

ANSWER 3.9: Common Table Expressions

Step 1: Answer the business questions from step 1 and 2 of task 3.8 using CTEs

1. Rewrite your queries from steps 1 and 2 of task 3.8 as CTEs.
2. Copy-paste your CTEs and their outputs into your answers document.
3. Write 2 to 3 sentences explaining how you approached this step, for example, what you did first, second, and so on.

❖ **TASK 1: Find the average amount paid by the top 5 customers using CTE**

Query

Query History

```
1 WITH Average_total_amount_paid_cte(amount, customer_id,
2                                     first_name,last_name,city,country,
3                                     Total_amount_paid)AS
4 (SELECT A.amount,B. customer_id,
5  B.first_name, B.last_name, D.city, E.country,
6  sum(amount)AS Total_amount_paid
7  FROM payment A
8  INNER JOIN customer B ON A.customer_id=B.customer_id
9  INNER JOIN address C ON B.address_id=C.address_id
10 INNER JOIN city D ON C. city_id=D.city_id
11 INNER JOIN country E on D. country_id=E.country_id
12 WHERE city IN('Aurora','Bhusawal','Shivapuri','Cianjur','Kuwana','Acua','Saint Louis',
13              'So Leopoldo','Iwaki','Eskisehir')
14 GROUP BY A.amount,B.customer_id,B.first_name, B.last_name,D.city,E.country
15 ORDER BY SUM(amount)DESC
16 LIMIT 5)
17 SELECT AVG(Total_amount_paid)AS Average_total_amount_paid
18 FROM Average_total_amount_paid_cte
```

Data output

Messages

Notifications

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	average_total_amount_paid
	numeric
1	41.9160000000000000

❖ **Task 2: Find out how many of the top 5 customers are based within each country(Within the Top 10 cities from the top 10 countries.**

ROCKBUSTER/postgres@PostgreSQL 14

Query Query History

```

1 WITH Top_customer_count_cte(amount,customer_id,first_name, last_name ,city,country>Total_amount_paid)AS
2   (SELECT A.amount,B. customer_id, B.first_name, B.last_name, D.city, E.country,
3    sum(amount)AS Total_amount_paid
4 FROM payment A
5 INNER JOIN customer B ON A.customer_id=B.customer_id
6 INNER JOIN address C ON B.address_id=C.address_id
7 INNER JOIN city D ON C. city_id=D.city_id
8 INNER JOIN country E on D. country_id=E.country_id
9 WHERE city IN('Aurora','Bhusawal','Shivapuri','Cianjur','Kuwana','Acua','Saint Louis',
10  'So Leopoldo','Iwaki','Eskisehir')
11 GROUP BY A.amount,B.customer_id,B.first_name, B.last_name,D.city,E.country
12 ORDER BY SUM(amount)DESC LIMIT 5),
13 customer_count_cte AS(SELECT D.country, COUNT(DISTINCT A.customer_id)as all_customer_count,
14 COUNT(DISTINCT D. Country)AS top_customer_count
15 FROM customer A
16 INNER JOIN address B ON A.address_id=B. address_id
17 INNER JOIN city C ON B. city_id=C.city_id
18 INNER JOIN country D ON C.country_id=D.country_id
19 GROUP BY D.country)
20 SELECT D.country, COUNT(DISTINCT A.customer_id)as all_customer_count,
21 COUNT(DISTINCT Top_customer_count_cte.customer_id)AS top_customer_count
22 FROM customer A
23 INNER JOIN address B ON A.address_id=B. address_id
24 INNER JOIN city C ON B. city_id=C.city_id
25 INNER JOIN country D ON C.country_id=D.country_id
26 LEFT JOIN Top_customer_count_cte ON D.country=Top_customer_count_cte.country
27 GROUP BY D.country
28 ORDER BY top_customer_count DESC
29 LIMIT 5

```

Scratch Pad x Data output Messages

	country character varying (50)	all_customer_count bigint	top_customer_count bigint
1	Mexico	30	1
2	Turkey	15	1
3	India	60	1
4	Japan	31	1
5	United States	36	1

Total rows: 5 of 5 Query complete 00:00:00.096 Ln 1, Col 1

- ❖ The first thing I did was to copy the subquery I had in exercise 3.8 in pgAdmin since I already check the data location before writing the subquery. Then I took out the outer query from the subquery and replaced it with CTE syntax and left the inner query as it is for the step 1 task but in the step 2 task, created 2 CTEs names for the two inner queries(one was to get the total amount paid from top 5 customers in top 10 cities within the top 10 countries, and the second's query focus on the customer counts). I finally wrote the main statement to query the information required from the CTE table created.

Step 2: Compare the performance of your CTEs and subqueries.

1. Which approach do you think will perform better and why?
2. Compare the costs of all the queries by creating query plans for each one.
3. The **EXPLAIN** command gives you an *estimated* cost. To find out the actual speed of your queries, run them in pgAdmin 4. After each query has been run, a pop-up window will display its speed in milliseconds.
4. Did the results surprise you? Write a few sentences to explain your answer

- ❖ Initially, I don't have any idea which one will perform better as the subquery was shorter than the CTE query I wrote but I know the CTE was easier to read and learned not to assume but to run but query first using EXPLAIN to know which is faster and cost less.

- ❖ **For Task 1(Find the average amount paid by the top 5 customers within the Top 10 cities from the top 10 countries))**

	SUBQUERY	CTE
COST	cost=65.06..65.07 rows=1 width=32	cost=65.06. 65.07 rows=1 width=32
TIME	Total query runtime: 298 msec. 22 rows affected.	Total query runtime: 267 msec. 22 rows affected.

Subquery

Query
Query History

```

1  EXPLAIN SELECT AVG(Total_amount_paid)AS Average_total_amount_paid
2  FROM
3  (SELECT A.amount,B. customer_id,
4  B.first_name, B.last_name, D.city, E.country,
5  sum(amount)AS Total_amount_paid
6  FROM payment A
7  INNER JOIN customer B ON A.customer_id=B.customer_id
8  INNER JOIN address C ON B.address_id=C.address_id
9  INNER JOIN city D ON C. city_id=D.city_id
10 INNER JOIN country E ON D. country_id=E.country_id
11 WHERE city IN('Aurora','Bhusawal','Shivapuri','Cianjur','Kuwana','A
12 'So Leopoldo','Iwaki','Eskisehir')
13 GROUP BY A.amount,B.customer_id,B.first_name, B.last_name,D.city,E.
14 ORDER BY SUM(amount)DESC
15 LIMIT 5) AS Total_amount_paid
16
17
18
19

```

Scratch Pad
Data output
Messages

QUERY PLAN

text

1 Aggregate (cost=65.06..65.07 rows=1 width=32)
2 -> Limit (cost=64.98..64.99 rows=5 width=73)
3 -> Sort (cost=64.98..65.59 rows=243 width=73)
4 Sort Key: (sum(a.amount)) DESC
5 -> HashAggregate (cost=57.91..60.95 rows=243 width=73)
6 Group Key: a.amount, b.customer_id, d.city, e.country
7 -> Nested Loop (cost=18.16..54.87 rows=243 width=41)
8 -> Hash Join (cost=17.88..37.14 rows=10 width=35)
9 Hash Cond: (d.country_id = e.country_id)
10 -> Nested Loop (cost=14.43..33.66 rows=10 width=28)
11 -> Hash Join (cost=14.15..29.77 rows=10 width=15)
12 Hash Cond: (c.city_id = d.city_id)
13 -> Seq Scan on address c (cost=0.00..14.03 rows=603 width=6)
14 -> Hash (cost=14.03..14.03 rows=10 width=15)
15 -> Seq Scan on city d (cost=0.03..14.03 rows=10 width=15)
16 Filter: ((city)::text = ANY ('{Aurora,Bhusawal,Shivapuri,Cianjur,Kuwana,Acua,Saint Louis
17 -> Index Scan using idx_fk_address_id on customer b (cost=0.28..0.38 rows=1 width=1
18 Index Cond: (address_id = c.address_id)
19 -> Hash (cost=2.09..2.09 rows=109 width=13)
20 -> Seq Scan on country e (cost=0.00..2.09 rows=109 width=13)
21 -> Index Scan using idx_fk_customer_id on payment a (cost=0.29..1.53 rows=24 width=

Total rows: 22 of 22
Query complete 00:00:00.298
Ln 16, Col

CTE

Query	Query History	Scratch Pad	Data output	Messages
1	EXPLAIN WITH Average_total_amount_paid_cte(amount, customer_id,			
2	first_name,last_name,city,country,			
3	Total_amount_paid)AS			
4	(SELECT A.amount,B. customer_id,			
5	B.first_name, B.last_name, D.city, E.country,			
6	sum(amount)AS Total_amount_paid			
7	FROM payment A			
8	INNER JOIN customer B ON A.customer_id=B.customer_id			
9	INNER JOIN address C ON B.address_id=C.address_id			
10	INNER JOIN city D ON C. city_id=D.city_id			
11	INNER JOIN country E on D. country_id=E.country_id			
12	WHERE city IN('Aurora','Bhusawal','Shivapuri','Cianjur','Kuwana','A			
13	'So Leopoldo','Iwaki','Eskisehir')			
14	GROUP BY A.amount,B.customer_id,B.first_name, B.last_name,D.city,E.			
15	ORDER BY SUM(amount)DESC			
16	LIMIT 5)			
17	SELECT AVG(Total_amount_paid)AS Average_total_amount_paid			
18	FROM Average_total_amount_paid_cte			
19				
20				
21				
22				
23				
Total rows: 22 of 22		Query complete 00:00:00.267		Ln 19, Col

❖ **For task 2(Task 2: Find out how many of the top 5 customers are based within each country(Within the Top 10 cities from the top 10 countries))**

	SUBQUERY	CTE
COST	cost=180.55..180.56 rows=5 width=90	cost=166.83. 166.85 rows=5 width=25
TIME	Total query runtime: 262 msec. 45 rows affected.	Total query runtime: 157 msec. 46 rows affected.

CTE

Query Editor interface showing a query plan for a complex SQL query. The interface includes a toolbar with icons for editing, running, and saving, and a sidebar with tabs for Query Editor, Scratch Pad, Data output, and Messages.

The query plan is displayed in a table format with the following steps:

Step	Operation	Cost	Rows	Width
1	Limit	166.83..166.85	5	25
2	-> Sort	166.83..167.11	109	25
3	Sort Key: (count(DISTINCT top_customer_count_cte.customer_id)) DESC			
4	-> GroupAggregate	156.04..165.02	109	25
5	Group Key: d.country			
6	-> Merge Left Join	156.04..159.44	599	17
7	Merge Cond: ((d.country)::text = (top_customer_count_cte.country)::text)			
8	-> Sort	90.94..92.44	599	13
9	Sort Key: d.country			
10	-> Hash Join	43.52..63.30	599	13
11	Hash Cond: (c.country_id = d.country_id)			
12	-> Hash Join	40.07..58.22	599	6
13	Hash Cond: (b.city_id = c.city_id)			
14	-> Hash Join	21.57..38.14	599	6
15	Hash Cond: (a.address_id = b.address_id)			
16	-> Seq Scan on customer a	0.00..14.99	599	6
17	-> Hash	14.03..14.03	603	6
18	-> Seq Scan on address b	0.00..14.03	603	6
19	-> Hash	11.00..11.00	600	6
20	-> Seq Scan on city c	0.00..11.00	600	6
21	-> Hash	2.09..2.09	109	13

The query plan is complete, showing a total of 21 steps. The final output is a table with 109 rows and 25 columns.

Subquery

The screenshot shows a SQL IDE interface with a query editor on the left and a query plan on the right. The query is as follows:

```

1 EXPLAIN SELECT D.country, COUNT(DISTINCT A.customer_id)as all_custo
2 COUNT(DISTINCT D. Country)AS top_customer_count
3 FROM customer A
4 INNER JOIN address B ON A.address_id=B. address_id
5 INNER JOIN city C ON B. city_id=C.city_id
6 INNER JOIN country D ON C.country_id=D.country_id
7 LEFT JOIN (SELECT A.amount,B. customer_id,
8 B.first_name, B.last_name, D.city, E.country,
9 sum(amount)AS Total_amount_paid
10 FROM payment A
11 INNER JOIN customer B ON A.customer_id=B.customer_id
12 INNER JOIN address C ON B.address_id=C.address_id
13 INNER JOIN city D ON C. city_id=D.city_id
14 INNER JOIN country E ON D. country_id=E.country_id
15 WHERE city IN('Aurora','Bhusawal','Shivapuri','Cianjur','Kuwana','A
16 'So Leopoldo','Iwaki','Eskisehir'))
17 GROUP BY A.amount,B.customer_id,B.first_name, B.last_name,D.city,E.
18 ORDER BY SUM(amount)DESC
19 LIMIT 5)AS top_5_customers
20 ON D.country = top_5_customers.country
21 GROUP BY D.country,top_5_customers
22 ORDER BY all_customer_count DESC
23 LIMIT 5;
24
25
26

```

The query plan on the right shows the execution steps and their costs. The total cost is 180.55. The plan includes steps for sorting, grouping, and joining tables. The final result is a list of 5 rows.

Total rows: 45 of 45 Query complete 00:00:00.262 Ln 23

- ❖ For task 1, the cost is the same, but CTE run time is faster than the subquery statement. For Task 2, subquery cost and time are higher than CTE. I think this has to do with my system because anytime I rerun the queries, I get a different run time for the same query.

Step 3: Write 1 to 2 paragraphs on the challenges you faced when replacing your subqueries with CTEs.

The task1 was straightforward as I just have one inner query and followed the example given in the study note. But on the other hand, task two gave me a tough time as I did not realize I had to rename the second inner query with another cte name only that I won't start with the "WITH" statement. Combining the two CTEs was difficult which makes time-consuming to get the output I wanted. I just kept playing around with it until the answer appeared. A lot of work I still need on my side.