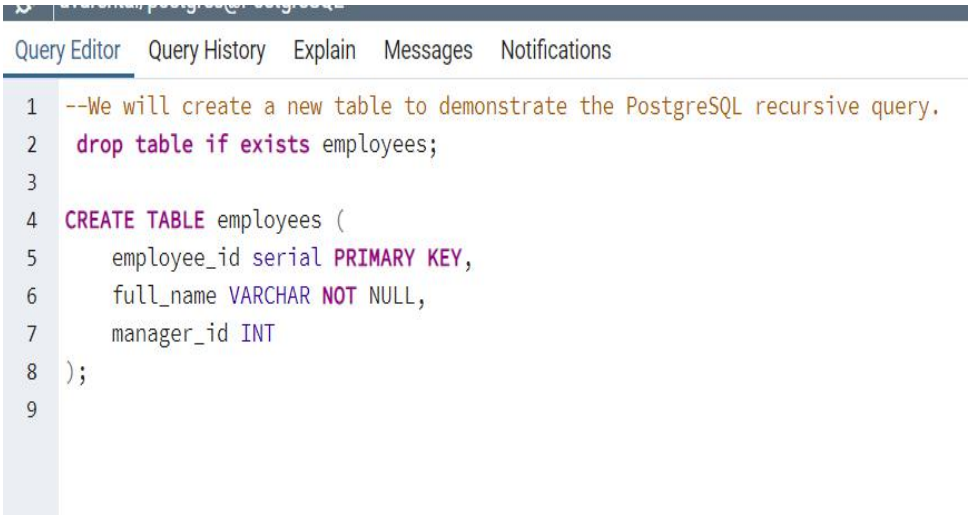
Learn PostgreSQL Recursive Query By Example




```
--We will create a new table to demonstrate the PostgreSQL recursive query.
 drop table if exists employees;

CREATE TABLE employees (
    employee_id serial PRIMARY KEY,
    full_name VARCHAR NOT NULL,
    manager_id INT
);

```

```
--The following statement inserts sample data into the employees table.
INSERT INTO employees (
    employee_id,
    full_name,
    manager_id
)
VALUES
    (1, 'Michael North', NULL),
    (2, 'Megan Berry', 1),
    (3, 'Sarah Berry', 1),
    (4, 'Zoe Black', 1),
    (5, 'Tim James', 1),
    (6, 'Bella Tucker', 2),
    (7, 'Ryan Metcalfe', 2),
    (8, 'Max Mills', 2),
    (9, 'Benjamin Glover', 2),
    (10, 'Carolyn Henderson', 3),
    (11, 'Nicola Kelly', 3),
    (12, 'Alexandra Climo', 3),
    (13, 'Dominic King', 3),
    (14, 'Leonard Gray', 4),
    (15, 'Eric Rampling', 4),
    (16, 'Piers Paige', 7),
    (17, 'Ryan Henderson', 7),
```

Query Editor | Query History | Explain | Messages | Notifications

```sql
--The following query returns all subordinates of the manager with the id 2.

WITH RECURSIVE subordinates AS (
    SELECT
        employee_id,
        manager_id,
        full_name
    FROM
        employees
    WHERE
        employee_id = 2
    UNION
        SELECT
            e.employee_id,
            e.manager_id,
            e.full_name
        FROM
            employees e
        INNER JOIN subordinates s ON s.employee_id = e.manager_id
) SELECT
    *
FROM
    subordinates;
```

Data Output

	employee_id integer	manager_id integer	full_name character varying
1	2	1	Megan Berry