

Collection of task
examples

Part I: Top-rated user questions

- String concatenation
- Order (limit)
- Finding duplicates
- Case analysis / if then else
- Random row
- Argmax
- Sub-query
- Count
- Date manipulation

Other less frequent questions

- Moving average
- Exists other column with condition
- Join tables avoiding some rows
- Pivot table (actually included in concatenation)

String concatenation

574

I had a similar issue when I was trying to join two tables with one-to-many relationships. In SQL 2005 I found that XML PATH method can handle the concatenation of the rows very easily.

If there is a table called STUDENTS

SubjectID	StudentName
1	Mary
1	John
1	Sam
2	Alaina
2	Edward

Result I expected was:

SubjectID	StudentName
1	Mary, John, Sam
2	Alaina, Edward

I used the following T-SQL:

```
Select Main.SubjectID,
       Left(Main.Students,Len(Main.Students)-1) As "Students"
  From (
    Select distinct ST2.SubjectID,
      (
        Select ST1.StudentName + ',' AS [text()]
          From dbo.Students ST1
         Where ST1.SubjectID = ST2.SubjectID
         ORDER BY ST1.SubjectID
        For XML PATH ('')
      ) [Students]
     From dbo.Students ST2
   ) [Main]
```

You can do the same thing in a more compact way if you can concat the commas at the beginning and use substring to skip the first one so you don't need to do a subquery:

```
Select distinct ST2.SubjectID,
```

one with comma as separator

56 Can I Comma Delimit Multiple Rows Into One Column?

17 SQL Query - Concatenating Results into One String

20 Multiple rows to one comma-separated value

17 comma delimited list as a single string, T-SQL

3 Concatenate a single column into a comma delimited list

4 Sql select group by and string concat

7 SQL Server, how can I transpose data of a column

-3 SQL Server select results as string separated with ;

5 Select multiple SQL rows into one row

see more linked questions...

Related

159 How to use GROUP BY to concatenate strings in SQL Server?

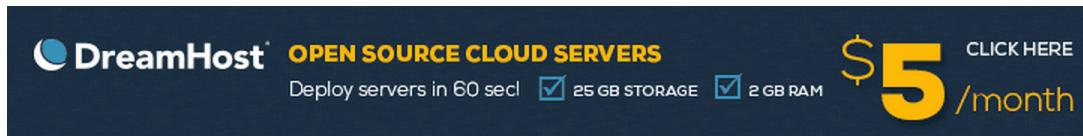
477 Can I concatenate multiple MySQL rows into one field?

620 Inserting multiple rows in a single SQL query?

831 Shortcuts in Objective-C to concatenate NSStrings

<http://stackoverflow.com/questions/194852/concatenate-many-rows-into-a-single-text-string?s=5|11.2136>

Can I concatenate multiple MySQL rows into one field?



Using MySQL, I can do something like:

477

```
SELECT hobbies FROM peoples_hobbies WHERE person_id = 5;
```

175

and get:

```
shopping
fishing
coding
```

but instead I just want 1 row, 1 col:

```
shopping, fishing, coding
```

The reason is that I'm selecting multiple values from multiple tables, and after all the joins I've got a lot more rows than I'd like.

I've looked for a function on [MySQL Doc](#) and it doesn't look like the `CONCAT` or `CONCAT_WS` functions accept result sets, so does anyone here know how to do this?

[mysql](#) [sql](#) [group-concat](#)

[share](#) [improve this question](#)

edited Oct 20 '14 at 8:40



George Garchagudashvili
2,525 ● 7 ● 13 ● 33

asked Nov 10 '08 at 2:34



Dean Rather
10.6k ● 10 ● 40 ● 56

- 4 I just wrote up a little demo on how to use `group_concat` which might be usefull to you:
giombetti.com/2013/06/06/mysql-group_concat – Marc Giombetti Jun 6 '13 at 18:26

[add a comment](#)

dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.0/en/string-functions.html#function_concat-ws

<http://stackoverflow.com/questions/276927/can-i-concatenate-multiple-mysql-rows-into-one-field>

asked 6 years ago

viewed 248061 times

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- 1 [PHP / MySQL: Joining three tables and merging results](#)

How to use GROUP BY to concatenate strings in SQL Server?

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asked 6 years ago

viewed 205079 times

active 1 month ago

How do I get:

159

	id	Name	Value
1	1	A	4
1	1	B	8
2	2	C	9

87

to

	id	Column
1	1	A:4, B:8
2	2	C:9

sql sql-server string-concatenation sql-server-group-concat

share improve this question

edited Sep 20 '11 at 14:46



Adrian Carneiro

30.5k ● 12 ● 52 ● 94

asked Nov 7 '08 at 19:08



Eldila

4,927 ● 16 ● 41 ● 56

- 8 This type of problem is solved easily on MySQL with its `GROUP_CONCAT()` aggregate function, but solving it on Microsoft SQL Server is more awkward. See the following SO question for help: "[How to get multiple records against one record based on relation?](#)" – Bill Karwin Nov 7 '08 at 19:21

Everyone with a microsoft account should vote for a simpler solution on connect:

connect.microsoft.com/SQLServer/feedback/details/427987/ – Jens Mühlenhoff Jul 31 at 10:45

add a comment

13 Answers

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0 [Concatenate Rows for one column SQL](#)

0 [SQL Server 2008 combine multiple rows into 1 with commas + 3 tables](#)

0 [how to self join a table to get more info](#)

0 [How to group the field in 1 line in MS SQL](#)

<http://stackoverflow.com/questions/273238/how-to-use-group-by-to-concatenate-strings-in-sql-server>

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stackoverflow.com/questions/2046037/can-i-comma-delimit-multiple-rows-into-one-column?lq=1

This question already has an answer here:
[Concatenate many rows into a single text string?](#) 30 answers

56 I am attempting to merge something like this in my SQL Server database:

23 [TicketID], [Person]
T0001 Alice
T0001 Bob
T0002 Catherine
T0002 Doug
T0003 Elaine

Into this:

[TicketID], [People]
T0001 Alice, Bob
T0002 Catherine, Doug
T0003 Elaine

I need to do this in both SQL Server and Oracle.

I have found the function `GROUP_CONCAT` for MySQL that does exactly what I need here, but MySQL is not an option here.

EDIT: Test bench:

```
DECLARE @Tickets TABLE (
    [TicketID] char(5) NOT NULL,
    [Person] nvarchar(15) NOT NULL
)

INSERT INTO @Tickets VALUES
    ('T0001', 'Alice'),
    ('T0001', 'Bob'),
    ('T0002', 'Catherine'),
    ('T0002', 'Doug'),
    ('T0003', 'Elaine')

SELECT * FROM @Tickets
```

sql sql-server sql-server-2008 tsqL

share improve this question edited Oct 22 at 16:52 asked Jan 12 '10 at 1:08



Artist: Loren Post, age 8

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723 Concatenate many rows into a single text string?

6 Join query result to a single line of values separated by comma

5 How can I combine multiple rows into a comma-delimited list in SQL Server?

<http://stackoverflow.com/questions/2046037/can-i-comma-delimit-multiple-rows-into-one-column?lq=1>

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◀ ▶ C stackoverflow.com/questions/5031204/does-t-sql-have-an-aggregate-function-to-concatenate-strings?lq=1

Help shape the future of our products! Google active 2 months ago

Possible Duplicates:

Implode type function in SQL Server 2000?
Concatenate row values T-SQL

I have a view which I'm querying that looks like this:

BuildingName	PollNumber
Foo Centre	12
Foo Centre	13
Foo Centre	14
Bar Hall	15
Bar Hall	16
Baz School	17

I need to write a query that groups BuildingNames together and displays a list of PollNumbers like this:

BuildingName	PollNumbers
Foo Centre	12, 13, 14
Bar Hall	15, 16
Baz School	17

How can I do this in T-SQL? I'd rather not resort to writing a stored procedure for this, since it seems like overkill, but I'm not exactly a database person. It seems like an aggregate function like SUM() or AVG() is what I need, but I don't know if T-SQL has one. I'm using SQL Server 2005.

sql-server sql-server-2005 tsql group-by aggregate-functions

share improve this question edited Aug 15 '11 at 19:58 asked Feb 17 '11 at 15:48 Brant Bobby 5,444 ● 5 ● 49 ● 91

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← → C stackoverflow.com/questions/21760969/multiple-rows-to-one-comma-separated-value?lq=1

20 This question already has an answer here:
How to create a SQL Server function to “join” multiple rows from a subquery into a single delimited field? 11 answers
Concatenate many rows into a single text string? 30 answers

10 I want to create a table valued function in sql server, which returns data in comma separated values.

For example

Table: tbl

ID	Value
1	100
1	200
1	300
1	400

Now when I execute the query using the function Func1(value)

```
SELECT Func1(Value) FROM tbl WHERE ID = 1
```

Output I want is should be 100,200,300,400

sql-server sql-server-group-concat

share improve this question edited Mar 31 at 9:12

asked Feb 13 '14 at 17:15 Sanjeev Singh 1,511 2 9 25

marked as duplicate by steoleary, Shiva, user2864740, Greg, Adam Porad Mar 3 '14 at 22:35

This question has been asked before and already has an answer. If those answers do not fully address your question, please [ask a new question](#).

And your question is? – steoleary Feb 13 '14 at 17:17

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← → C stackoverflow.com/questions/18235693/comma-delimited-list-as-a-single-string-t-sql?lq=1

comma delimited list as a single string, T-SQL [duplicate]

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asked 2 years ago
viewed 28554 times
active 1 year ago

17 This question already has an answer here:
[Concatenate many rows into a single text string?](#) 30 answers

My T-SQL query generates following result set

ID	Date
756	2011-08-29
756	2011-08-31
756	2011-09-01
756	2011-09-02

How can I convert like this

ID	Date
756	2011-08-29, 2011-08-31, 2011-09-01, 2011-09-02

Any suggestion would be appreciated.

sql-server tsql

share improve this question

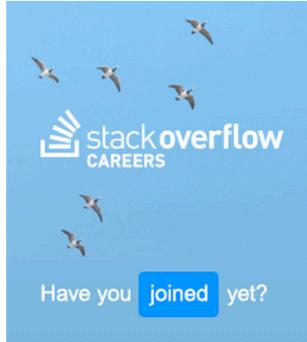
edited Aug 14 '13 at 15:24 by marc_s

asked Aug 14 '13 at 15:19 by poshan

397k 82 725 905 245 2 5 16

marked as duplicate by Conrad Frix, Kate Gregory, Meehow, Shadwell, Michael Härtl Aug 15 '13 at 10:12

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← → C stackoverflow.com/questions/18155349/concatenate-a-single-column-into-a-comma-delimited-list?lq=1

```
DECLARE @Region table (RegionID int, RegionName varchar(15))
DECLARE @SalesPersonRegion table (SalesPersonID int, RegionID int)

INSERT INTO @SalesPerson (SalesPersonID, SalesPersonName) VALUES (1,'Jeff')
INSERT INTO @SalesPerson (SalesPersonID, SalesPersonName) VALUES (2,'Pat')
INSERT INTO @SalesPerson (SalesPersonID, SalesPersonName) VALUES (3,'Joe')

INSERT INTO @Region (RegionID, RegionName) VALUES (1,'North')
INSERT INTO @Region (RegionID, RegionName) VALUES (2,'South')
INSERT INTO @Region (RegionID, RegionName) VALUES (3,'East')
INSERT INTO @Region (RegionID, RegionName) VALUES (4,'West')

INSERT INTO @SalesPersonRegion (SalesPersonID,RegionID) VALUES (1,1)
INSERT INTO @SalesPersonRegion (SalesPersonID,RegionID) VALUES (1,2)
INSERT INTO @SalesPersonRegion (SalesPersonID,RegionID) VALUES (1,3)
INSERT INTO @SalesPersonRegion (SalesPersonID,RegionID) VALUES (2,2)
INSERT INTO @SalesPersonRegion (SalesPersonID,RegionID) VALUES (2,3)
INSERT INTO @SalesPersonRegion (SalesPersonID,RegionID) VALUES (2,4)
INSERT INTO @SalesPersonRegion (SalesPersonID,RegionID) VALUES (3,1)
INSERT INTO @SalesPersonRegion (SalesPersonID,RegionID) VALUES (3,4)
```

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A simple select will get me each sales person, with each of that salesperson's region.

```
SELECT
    sp.SalesPersonID,
    sp.SalesPersonName,
    r.RegionName
FROM @SalesPersonRegion spr
    JOIN @SalesPerson sp
        ON spr.SalesPersonID = sp.SalesPersonID
    JOIN @Region r
        ON spr.RegionID = r.RegionID
```

In this case, it will return 9 Rows.

I would like to get results like this:

SalesPersonID	SalesPersonName	Regions
1	Jeff	North, South, East
2	Pat	South, East, West
3	Joe	North, West

sql-server tsql

Linked

723 Concatenate many rows into a single text string?

1 ReCursive/While Loop

Related

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296 Select columns from result set of stored procedure

620 Inserting multiple rows in a single SQL query?

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stackoverflow.com/questions/1874966/concatenate-row-values-t-sql

This is a M:M relationship. Each Review can have many Reviewers; each User can be associated with many Reviews.

Basically, all I want to see is Reviews.ReviewID, Reviews.ReviewDate, and a concatenated string of the FName's of all the associated Users for that Review (comma delimited).

Instead of:

```
ReviewID---ReviewDate---User
1-----12/1/2009---Bob
1-----12/1/2009---Joe
1-----12/1/2009---Frank
2-----12/9/2009---Sue
2-----12/9/2009---Alice
```

Display this:

```
ReviewID---ReviewDate---Users
1-----12/1/2009---Bob, Joe, Frank
2-----12/9/2009---Sue, Alice
```

I have found [this article](#) describing some ways to do this, but most of these seem to only deal with one table, not multiple; unfortunately, my SQL-fu is not strong enough to adapt these to my circumstances. I am particularly interested in the example on that site which utilizes FOR XML PATH() as that looks the cleanest and most straight forward.

```
SELECT p1.CategoryId,
( SELECT ProductName + ', '
  FROM Northwind.dbo.Products p2
  WHERE p2.CategoryId = p1.CategoryId
  ORDER BY ProductName FOR XML PATH('')
) AS Products
FROM Northwind.dbo.Products p1
GROUP BY CategoryId;
```

Can anyone give me a hand with this? Any help would be greatly appreciated!

share improve this question edited Dec 9 '09 at 16:17 asked Dec 9 '09 at 16:13

Senior Back-end Software Engineer
Labelmaster Software Seattle, WA
c# javascript

Linked

- 45 Does T-SQL have an aggregate function to concatenate strings?
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- 0 Groupby _concat in SQL Server 2014
- 199 Simulating group_concat MySQL function in SQL Server?
- 33 How to return multiple values in one column (T-SQL)?
- 0 Aggregate/concatenate values from a column into a single row
- 0 Tag Database Schema
- 0 How to concatenate distinct column values from rows with duplicate IDs into one row?

<http://stackoverflow.com/questions/1874966/concatenate-row-values-t-sql>

Order
(Order and limit)
(Order after union)
(Order by multiple column)



How do I limit the number of rows returned by an Oracle query after ordering?



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Is there a way to make an Oracle query behave like it contains a MySQL `limit` clause?

478 In MySQL, I can do this:

```
select *
from sometable
order by name
limit 20,10
```

127

to get the 21st to the 30th rows (skip the first 20, give the next 10). The rows are selected after the `order by`, so it really starts on the 20th name alphabetically.

In Oracle, the only thing people mention is the `rownum` pseudo-column, but it is evaluated *before* `order by`, which means this:

```
select *
from sometable
where rownum <= 10
order by name
```

will return a random set of ten rows ordered by name, which is not usually what I want. It also doesn't allow for specifying an offset.

sql oracle

share improve this question

edited Apr 4 '12 at 15:02



Pops ♦

12.6k 19 93 126

asked Jan 22 '09 at 19:48



Mathieu Longtin

3,267 4 15 25

139 It's a real shame Oracle doesn't have some syntactic sugar to make this common requirement simple. – [WW](#). Jan 22 '09 at 21:46

asked 6 years ago

viewed 551674 times

active 5 months ago

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<http://stackoverflow.com/questions/470542/how-do-i-limit-the-number-of-rows-returned-by-an-oracle-query-after-ordering>


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SQL - Select first 10 rows only?

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[How do I select only the first 10 results of a query?](#)

28

I would like to display only the first 10 results from the following query:

```
SELECT a.names,
       COUNT(b.post_title) AS num
  FROM wp_celebnames a
  JOIN wp_posts b ON INSTR(b.post_title, a.names) > 0
 WHERE b.post_date > DATE_SUB(CURDATE(), INTERVAL 1 DAY)
 GROUP BY a.names
 ORDER BY num DESC
```

sql

[share](#) [improve this question](#)

edited Apr 16 at 2:56



niton

2,314 ● 3 ● 11 ● 24

asked Dec 12 '09 at 0:53



Mike

525 ● 2 ● 9 ● 12

1 Please mention the database (and version). – [Vikas Goel](#) Jun 6 '14 at 11:03

[add a comment](#)

asked 5 years ago

viewed 174551 times

active 6 months ago

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<http://stackoverflow.com/questions/1891789/sql-select-first-10-rows-only>

I am trying to sort by multiple columns in SQL, and in different directions. `column1` would be sorted descending, and `column2` ascending.

192

How can I do this?

[sql](#) [sql-order-by](#)

31

share improve this question

edited Jul 7 at 15:43



Bdbeez

2,513 • 2 ● 19 ● 29

asked Jan 12 '10 at 18:02



Señor Reginold Francis

3,091 • 12 ● 40 ● 66

34 This IS the "googling answers" first result. At least it was when I googled "sql ordering by two columns". It's a hell of a lot more readable than the equivalent official doc page which didn't even appear in my first page of results until I changed my query to "mysql 'order by" – [Andrew Martin](#) Jan 30 '14 at 12:14

Given how often a SO question comes top of Google, I always find it terrible that people answer with it. SO is either here to answer or not, and I can not understand why directing site traffic away is a good thing – [user001](#) Oct 16 at 11:21

add a comment

3 Answers

active

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`ORDER BY column1 DESC, column2`

285

This sorts everything by `column1` (descending) first, and then by `column2` (ascending, which is the default) whenever the `column1` fields for two rows are equal.

✓

share improve this answer

edited Sep 10 at 12:44



Antonio

6,044 • 2 ● 17 ● 54

answered Jan 12 '10 at 18:03



Ignacio Vazquez-Abrams

388k • 45 ● 660 ● 839

1 here how to order either column1 or column2? – [PoliDev](#) Jun 18 '13 at 8:47

@PoliDev, It first orders by `column1` in DESCending order and the by `column2` (in ASCending order) – [zaheer](#) Mar 13 '14 at 12:33

24 For clarity, this sorts everything by `column1` first and then by `column2` whenever the `column1` fields

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<http://stackoverflow.com/questions/2051162/sql-multiple-column-ordering>



56



4

Is it possible to order when the data is come from many select and union it together. Such as

```
Select id,name,age
From Student
Where age < 15
Union
Select id,name,age
From Student
Where Name like "%a%"
```

How can I order this query by name.

Some said you can query look like this.

```
Select id,name,age
From Student
Where age < 15 or name like "%a%"
Order by name
```

But in this case I just ignore that solution.

Thank you in advance.

[sql](#)[share](#) [improve this question](#)

edited Jan 17 '11 at 17:12



skaffman

243k ● 53 ● 550 ● 608

asked Jan 17 '11 at 17:09



Guilgamos

400 ● 3 ● 5 ● 9

If you have the same column in union query then at the end put order by your column name. – [anirban karak](#)
Aug 6 at 10:45

[add a comment](#)

4 Answers

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Just write



```
Select id, name, age
```

<http://stackoverflow.com/questions/4715820/how-to-order-by-with-union>

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0 [SQL: How to order a union alphabetically?](#)

3 [SQL request with case in order by throws "\(1\) 1st ORDER BY term does not](#)

Finding/removing duplicates

How can I remove duplicate rows?

{ USE STACK OVERFLOW TO FIND THE BEST DEVELOPERS }



- What is the best way to remove duplicate rows from a fairly large table (i.e. 300,000+ rows)?
- 632 The rows of course will not be perfect duplicates because of the existence of the RowID identity field.

327

MyTable

```
RowID int not null identity(1,1) primary key,
Col1 varchar(20) not null,
Col2 varchar(2048) not null,
Col3 tinyint not null
```

sql sql-server tsql duplicate-removal

share improve this question

edited Sep 6 '12 at 18:23



John Saunders

132k 16 155 304

asked Aug 20 '08 at 21:51



Seibar

20.4k 29 61 89

- 4 Quick tip for PostgreSQL users reading this (lots, going by how often it's linked to): Pg doesn't expose CTE terms as updatable views so you can't DELETE FROM a CTE term directly. See [stackoverlow.com/q/18439054/398670](http://stackoverflow.com/q/18439054/398670) – Craig Ringer Aug 26 '13 at 7:59

@CraigRinger the same is true for Sybase - I have collected the remaining solutions here (should be valid for PG and others, too: [stackoverlow.com/q/19544489/1855801](http://stackoverflow.com/q/19544489/1855801) (just replace the ROWID() function by the RowID column, if any) – maf-soft Oct 29 '13 at 6:41

- 5 Just to add a caveat here. When running any de-duplication process, always double check what you are deleting first! This is one of those areas where it is very common to accidentally delete good data. – Jeff Davis Dec 4 '13 at 1:45

[add a comment](#)

asked 7 years ago

viewed 414176 times

active 3 months ago

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<http://stackoverflow.com/questions/18932/how-can-i-remove-duplicate-rows?s=13|10.0610>

[sql server - T-SQL: Deleting](#)

Possible Duplicate:
[SQL - How can I remove duplicate rows?](#)

86
45

I have a table with a very large amount of rows. Duplicates are not allowed but due to a problem with how the rows were created I know there are some duplicates in this table. I need to eliminate the extra rows from the perspective of the key columns. Some other columns may have *slightly* different data but I do not care about that. I still need to keep one of these rows however. SELECT DISTINCT won't work because it operates on all columns and I need to suppress duplicates based on the key columns.

How can I delete the extra rows but still keep one efficiently?

sql sql-server tsql

You didn't say what version you were using, but in SQL 2005 and above, you can use a common table expression with the [OVER Clause](#). It goes a little something like this:

```
WITH cte AS (
    SELECT [foo], [bar],
        row_number() OVER(PARTITION BY foo, bar ORDER BY baz) AS [rn]
    FROM TABLE
)
DELETE cte WHERE [rn] > 1
```

Play around with it and see what you get.

(Edit: In an attempt to be helpful, someone edited the `ORDER BY` clause within the CTE. To be clear, you can order by anything you want here, it needn't be one of the columns returned by the cte. In fact, a common use-case here is that "foo, bar" are the group identifier and "baz" is some sort of time stamp. In order to keep the latest, you'd do `ORDER BY baz desc`.)

share improve this answer

edited Jun 23 '14 at 13:19 Baldy 2,470 ● 2 ● 19 ● 51

answered May 17 '11 at 3:27 Ben Thul 12k ● 2 ● 13 ● 25

2 Thank you for this, never knew that's how CTEs worked. – [Dean Thomas](#) Oct 6 '11 at 10:10

3 This will retain the last duplicate row or the first row? – [Alex SUN](#) Dec 22 '11 at 15:48

1 Awesome Ben. Saved my life – [Red Nightingale](#) Feb 2 '12 at 14:47

6 Just got pulled back to this answer and noticed the question re: which dupe will it retain. As written, it will retain the "first" duplicate row, where "first" means "lowest ordering according to baz". Of course, if ever you're unsure of what will be deleted/retained, turn the delete into a select and make sure. Better safe than sorry. – [Ben Thul](#) Sep 19 '12 at 1:03

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<http://stackoverflow.com/questions/6025367/t-sql-deleting-all-duplicate-rows-but-keeping-one?lq=1>



It's easy to find duplicates with one field:

396

```
SELECT name, COUNT(email)
FROM users
GROUP BY email
HAVING ( COUNT(email) > 1 )
```



147

So if we have a table

ID	NAME	EMAIL
1	John	asd@asd.com
2	Sam	asd@asd.com
3	Tom	asd@asd.com
4	Bob	bob@asd.com
5	Tom	asd@asd.com

This query will give us John, Sam, Tom, Tom because they all have the same `email`.

However, what I want is to get duplicates with the same `email` **and** `name`.

That is, I want to get "Tom", "Tom".

The reason I need this: I made a mistake, and allowed to insert duplicate `name` and `email` values. Now I need to remove/change the duplicates, so I need to *find* them first.

[sql](#) [duplicates](#)
[share](#) [improve this question](#)
[edited May 8 at 7:23](#)


Jeroen

17.2k • 13 • 48 • 85

[asked Apr 7 '10 at 18:17](#)


Alex

4,449 • 10 • 45 • 93

- 2 I don't think it would let you select name in your first sample since it's not in an aggregate function. "What is the count of matching email addresses and their name" is some tricky logic... – [sXe](#) Jan 4 '13 at 18:09

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13 Answers

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0 How do you find if a unique pair value already exists in a sql table?

-1 finding duplicates rows for specified columns

0 How to return multiple columns when using group by in SQL

7 Which is the least expensive aggregate

<http://stackoverflow.com/questions/2594829/finding-duplicate-values-in-a-sql-table>



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115

I have a SQL Server database of organizations, and there are many duplicate rows. I want to run a select statement to grab all of these and the amount of dupes, but also return the ids that are associated with each organization.

51

A statement like:

```
SELECT      orgName, COUNT(*) AS dupes
FROM        organizations
GROUP BY    orgName
HAVING     (COUNT(*) > 1)
```

Will return something like

orgName	dupes
ABC Corp	7
Foo Federation	5
Widget Company	2

But I'd also like to grab the IDs of them. Is there any way to do this? Maybe like a

orgName	dupeCount	id
ABC Corp	1	34
ABC Corp	2	5
...		
Widget Company	1	10
Widget Company	2	

The reason being that there is also a separate table of users that link to these organizations, and I would like to unify them (therefore remove dupes so the users link to the same organization instead of dupe orgs). But I would like part manually so I don't screw anything up, but I would still need a statement returning the IDs of all the dupe orgs so I can go through the list of users.

Any help would be greatly appreciated. Thanks :)

[sql](#) [sql-server](#) [duplicates](#) [duplicate-data](#)

<http://stackoverflow.com/questions/2112618/finding-duplicate-rows-in-sql-server>

asked 5 years ago

viewed 223263 times

active 1 month ago

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[0 Remove rows with duplicate values](#)

[0 How to select a duplicated field in sql](#)

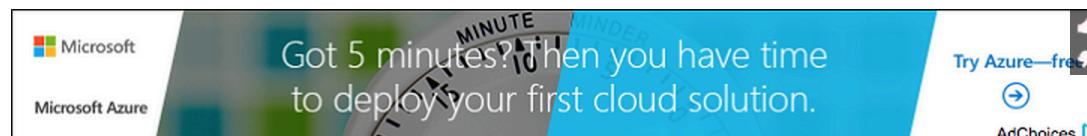
[121 How do I find duplicate values in a table in Oracle?](#)

[99 COUNT\(*\) vs. COUNT\(1\) vs. COUNT\(pk\); which is better?](#)

[4 Get list of duplicate rows in MySql](#)

[1 Find duplicate rows in SQL Server by multiple conditions](#)

Select statement to find duplicates on certain fields



asked 4 years ago

viewed 407093 times

active 1 year ago

Can you help me with SQL statement to find duplicates?

261 For example, in pseudo code:

`select count(field1,field2,field3)
from table
where the combination of field1, field2, field3 occurs multiple times`

85 and from the above statement if there are multiple occurrences I would like to select every record except the first one.

[sql](#) [sql-server](#) [tsql](#) [sql-server-2008](#)

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edited Sep 3 '14 at 9:40

joragupra
815 ● 11 ● 21

asked Dec 13 '10 at 22:30

JOE SKEET
2,443 ● 7 ● 29 ● 51

your pseudo code is ambiguous, plus you don't define order according to which you don't want the first. i suggest you give some sample data. – [Unre reason](#) Dec 13 '10 at 22:46

[add a comment](#)

5 Answers

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To get the list of fields for which there are multiple records, you can use..

567 `select field1,field2,field3, count(*)`

engine.adzerk.net/r?e=eyJhdil6NDM3LCJhdCI6NCwiYnQiOjAsImNtjozMDkyNjEsImNtjozMTc4LCjayl6e30slmNylojoxMTQ5NzY2LCJkaSl6ljFmMTAyZmNjMDMxZDRhNTM5MWQ0MzExM2ZhZDdhZDc1liwiZG0iOjEsImZjIjoxMjg4MTE2LCJmb...

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[How to find doubles with](#)

<http://stackoverflow.com/questions/4434118/select-statement-to-find-duplicates-on-certain-fields>

How to select unique records by SQL

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asked 6 years ago

viewed 132793 times

active 23 days ago

When I perform "SELECT * FROM table" I got results like below:

24

```
1 item1 data1
2 item1 data2
3 item2 data3
4 item3 data4
```

9

As you can see, there are dup records from column2 (item1 are dупped). So how could I just get result like this:

```
1 item1 data1
2 item2 data3
3 item3 data4
```

Only one record are returned from the duplicate, along with the rest of the unique records.

sql

share improve this question

edited Oct 29 '09 at 5:12

OMG Ponies
174k ● 28 ● 304 ● 378

asked Oct 29 '09 at 5:06

Yinan
636 ● 1 ● 9 ● 22

add a comment

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6 Answers

you can use select distinct or group by to do this.

37

```
select distinct a, c
```

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-2 Sql Unique Entry Issue

1 How duplicate entries be

<http://stackoverflow.com/questions/1641718/how-to-select-unique-records-by-sql>

Case analysis in SQL

How do I perform an IF...THEN in an SQL SELECT statement?

606 For example:

```
SELECT IF(Obsolete = 'N' OR InStock = 'Y' ? 1 : 0) AS Saleable, * FROM Product
```

[sql](#) [sql-server](#) [tsql](#) [case](#)

[share](#) [improve this question](#)

edited Mar 20 at 22:26

 Steve Chambers
6,019 ● 5 ● 29 ● 63

asked Sep 15 '08 at 14:34

 Eric Labashosky
6,418 ● 9 ● 26 ● 30

5 You may want to take a look at this [link](#). Regarding: SQL WHERE clauses: Avoid CASE, use Boolean logic – Somebody Feb 14 '12 at 21:21

[add a comment](#)

15 Answers

active oldest votes

The CASE statement is the closest to IF in SQL and is supported on all versions of SQL Server

757

```
SELECT CAST(
CASE
    WHEN Obsolete = 'N' or InStock = 'Y'
        THEN 1
    ELSE 0
END AS bit) as Saleable, *
FROM Product
```

You only need to do the `CAST` if you want the result as a boolean value, if you are happy with an `int`, this works:

```
SELECT CASE
    WHEN Obsolete = 'N' or InStock = 'Y'
        THEN 1
    ELSE 0
END as Saleable, *
FROM Product
```

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32 Can you have if-then-else logic in SQL?

12 SQL Server 2008 - Case / If statements in SELECT Clause

3 Select value if condition in SQL Server

1 Return "YES"/"NO" based on date comparison in sql

2 Is this a good scenario for MSSQL CASE statement?

<http://stackoverflow.com/questions/63447/how-to-perform-an-if-then-in-an-sql-select>



[SELECT id, amount FROM report](#)

313 I need `amount` to be `amount` if `report.type='P'` and `-amount` if `report.type='N'`. How do I add this to the above query?

[mysql](#) [sql](#) [database](#)

70 share improve this question

edited Sep 15 at 21:19

asked May 10 '11 at 13:53

Michael
2,950 ● 6 ● 29 ● 61

[add a comment](#)

6 Answers

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485 [SELECT](#)
`id`
`, IF(type = 'P', amount, amount * -1) as amount`
`FROM report`

See <http://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.0/en/control-flow-functions.html>.

Additionally, you could handle when the condition is null. In the case of a null amount:

[SELECT](#)
`id`
`, IF(type = 'P', IFNULL(amount,0), IFNULL(amount,0) * -1) as amount`
`FROM report`

The part `IFNULL(amount,0)` means when `amount` is not null return `amount` else return 0.

share improve this answer

edited Jan 6 at 18:42

answered May 10 '11 at 13:58

asked 4 years ago

viewed 576986 times

active 1 month ago

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[MySQL IF Statement. IF](#)

<http://stackoverflow.com/questions/5951157/if-in-select-statement-choose-output-value-based-on-column-values>

Select random row

239

See this post: [SQL to Select a random row from a database table](#). It goes through methods for doing this in MySQL, PostgreSQL, Microsoft SQL Server, IBM DB2 and Oracle (the following is copied from that link):

Select a random row with MySQL:

```
SELECT column FROM table  
ORDER BY RAND()  
LIMIT 1
```

Select a random row with PostgreSQL:

```
SELECT column FROM table  
ORDER BY RANDOM()  
LIMIT 1
```

Select a random row with Microsoft SQL Server:

```
SELECT TOP 1 column FROM table  
ORDER BY NEWID()
```

Select a random row with IBM DB2

```
SELECT column, RAND() as IDX  
FROM table  
ORDER BY IDX FETCH FIRST 1 ROWS ONLY
```

Select a random record with Oracle:

```
SELECT column FROM  
( SELECT column FROM table  
ORDER BY dbms_random.value )  
WHERE rownum = 1
```

share improve this answer

edited Aug 21 '13 at 16:39

answered Aug 21 '08 at 6:32



Yaakov Ellis♦
19.2k ● 17 ● 80 ● 137

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4 Mysql 1 Random Row

1 Select random row that exists in MySQL

2 Select random records in oracle

0 PHP, MySQL: how to select random records without RAND (attempt to avoid RAND())

1 Random selection of rows from sql result set?

1 How to draw a name in a database

0 SQL for randomize posts

-2 how to select random rows from a table in sql of different categories given as input

-2 random select from table

0 How get random row?

see more linked questions...

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2790 How can I prevent SQL-injection in PHP?

594 Generating random numbers in Objective-C

<http://stackoverflow.com/questions/19412/how-to-request-a-random-row-in-sql>



asked 4 years ago

viewed 191219 times

active 1 month ago

How can I best write a query that selects 10 rows randomly from a total of 600k?

213

mysql sql select random

▼

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★

116

edited Dec 19 '12 at 6:07



hims056

15.6k ● 14 ● 53 ● 85

asked Dec 1 '10 at 21:35



Francisc

17.4k ● 35 ● 116 ● 213

3 Here's 8 techniques; perhaps one will work well in your case. – [Rick James](#) Jul 5 at 15:39

That's cool, thanks. – [Francisc](#) Jul 5 at 20:21

I'm about to revise them; I found some flaws, not unlike the flaws in the answers here. – [Rick James](#) Jul 10 at 4:45

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15 Answers

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A great post handling several cases, from simple, to gaps, to non-uniform with gaps.

206

<http://jan.kneschke.de/projects/mysql/order-by-rand/>

▼

For most general case, here is how you do it:

✓

```
SELECT name
  FROM random AS r1 JOIN
       (SELECT CEIL(RAND()) *
        (SELECT MAX(id)
         FROM random)) AS id
        AS r2
 WHERE r1.id >= r2.id
 ORDER BY r1.id ASC
```

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9 MySQL select random row
- rand() performance

1 MySQL query for random id

0 How to use PHP to display
50 random images from
hundreds?

<http://stackoverflow.com/questions/4329396/mysql-select-10-random-rows-from-600k-rows-fast>

Argmax



228

This will retrieve all rows for which the my_date column value is equal to the maximum value of my_date for that userid. This may retrieve multiple rows for the userid where the maximum date is on multiple rows.



```
select userid,
       my_date,
       ...
  from (
    select userid,
           my_date,
           ...
              max(my_date) over (partition by userid) max_my_date
      from users
    )
   where my_date = max_my_date
```

"Analytic functions rock"

Edit: With regard to the first comment ...

"using analytic queries and a self-join defeats the purpose of analytic queries"

There is no self-join in this code. There is instead a predicate placed on the result of the inline view that contains the analytic function -- a very different matter, and completely standard practice.

"The default window in Oracle is from the first row in the partition to the current one"

The windowing clause is only applicable in the presence of the order by clause. With no order by clause, no windowing clause is applied by default and none can be explicitly specified.

The code works.

share improve this answer

edited Mar 18 '11 at 13:03

community wiki

3 revs, 2 users 98%

David Aldridge

1 Sorry, but I don't think this is right. The default window in Oracle is from the first row in the partition to the current one. This may or may not include the maximum date. Secondly using analytic queries and a self-join defeats the purpose of analytic queries. – user11318 Sep 23 '08 at 15:51

<http://stackoverflow.com/questions/121387/fetch-the-row-which-has-the-max-value-for-a-column>



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- 0 Optimize MySQL Query (PHP)
- 0 MySQL get last result for each where
- 1 MYSQL SELECT * doesn't work with GROUP BY and HAVING
- 3 How to return only latest record on join
- 0 How to SELECT an entire row using MAX()?

SQL Select only rows with Max Value on a Column

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I have this table for documents (simplified version here):

334



215

id	rev	content
1	1	...
2	1	...
1	2	...
1	3	...

How do I select one row per id and only the greatest rev?

With the above data, the result should contain two rows: [1, 3, ...] and [2, 1, ...]. I'm using **MySQL**.

Currently I use checks in the `while` loop to detect and over-write old revs from the resultset. But is this the only method to achieve the result? Isn't there a **SQL** solution?

Update

As the answers suggest, there *is* a SQL solution, and [here a sqlfiddle demo](#).

Update 2

I noticed after adding the above sqlfiddle, the rate at which the question is upvoted has surpassed the upvote rate of the answers. That has not been the intention! The fiddle *is* based on the answers, especially the accepted answer.

[mysql](#) [sql](#) [aggregate-functions](#) [greatest-n-per-group](#)

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edited Jan 7 at 22:24



Mike DuPont

asked Oct 12 '11 at 19:42



Majid Fouladpour

asked 4 years ago

viewed 316375 times

active 5 days ago

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<http://stackoverflow.com/questions/7745609/sql-select-only-rows-with-max-value-on-a-column>



Retrieving the last record in each group



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There is a table `messages` that contains data as shown below:

323



179

	<code>Id</code>	<code>Name</code>	<code>Other_Columns</code>
1	1	A	A_data_1
2	2	A	A_data_2
3	3	A	A_data_3
4	4	B	B_data_1
5	5	B	B_data_2
6	6	C	C_data_1

If I run a query `select * from messages group by name`, I will get the result as:

1	A	A_data_1
4	B	B_data_1
6	C	C_data_1

What query will return the following result?

3	A	A_data_3
5	B	B_data_2
6	C	C_data_1

That is, the last record in each group should be returned.

At present, this is the query that I use:

```
select * from (select * from messages ORDER BY id DESC) AS x GROUP BY name
```

But this looks highly inefficient. Any other ways to achieve the same result?

asked 6 years ago

viewed 166727 times

active 1 month ago

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<http://stackoverflow.com/questions/1313120/retrieving-the-last-record-in-each-group>

Select first row in each GROUP BY group?

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asked 5 years ago

viewed 270701 times

active 1 month ago

As the title suggests, I'd like to select the first row of each set of rows grouped with a `GROUP BY`.

357 Specifically, if I've got a `purchases` table that looks like this:

`SELECT * FROM purchases;`

172

id	customer	total
1	Joe	5
2	Sally	3
3	Joe	2
4	Sally	1

I'd like to query for the `id` of the largest purchase (`total`) made by each `customer`. Something like this:

```
SELECT FIRST(id), customer, FIRST(total)
FROM purchases
GROUP BY customer
ORDER BY total DESC;
```

FIRST(id)	customer	FIRST(total)
1	Joe	5
2	Sally	3

[sql](#) [sqlite](#) [postgresql](#) [group-by](#) [greatest-n-per-group](#)

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edited Nov 19 '14 at 7:48

Erwin Brandstetter
172k ● 21 ● 244 ● 351

asked Sep 27 '10 at 1:23

David Wolever
45.9k ● 27 ● 178 ● 332

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0 [Partially distinct select](#)

1 [Finding group maxes in SQL join result](#)

<http://stackoverflow.com/questions/3800551/select-first-row-in-each-group-by-group>

How can I SELECT rows with MAX(Column value), DISTINCT by another column in SQL?



My table is:

348

	id	home	datetime	player	resource
	1	10	04/03/2009	john	399
	2	11	04/03/2009	juliet	244
	5	12	04/03/2009	borat	555
175	3	10	03/03/2009	john	300
	4	11	03/03/2009	juliet	200
	6	12	03/03/2009	borat	500
	7	13	24/12/2008	borat	600
	8	13	01/01/2009	borat	700

I need to select each distinct `home` holding the maximum value of `datetime`.

Result would be:

	id	home	datetime	player	resource
	1	10	04/03/2009	john	399
	2	11	04/03/2009	juliet	244
	5	12	04/03/2009	borat	555
	8	13	01/01/2009	borat	700

I have tried:

```
-- 1 ..by the MySQL manual:

SELECT DISTINCT home, id, datetime as dt, player, resource
FROM topten t1
WHERE datetime = (SELECT MAX(t2.datetime) FROM topten t2
GROUP BY home )
```

asked 6 years ago

viewed 698409 times

active 30 days ago

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<http://stackoverflow.com/questions/612231/how-can-i-select-rows-with-maxcolumn-value-distinct-by-another-column-in-sql>

SQL query to get most recent row for each instance of a given key



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35

I'm trying to get the ip, user, and most recent timestamp from a table which may contain both the current ip for a user and one or more prior ips. I'd like one row for each user containing the most recent ip and the associated timestamp. So if a table looks like this:

username	ip	time_stamp
ted	1.2.3.4	10
jerry	5.6.6.7	12
ted	8.8.8.8	30

I'd expect the output of the query to be:

jerry		5.6.6.7		12
ted		8.8.8.8		30

Can I do this in a single sql query? In case it matters, the DBMS is Postgresql.

sql

share improve this question

asked Jul 16 '09 at 20:23



alanc10n

2,502 ● 4 ● 18 ● 31

add a comment

active

oldest

votes

6 Answers

Try this:

<http://stackoverflow.com/questions/1140064/sql-query-to-get-most-recent-row-for-each-instance-of-a-given-key>

asked 6 years ago

viewed 64920 times

active 9 months ago

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106 People Chatting



how do I query sql for a latest record date for each user



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asked 5 years ago

viewed 101051 times

active 2 months ago



I have a table that is a collection entries as to when a user was logged on.

34

username, date, value

brad,	1/2/2010,	1.1
fred,	1/3/2010,	1.0
bob,	8/4/2009,	1.5
brad,	2/2/2010,	1.2
fred,	12/2/2009,	1.3

15

etc..

How do I create a query that would give me the latest date for each user?

Update: I forgot that I needed to have a value that goes along with the latest date.

sql

share improve this question

edited Mar 9 '10 at 18:51

 Peter Lang
30.8k ● 15 ● 93 ● 118

asked Mar 9 '10 at 18:35

 fishhead
1,101 ● 4 ● 18 ● 34

3 What database are you using? MySQL, SQL-Server, Oracle, ... ? – Peter Lang Mar 9 '10 at 18:49

1 Do you need the value that goes with the latest date, or the maximum value AND the maximum date? – Matthew Jones Mar 9 '10 at 18:55

add a comment

11 Answers

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asked 5 years ago

viewed 101051 times

active 2 months ago

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<http://stackoverflow.com/questions/2411559/how-do-i-query-sql-for-a-latest-record-date-for-each-user>

Subquery



How can I select multiple columns from a subquery (in SQL Server) that should have one record (select top 1) for each record in the main query?



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asked 6 years ago

viewed 169843 times

active 3 months ago



I Know I can select a column from a subquery using this syntax:

48

```
SELECT A.SalesOrderID, A.OrderDate,
(
    SELECT TOP 1 B.Foo
    FROM B
    WHERE A.SalesOrderID = B.SalesOrderID
) AS FooFromB
FROM A
WHERE A.Date BETWEEN '2000-1-4' AND '2010-1-4'
```

14

But what is the correct syntax to use multiple columns from a subquery (in my case a select top 1 subquery)? Thank you very much.

sql

share improve this question

edited Jul 17 '09 at 11:37



John Saunders

132k ● 16 ● 155 ● 304

asked Feb 24 '09 at 22:42



Joe

add a comment

active

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votes

4 Answers



Here's generally how to select multiple columns from a subquery:

57

```
SELECT
```

<http://stackoverflow.com/questions/583954/how-can-i-select-multiple-columns-from-a-subquery-in-sql-server-that-should-ha>

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Select n-th row



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183

I'm interested in learning some (ideally) database agnostic ways of selecting the n^{th} row from a database table. It would also be interesting to see how this can be achieved using the native functionality of the following databases:

- SQL Server
- MySQL
- PostgreSQL
- SQLite
- Oracle



50

I am currently doing something like the following in SQL Server 2005, but I'd be interested in seeing other's more agnostic approaches:

```
WITH Ordered AS (
    SELECT ROW_NUMBER() OVER (ORDER BY OrderID) AS RowNumber, OrderID, OrderDate
    FROM Orders)
SELECT *
FROM Ordered
WHERE RowNumber = 1000000
```

Credit for the above SQL: [Firoz Ansari's Weblog](#)

Update: See [Troels Arvin's answer](#) regarding the SQL standard. *Troels, have you got any links we can cite?*

[sql](#) [database](#)

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edited Jan 21 '14 at 0:16

 hichris123
5,770 ● 8 ● 26 ● 48

asked Aug 19 '08 at 17:13

 Charles Roper
9,995 ● 16 ● 54 ● 88

¹ Yes. Here's a link to information about the ISO SQL standard: troels.arvin.dk/db/rdbms/links/#standards –

asked 7 years ago

viewed 341807 times

active 1 month ago

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<http://stackoverflow.com/questions/16568/how-to-select-the-nth-row-in-a-sql-database-table>

Count

Counting null and non-null values in a single query



asked 6 years ago

viewed 92874 times

active 5 months ago



I have a table

36

```
create table us
(
    a number
);
```



11

Now I have data like:

```
a
1
2
3
4
null
null
null
8
9
```

Now I need a single query to count null **and** not null values in column a

sql

share improve this question

edited Aug 13 '09 at 13:28



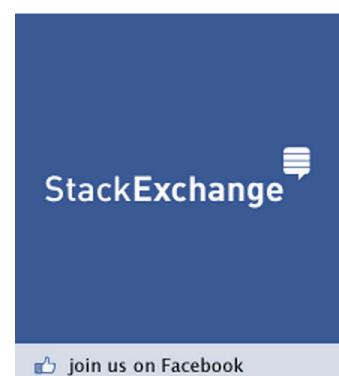
Eric
45.6k ● 8 ● 76 ● 95

asked Aug 13 '09 at 12:59



prabin

- 2 Hi, where do you need to this kind of counting database code in what language database are we talking
Best Regards, lordan – [lordanTanev](#) Aug 13 '09 at 13:03



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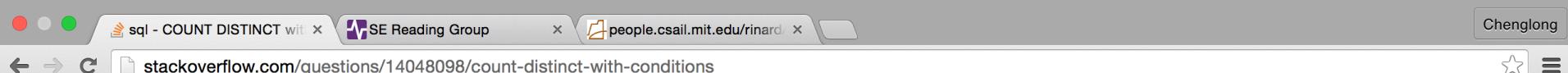
sql c#

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<http://stackoverflow.com/questions/1271810/counting-null-and-non-null-values-in-a-single-query>



COUNT DISTINCT with CONDITIONS



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asked 2 years ago

viewed 111027 times

active 1 year ago



20



5

I want to count the number of distinct items in a column subject to a certain condition, for example if the table is like this:

tag	entryID
foo	0
foo	0
bar	3

If I want to count the number of distinct tags as "tag count" and count the number of distinct tags with entry id > 0 as "positive tag count" in the same table, what should I do?

I'm now counting from two different tables where in the second table I've only selected those rows with entryID larger than zero. I think there should be a more compact way to solve this problem.

sql

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4 Answers

active

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You can try this:



```
select
  count(distinct tag) as tag_count,
  count(distinct (case when entryId > 0 then tag end)) as positive_tag_count
```

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<http://stackoverflow.com/questions/14048098/count-distinct-with-conditions>

SQL subquery with COUNT help



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asked 5 years ago

viewed 40147 times

active 2 months ago



I have an SQL statement that works

14

```
SELECT * FROM eventsTable WHERE columnName='Business'
```



I want to add this as a subquery...



```
COUNT(Business) AS row_count
```

1

How do I do this?

[sql](#)[share](#) [improve this question](#)

edited Oct 7 '10 at 18:35



Quintin Robinson

50.1k ● 11 ● 88 ● 117

asked Oct 7 '10 at 18:35



thefonso

781 ● 2 ● 12 ● 38

Thank you all! I got my working answer! – [thefonso](#) Oct 7 '10 at 19:16[add a comment](#)

4 Answers

active

oldest

votes



This is probably the easiest way, not the prettiest though:

27

```
SELECT *,  
       (SELECT Count(*) FROM eventsTable WHERE columnName = 'Business') as RowCount  
  FROM eventsTable  
 WHERE columnName = 'Business'
```

<http://stackoverflow.com/questions/3884733/sql-subquery-with-count-help>

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1

Loop over result in stored procedure



Is it possible to specify condition in Count()?

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31

Is it possible to specify a condition in `Count()`? I would like to count only the rows that have for example "Manager" value in Position column.

Edit: *please* read carefully, I want to do it `IN` count statement, not using `WHERE`; I'm asking about it because I need to count both Managers and Other in the same select (something like `Count(Position = Manager), Count(Position = Other)`) so `WHERE` is no use for me in this example

[sql](#) [sql-server](#) [tsql](#)

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edited May 8 '13 at 20:23



Agustin Meriles

3,374 • 2 • 14 • 33

asked Sep 9 '09 at 14:28



agnieszka

4,477 • 21 • 70 • 106

2 Boo to all the * users, use `Count(SomeColumnInYourTable)` where `Position = 'Manager'` – [Mark Dickinson](#) Sep 9 '09 at 14:31

1 @Mark: On all modern databases, this doesn't make **any** difference. – [Philippe Leybaert](#) Sep 9 '09 at 14:34

Please point us to some literature if you have some. Thanks Philippe – [Mark Dickinson](#) Sep 9 '09 at 14:35

3 @Mark & Philippe: Actually it can make a great difference. If the field is nullable and not indexed, the query needs to touch every record in the table, so using `count(*)` and `count(field)` can give different results and different performance. – [Guffa](#) Sep 9 '09 at 14:37

1 I've analyzed execution plans for `count(*)` vs `count(x)` for years, and so far I haven't found a single one that showed a difference in performance. That's why I would really like to see an example of a query where there is a difference. – [Philippe Leybaert](#) Sep 9 '09 at 14:57

[show 6 more comments](#)

9 Answers

asked 6 years ago

viewed 97914 times

active 5 months ago

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<http://stackoverflow.com/questions/1400078/is-it-possible-to-specify-condition-in-count>

Column-wise comparison

SQL MAX of multiple columns?



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asked 7 years ago

viewed 192142 times

active 2 months ago

How do you return 1 value per row of the max of several columns:

154 **TableName**

[Number, Date1, Date2, Date3, Cost]

I need to return something like this:

49

[Number, Most_Recent_Date, Cost]

Query?

[sql](#) [sql-server](#) [tsql](#)

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edited Aug 12 '14 at 19:40

Matthew Haugen
8,100 ● 3 ● 15 ● 37

asked Sep 16 '08 at 10:27

BenB
4,795 ● 5 ● 20 ● 30

[add a comment](#)

active

oldest

[votes](#)

18 Answers

Well, you can use the CASE statement:

63

```
SELECT
CASE
    WHEN Date1 >= Date2 AND Date1 >= Date3 THEN Date1
    WHEN Date2 >= Date1 AND Date2 >= Date3 THEN Date2
    WHEN Date3 >= Date1 AND Date3 >= Date2 THEN Date3
```



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<http://stackoverflow.com/questions/71022/sql-max-of-multiple-columns>

Moving average

SQL to determine minimum sequential days of access?

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71

The following User History table contains **one record for every day a given user has accessed a website** (in a 24 hour UTC period). It has many thousands of records, but only one record per day per user. If the user has not accessed the website for that day, no record will be generated.

Id	UserId	CreationDate
750997	12	2009-07-07 18:42:20.723
750998	15	2009-07-07 18:42:20.927
751000	19	2009-07-07 18:42:22.283

What I'm looking for is a SQL query on this table *with good performance*, that tells me which userids have accessed the website for (n) continuous days without missing a day.

In other words, **how many users have (n) records in this table with sequential (day-before, or day-after) dates?** If any day is missing from the sequence, the sequence is broken and should restart again at 1; we're looking for users who have achieved a continuous number of days here with no gaps.

Any resemblance between this query and [a particular Stack Overflow badge](#) is purely coincidental, of course.. :)

sql sql-server date gaps-and-islands

share improve this question

edited Dec 24 '11 at 20:40



Martin Smith

223k 27 339 424

asked Jul 24 '09 at 6:21



Jeff Atwood♦

35.7k 39 126 140

110 This sounds like a homework question to me, I'm not sure we should be answering the question. – ilivewithian Jul 24 '09 at 8:39

asked 6 years ago

viewed 9125 times

active 10 months ago

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3 SQL to determine distinct
number of sequential days

<http://stackoverflow.com/questions/1176011/sql-to-determine-minimum-sequential-days-of-access>

Calculate medium

Function to Calculate Median in Sql Server



104

According to [MSDN](#), Median is not available as an aggregate function in Transact-Sql. However, I would like to find out whether it is possible to create this functionality (using the [Create Aggregate](#) function, user defined function, or some other method).

38

What would be the best way (if possible) to do this - allow for the calculation of a median value (assuming a numeric data type) in an aggregate query?

[sql](#) [sql-server](#) [aggregate-functions](#) [median](#)

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asked Aug 27 '09 at 18:24



Yaakov Ellis♦

19.2k ● 17 ● 80 ● 137

6 [sqlperformance.com/2012/08/t-sql-queries/median](#) – Aaron Bertrand Oct 29 '12 at 18:26

[add a comment](#)

22 Answers

active

oldest

[votes](#)

72

There are lots of ways to do this, with dramatically varying performance. Here's one particularly well-optimized solution, from http://sqlblog.com/blogs/adam_machanic/archive/2006/12/18/medians-row-numbers-and-performance.aspx. This is a particularly optimal solution when it comes to actual I/Os generated during execution-- it looks more costly than other solutions but is actually much faster.

✓

That page also contains a discussion of other solutions and perf testing details. Note the use of a unique column as a disambiguator in case there are multiple rows with the same value of the median column.

asked 6 years ago

viewed 149823 times

active 3 months ago

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1 [SQL Server: how to calculate median \(group by\)?](#)

Simple way to calculate median with MySQL



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104
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36
★

What's the simplest (and hopefully not too slow) way to calculate the median with MySQL? I've used `AVG(x)` for finding the mean, but I'm having a hard time finding a simple way of calculating the median. For now, I'm returning all the rows to PHP, doing a sort, and then picking the middle row, but surely there must be some simple way of doing it in a single MySQL query.

Example data:

id	val
1	4
2	7
3	2
4	2
5	9
6	8
7	3

Sorting on `val` gives `2 2 3 4 7 8 9`, so the median should be `4`, versus `SELECT AVG(val)` which == `5`.

[sql](#) [mysql](#) [statistics](#) [median](#)

[share](#) [improve this question](#)

edited Mar 11 '10 at 16:22

Török Gábor
16.3k ● 7 ● 47 ● 75

asked Aug 18 '09 at 0:13

davr
10.7k ● 13 ● 56 ● 93

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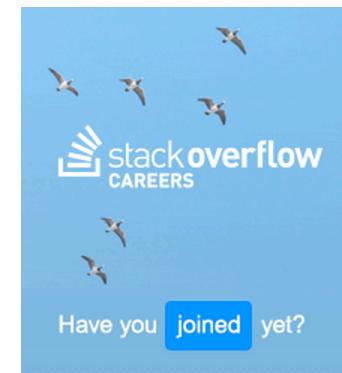
[active](#) [oldest](#) [votes](#)

25 Answers

asked 6 years ago

viewed 85731 times

active 3 months ago



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<http://stackoverflow.com/questions/1291152/simple-way-to-calculate-median-with-mysql>

Date-related



625
votes

25
answers

Q: How to return the date part only from a SQL Server datetime datatype

SELECT GETDATE() Returns: 2008-09-22 15:24:13.790 I want that **date** part without the time part: 2008-09-22 00:00:00.000 ...

sql sql-server tsql date datetime

asked Sep 22 '08 by eddiegroves

83
votes

9
answers

Q: Comparing date ranges

In MySQL, If I have a list of **date** ranges (range-start and range-end). e.g. 10/06/1983 to 14/06/1983 15/07/1983 to 16/07/1983 18/07/1983 to 18/07/1983 And I want to check if another **date** range ...

sql mysql date

asked Sep 27 '08 by Kieran Benton

145
votes

12
answers

Q: Create a date with T-SQL

I am trying to convert a **date** with individual parts such as 12, 1, 2007 into a datetime in **SQL** Server 2005. I have tried the following: CAST(DATEPART(year, **DATE**)+ '-' + DATEPART(month, **DATE** ...) + '-' + DATEPART(day, **DATE**) AS DATETIME) but this results in the wrong **date**. What is the correct way to turn the three **date** values into a proper datetime format. ...

sql sql-server sql-server-2005 tsql

asked Nov 5 '08 by Brandon

0
votes

4
answers

Q: Removing Date within the Date Range

Here is the sample data How can I remove the **date** if the **date** is between the **date** range below? The result should only display 21 Jan 2015 ...

sql date

asked Aug 6 by user1647667

7
votes

3
answers

Q: SQL - Select next date query

I have a table with many IDs and many dates associated with each ID, and even a few IDs with no **date**. For each ID and **date** combination, I want to select the ID, **date**, and the next largest **date** also ... associated with that same ID, or null as next **date** if none exists. Sample Table: ID **Date** 1 5/1/10 1 6/1/10 1 7/1/10 2 6/15/10 3 8/15/10 3 8/15/10 4 4/1 ...

sql

asked Aug 31 '10 by John

0
votes

Q: Date Conversion - Year only [duplicate]

How can I convert **date** from '2015-03-24 07:56:06.070' to '2015'? Prints the year only. Thank you in

questions only

lastactive 2014-07-01 ..

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Part II: A demonstration of SQLShare log data

- Incrementally build a complex query from simple small queries.
- Modify some conditions in a query to achieve a slightly different goal.

Example 1-1

id	owner	time	query
15372	adamcorn	11/6/2012 10:46:33 PM	<pre>SELECT * FROM [billhowe].[table_reuters_terms.csv]</pre>
15374	adamcorn	11/6/2012 10:52:37 PM	<pre>SELECT * FROM [billhowe].[table_reuters_terms.csv]</pre>
15377	adamcorn	11/6/2012 10:53:45 PM	<pre>SELECT doc_id, max(frequency) AS maxf FROM [billhowe].[table_reuters_terms.csv] GROUP BY doc_id</pre>
15378	adamcorn	11/6/2012 10:55:15 PM	<pre>SELECT term_id, [billhowe].[table_reuters_terms.csv].frequency/docmax.maxf FROM [billhowe].[table_reuters_terms.csv] JOIN (SELECT doc_id, max(frequency) AS maxf FROM [billhowe].[table_reuters_terms.csv] GROUP BY doc_id) docmax ON [billhowe].[table_reuters_terms.csv].doc_id = docmax.doc_id</pre>

15378 adamcorn 11/6/2012
10:55:15
PM

```
SELECT term_id,
       [billhowe].[table_reuters_terms.csv].frequency/docmax.maxf
FROM [billhowe].[table_reuters_terms.csv]
JOIN
  (SELECT doc_id,
          max(frequency) AS maxf
   FROM [billhowe].[table_reuters_terms.csv]
   GROUP BY doc_id) docmax ON [billhowe].[table_reuters_terms.csv].doc_id = docmax.doc_id
```

15381 adamcorn 11/6/2012
10:59:09
PM

```
SELECT term_id,
       cast([billhowe].[table_reuters_terms.csv].frequency AS FLOAT)/cast(docmax.maxf AS FLOAT)
FROM [billhowe].[table_reuters_terms.csv]
JOIN
  (SELECT doc_id,
          max(frequency) AS maxf
   FROM [billhowe].[table_reuters_terms.csv]
   GROUP BY doc_id) docmax ON [billhowe].[table_reuters_terms.csv].doc_id = docmax.doc_id
```

15385 adamcorn 11/6/2012
11:00:54
PM

```
SELECT freq.term_id,
       freq.doc_id,
       cast(freq.frequency AS FLOAT)/cast(docmax.maxf AS FLOAT)
FROM [billhowe].[table_reuters_terms.csv] freq
JOIN
  (SELECT doc_id,
          max(frequency) AS maxf
   FROM [billhowe].[table_reuters_terms.csv]
   GROUP BY doc_id) docmax ON freq.doc_id = docmax.doc_id
```

15388 adamcorn 11/6/2012
11:07:45 PM

```
SELECT tf.term_id,
       tf.doc_id,
       tf.tf*idf.idf AS tf_idf
FROM
  (SELECT term_id,
         log(
           (SELECT count(DISTINCT doc_id)
            FROM [billhowe].[table_reuters_terms.csv]) /count(DISTINCT doc_id)) idf
   FROM [billhowe].[table_reuters_terms.csv]
   GROUP BY term_id) idf
JOIN
  (SELECT freq.term_id,
         freq.doc_id,
         cast(freq.frequency AS FLOAT)/cast(docmax.maxf AS FLOAT) AS tf
   FROM [billhowe].[table_reuters_terms.csv] freq
   JOIN
     (SELECT doc_id,
            max(frequency) AS maxf
      FROM [billhowe].[table_reuters_terms.csv]
      GROUP BY doc_id) docmax ON freq.doc_id = docmax.doc_id) tf ON idf.term_id = tf.term_id
```

15389 adamcorn 11/6/2012
11:09:21 PM

```
SELECT tf.term_id,
       tf.doc_id,
       tf.tf*idf.idf AS tf_idf
FROM
  (SELECT term_id,
         log(cast(
           (SELECT count(DISTINCT doc_id)
            FROM [billhowe].[table_reuters_terms.csv]) AS FLOAT) /cast(count(DISTINCT doc_id) AS FLOAT)
      FROM [billhowe].[table_reuters_terms.csv]
      GROUP BY term_id) idf
   JOIN
     (SELECT freq.term_id,
            freq.doc_id,
            cast(freq.frequency AS FLOAT)/cast(docmax.maxf AS FLOAT) AS tf
      FROM [billhowe].[table_reuters_terms.csv] freq
      JOIN
        (SELECT doc_id,
               max(frequency) AS maxf
         FROM [billhowe].[table_reuters_terms.csv]
         GROUP BY doc_id) docmax ON freq.doc_id = docmax.doc_id) tf ON idf.term_id = tf.term_id
```

15390 adamcorn 11/6/2012
11:09:50
PM

```
SELECT tf.term_id,
       tf.doc_id,
       tf.tf*idf.idf AS tf_idf
  FROM
    (SELECT term_id,
            log(cast(
              (SELECT count(DISTINCT doc_id)
                 FROM [billhowe].[table_reuters_terms.csv]) AS FLOAT) /cast(count(DISTINCT doc_id) AS FLOAT
              FROM [billhowe].[table_reuters_terms.csv]
              GROUP BY term_id) idf
   JOIN
    (SELECT freq.term_id,
            freq.doc_id,
            cast(freq.frequency AS FLOAT)/cast(docmax.maxf AS FLOAT) AS tf
       FROM [billhowe].[table_reuters_terms.csv] freq
   JOIN
    (SELECT doc_id,
            max(frequency) AS maxf
       FROM [billhowe].[table_reuters_terms.csv]
       GROUP BY doc_id) docmax ON freq.doc_id = docmax.doc_id) tf ON idf.term_id = tf.term_id
 ORDER BY tf_idf DESC
```

252318 adamcorn 11/6/2012
11:13:21
PM

```
select tf.term_id,
       tf.doc_id,
       tf.tf*idf.idf as tf_idf
from
  (select term_id,
          log(cast(
            (select count(distinct doc_id)
               from [billhowe].[table_reuters_terms.csv]) as float) /cast(count(distinct doc_id) as float
              from [billhowe].[table_reuters_terms.csv]
              group by term_id) idf
join
  (select freq.term_id,
          freq.doc_id,
          cast(freq.frequency as float)/cast(docmax.maxf as float) as tf
     from [billhowe].[table_reuters_terms.csv] freq
join
  (select doc_id,
          max(frequency) as maxf
     from [billhowe].[table_reuters_terms.csv]
     group by doc_id) docmax on freq.doc_id = docmax.doc_id) tf on idf.term_id = tf.term_id
```

Example 1-2

id	owner	time	query
255824	bhattneh	10/28/2012 11:37:10 PM	<pre>select * from [bhattneha.in@gmail.com].[table_matrix a.txt]</pre>
255914	bhattneh	10/28/2012 11:40:30 PM	<pre>select * from [bhattneha.in@gmail.com].[table_matrix b.txt]</pre>
14401	bhattneh	10/28/2012 11:41:28 PM	<pre>SELECT * FROM [bhattneha.in@gmail.com].[table_matrix b.txt] where value = 0</pre>
14402	bhattneh	10/28/2012 11:46:14 PM	<pre>delete FROM [bhattneha.in@gmail.com].[table_matrix b.txt] where value = 0</pre>
14405	bhattneh	10/28/2012 11:47:36 PM	<pre>SELECT * FROM [bhattneha.in@gmail.com].[table_matrix b.txt] where value = 0</pre>
14406	bhattneh	10/28/2012 11:47:49 PM	<pre>SELECT * FROM [bhattneha.in@gmail.com].[table_matrix a.txt] where value = 0</pre>
14407	bhattneh	10/28/2012 11:48:04 PM	<pre>delete FROM [bhattneha.in@gmail.com].[table_matrix a.txt] where value = 0</pre>
14408	bhattneh	10/28/2012 11:50:16 PM	<pre>SELECT * FROM [bhattneha.in@gmail.com].[table_matrix a.txt]</pre>

14408 bhattneh 10/28/2012 11:50:16 PM

```
SELECT *
FROM [bhattneha.in@gmail.com].[table_matrix a.txt]
```

14410 bhattneh 10/28/2012 11:52:50 PM

```
SELECT *
FROM [bhattneha.in@gmail.com].[table_matrix a.txt] a,
[bhattneha.in@gmail.com].[table_matrix b.txt] b
where a.row_num = b.row_num
and a.column_num = b.column_num
```

14413 bhattneh 10/29/2012 12:03:57 AM

```
SELECT *
FROM [bhattneha.in@gmail.com].[table_matrix a.txt] a
full outer join [bhattneha.in@gmail.com].[table_matrix b.txt] b on a.row_num = b.row_num
and a.column_num = b.column_num
```

14414 bhattneh 10/29/2012 12:15:48 AM

```
SELECT a.row_num,
b.column_num,
a.value + b.value
FROM [bhattneha.in@gmail.com].[table_matrix a.txt] a
full outer join [bhattneha.in@gmail.com].[table_matrix b.txt] b on a.row_num = b.row_num
and a.column_num = b.column_num
```

14417 bhattneh 10/29/2012 12:35:58 AM

```
SELECT iif(a.row_num=0, b.row_num, a.row_num) row,
b.column_num,
a.value + b.value
FROM [bhattneha.in@gmail.com].[table_matrix a.txt] a
full outer join [bhattneha.in@gmail.com].[table_matrix b.txt] b on a.row_num = b.row_num
and a.column_num = b.column_num
```

256381 bhattneh 10/29/2012 12:37:18 AM

```
select isnull(a.row_num,isnull(b.row_num,null)) as row_num,
isnull(a.column_num,isnull(b.column_num,null)) as column_num,
isnull(a.value,0) + isnull(b.value,0) value
from [bhattneha.in@gmail.com].[table_matrix a.txt] a
full outer join [bhattneha.in@gmail.com].[table_matrix b.txt] b on a.row_num = b.row_num
and a.column_num = b.column_num
```

256381 bhattneh 10/29/2012 12:37:18 AM

```
select isnull(a.row_num,isnull(b.row_num,null)) as row_num,
       isnull(a.column_num,isnull(b.column_num,null)) as column_num,
       isnull(a.value, 0) + isnull(b.value,0) value
  from [bhattneha.in@gmail.com].[table_matrix a.txt] a
 full outer join [bhattneha.in@gmail.com].[table_matrix b.txt] b on a.row_num = b.row_num
 and a.column_num = b.column_num
```

14424 bhattneh 10/29/2012 12:37:50 AM

```
SELECT iif(a.row_num=null, b.row_num, a.row_num) row,
       b.column_num,
       a.value + b.value
  FROM [bhattneha.in@gmail.com].[table_matrix a.txt] a
 full outer join [bhattneha.in@gmail.com].[table_matrix b.txt] b on a.row_num = b.row_num
 and a.column_num = b.column_num
```

14425 bhattneh 10/29/2012 12:39:17 AM

```
SELECT a.row_num,
       a.column_num,
       b.row_num,
       b.column_num,
       a.value + b.value
  FROM [bhattneha.in@gmail.com].[table_matrix a.txt] a
 full outer join [bhattneha.in@gmail.com].[table_matrix b.txt] b on a.row_num = b.row_num
 and a.column_num = b.column_num
```

14433 bhattneh 10/29/2012 12:42:52 AM

```
SELECT iif(a.row_num = null
           and b.row_num <> null, b.row_num, a.row_num) as row,
       a.row_num,
       a.column_num,
       b.row_num,
       b.column_num,
       a.value + b.value
  FROM [bhattneha.in@gmail.com].[table_matrix a.txt] a
 full outer join [bhattneha.in@gmail.com].[table_matrix b.txt] b on a.row_num = b.row_num
 and a.column_num = b.column_num
```

14434 bhattneh 10/29/2012 12:43:37 AM

```
SELECT iif(a.row_num = null
           and b.row_num <> null, b.row_num, a.row_num) as row,
       a.row_num,
       a.column_num,
       b.row_num,
       b.column_num,
       a.value,
       b.value,
       a.value + b.value
  FROM [bhattneha.in@gmail.com].[table_matrix a.txt] a
    full outer join [bhattneha.in@gmail.com].[table_matrix b.txt] b on a.row_num = b.row_num
   and a.column_num = b.column_num
```

14435 bhattneh 10/29/2012 12:44:01 AM

```
SELECT iif(a.row_num = null
           and b.row_num <> null, b.row_num, a.row_num) as row,
       a.row_num,
       a.column_num,
       b.row_num,
       b.column_num,
       a.value,
       b.value,
       a.value + b.value sum_value
  FROM [bhattneha.in@gmail.com].[table_matrix a.txt] a
    full outer join [bhattneha.in@gmail.com].[table_matrix b.txt] b on a.row_num = b.row_num
   and a.column_num = b.column_num
```

14437 bhattneh 10/29/2012 12:48:00 AM

```
SELECT isnull(a.row_num, b.row_num) as row,
       a.row_num,
       a.column_num,
       b.row_num,
       b.column_num,
       a.value,
       b.value,
       a.value + b.value sum_value
  FROM [bhattneha.in@gmail.com].[table_matrix a.txt] a
    full outer join [bhattneha.in@gmail.com].[table_matrix b.txt] b on a.row_num = b.row_num
   and a.column_num = b.column_num
```

Example 1-3

7002 bifxcore 1/12/2012
11:08:57
PM

```
select *
from [pdb2cath.csv]
where pdb not in
    (select column2
     from isatmp)
```

7003 bifxcore 1/12/2012
11:09:41
PM

```
select p.*
from [pdb2cath.csv] p
where p.pdb not in
    (select column2
     from isatmp)
```

7004 bifxcore 1/12/2012
11:10:30
PM

```
select p.*,
       e.ec
from [pdb2cath.csv] p
join [ec2cath.csv] e on (p.cath = e.cath)
where p.pdb not in
    (select column2
     from isatmp)
```

7005 bifxcore 1/12/2012
11:11:41
PM

```
select p.*,
       count(e.ec)
from [pdb2cath.csv] p
join [ec2cath.csv] e on (p.cath = e.cath)
where p.pdb not in
    (select column2
     from isatmp)
group by p.pdb,
         p.cath
having count(e.ec) = 1
```

Example 2-1

-

253337 bigbanan 11/28/2012 3:49:13 AM

```
select species,
       county,
       elevation,
       year
  from [bigbananatopdog@gmail.com].[1980-2000 moth data.txt]
 where year= '1985'
```

16551 bigbanan 11/28/2012 3:49:30 AM

```
SELECT species,
       county,
       elevation,
       year
  FROM [bigbananatopdog@gmail.com].[1980-2000 moth data.txt]
 WHERE year= '1987'
```

253385 bigbanan 11/28/2012 3:49:44 AM

```
select species,
       county,
       elevation,
       year
  from [bigbananatopdog@gmail.com].[1980-2000 moth data.txt]
 where year= '1987'
```

16552 bigbanan 11/28/2012 3:49:53 AM

```
SELECT species,
       county,
       elevation,
       year
  FROM [bigbananatopdog@gmail.com].[1980-2000 moth data.txt]
 WHERE year= '1989'
```

Example 2-2

	12:40:51	
	AM	<pre>from user_query_log order by date_queried desc</pre>
howe	1/17/2013	
	12:43:05	<pre>select top 100 * from user_query_log where owner not like '%billhowe%' and owner not like '%sagarc%' order by date_queried desc</pre>
howe	1/17/2013	
	12:43:46	<pre>select top 100 * from user_query_log where owner not like '%billhowe%' and owner not like '%sagarc%' and owner not like '%halperi%' and owner not like '%akey%' order by date_queried desc</pre>
howe	1/17/2013	
	12:45:29	<pre>select hashbytes('sha1', owner), * from user_query_log where owner not like '%billhowe%' and owner not like '%sagarc%' and owner not like '%halperi%' and owner not like '%akey%' order by date_queried desc</pre>