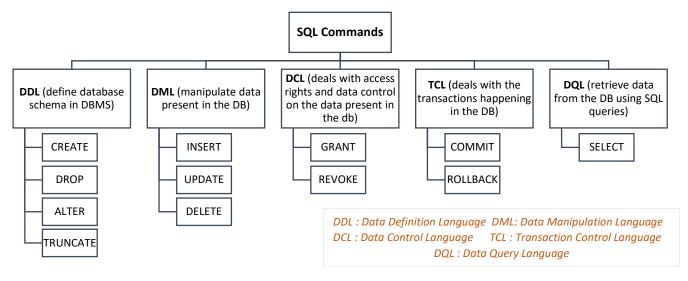
Structured Query language (SQL)



1. Create database	create database sample2
2. Use the database	use sample2
3. Create table	create table customer (customerid int identity(1,1) primary key, customernumber int not null unique check (customernumber>0), lastname varchar(30) not null, firstname varchar(30) not null, areacode int default 71000, address varchar(50), country varchar(50) default 'Malaysia')
4. Insert values into table	insert into customer values (100, 'Fang Ying', 'Sham', '418999', 'sdadasfdfd', default), (200, 'Mei Mei', 'Tan', default, 'adssdsadsd', 'Thailand'), (300, 'Albert', 'John', default, 'dfdsfsdf', default)
5. Display record from table	display all records select * from customer display particular columns select customerid, customernumber, lastname, firstname from customer
6. Add new column to table	alter table customer add phonenumber varchar(20)
7. Add values to newly added column/ Update table	<pre>update customer set phonenumber='1234545346' where customerid=1 update customer set phonenumber='45554654' where customerid=2</pre>
8. Delete a column	alter table customer drop column phonenumber
9. Delete record from tableif not put 'where', will delete all record	<pre>delete from customer where country='Thailand'</pre>
10. Delete table 11. Change data type	drop table customer alter table customer alter column phonenumber varchar(10)

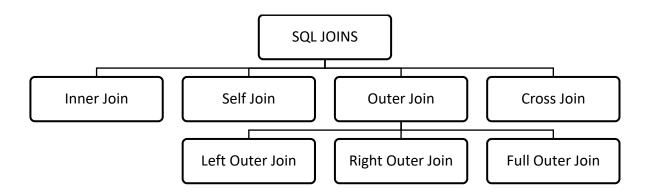
2. Use the database use SaleOrder 3. Create tables create table dbo.customer (CustomerID int NOT null primary key, CustomerFirstName varchar(50) NOT null, CustomerLastName varchar(50) NOT null, CustomerAddress varchar(50) NOT null, CustomerSuburb varchar(50) null,	
CustomerID int NOT null primary key, CustomerFirstName varchar(50) NOT null, CustomerLastName varchar(50) NOT null, CustomerAddress varchar(50) NOT null,	
CustomerFirstName varchar(50) NOT null, CustomerLastName varchar(50) NOT null, CustomerAddress varchar(50) NOT null,	
CustomerLastName varchar(50) NOT null, CustomerAddress varchar(50) NOT null,	
CustomerAddress varchar(50) NOT null,	
CustomerSuburb varchar(50) null,	
CustomerCity varchar(50) NOT null,	
CustomerPostCode char(4) null,	
CustomerPhoneNumber char(12) null,	
);	
create table dbo.inventory (
InventoryID tinyint NOT null primary key,	
InventoryName varchar(50) NOT null,	
InventoryDescription varchar(255) null,	
);	
create table dbo.employee (
EmployeeID tinyint NOT null primary key,	
EmployeeFirstName varchar(50) NOT null,	
EmployeeLastName varchar(50) NOT null,	
EmployeeExtension char(4) null,	
);	
create table dbo.sale (
SaleID tinyint not null primary key,	
CustomerID int not null references customer(CustomerID),	
InventoryID tinyint not null references Inventory(InventoryID),	
EmployeeID tinyint not null references Employee(EmployeeID),	
SaleDate date not null,	
SaleQuantity int not null,	
SaleUnitPrice smallmoney not null	
);	
4. Check what table inside select * from information_schema.tables	
5. View specific rowtop: show only the first two	
select top 2 * from customer	
top 40 percent: also means show the first two	
select top 40 percent * from customer	
6. View specific columnsort result (by default is ascending)	
select customerfirstname, customerlastname from customer	
order by customerlastname desc	
select customerfirstname, customerlastname from customer	
order by 4, 2, 3 desc Order By Based on column no. without typing column	n
name	
distinct: only show unique value	
select distinct customerlastname from customer	
order by customerlastname	

7. Save table to another table8. Like (search something)	into file_name: save result in another table (BASE TABLE) select distinct customerlastname into temp from customer order by customerlastname select * from tempsee the table (data type will remain) (underscore sign) _ is only specific for one character only
	(percent sign) % represents zero, one, or multiple characters select * from customer where customerlastname like '_r%'
9. In (search something)	search multiple items select * from customer where customerlastname in ('Brown', 'Michael', 'Jim')
10. > (search something)	<pre>select * from customer where customerlastname > 'Brown' or customerlastname>'Cross'</pre>
11. <> (Not Equal)	select * from customer where customerlastname <> 'Brown'
12. IS NULL	check null values select * from customer where customerlastname IS NULL
13. IS NOT NULL	select * from customer where customerlastname IS NOT NULL
14. between	select * from sale where saleunitprice between 5 and 10not include 5 & 10
15. count	returns the number of rows in a table AS means aliasing, temporary giving name to a column/ table select count(*) as [Number of Records] from customer where customerfirstname like 'B%'
16. sum	select sale.employeeid ,EmployeeFirstName, EmployeeLastName , count(*) as [Number of order] , sum(salequantity) as [Total Quantity] from sale,employee where sale.employeeid = employee.employeeid group by sale.employeeid ,EmployeeFirstName, EmployeeLastName
17. count month	select month(saledate) as [Month], count (*) as [Number of sale], sum(salequantity*saleunitprice) as [Total Amount] from sale group by month(saledate)
18. max	SELECT MAX(Salary) FROM EmployeeSalary
19. min	SELECT MIN(Salary) FROM EmployeeSalary
20. average	SELECT AVG(Salary) FROM EmployeeSalary

```
SELECT JobTitle, COUNT(JobTitle)
21. having
                            FROM EmployeeDemographics ED
                             JOIN EmployeeSalary ES
                                      ON ED.EmployeeID = ES.EmployeeID
                            GROUP BY JobTitle
                            HAVING COUNT(JobTitle) > 1
                            SELECT JobTitle, AVG(Salary)
                            FROM EmployeeDemographics ED
                             JOIN EmployeeSalary ES
                                      ON ED.EmployeeID = ES.EmployeeID
                            GROUP BY JobTitle
                            HAVING AVG(Salary) > 45000
                            ORDER BY AVG(Salary)
22. Change data type
                            -- CAST(expression AS datatype(length))
   temporary for use
                            SELECT CAST('2017-08-25 00:00:00.000' AS date)
                            -- CONVERT(data_type(length), expression, style)
                            SELECT CONVERT(date, '2017-08-25 00:00:00.000')
23. CASE Statement
                            SELECT FirstName, LastName, Age,
                            CASE
                                WHEN Age > 30 THEN 'Old'
                                WHEN Age BETWEEN 27 AND 30 THEN 'Young'
                                ELSE 'Baby'
                            END
                            FROM EmployeeDemographics ED
                            WHERE Age IS NOT NULL
                            ORDER BY Age
                            SELECT FirstName, LastName, JobTitle, Salary,
                            CASE
                                WHEN JobTitle = 'Salesman' THEN Salary + (Salary *.10)
                                WHEN JobTitle = 'Accountant' THEN Salary + (Salary *.05)
                                WHEN JobTitle = 'HR' THEN Salary + (Salary *.000001)
                                ELSE Salary + (Salary *.03)
                            END AS SalaryAfterRaise
                            FROM EmployeeDemographics ED
                             JOIN EmployeeSalary ES
                            ON ED.EmployeeID = ES.EmployeeID
                            SELECT FirstName, LastName, Gender, Salary,
24. Partition By
                            COUNT(Gender) OVER (PARTITION BY Gender) AS TotalGender
--returns a single value for each
                            FROM EmployeeDemographics ED
row
                             JOIN EmployeeSalary ES
                            ON ED.EmployeeID = ES.EmployeeID
                                FirstName LastName Gender Salary TotalGender
                                Pam
                                      Beasley Female 36000 3
                                Angela
                                       Martin
                                             Female 47000 3
                                       Palmer
                                Meredith
                                             Female 41000 3
                                Stanley
                                       Hudson Male
                                                  48000 5
                                       Malone
Scott
                             5
                                Kevin
                                             Male
                                                  42000 5
                                Michael
                                             Male
                                                  65000 5
                             6
                                                  63000 5
                                Dwight
                                       Schrute
                                             Male
                                                  45000 5
                                       Halpert
                                             Male
```

```
25. String Functions
                          -- Remove space
                          Select EmployeeID, TRIM(EmployeeID) AS IDTRIM
                          FROM EmployeeErrors
                          Select EmployeeID, RTRIM(EmployeeID) as IDRTRIM
                          FROM EmployeeErrors
                          Select EmployeeID, LTRIM(EmployeeID) as IDLTRIM
                          FROM EmployeeErrors
                          -- Replace
                          Select LastName, REPLACE(LastName, '- Fired', '') as
                          LastNameFixed
                          FROM EmployeeErrors
                          -- Substring
                          Select Substring(err.FirstName,1,3),
                          Substring(dem.FirstName,1,3), Substring(err.LastName,1,3),
                          Substring(dem.LastName,1,3)
                          FROM EmployeeErrors err
                          JOIN EmployeeDemographics dem
                                on Substring(err.FirstName,1,3) =
                          Substring(dem.FirstName,1,3)
                                and Substring(err.LastName,1,3) =
                          Substring(dem.LastName,1,3)
                          -- UPPER and LOWER CASE
                          Select firstname, LOWER(firstname)
                          from EmployeeErrors
                          Select Firstname, UPPER(FirstName)
                          from EmployeeErrors"
26. Stored Procedure
                          CREATE PROCEDURE Temp Employee
                          @JobTitle nvarchar(100)
                          AS
                          DROP TABLE IF EXISTS #temp employee
                          Create table #temp_employee (
                          JobTitle varchar(100),
                          EmployeesPerJob int ,
                          AvgAge int,
                          AvgSalary int
                          Insert into #temp employee
                          SELECT JobTitle, Count(JobTitle), Avg(Age), AVG(salary)
                          FROM EmployeeDemographics emp
                          JOIN EmployeeSalary sal
                                  ON emp.EmployeeID = sal.EmployeeID
                          where JobTitle = @JobTitle --- make sure to change this in
                          this script from original above
                          group by JobTitle
                          Select *
                          From #temp_employee
                          GO;
```

```
--- only need to run this on next time
                            EXEC Temp_Employee @JobTitle = 'Salesman'
27. Subquery
                            -- Subquery in Select
                            SELECT EmployeeID, Salary, (SELECT AVG(Salary) FROM
                            EmployeeSalary) AS AllAvgSalary
                            FROM EmployeeSalary
                            -- with Partition By
                            SELECT EmployeeID, Salary, AVG(Salary) OVER () AS
                            AllAvgSalary
                            FROM EmployeeSalary
                                EmployeeID Salary AllAvgSalary
                                        45000 47909
                             2
                                1002
                                        36000 47909
                                1003
                                        63000 47909
                             3
                                1004
                                        47000 47909
                                        50000 47909
                                1005
                            -- Subquery in From
                            SELECT a.EmployeeID, AllAvgSalary
                            FROM (SELECT EmployeeID, Salary, AVG(Salary) OVER () AS
                            AllAvgSalary
                                      FROM EmployeeSalary) a
                            ORDER BY a. EmployeeID
                                EmployeeID AllAvgSalary
                                1001
                                        47909
                                1002
                                        47909
                                1003
                                       47909
                             4
                             5
                               1004
                                       47909
                                       47909
                            -- Subquery in Where
                            SELECT EmployeeID, JobTitle, Salary
                            FROM EmployeeSalary
                            WHERE EmployeeID in (SELECT EmployeeID FROM
                            EmployeeDemographics
                                                   WHERE Age > 30)
                            SELECT EmployeeID, JobTitle, Salary
                            FROM EmployeeSalary
                            WHERE Salary in (SELECT Max(Salary) FROM EmployeeSalary)
```



1. getting data from multiple select * from inventory,sale tables where sale inventoryid=inventory inventoryid (explicit join - without using join command) select inventoryname, saledate, saleunitprice, salequantity, salequantity* saleunitprice as [Total amount] from sale, inventory where sale.inventoryid=inventory.inventoryid group by sale.inventoryid,inventoryname,saledate,salequantity,saleunitprice order by inventoryname 2. getting data from multiple --inner join select * from inventory (implicit join - using join inner join sale command) on sale.inventoryid=inventory.inventoryid select inventoryname, saledate, saleunit price, salequantity, saleunit price *salequantity as [Total Amount] from inventory inner join sale on sale.inventoryid=inventory.inventoryid order by inventoryname inventory sales --full outer join (shows everything) select sale.inventoryid,inventoryname from inventory full outer join sale on sale.inventoryid=inventory.inventoryid where sale.inventoryid is NULL inventory sales

--left join (might have NULL value, since some inventory might not have sales) select inventory inventoryid, inventoryname from inventory left join sale on sale.inventory id = inventory.inventory id



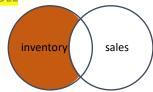
--left join

select inventory.inventoryid,inventoryname

from inventory left join sale on

sale.inventoryid=inventory.inventoryid

where sale inventoryid is NULL



-- without join: use subquery select inventoryid, inventoryname from inventory

where inventoryid not in (select inventoryid from sale)

--right join

select sale.inventoryid,inventoryname from inventory right join sale on

sale.inventory id = inventory.inventory id



3. Self Join

--commonly used in processing hierarchy

--inner join

Staff Table

employeeID	employeefirstname	employeelastname	managerID
1001	Tan	Mei Ling	NULL
1002	Kelvin	Koh	1001
1003	Amin	Wong	1002

select E.employeeID, E.employeefirstname+''+E.employeelastname as [Full Name], E.managerID, , M.employeefirstname+' '+M.employeelastname as [Manager Name]

from staff E

inner join staff M

on E.managerID = M.employeeID

Output:

employeeID	Full Name	managerID	managerName
1002	Kelvin Koh	1001	Tan Mei Ling
1003	Amin Wong	1002	Kelvin Koh

--left outer join (list all the employees)

select E.employeeID, E.employeefirstname+' '+E.employeelastname as [F Name], E.managerID, , M.employeefirstname+' '+M.employeelastname as [Manager Name]

from staff E

left outer join staff M

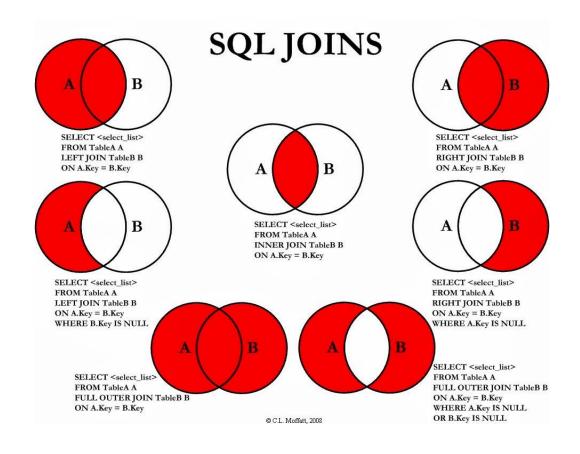
on E.managerID = M.employeeID

Output:

employeeID	Full Name	managerID	managerName
1001	Tan Mei Ling		
1002	Kelvin Koh	1001	Tan Mei Ling
1003	Amin Wong	1002	Kelvin Koh

4. Cross Join

--generate all combination of records (all possibility) (Cartesian Product) select * from inventory1
cross join inventory2



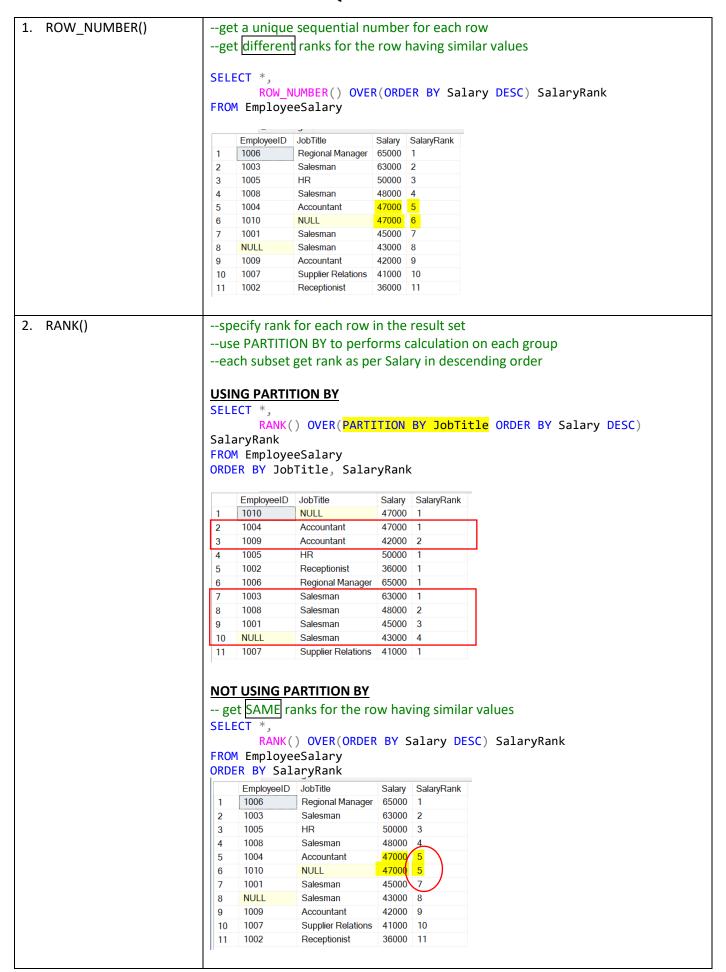
SQL UNIONS

1. Union --allow you to combine two tables select cust_Iname,cust_fname from customer together (but the no. of columns & each column's data types for 2 tables select cust_Iname,cust_fname from customer_2 must be match) --don't need common key, only need common attributes --merge, not showing duplicate record 2. Union all select cust Iname, cust fname from customer --merge, but show you everything, even union all the duplicate record select cust_Iname,cust_fname from customer_2 customer customer_2 select cust_Iname,cust_fname from customer 3. Intersect --keep only the rows in common to intersect both query select cust_Iname,cust_fname from customer_2 --not showing duplicate record customer customer_2 select c.cust_Iname,c.cust_fname from customer c,customer_2 c2 where c.cust_Iname=c2.cust_Iname and c.cust_fname=c2.cust_fname 4. Except select cust_Iname,cust_fname from customer --generate only the records that are except select cust_Iname,cust_fname from customer_2 unique to the CUSTOMER table customer customer 2 --use subquery select cust_Iname,cust_fname from customer where(cust_Iname) not in (select cust Iname from customer 2) and (cust fname) not in (select cust_fname from customer_2)

Table & View

1.	view table (view will be updated when update base)view is a result set of SQL statements, exists only for a single query	create view CustomerView as select customerfirstname+' '+customerlastname as [Customer Name] , customerphonenumber, inventoryname,saledate,salequantity,saleunitprice,salequantity*saleunitprice as [Total Amount] from customer inner join sale on customer.customerid=sale.customerid inner join inventory on sale.inventoryid=inventory.inventoryid
2.	Temp table (temp will NOT be updated when update base)a single hashtag (#) sign must be added in front of their namesused to store data temporarily, physically created in the Tempdb databasecan perform CRUD, join, and some other operations like the persistent database tables	<pre>DROP TABLE IF EXISTS #temp_Employee Create table #temp_Employee (JobTitle varchar(100), EmployeesPerJob int, AvgAge int, AvgSalary int) Insert INTO #temp_Employee SELECT JobTitle, Count(JobTitle), Avg(Age), AVG(salary) FROM EmployeeDemographics emp JOIN EmployeeSalary sal</pre>
3.	CTE (Common Table Expression)create temporary result set which is used to manipulate the complex sub-queries datacreated in memory rather than Tempdb database, so cannot create any index on CTE.	WITH CTE_Employee AS (SELECT FirstName, LastName, Gender, Salary, COUNT(Gender) OVER (PARTITION BY Gender) AS TotalGender FROM EmployeeDemographics ED JOIN EmployeeSalary ES ON ED.EmployeeID = ES.EmployeeID WHERE Salary > '45000') SELECT FirstName, LastName, Gender, TotalGender FROM CTE_Employee WHERE TotalGender = (SELECT MIN(TotalGender) FROM CTE_Employee)
4.	Duplicate Table	select customerfirstname+' '+customerlastname as [Customer Name] , customerphonenumber, inventoryname,saledate,salequantity,saleunitprice,salequantity*saleunitprice as [Total Amount] into customerRec from customer inner join sale on customer.customerid=sale.customerid inner join inventory on sale.inventoryid=inventory.inventoryid order by customerfirstname +' '+ customerlastname,inventoryname

SQL RANKS



3. DENSE_RANK()

- -- if have duplicate values, SQL assigns different ranks to those rows.
- -- will get the same rank for duplicate or similar values

SELECT *,

DENSE_RANK() OVER(ORDER BY Salary DESC) SalaryRank
FROM EmployeeSalary

ORDER BY SalaryRank

	EmployeeID	JobTitle	Salary	SalaryRank
1	1006	Regional Manager	65000	1
2	1003	Salesman	63000	2
3	1005	HR	50000	3
4	1008	Salesman	48000	4
5	1004	Accountant	47000/	5
6	1010	NULL	47000	5
7	1001	Salesman	45000	6
8	NULL	Salesman	43000	7
9	1009	Accountant	42000	8
10	1007	Supplier Relations	41000	9
11	1002	Receptionist	36000	10

RANK()

SELECT *,

RANK() OVER(PARTITION BY JobTitle ORDER BY Salary DESC) SalaryRank FROM EmployeeSalary

ORDER BY JobTitle, SalaryRank

	EmployeeID	JobTitle	Salary	SalaryRank
1	1010	NULL	47000	1
2	1004	Accountant	47000	1
3	1009	Accountant	42000	2
4	1005	HR	50000	1
5	1002	Receptionist	36000	1
6	1006	Regional Manager	65000	1
7	1003	Salesman	63000	1
8	1001	Salesman	48000	2
9	1008	Salesman	48000	2
10	NULL	Salesman	43000	4
11	1007	Supplier Relations	41000	1

-- skip a rank if have similar values

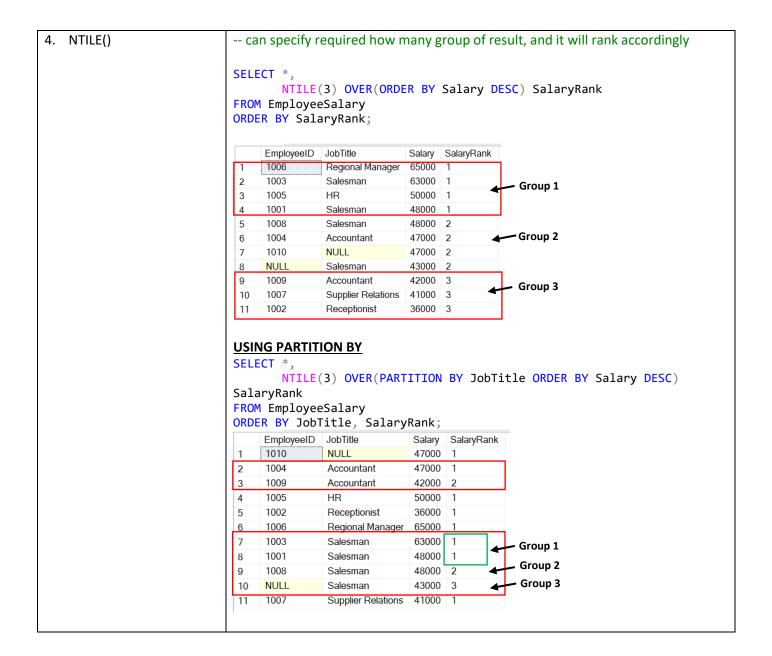
DENSE_RANK()

SELECT *,

DENSE_RANK() OVER(PARTITION BY JobTitle
ORDER BY Salary DESC) SalaryRank
FROM EmployeeSalary
ORDER BY JobTitle, SalaryRank

	EmployeeID	JobTitle	Salary	SalaryRank
1	1010	NULL	47000	1
2	1004	Accountant	47000	1
3	1009	Accountant	42000	2
4	1005	HR	50000	1
5	1002	Receptionist	36000	1
6	1006	Regional Manager	65000	1
7	1003	Salesman	63000	1
8	1001	Salesman	48000	2
9	1008	Salesman	48000	2
10	NULL	Salesman	43000	3
11	1007	Supplier Relations	41000	1

 $\ensuremath{\text{--}}$ maintains the rank and does not give any gap for the values



1. Write the query to show the invoice number, the customer number, the customer name, the invoice date, and the invoice amount for all customers with a customer balance of \$1,000 or more.	select invoice_num,c.cust_num,c.cust_lname,c.cust_fname,inv_date,inv_amount from customer c, invoice where c.cust_num=invoice.cust_num and cust_balance>=1000 select invoice_num,c.cust_num,cust_lname+' '+cust_fname as [Name],inv_date,inv_amount from customer c join invoice i on c.cust_num=i.cust_num where cust_balance>=1000		
2. ISNULL(expression, value)expression: to test whether is NULL, value: to return if expression is NULL	ParcelID is same, but UniqueID is different; can assume that if the ParcelID is same, the Property Address will be same Select a.ParcelID, a.PropertyAddress, b.ParcelID, b.PropertyAddress, b.ParcelID, b.PropertyAddress, s.PropertyAddress, b.PropertyAddress) From NashvilleHousing a JOIN NashvilleHousing b on a.ParcelID = b.ParcelID AND a.[UniqueID] <> b.[UniqueID] Where a.PropertyAddress is null PropertyAddress is null AND a.[UniqueID] <> b.PropertyAddress is null PropertyAddress is null		
3. Split by delimiterSUBSTRING(string, start, length)	<pre>SELECT PropertyAddress, SUBSTRING(PropertyAddress, 1, CHARINDEX(',', PropertyAddress) -1) as Address , SUBSTRING(PropertyAddress, CHARINDEX(',', PropertyAddress) + 1 , LEN(PropertyAddress)) as City</pre>		
CHARINDEX(substring, string, start)LEN(string)	PropertyAddress Address City 1 1808 FOX CHASE DR, GOODLETTSVILLE 1808 FOX CHASE DR GOODLETTSVILLE 2 1832 FOX CHASE DR, GOODLETTSVILLE 1832 FOX CHASE DR GOODLETTSVILLE 3 1864 FOX CHASE DR, GOODLETTSVILLE 1864 FOX CHASE DR GOODLETTSVILLE 4 1853 FOX CHASE DR, GOODLETTSVILLE 1853 FOX CHASE DR GOODLETTSVILLE 5 1829 FOX CHASE DR, GOODLETTSVILLE 1829 FOX CHASE DR GOODLETTSVILLE ALTER TABLE NashvilleHousing Add PropertySplitAddress Nvarchar(255); ALTER TABLE NashvilleHousing Add PropertySplitCity Nvarchar(255);		

```
Update NashvilleHousing
                                SET PropertySplitAddress = SUBSTRING(PropertyAddress, 1,
                                CHARINDEX(',', PropertyAddress) -1 )
                                Update NashvilleHousing
                                SET PropertySplitCity = SUBSTRING(PropertyAddress,
                                CHARINDEX(',', PropertyAddress) + 1 , LEN(PropertyAddress))
                                Select OwnerAddress.
                               PARSENAME(REPLACE(OwnerAddress, ',', '.'), 3)
,PARSENAME(REPLACE(OwnerAddress, ',', '.'), 2)
,PARSENAME(REPLACE(OwnerAddress, ',', '.'), 1)
PARSENAME('object_name'
   , object piece)
                                From NashvilleHousing
   --numbering works from
   right to left
                                    OwnerAddress
                                                                  (No column name)
                                                                                  (No column name)
                                                                                               (No column name)
                                   1808 FOX CHASE DR, GOODLETTSVILLE, TN 1808 FOX CHASE DR
                                                                                  GOODLETTSVILLE TN
                                    1832 FOX CHASE DR, GOODLETTSVILLE. TN
                                                                                  GOODLETTSVILLE TN GOODLETTSVILLE TN
                                                                  1832 FOX CHASE DR
REPLACE(string, old string,
                                    1864 FOX CHASE DR, GOODLETTSVILLE, TN
                                                                  1864 FOX CHASE DR
   new string)
                                   1853 FOX CHASE DR, GOODLETTSVILLE, TN
                                                                                   GOODLETTSVILLE TN
                                                                  1853 FOX CHASE DR
                                                                                  GOODLETTSVILLE TN GOODLETTSVILLE TN
                                   1829 FOX CHASE DR. GOODLETTSVILLE, TN
                                                                  1829 FOX CHASE DR
                                    1821 FOX CHASE DR, GOODLETTSVILLE, TN
                                                                  1821 FOX CHASE DR
                                ALTER TABLE NashvilleHousing
                                Add OwnerSplitAddress Nvarchar(255);
                                ALTER TABLE NashvilleHousing
                                Add OwnerSplitCity Nvarchar(255);
                                ALTER TABLE NashvilleHousing
                                Add OwnerSplitState Nvarchar(255);
                               Update NashvilleHousing
                                SET OwnerSplitAddress = PARSENAME(REPLACE(OwnerAddress,
                                ',', '.'), 3)
                                Update NashvilleHousing
                                SET OwnerSplitCity = PARSENAME(REPLACE(OwnerAddress, ',',
                                '.') , 2)
                                Update NashvilleHousing
                                SET OwnerSplitState = PARSENAME(REPLACE(OwnerAddress, ',',
                                '.') , 1)
5. Remove duplicate records
                                WITH ROWNUMCTE AS(
                                Select *.
                                       ROW_NUMBER() OVER (
                                       PARTITION BY ParcelID,
                                                       PropertyAddress,
                                                       SalePrice,
                                                       SaleDate,
                                                       LegalReference
                                                       ORDER BY UniqueID) as row_num
                                From NashvilleHousing
                                order by ParcelID
                                --DELETE
                                Select * From RowNumCTE
                                Where row num > 1
                                Order by PropertyAddress
```