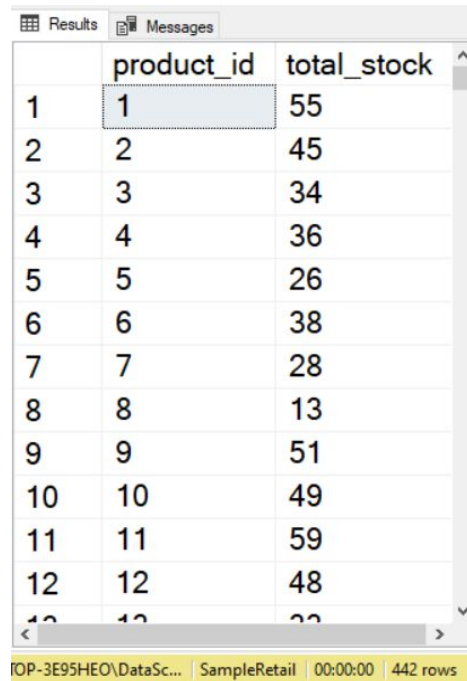


Query Time

Question: Write a query that shows the total stock amount of each product in the stock table.

(Use both of Group by and WF)

Expected Output:



The screenshot shows a SQL query results window with two tabs: 'Results' and 'Messages'. The 'Results' tab is active, displaying a table with two columns: 'product_id' and 'total_stock'. The table contains 12 rows of data. The status bar at the bottom indicates the query was executed on 'TOP-3E95HEO\DataSc...' in the 'SampleRetail' database, took '00:00:00' to run, and returned '442 rows'.

	product_id	total_stock
1	1	55
2	2	45
3	3	34
4	4	36
5	5	26
6	6	38
7	7	28
8	8	13
9	9	51
10	10	49
11	11	59
12	12	48



Query Time For You

Question: Write a query that returns average product prices of brands.

(Use both of Group by and WF)

Expected Output:

	brand_id	avg_price
1	1	1047.642195
2	2	527.851875
3	3	583.450000
4	4	103.440000
5	5	459.979565
6	6	169.276842
7	7	150.720526
8	8	124.616666
9	9	139.325333
10	10	534.462142
11	11	463.968571
12	12	257.087142
13	13	309.187000

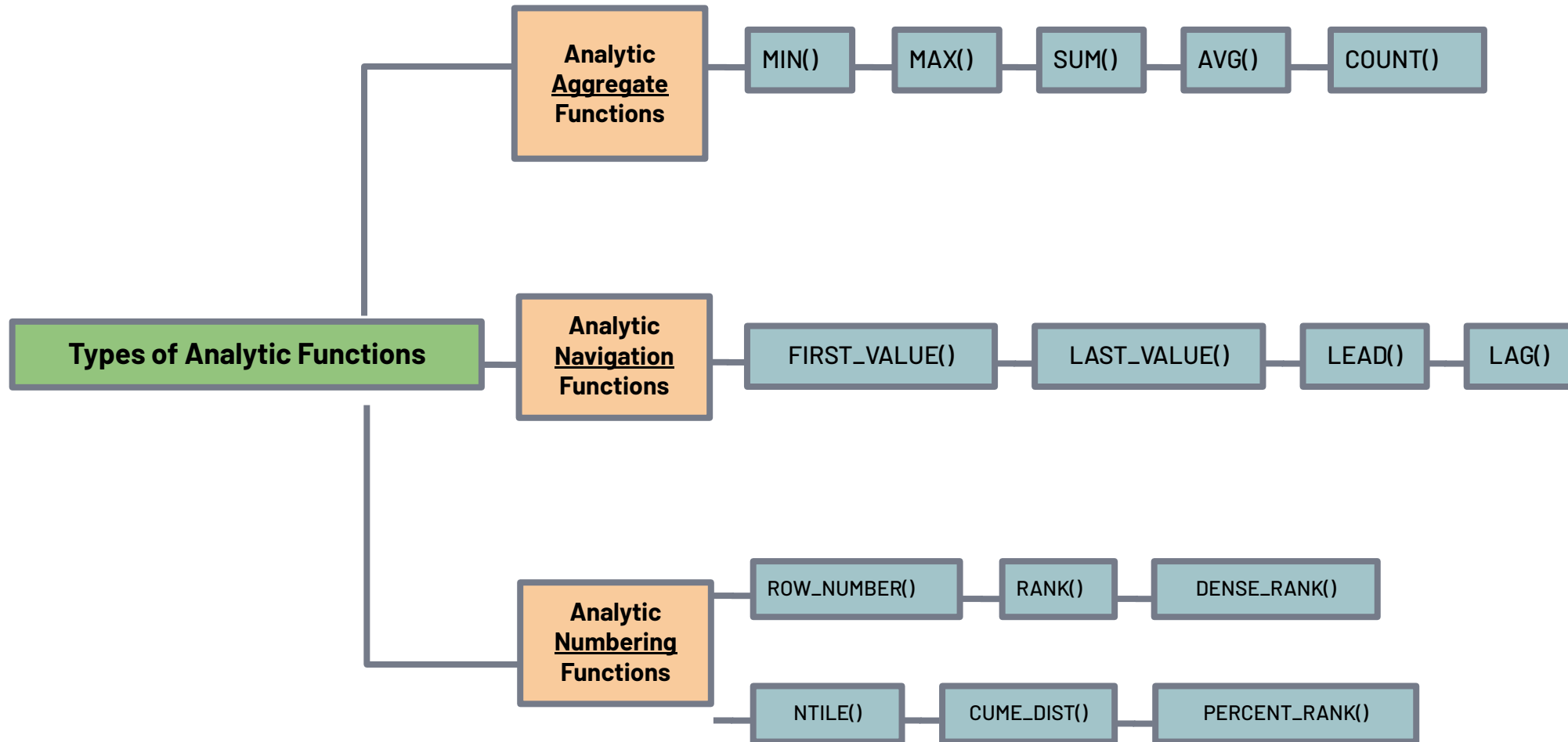
KTOP-3E95HEO\DataSc... | SampleRetail | 00:00:00 | 40 rows



Types of WF



Types of WF





WF Syntax and Keywords

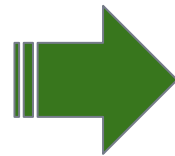


Syntax and Keywords



```
SELECT {columns},  
FUNCTION() OVER ( PARTITION BY ... ORDER BY ... WINDOW FRAME )  
FROM table1;
```

id	date	time
1	2019-07-05	22
1	2019-04-15	26
2	2019-02-06	28
1	2019-01-02	30
2	2019-08-30	20
2	2019-03-09	22



```
SELECT *,  
AVG(time) OVER (  
    PARTITION BY id ORDER BY date  
    ROWS BETWEEN 1 PRECEDING AND CURRENT ROW  
    ) as avg_time  
FROM time_of_sales
```



How to Apply WF

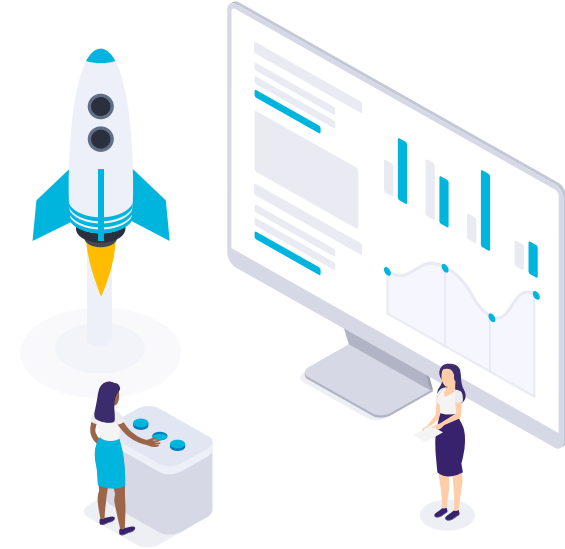




Analytic Aggregate Functions

You know how to use MIN(), MAX(), AVG(), COUNT() or SUM() functions.

So let's move on to SQL Server to do some examples.





Query Time

What is the cheapest product price for each category?

Expected Output:

	category_id	cheapest_by_cat
1	1	3.00
2	4	1.00
3	5	23.99
4	6	29.99
5	7	81.99
6	8	499.95
7	9	55.95
8	10	232.99
9	11	33.99
10	13	49.99
11	14	39.99

5.0 RTM | DESKTOP-3E95HEO\DataSc... | SampleRetail | 00:00:00 | 13 rows



Query Time

How many different product in the product table?

Expected Output:

Results		Messages	
	num_of_product		
1	520		
\DataSc... SampleRetail 00:00:00 1 rows			



Query Time

How many different product in the order_item table?

Expected Output:

Results		Messages	
		num_of_product	
1		307	

D\\DataSc... | SampleRetail | 00:00:00 | 1 rows



Query Time

Write a query that returns how many products are in each order?

Expected Output:

	order_id	cnt_product
1	1	8
2	2	3
3	3	2
4	4	2
5	5	4
6	6	8
7	7	4
8	8	3
9	9	2
10	10	1
11	11	5
12	12	3
13	13	7

P-3E95HEO\DataSc... SampleRetail 00:00:00 1.615 rows



Query Time

Write a query that returns the number of products in each category of brands.

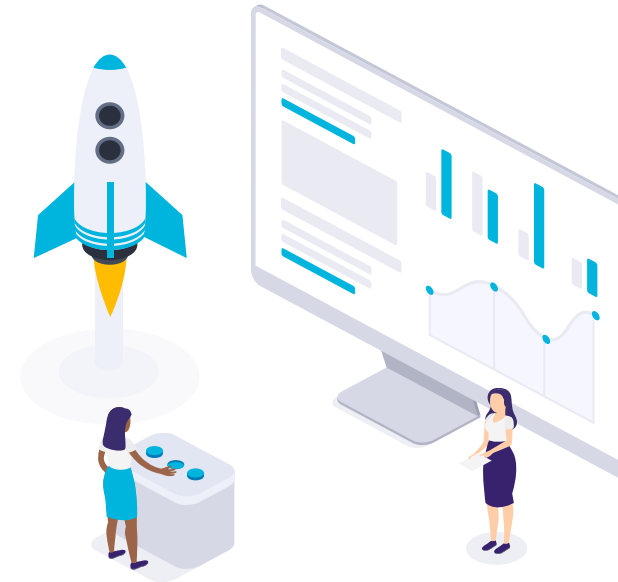
Expected Output:

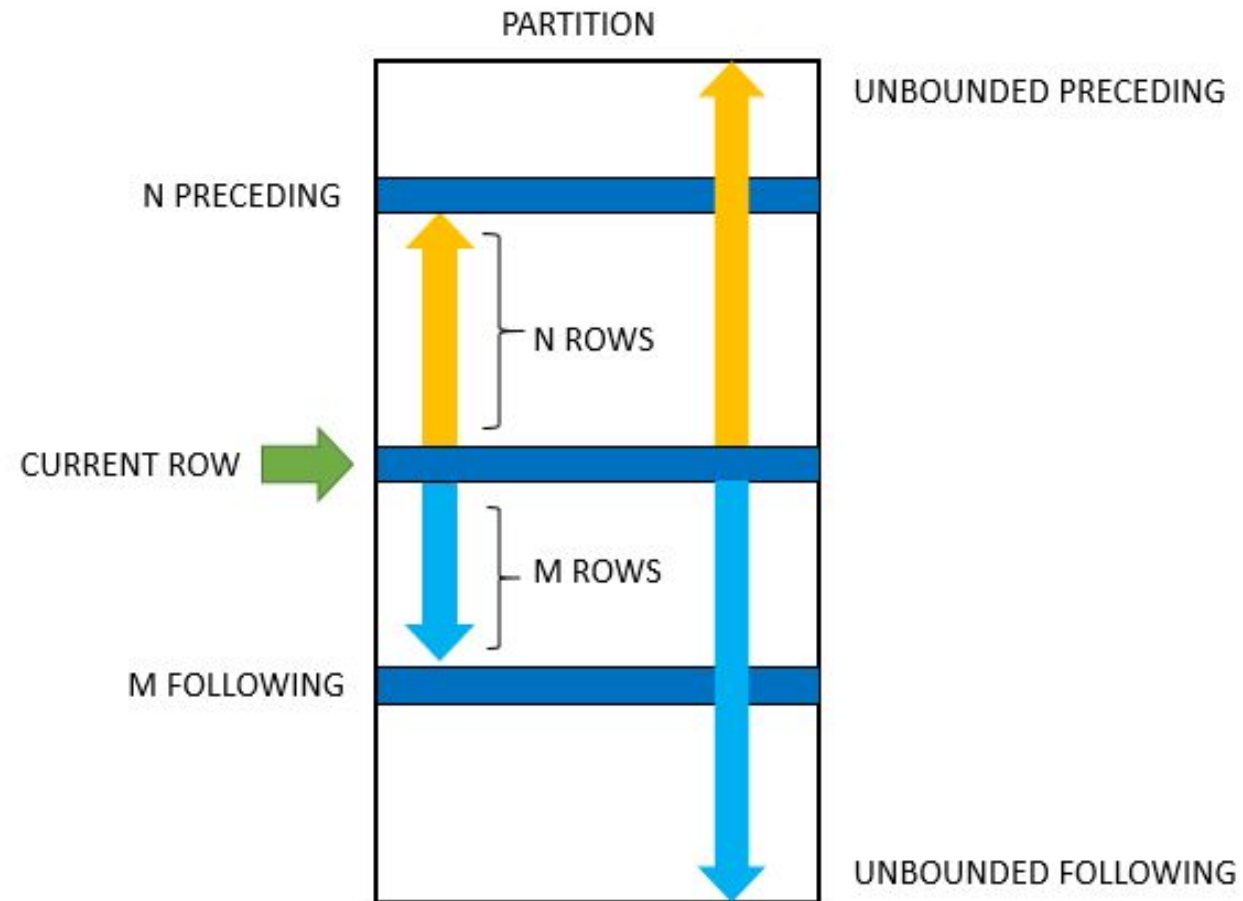
	category_id	brand_id	num_of_prod
1	1	1	15
2	1	3	10
3	1	15	8
4	1	22	6
5	1	32	1
6	4	1	22
7	4	2	41
8	4	3	5
9	4	4	20
10	4	6	38
11	4	8	15
12	4	9	13
13	4	10	14
14	4	11	14

✓ C (local) (15.0 RTM) DESKTOP-3E95HEO\DataSc... SampleRetail 00:00:00 78 rows



Window Frames





★ **Default:** UNBOUNDED PRECEDING AND CURRENT ROW



```
SELECT *,  
AVG(time) OVER (  
    PARTITION BY id ORDER BY date  
    ROWS BETWEEN 1 PRECEDING AND CURRENT ROW  
    ) as avg_time  
FROM time_of_sales
```

id	date	time
1	2019-07-05	22
1	2019-04-15	26
2	2019-02-06	28
1	2019-01-02	30
2	2019-08-30	20
2	2019-03-09	22

1 **PARTITION BY id**

id	date	time
1	2019-07-05	22
1	2019-04-15	26
1	2019-01-02	30

id	date	time
2	2019-02-06	28
2	2019-08-30	20
2	2019-03-09	22

2 **ORDER BY date**

id	date	time
1	2019-01-02	30
1	2019-04-15	26
1	2019-07-05	22

id	date	time
2	2019-02-06	28
2	2019-03-09	22
2	2019-08-30	20

3 **AVG(time)**

**ROWS BETWEEN 1 PRECEDING
AND CURRENT ROW**

id	date	time	avg_time
1	2019-01-02	30	30
1	2019-04-15	26	28
1	2019-07-05	22	24
2	2019-02-06	28	28
2	2019-03-09	22	25
2	2019-08-30	20	21



Analytic Navigation Functions



First_Value Function



```
SELECT A.customer_id, A.first_name, B.order_date,  
       first_value (order_date) OVER (ORDER BY B.ORDER_DATE) first_date  
FROM   sale.customer A, sale.orders B  
WHERE  A.customer_id = B.customer_id
```

	customer_id	first_name	order_date	first_date
1	259	Selma	2018-01-01	2018-01-01
2	1212	Jame	2018-01-01	2018-01-01
3	523	Patricia	2018-01-02	2018-01-01
4	175	Lloyd	2018-01-03	2018-01-01
5	1324	Ashleigh	2018-01-03	2018-01-01
6	1204	Tracey	2018-01-04	2018-01-01
7	324	Twana	2018-01-04	2018-01-01
8	94	Dick	2018-01-04	2018-01-01
9	60	Sue	2018-01-05	2018-01-01
10	442	James	2018-01-05	2018-01-01
11	1326	Laverne	2018-01-05	2018-01-01
12	91	Nicolette	2018-01-06	2018-01-01
13	873	Marina	2018-01-08	2018-01-01
14	450	Rima	2018-01-09	2018-01-01
15	258	Tam	2018-01-09	2018-01-01

Query executed successfully (local) (15.0 RTM) | DESKTOP-3E95HEO\DataSc... | SampleRetail | 00:00:00 | 1,615 rows

First_Value Function



	order_date
1	2018-12-09
2	2020-04-18
3	2020-11-18
4	2020-04-09
5	2019-02-05
6	2019-08-21
7	2020-04-06
8	2020-10-21
9	2020-03-27
10	2019-11-21
11	2020-04-18
12	2019-02-07
13	2018-06-10
14	2018-11-24
15	2020-04-17

SampleSales 00:00:00 1,615 rows



	order_date
1	2018-01-01
2	2018-01-01
3	2018-01-02
4	2018-01-03
5	2018-01-03
6	2018-01-04
7	2018-01-04
8	2018-01-04
9	2018-01-05
10	2018-01-05
11	2018-01-05
12	2018-01-06
13	2018-01-08
14	2018-01-09
15	2018-01-09

SampleSales 00:00:00 1,615 rows



	first_date
1	2018-01-01
2	2018-01-01
3	2018-01-01
4	2018-01-01
5	2018-01-01
6	2018-01-01
7	2018-01-01
8	2018-01-01
9	2018-01-01
10	2018-01-01
11	2018-01-01
12	2018-01-01
13	2018-01-01
14	2018-01-01
15	2018-01-01

SampleSales 00:00:00 1,615 rows



Query Time

Write a query that returns one of the most stocked product in each store.

Expected Output:

Results Messages		
	store_id	most_stocked_prod
1	1	30
2	2	64
3	3	11
1) DESKTOP-3E95HEO\DataSc... SampleRetail 00:00:00 3 rows		



Query Time

Write a query that returns customers and their most valuable order with total amount of it.

Expected Output:

	customer_id	mv_order	mvorder_net_price
1	1	1555	1038.5370
2	2	692	1470.8261
3	3	1612	6763.3454
4	4	1556	950.2687
5	5	264	1547.4950
6	6	1611	2875.3547
7	7	104	369.9725
8	8	512	743.9814
9	9	1593	5909.3979
10	10	1541	6561.3414
11	11	1074	1803.8937
12	12	1576	1420.2120
13	13	239	2904.1041
14	14	1572	3467.4380

Qu... (local) (15.0 RTM) | DESKTOP-3E95HEO\DataSc... | SampleRetail | 00:00:00 | 1.445 rows



Query Time

2. Write a query that returns first order date by month.

Expected Output:

	Year	Month	first_order_date
1	2018	1	2018-01-01
2	2018	2	2018-02-01
3	2018	3	2018-03-01
4	2018	4	2018-04-02
5	2018	5	2018-05-01
6	2018	6	2018-06-01
7	2018	7	2018-07-01
8	2018	8	2018-08-01
9	2018	9	2018-09-01
10	2018	10	2018-10-01
11	2018	11	2018-11-02
12	2018	12	2018-12-02

15.0 RTM) DESKTOP-3E95HEO\DataSc... SampleRetail 00:00:00 35 rows

▶ Last_Value Function



```
SELECT A.customer_id, A.first_name, B.order_date,  
       last_value (order_date) OVER (ORDER BY B.ORDER_DATE DESC) last_date  
FROM   sale.customer A, sale.orders B  
WHERE  A.customer_id = B.customer_id
```

	customer_id	first_name	order_date	last_date
1	136	Ernest	2020-12-28	2020-12-28
2	135	Pasquale	2020-11-28	2020-11-28
3	1	Diane	2020-11-18	2020-11-18
4	3	Teddy	2020-10-21	2020-10-21
5	6	Cyril	2020-09-06	2020-09-06
6	15	Siobhan	2020-08-25	2020-08-25
7	10	Melissa	2020-08-23	2020-08-23
8	53	Trinidad	2020-07-12	2020-07-12
9	33	Yuki	2020-07-11	2020-07-11
10	119	Armando	2020-07-10	2020-07-10
11	123	Jerri	2020-07-01	2020-07-01
12	7	William	2020-06-17	2020-06-17
13	55	Carma	2020-04-30	2020-04-30
14	74	Nathalie	2020-04-30	2020-04-30
15	90	Daniel	2020-04-29	2020-04-29

Query executed successfully. (local) (15.0 RTM) DESKTOP-3E95HEO\DataSc... SampleRetail 00:00:00 1.615 rows

Last_Value Function



	order_date
1	2018-12-09
2	2020-04-18
3	2020-11-18
4	2020-04-09
5	2019-02-05
6	2019-08-21
7	2020-04-06
8	2020-10-21
9	2020-03-27
10	2019-11-21
11	2020-04-18
12	2019-02-07
13	2018-06-10
14	2018-11-24
15	2020-04-17

SampleSales | 00:00:00 | 1,615 rows



	order_date
1	2020-12-28
2	2020-11-28
3	2020-11-18
4	2020-10-21
5	2020-09-06
6	2020-08-25
7	2020-08-23
8	2020-07-12
9	2020-07-11
10	2020-07-10
11	2020-07-01
12	2020-06-17
13	2020-04-30
14	2020-04-30
15	2020-04-29

SampleSales | 00:00:00 | 1,615 rows



	last_date
1	2020-12-28
2	2020-11-28
3	2020-11-18
4	2020-10-21
5	2020-09-06
6	2020-08-25
7	2020-08-23
8	2020-07-12
9	2020-07-11
10	2020-07-10
11	2020-07-01
12	2020-06-17
13	2020-04-30
14	2020-04-30
15	2020-04-29

SampleSales | 00:00:00 | 1,615 rows

Last_Value Function



```
SELECT B.customer_id, A.first_name, B.order_date,  
       last_value (order_date) OVER (ORDER BY B.order_date DESC ROWS BETWEEN UNBOUNDED PRECEDING AND UNBOUNDED FOLLOWING) last_date  
FROM   sale.customer A, sale.orders B  
WHERE  A.customer_id = B.customer_id
```

	customer_id	first_name	order_date	last_date
1	136	Ernest	2020-12-28	2018-01-01
2	135	Pasquale	2020-11-28	2018-01-01
3	1	Diane	2020-11-18	2018-01-01
4	3	Teddy	2020-10-21	2018-01-01
5	6	Cyril	2020-09-06	2018-01-01
6	15	Siobhan	2020-08-25	2018-01-01
7	10	Melissa	2020-08-23	2018-01-01
8	53	Trinidad	2020-07-12	2018-01-01
9	33	Yuki	2020-07-11	2018-01-01
10	119	Armando	2020-07-10	2018-01-01
11	123	Jerri	2020-07-01	2018-01-01
12	7	William	2020-06-17	2018-01-01
13	55	Carma	2020-04-30	2018-01-01
14	74	Nathalie	2020-04-30	2018-01-01
15	90	Daniel	2020-04-29	2018-01-01

Query executed... | (local) (15.0 RTM) | DESKTOP-3E95HEO\DataSc... | SampleRetail | 00:00:00 | 1,615 rows



Query Time

Write a query that returns most stocked product in each store. (Use Last_Value)

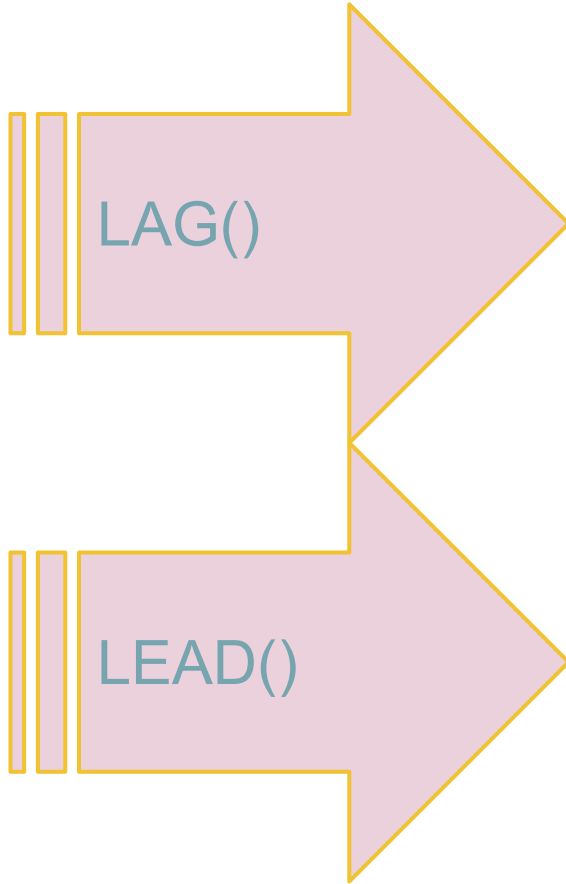
Expected Output:

	store_id	most_stocked_prod
1	1	30
2	2	64
3	3	11

1) | DESKTOP-3E95HEO\DataSc... | SampleRetail | 00:00:00 | 3 rows



Lag() & Lead() Functions



Returns the value in previous rows for each row of sorted column values.

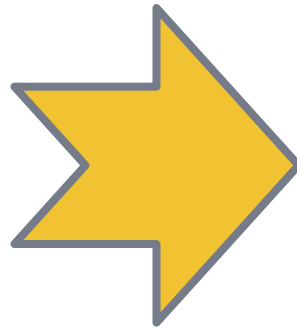
Returns the value in next rows for each row of sorted column values.

Lag() Function



```
SELECT order_date,  
       LAG(order_date) OVER (ORDER BY order_date) previous_w_LAG  
FROM   sale.orders
```

	order_date
1	2018-01-01
2	2018-01-01
3	2018-01-02
4	2018-01-03
5	2018-01-03
6	2018-01-04
7	2018-01-04
8	2018-01-04
9	2018-01-05
10	2018-01-05
11	2018-01-05
12	2018-01-06
13	2018-01-08
14	2018-01-09
15	2018-01-09



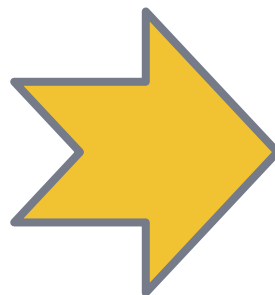
	previous_w_LAG
1	NULL
2	2018-01-01
3	2018-01-01
4	2018-01-02
5	2018-01-03
6	2018-01-03
7	2018-01-04
8	2018-01-04
9	2018-01-04
10	2018-01-05
11	2018-01-05
12	2018-01-05
13	2018-01-06
14	2018-01-08
15	2018-01-09

Lead() Function



```
SELECT order_date,  
       LEAD(order_date, 2) OVER (ORDER BY order_date) next_second_w_LEAD  
FROM   sale.orders
```

	order_date
1	2018-01-01
2	2018-01-01
3	2018-01-02
4	2018-01-03
5	2018-01-03
6	2018-01-04
7	2018-01-04
8	2018-01-04
9	2018-01-05
10	2018-01-05
11	2018-01-05
12	2018-01-06
13	2018-01-08
14	2018-01-09
15	2018-01-09



	next_second_w_LEAD
1	2018-01-02
2	2018-01-03
3	2018-01-03
4	2018-01-04
5	2018-01-04
6	2018-01-04
7	2018-01-05
8	2018-01-05
9	2018-01-05
10	2018-01-06
11	2018-01-08
12	2018-01-09
13	2018-01-09
14	2018-01-12
15	2018-01-12

Query Time



1. Write a query that returns the order date of the one previous sale of each staff (use the LAG function)

	order_id	staff_id	first_name	last_name	order_date	previous_order_date
1	1	2	Charles	Cussona	2018-01-01	NULL
2	9	2	Charles	Cussona	2018-01-05	2018-01-01
3	12	2	Charles	Cussona	2018-01-06	2018-01-05
4	19	2	Charles	Cussona	2018-01-14	2018-01-06
5	20	2	Charles	Cussona	2018-01-14	2018-01-14
6	22	2	Charles	Cussona	2018-01-16	2018-01-14
7	23	2	Charles	Cussona	2018-01-16	2018-01-16
8	52	2	Charles	Cussona	2018-02-03	2018-01-16
9	62	2	Charles	Cussona	2018-02-07	2018-02-03

Query executed successfully. (local) (15.0 RTM) DESKTOP-3E95HEO\DataSc... SampleRetail 00:00:00 1.615 rows

Query Time For You



2. Write a query that returns the order date of the one next sale of each staff (use the LEAD function)

Expected Output:

	order_id	staff_id	first_name	last_name	order_date	next_order_date
1	1	2	Charles	Cussona	2018-01-01	2018-01-05
2	9	2	Charles	Cussona	2018-01-05	2018-01-06
3	12	2	Charles	Cussona	2018-01-06	2018-01-14
4	19	2	Charles	Cussona	2018-01-14	2018-01-14
5	20	2	Charles	Cussona	2018-01-14	2018-01-16
6	22	2	Charles	Cussona	2018-01-16	2018-01-16
7	23	2	Charles	Cussona	2018-01-16	2018-02-03
8	52	2	Charles	Cussona	2018-02-03	2018-02-07
9	62	2	Charles	Cussona	2018-02-07	2018-02-12
10	72	2	Charles	Cussona	2018-02-12	2018-02-16
11	77	2	Charles	Cussona	2018-02-16	2018-02-25

Query executed successfully. (local) (15.0 RTM) DESKTOP-3E95HEO\DataSc... SampleRetail 00:00:00 1.615 rows

Query Time For You



Write a query that returns the difference in the order count between the current month and the next month by year.

Expected Output:

	ord_year	ord_month	cnt_order	next_month	next_month_order_cnt	monthly_difference
1	2018	1	50	2	49	1
2	2018	2	49	3	55	-6
3	2018	3	55	4	43	12
4	2018	4	43	5	51	-8
5	2018	5	51	6	45	6
6	2018	6	45	7	50	-5
7	2018	7	50	8	63	-13
8	2018	8	63	9	67	-4
9	2018	9	67	10	64	3
10	2018	10	64	11	43	21
11	2018	11	43	12	55	-12
12	2018	12	55	NULL	NULL	NULL
13	2019	1	50	2	57	-7
14	2019	2	57	3	67	-10
15	2019	3	67	4	57	10
16	2019	4	57	5	57	0
17	2019	5	57	6	62	5

Query executed successfully.

(local) (15.0 RTM) | DESKTOP-3E95HEO\DataSc... | SampleRetail | 00:00:00 | 35 rows

THANKS!

Any questions?

