

All about LAG

Kathi Kellenberger

Redgate Software

Kathi.Kellenberger@red-gate.com

Kathi Kellenberger



Simple-Talk Editor at Redgate Instructor at LaunchCode Lifelong learner and teacher











	TickerSymbol	TradeDate	ClosePrice	PrevPrice	Change
1	Z1	2017-10-11	28.06	NULL	NULL
2	Z1	2017-10-12	28.49	28.06	0.43
3	Z1	2017-10-13	28.55	^ 28.49	0.06
4	Z2	2017-10-11	63.55	NULL	NULL
5	Z2	2017-10-12	63.22	63.55	-0.33
6	Z2	2017-10-13	62.34	^ 63.22	-0.88
7	Z3	2017-10-11	57.72	NULL	NULL
8	Z3	2017-10-12	56.76	5 7.72	-0.96
9	Z3	2017-10-13	56.99	* 56.76	0.23

LAG and LEAD

Window functions new with 2012!

Grab a column from another row, usually the previous (LAG) or next row (LEAD).

```
LAG(expression[,offset] [,default])
OVER([Partition by expression] ORDER BY expression)
```

Divide the rows with PARTITION BY

Line the rows up with ORDER BY, LAG goes back, and LEAD goes forward

Performance is great!!

Many ways to write a query

```
SELECT PROD. ProductID, PROD. Name, SOH. OrderDate,
      DATEDIFF (DAY, LAG (SOH. OrderDate)
      OVER (PARTITION BY PROD. ProductID
      ORDER BY SOH. OrderDate), SOH. OrderDate) AS DaysBetweenOrders
 FROM Production. Product AS PROD
 JOIN Sales. SalesOrderDetail AS SOD
 ON SOD.ProductID = PROD.ProductID
 JOIN Sales.SalesOrderHeader AS SOH
 ON SOH.SalesOrderID = SOD.SalesOrderID
 GROUP BY PROD. ProductID, PROD. Name, SOH. OrderDate
 ORDER BY PROD. ProductID, SOH. OrderDate;
--Inline table-valued function
CREATE OR ALTER FUNCTION dbo.ITVF GetPrevDate
    @ProductID INT, @OrderDate DATETIME
RETURNS TABLE
RETURN
    SELECT MAX(SOH.OrderDate) AS PrevOrderDate
    FROM Sales.SalesOrderHeader AS SOH
    JOIN Sales.SalesOrderDetail AS SOD
    ON SOD.SalesOrderID = SOH.SalesOrderID
    WHERE SOD. ProductID = @ProductID
       AND SOH.OrderDate < @OrderDate
SELECT PL. ProductID, PL. Name, PL. OrderDate,
   DATEDIFF (DAY, IGPD. PrevOrderDate, PL. OrderDate) AS DaysBetweenOrders
FROM #ProductList AS PL
OUTER APPLY [dbo].[ITVF GetPrevDate] (PL.ProductID, PL.OrderDate) IGPD
ORDER BY PL. ProductID, PL. OrderDate;
```

```
SELECT PROD. ProductID, PROD. Name, SOH. OrderDate,
   DATEDIFF (DAY, MAX (SOH2.OrderDate), SOH.OrderDate) AS DaysBetweenOrders
 FROM Production. Product AS PROD
 JOIN Sales.SalesOrderDetail AS SOD
 ON SOD.ProductID = PROD.ProductID
 JOIN Sales.SalesOrderHeader AS SOH
 ON SOH.SalesOrderID = SOD.SalesOrderID
 JOIN Sales Sales Order Detail AS SOD2
 ON SOD2.ProductID = PROD.ProductID
 JOIN Sales.SalesOrderHeader AS SOH2
 ON SOH2. SalesOrderID = SOD2. SalesOrderID
 WHERE SOH2.OrderDate < SOH.OrderDate
 GROUP BY PROD. Product.TD
   , PROD.Name
   , SOH.OrderDate
    , SOD2.ProductID
 ORDER BY PROD. ProductID, SOH. OrderDate;
--OUTER APPLY
SELECT PROD. ProductID, PROD. Name, SOH. OrderDate,
   DATEDIFF (DAY, S2.PrevOrderDate, SOH.OrderDate) AS DaysBetweenOrders
FROM Production. Product AS PROD
JOIN Sales.SalesOrderDetail AS SOD
ON SOD. ProductID = PROD. ProductID
JOIN Sales.SalesOrderHeader AS SOH
ON SOH.SalesOrderID = SOD.SalesOrderID
OUTER APPLY (
   SELECT MAX(SOH2.OrderDate) AS PrevOrderDate
   FROM Sales.SalesOrderDetail AS SOD2
   JOIN Sales.SalesOrderHeader AS SOH2
   ON SOH2.SalesOrderID = SOD2.SalesOrderID
   WHERE SOD2.ProductID = PROD.ProductID
        AND SOH2.OrderDate < SOH.OrderDate) S2
GROUP BY DATEDIFF (DAY, S2.PrevOrderDate, SOH.OrderDate)
        , PROD. ProductID
        , PROD.Name
        , SOH.OrderDate
ORDER BY PROD. ProductID, SOH. OrderDate;
```

Performance comparisons

Technique	Indexed temp table?	Time	Logical reads
LAG	No	300 ms	365
Self-join	No	20 sec	3,103
Derived table	No	2 sec	127,723
Common table expression	No	2 sec	127,730
OUTER APPLY	No	12 sec	86,281,577
OUTER APPLY	Yes	700 ms	57,358
Self-join	Yes	3 sec	452
Scalar UDF	Yes	Killed the query	Unknown
Inline table-valued function	Yes	12 sec	59,622,091
Cursor	Yes	2 sec	Unknown

https://rd.gt/3GMGss0

Slides and Code!

https://github.com/KathiKellenberger/AllAboutLag

