

# How to make a query with group\_concat in sql server [duplicate]

This question already has an answer here:

[Simulating group\\_concat MySQL function in Microsoft SQL Server 2005?](#) 10 answers

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I know that in sql server we cannot use Group\_concat function but here is one issue i have in which i need to Group\_Concat my query. I google it found some logic but not able to correct it. My sql query is



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```
select m.maskid,m.maskname,m.schoolid,s.schoolname,
md.maskdetail
from tblmask m join school s on s.id = m.schoolid
join maskdetails md on m.maskid = md.maskid
order by m.maskname ;
```

It gives me result like

	maskid	maskname	schoolid	schoolname	maskdetail
1	11	abcreq new	6	DD School 2	School Name
2	11	abcreq new	6	DD School 2	First Name
3	11	abcreq new	6	DD School 2	_
4	16	checknew new	3	New School	School Name
5	16	checknew new	3	New School	Teacher
6	15	Mask Save new	3	New School	Grade
7	15	Mask Save new	3	New School	-
8	15	Mask Save new	3	New School	First Name
9	15	Mask Save new	3	New School	School Name
10	15	Mask Save new	3	New School	Last Name
11	14	MaskCCT new	3	New School	First Name
12	14	MaskCCT new	3	New School	+
13	14	MaskCCT new	3	New School	Teacher
14	13	maskimage new	3	New School	First Name
15	13	maskimage new	3	New School	_
16	13	maskimage new	3	New School	Last Name

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Just look first 3 rows In that maskid,maskname,schoolid,schoolname is same but maskdetail is different so want to one row for that in which last column can contain all maskdetails as per maskid and so on.

I want my output like

maskid	maskname	schoolid	schoolname	maskdetail
11	abcreq new	6	DD School 2	School Name,First Name,_
16	checknew new	3	New School	School Name,Teacher
15	Mask Save new	3	New School	Grade,-,First Name,School Name,Last Name

And so on.So please help me while making a query for that.


Thanks in advance.

 sql-server


 string-aggregation

 sql-server-group-concat

edited Feb 13 at 12:52

 a\_horse\_with\_no\_name  
322k 51 496 600

asked Jul 11 '13 at 10:54

 Rahul  
4,098 5 24 51

**marked** as duplicate by [Martin Smith](#)  Nov 19 '16 at 11:06

This question has been asked before and already has an answer. If those answers do not fully address your question, please [ask a new question](#).

- 7 This isn't *quite* a duplicate of the question about SQL Server 2005 since the addition of [STRING\\_AGG](#) to SQL Server 2017, so you might want to look into that if you're blessed with a recent SQL Server. – [Matt Gibson](#) Sep 27 '17 at 9:12

4 Answers

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```

SELECT
    m.maskid
    , m.maskname
    , m.schoolid
    , s.schoolname
    , maskdetail = STUFF((
        SELECT ',' + md.maskdetail
        FROM dbo.maskdetails md
        WHERE m.maskid = md.maskid
        FOR XML PATH(''), TYPE).value('.', 'NVARCHAR(MAX)'), 1, 1, '')
FROM dbo.tblmask m
JOIN dbo.school s ON s.ID = m.schoolid
ORDER BY m.maskname

```

### Additional information:

#### [String Aggregation in the World of SQL Server](#)

edited Dec 31 '13 at 9:49

answered Jul 11 '13 at 10:56



Devart

101k

19

143

162

hmmm can you explain @Devart i mean the inner join give result like in image...so to combine in all duplicate m.maskid , m.maskname , m.schoolid , s.schoolname to one row we need group by – [Amit Singh](#) Jul 11 '13 at 11:07

5 Relation between tblmask - maskdetails = 1 to many , so duplicates of records should not be here. – [Devart](#) Jul 11 '13 at 11:10

What's the reason for using PATH(''), TYPE and .value('.', 'NVARCHAR(MAX)') here, as opposed to simple PATH('') as in @AmitSingh's answer? Your variant yields a way, way heavier execution plan, does it have some hidden advantage to justify the cost? If not, would you correct or amend your answer since it's accepted and is supposed to be the best one? – [pvgoran](#) Sep 5 '16 at 13:24

2 Ok, I got it. Amit Singh's answer will return the string XML-encoded (because the result of for xml select is an XML text/object), so, for example, < will turn into &lt; . Whereas your answer will return the string verbatim, because value() processes the XML object and extracts the text contents from there. – [pvgoran](#) Sep 5 '16 at 14:18

Fantastic works like a charm for my needs +1 – [Lee](#) Oct 6 '17 at 8:46



This can also be achieved using the [Scalar-Valued Function](#) in MSSQL 2008  
Declare your function as following

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```
CREATE FUNCTION [dbo].[FunctionName]
(@MaskId INT)
RETURNS Varchar(500)
AS
BEGIN

    DECLARE @SchoolName varchar(500)

    SELECT @SchoolName =ISNULL(@SchoolName , '')+ MD.maskdetail +', '
    FROM maskdetails MD WITH (NOLOCK)
    AND MD.MaskId=@MaskId

    RETURN @SchoolName

END
```

And then your final query will be like

```
SELECT m.maskid,m.maskname,m.schoolid,s.schoolname,
(SELECT [dbo].[FunctionName](m.maskid)) 'maskdetail'
FROM tblmask m JOIN school s on s.id = m.schoolid
ORDER BY m.maskname ;
```

**Note:** You may have to change the function, as I don't know the complete table structure.

answered Jul 18 '14 at 9:55



[AbdulRahman Ansari](#)

2,508 1 17 25

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See also: [gooroo.io/GoorooTHINK/Article/10001/...](http://gooroo.io/GoorooTHINK/Article/10001/...) – [Magne](#) Dec 6 '17 at 16:53

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Please run the below query, it doesn't requires STUFF and GROUP BY in your case:

5

```
Select
    A.maskid
, A.maskname
A schoolid
```

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```

FROM dbo.maskdetails T
WHERE A.maskid = T.maskid
FOR XML PATH('') as varchar(max)) as maskdetail
FROM dbo.tblmask A
JOIN dbo.school B ON B.ID = A.schoolid

```

answered Jul 17 '14 at 10:53



roopaliv

399 2 7

4 STUFF is required for strip the first comma, in your case maskdetail ends with a comma – [Alessandro Bernardi](#) Aug 26 '16 at 9:41

28

```

Select
    A.maskid
    , A.maskname
    , A.schoolid
    , B.schoolname
    , STUFF((
        SELECT ',' + T.maskdetail
        FROM dbo.maskdetails T
        WHERE A.maskid = T.maskid
        FOR XML PATH(''), 1, 1, '' ) as maskdetail
FROM dbo.tblmask A
JOIN dbo.school B ON B.ID = A.schoolid
Group by A.maskid
    , A.maskname
    , A.schoolid
    , B.schoolname

```

answered Jul 11 '13 at 11:03



Amit Singh

7,433 16 26

6 +1. By the way GROUP BY not needed here. – [Devart](#) Jul 11 '13 at 11:05

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