# Window Function Framing: Takeaways



## Syntax

- To define a window frame, we can use one of the following:

```
ROWS BETWEEN starting expression AND ending expression
RANGE BETWEEN starting expression AND ending expression
```

- The **starting expression** supports the following terms:

| Framing Term | Definition |
|---|---|
| `N PRECEDING` | The frame starts at N$^{th}$ rows before the current row. Only supported with ROWS keyword. |
| `UNBOUNDED PRECEDING` | The frame starts at the first row of the partition. |
| `CURRENT ROW` | The row of the current calculation. |

- The **ending expression** supports the following terms:

| Framing Term | Definition |
|---|---|
| `N FOLLOWING` | The frame ends at the N$^{th}$ row after the current row. Only supported with ROWS keyword. |
| `UNBOUNDED FOLLOWING` | The frame ends at the final row of the partition. |
| `CURRENT ROW` | The row of the current calculation. |

## Concepts

- Window framing allows us to define a window containing exactly those rows in relation to the current row that should be considered when computing the results.
- The `RANGE` operator allows us to define a frame that includes rows with the same value in the column used in the `ORDER BY` clause.
- The default frame specification for `ORDER BY` inside of `OVER()` is `RANGE BETWEEN UNBOUNDED PRECEDING AND CURRENT ROW`, which makes it possible to calculate running aggregates without specifying the frame when `ORDER BY` is used.

## Resources

- Window Function Frame Specifications