MS SQL New Functions, Syntaxes, Tips & Tricks

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AD 2018 - Leading Data Events in Croatia

AD 2019 - Introduced SQL Saturday in Croatia

AD 2020 - Co-founder & organizer of #Dataweekender...

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Slides & Demos

https://aka.3nf.hr/DBAVUG

Strings – SQL 2019 String or binary data would be truncated

Old error message

Msg 8152, Level 16, State 30, Line 18

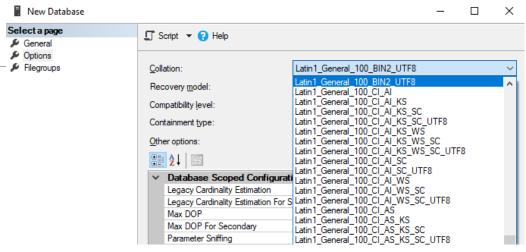
String or binary data would be truncated.

New error message

Msg 2628, Level 16, State 1, Line 35

String or binary data would be truncated in table 'SomeDatabase.dbo.SomeTable', column 'Col'. Truncated value: 'XXX'

ALTER DATABASE SCOPED CONFIGURATION SET VERBOSE_TRUNCATION_WARNINGS = OFF;



SQL 2019 supports UTF 8 collation -> SQL 2019 підтримує сортування UTF 8

```
USE NONUTF8
                                                                                         USE UTF8:
  GO
                                                                                         GO
 □DECLARE @v VARCHAR(100) = 'SQL 2019 підтримує сортування UTF 8';
                                                                                        □DECLARE @8v VARCHAR(100) = 'SQL 2019 підтримує сортування UTF 8';
  SELECT @v AS String, DATALENGTH(@v) AS DataLengthValue;
                                                                                         SELECT @8v AS String, DATALENGTH(@8v) AS DataLengthValue;
  DECLARE @nv NVARCHAR(100) = N'SQL 2019 підтримує сортування UTF 8';
                                                                                         DECLARE @8nv NVARCHAR(100) = N'SQL 2019 підтримує сортування UTF 8
  SELECT @nv AS String, DATALENGTH(@nv) AS DataLengthValue;
                                                                                         SELECT @8nv AS String, DATALENGTH(@8nv) AS DataLengthValue;
  GO
                                                                                         GO
Results R Messages
                                                                                    Results Messages
                         DataLength Value
                                                                                                               DataLength Value
                                                                                        SQL 2019 підтримує сортування UTF 8 54
 SQL 2019 ????????? ????????? UTF 8 35
                        DataLength Value
                                                                                                               DataLength Value
 SQL 2019 підтримує сортування UTF 8
                                                                                        SQL 2019 підтримує сортування UTF 8 70
```

COMPRESS AND DECOMPRESS

2016+

ROW, PAGE...

Syntax:

COMPRESS (expression)

- **Expression** - nvarchar(n), nvarchar(max), varchar(n), varchar(max), varbinary(n), varbinary(max), char(n), nchar(n), or binary(n) expression.

- Return

GZIP

INDEX

XML, Log-s, Rarely used data

COMPRESS AND DECOMPRESS

Opposite of COMPRESS?

Syntax:

DECOMPRESS (expression)

- Expression Is a varbinary(n), varbinary(max), or binary(n)
- Return -> data in varbinary(max)

Casting is recommended

STRING_SPLIT – SQL 2016

STRING_SPLIT (string , separator)

- table-valued function
- splitting string values by a separator

STRING_SPLIT – SQL 2022

STRING_SPLIT (string , separator [, enable_ordinal])

STRING_AGG - SQL 2017

STRING_AGG

• string aggregation using a separator

DATE_BUCKET

DATE_BUCKET(<datepart>, <bucket_width>, <input date/time> [, <origin>])

datePart Abbreviations

day dd, d

week wk, ww

month mm, m

quarter qq, q

year yy, yyyy

hour

minute mi, n

second ss, s

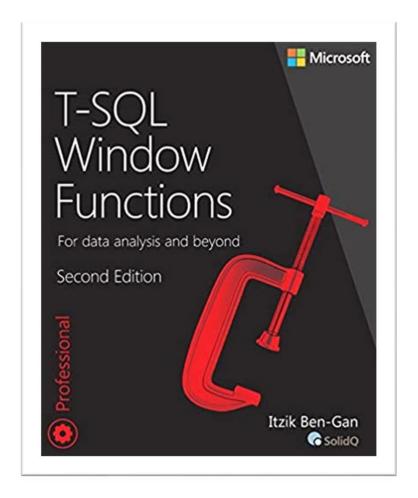
millisecond ms

GENERATE_SERIES

GENERATE_SERIES(<start>, <stop> [, STEP = <step>])

WINDOW

Itzik Ben-Gan



The WINDOW Clause

```
WINDOW window_name AS (

[ reference_window_name ]

[ <PARTITION BY clause> ]

[ <ORDER BY clause> ]

[ <ROW or RANGE clause> ]
)
```

SELECT
FROM
WHERE
GROUP BY
HAVING
WINDOW
ORDER BY

FIRST_VALUE, LAST_VALUE

```
FIRST/LAST_VALUE ( [ scalar_expression ] )
OVER ( [ partition_by_clause ] order_by_clause [ rows_range_clause ] )
```

TRIM, LTRIM, RTRIM

```
LTRIM (character_expression, [characters])
RTRIM (character_expression, [characters])
TRIM ([LEADING | TRAILING | BOTH] [characters FROM] string)
```

IS NOT DISTINCT (The Distinct Predicate)

IS [NOT] DISTINCT FROM

DECLARE @dt AS DATE = '20220212';

SELECT orderid, shippeddate

FROM Sales.Orders

WHERE shippeddate = @dt;

DECLARE @dt AS DATE = NULL; ??

GREATEST() & LEAST()

GREATEST/LEAST (expression1 [,...expressionN])

same data type or implicitly convert

NULL

Types not supported for comparison: varchar(max), varbinary(max) or nvarchar(max) exceeding 8,000 bytes, cursor, geometry, geography, image, non-byte-ordered user-defined types, ntext, table, text, and xml.

Approximate Percentile Functions

PERCENTILE_CONT i PERCENTILE_DISC - SQL Server 2005 and later

APPROX_PERCENTILE_CONT i APPROX_PERCENTILE_DISC

JSON enhancements

SQL 2016

Functions - ISJSON, JSON_VALUE, JSON_QUERY, JSON_MODIFY

Operators - FOR JSON i OPENJSON

JSON enhancements

```
SQL 2016
Funkcije - ISJSON, JSON_VALUE, JSON_QUERY, JSON_MODIFY
Operatori - FOR JSON i OPENJSON
SQL 2022
ISJSON
JSON_PATH_EXISTS
JSON_OBJECT
JSON_ARRAY
```

DATETRUNC

DATETRUNC (datepart, date)

