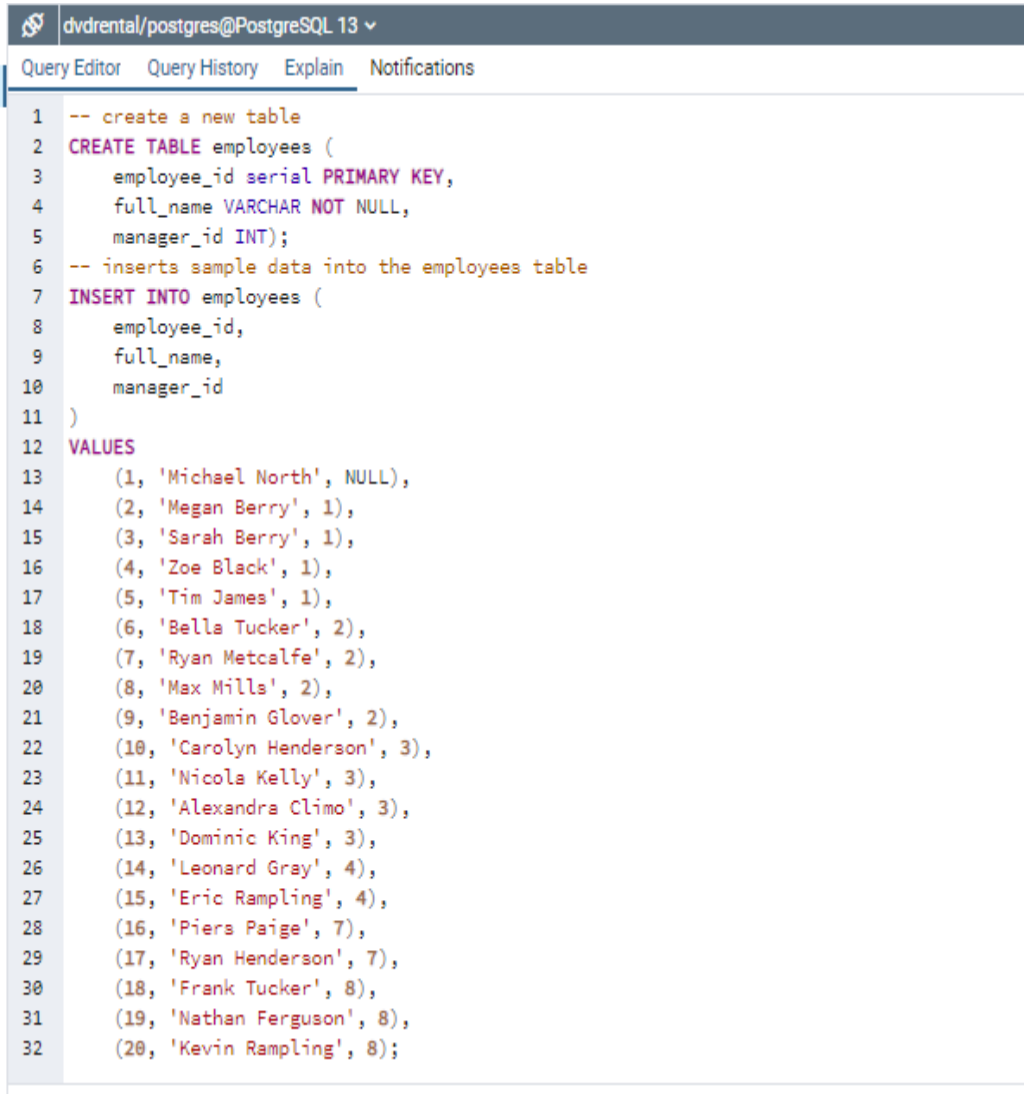
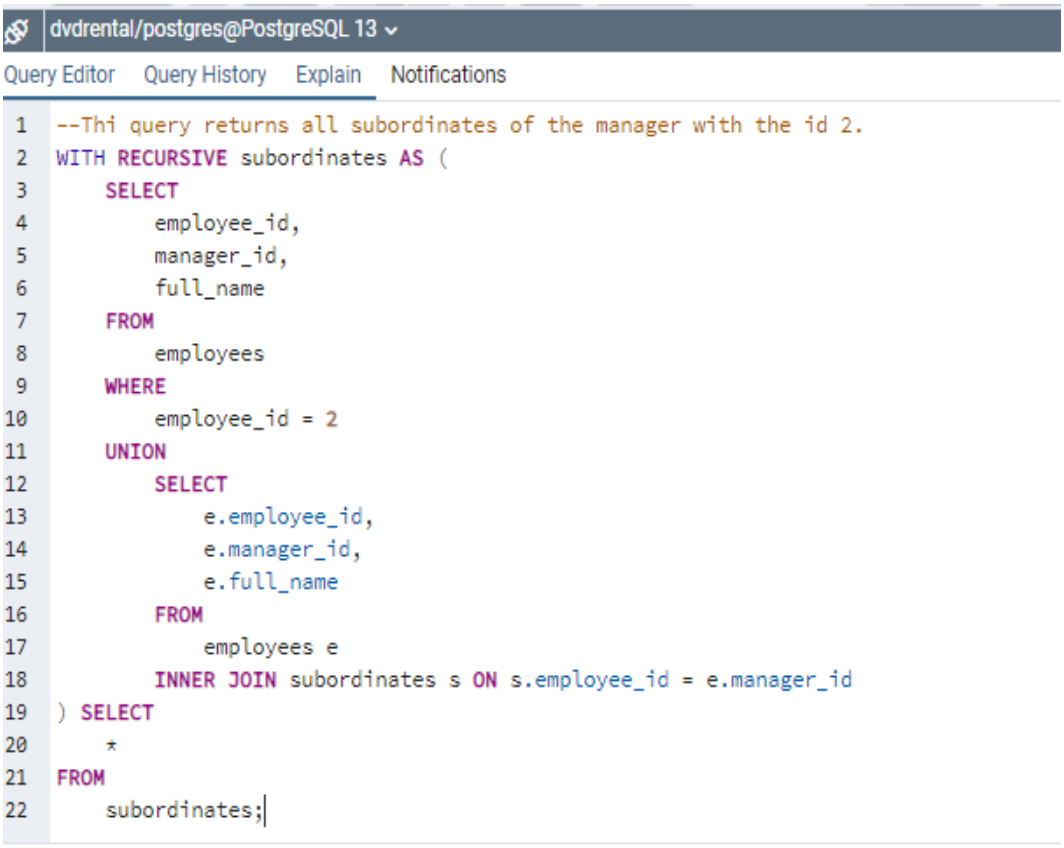
# POSTGRESQL RECURSIVE QUERY USING CTEs




```sql
-- create a new table
CREATE TABLE employees (
    employee_id serial PRIMARY KEY,
    full_name VARCHAR NOT NULL,
    manager_id INT);
-- inserts sample data into the employees table
INSERT INTO employees (
    employee_id,
    full_name,
    manager_id
)
VALUES
    (1, 'Michael North', NULL),
    (2, 'Megan Berry', 1),
    (3, 'Sarah Berry', 1),
    (4, 'Zoe Black', 1),
    (5, 'Tim James', 1),
    (6, 'Bella Tucker', 2),
    (7, 'Ryan Metcalfe', 2),
    (8, 'Max Mills', 2),
    (9, 'Benjamin Glover', 2),
    (10, 'Carolyn Henderson', 3),
    (11, 'Nicola Kelly', 3),
    (12, 'Alexandra Climo', 3),
    (13, 'Dominic King', 3),
    (14, 'Leonard Gray', 4),
    (15, 'Eric Rampling', 4),
    (16, 'Piers Paige', 7),
    (17, 'Ryan Henderson', 7),
    (18, 'Frank Tucker', 8),
    (19, 'Nathan Ferguson', 8),
    (20, 'Kevin Rampling', 8);
```


dvdrental/postgres@PostgreSQL 13
Query Editor
Query History
Explain
Notifications
--Thi query returns all subordinates of the manager with the id 2.
WITH RECURSIVE subordinates AS (
SELECT
employee_id,
manager_id,
full_name
FROM
employees
WHERE
employee_id = 2
UNION
SELECT
e.employee_id,
e.manager_id,
e.full_name
FROM
employees e
INNER JOIN subordinates s ON s.employee_id = e.manager_id
) SELECT
*
FROM
subordinates;