

Correlated subqueries

DATA MANIPULATION IN SQL

SQL

Mona Khalil

Data Scientist, Greenhouse Software

Correlated subquery

- Uses values from the *outer* query to generate a result
- Re-run for every row generated in the final data set
- Used for advanced joining, filtering, and evaluating data

A simple example

- *Which match stages tend to have a higher than average number of goals scored?*

```
SELECT
  s.stage,
  ROUND(s.avg_goals,2) AS avg_goal,
  (SELECT AVG(home_goal + away_goal) FROM match
   WHERE season = '2012/2013') AS overall_avg
FROM
  (SELECT
    stage,
    AVG(home_goal + away_goal) AS avg_goals
   FROM match
   WHERE season = '2012/2013'
   GROUP BY stage) AS s
WHERE s.avg_goals > (SELECT AVG(home_goal + away_goal)
                    FROM match
                    WHERE season = '2012/2013');
```

A simple example

- *Which match stages tend to have a higher than average number of goals scored?*

```
SELECT
  s.stage,
  ROUND(s.avg_goals,2) AS avg_goal,
  (SELECT AVG(home_goal + away_goal)
   FROM match
   WHERE season = '2012/2013') AS overall_avg
FROM (SELECT
  stage,
  AVG(home_goal + away_goal) AS avg_goals
  FROM match
  WHERE season = '2012/2013'
  GROUP BY stage) AS s -- Subquery in FROM
WHERE s.avg_goals > (SELECT AVG(home_goal + away_goal)
  FROM match
  WHERE season = '2012/2013'); -- Subquery in WHERE
```

A correlated example

```
SELECT
  s.stage,
  ROUND(s.avg_goals,2) AS avg_goal,
  (SELECT AVG(home_goal + away_goal)
   FROM match
   WHERE season = '2012/2013') AS overall_avg
FROM
  (SELECT
    stage,
    AVG(home_goal + away_goal) AS avg_goals
   FROM match
   WHERE season = '2012/2013'
   GROUP BY stage) AS s
WHERE s.avg_goals > (SELECT AVG(home_goal + away_goal)
                    FROM match AS m
                    WHERE s.stage > m.stage);
```

A correlated example

stage	avg_goals
3	2.83
4	2.8
6	2.78
8	3.09
10	2.96

Simple vs. correlated subqueries

Simple Subquery

- Can be run *independently* from the main query
- Evaluated once in the whole query

Correlated Subquery

- *Dependent* on the main query to execute
- Evaluated in loops
 - **Significantly slows down query runtime**

Correlated subqueries

- *What is the average number of goals scored in each country?*

```
SELECT
  c.name AS country,
  AVG(m.home_goal + m.away_goal)
    AS avg_goals
FROM country AS c
LEFT JOIN match AS m
ON c.id = m.country_id
GROUP BY country;
```

country	avg_goals
Belgium	2.89344262295082
England	2.76776315789474
France	2.51052631578947
Germany	2.94607843137255
Italy	2.63150867823765
Netherlands	3.14624183006536
Poland	2.49375
Portugal	2.63255360623782
Scotland	2.74122807017544
Spain	2.78223684210526
Switzerland	2.81054131054131

Correlated subqueries

- *What is the average number of goals scored in each country?*

```
SELECT
  c.name AS country,
  (SELECT
    AVG(home_goal + away_goal)
  FROM match AS m
  WHERE m.country_id = c.id)
  AS avg_goals
FROM country AS c
GROUP BY country;
```

country	avg_goals
Belgium	2.89344262295082
England	2.76776315789474
France	2.51052631578947
Germany	2.94607843137255
Italy	2.63150867823765
Netherlands	3.14624183006536
Poland	2.49375
Portugal	2.63255360623782
Scotland	2.74122807017544
Spain	2.78223684210526
Switzerland	2.81054131054131

Let's practice!

DATA MANIPULATION IN SQL

Nested subqueries

DATA MANIPULATION IN SQL



Mona Khalil

Data Scientist, Greenhouse Software

Nested subqueries?

- Subquery inside another subquery
- Perform multiple layers of transformation

A subquery...

- *How much did each country's average differ from the overall average?*

```
SELECT
  c.name AS country,
  AVG(m.home_goal + m.away_goal) AS avg_goals,
  AVG(m.home_goal + m.away_goal) -
    (SELECT AVG(home_goal + away_goal)
     FROM match) AS avg_diff
FROM country AS c
LEFT JOIN match AS m
ON c.id = m.country_id
GROUP BY country;
```

A subquery...

country	avg_goals	avg_diff
-----	-----	-----
Belgium	2.8015	0.096
England	2.7105	0.005
France	2.4431	-0.2624
Germany	2.9016	0.196
Italy	2.6168	-0.0887
Netherlands	3.0809	0.3754
Poland	2.425	-0.2805
Portugal	2.5346	-0.1709
Scotland	2.6338	-0.0718
Spain	2.7671	0.0616
Switzerland	2.9297	0.2241

...inside a subquery!

- *How does each month's total goals differ from the **average monthly total of goals scored**?*

```
SELECT
  EXTRACT(MONTH FROM date) AS month,
  SUM(m.home_goal + m.away_goal) AS total_goals,
  SUM(m.home_goal + m.away_goal) -
  (SELECT AVG(goals)
   FROM (SELECT
           EXTRACT(MONTH FROM date) AS month,
           SUM(home_goal + away_goal) AS goals
         FROM match
         GROUP BY month)) AS avg_diff
FROM match AS m
GROUP BY month;
```

Inner subquery

```
SELECT
  EXTRACT(MONTH from date) AS month,
  SUM(home_goal + away_goal) AS goals
FROM match
GROUP BY month;
```

month	goals
01	2988
02	3768
03	3936
04	4055
05	2719
06	84
07	366

Outer subquery

```
SELECT AVG(goals)
FROM (SELECT
      EXTRACT(MONTH from date) AS month,
      AVG(home_goal + away_goal) AS goals
FROM match
GROUP BY month) AS s;
```

2944.75

Final query

```
SELECT
  EXTRACT(MONTH FROM date) AS month,
  SUM(m.home_goal + m.away_goal) AS total_goals,
  SUM(m.home_goal + m.away_goal) -
  (SELECT AVG(goals)
   FROM (SELECT
           EXTRACT(MONTH FROM date) AS month,
           SUM(home_goal + away_goal) AS goals
         FROM match
         GROUP BY month) AS s) AS diff
FROM match AS m
GROUP BY month;
```

month	goals	diff
01	5821	-36.25
02	7448	1590.75
03	7298	1440.75
04	8145	2287.75

Correlated nested subqueries

- Nested subqueries can be correlated or uncorrelated
 - Or...a combination of the two
 - Can reference information from the *outer subquery* or *main query*

Correlated nested subqueries

- *What is the each country's average goals scored in the 2011/2012 season?*

```
SELECT
c.name AS country,
(SELECT AVG(home_goal + away_goal)
 FROM match AS m
 WHERE m.country_id = c.id
      AND id IN (
        SELECT id
        FROM match
        WHERE season = '2011/2012')) AS avg_goals
FROM country AS c
GROUP BY country;
```

Correlated nested subqueries

- *What is the each country's average goals scored in the 2011/2012 season?*

```
SELECT
c.name AS country,
(SELECT AVG(home_goal + away_goal)
 FROM match AS m
 WHERE m.country_id = c.id
      AND id IN (
          SELECT id -- Begin inner subquery
          FROM match
          WHERE season = '2011/2012')) AS avg_goals
FROM country AS c
GROUP BY country;
```

Correlated nested subquery

- *What is the each country's average goals scored in the 2011/2012 season?*

```
SELECT
c.name AS country,
(SELECT AVG(home_goal + away_goal)
 FROM match AS m
 WHERE m.country_id = c.id -- Correlates with main query
      AND id IN (
        SELECT id -- Begin inner subquery
        FROM match
        WHERE season = '2011/2012')) AS avg_goals
FROM country AS c
GROUP BY country;
```

Correlated nested subqueries

country	avg_goals
-----	-----
Belgium	2.879166666666667
England	2.80526315789474
France	2.51578947368421
Germany	2.85947712418301
Italy	2.58379888268156
Netherlands	3.25816993464052
Poland	2.19583333333333
Portugal	2.64166666666667
Scotland	2.6359649122807
Spain	2.76315789473684
Switzerland	2.62345679012346

Let's practice!

DATA MANIPULATION IN SQL

Common Table Expressions

DATA MANIPULATION IN SQL



Mona Khalil

Data Scientist, Greenhouse Software

When adding subqueries...

- Query complexity increases quickly!
 - Information can be difficult to keep track of

Solution: Common Table Expressions!

Common Table Expressions

Common Table Expressions (CTEs)

- Table *declared* before the main query
- *Named* and *referenced* later in `FROM` statement

Setting up CTEs

```
WITH cte AS (  
    SELECT col1, col2  
    FROM table)  
  
SELECT  
    AVG(col1) AS avg_col  
FROM cte;
```

Take a subquery in FROM

```
SELECT
  c.name AS country,
  COUNT(s.id) AS matches
FROM country AS c
INNER JOIN (
  SELECT country_id, id
  FROM match
  WHERE (home_goal + away_goal) >= 10) AS s
ON c.id = s.country_id
GROUP BY country;
```

country	matches
England	3
Germany	1
Netherlands	1
Spain	4

Place it at the beginning

```
(  
  SELECT country_id, id  
  FROM match  
  WHERE (home_goal + away_goal) >= 10  
)
```

Place it at the beginning

```
WITH s AS (  
  SELECT country_id, id  
  FROM match  
  WHERE (home_goal + away_goal) >= 10  
)
```

Show me the CTE

```
WITH s AS (  
  SELECT country_id, id  
  FROM match  
  WHERE (home_goal + away_goal) >= 10  
)  
SELECT  
  c.name AS country,  
  COUNT(s.id) AS matches  
FROM country AS c  
INNER JOIN s  
ON c.id = s.country_id  
GROUP BY country;
```

country	matches
England	3
Germany	1
Netherlands	1
Spain	4

Show me all the CTEs

```
WITH s1 AS (  
  SELECT country_id, id  
  FROM match  
  WHERE (home_goal + away_goal) >= 10),  
s2 AS (                                     -- New subquery  
  SELECT country_id, id  
  FROM match  
  WHERE (home_goal + away_goal) <= 1  
)  
SELECT  
  c.name AS country,  
  COUNT(s1.id) AS high_scores,  
  COUNT(s2.id) AS low_scores                -- New column  
FROM country AS c  
INNER JOIN s1  
ON c.id = s1.country_id  
INNER JOIN s2                -- New join  
ON c.id = s2.country_id  
GROUP BY country;
```


Why use CTEs?

- Executed once
 - CTE is then stored in memory
 - Improves query performance
- Improving organization of queries
- Referencing other CTEs
- Referencing itself (`SELF JOIN`)

Let's practice!

DATA MANIPULATION IN SQL

Deciding on techniques to use

DATA MANIPULATION IN SQL

SQL

Mona Khalil

Data Scientist, Greenhouse Software

Different names for the same thing?

- Considerable overlap...

```
SELECT Recipe_Classes.RecipeClassDescription,  
       Recipes.RecipeTitle, Recipes.Preparation,  
       Ingredients.IngredientName,  
       Recipe_Ingredients.RecipeSeqNo,  
       Recipe_Ingredients.Amount,  
       Measurements.MeasurementDescription  
FROM Recipe_Classes  
LEFT OUTER JOIN  
  (((Recipes  
  INNER JOIN Recipe_Ingredients  
  ON Recipes.RecipeID = Recipe_Ingredients.RecipeID)  
  INNER JOIN Measurements  
  ON Recipes.RecipeID = Measurements.RecipeID))  
ON Recipes.RecipeID = Measurements.RecipeID
```

???

```
SELECT  
  employeeid, firstname  
FROM  
  employees  
WHERE  
  employeeid IN (  
    SELECT DISTINCT  
      reportsto  
    FROM  
      employees);
```

```
With Employee_CTE (EmployeeNumber, Title)  
AS  
(  
  SELECT NationalIDNumber,  
         JobTitle  
  FROM   HumanResources.Employee  
)  
SELECT EmployeeNumber,  
       Title  
FROM   Employee_CTE
```

- ...but not identical!

Differentiating Techniques

Joins

- Combine 2+ tables
 - Simple operations/aggregations

Correlated Subqueries

- Match subqueries & tables
 - Avoid limits of joins
 - **High processing time**

Multiple/Nested Subqueries

- Multi-step transformations
 - Improve accuracy and reproducibility

Common Table Expressions

- Organize subqueries sequentially
- Can reference other CTEs

So which do I use?

- Depends on your database/question
- The technique that best allows you to:
 - Use and reuse your queries
 - Generate clear and accurate results

Different use cases

Joins

- 2+ tables (*What is the total sales per employee?*)

Correlated Subqueries

- *Who does each employee report to in a company?*

Multiple/Nested Subqueries

- *What is the average deal size closed by each sales representative in the quarter?*

Common Table Expressions

- *How did the marketing, sales, growth, & engineering teams perform on key metrics?*

Let's Practice!

DATA MANIPULATION IN SQL