# JOBSHEET
## PRAKTIKUM BASIS DATA LANJUT

**Jurusan Teknologi Informasi**
**POLITEKNIK NEGERI MALANG**


## Week 7

**SQL SERVER - Window Ranking, Offset, Fungsi Agregat**

# SAFRIZAL RAHMAN_19_SIB_2G

**Topics**

1. Create a Window with OVER
2. Conducting Function exploration Windows

**Objective**

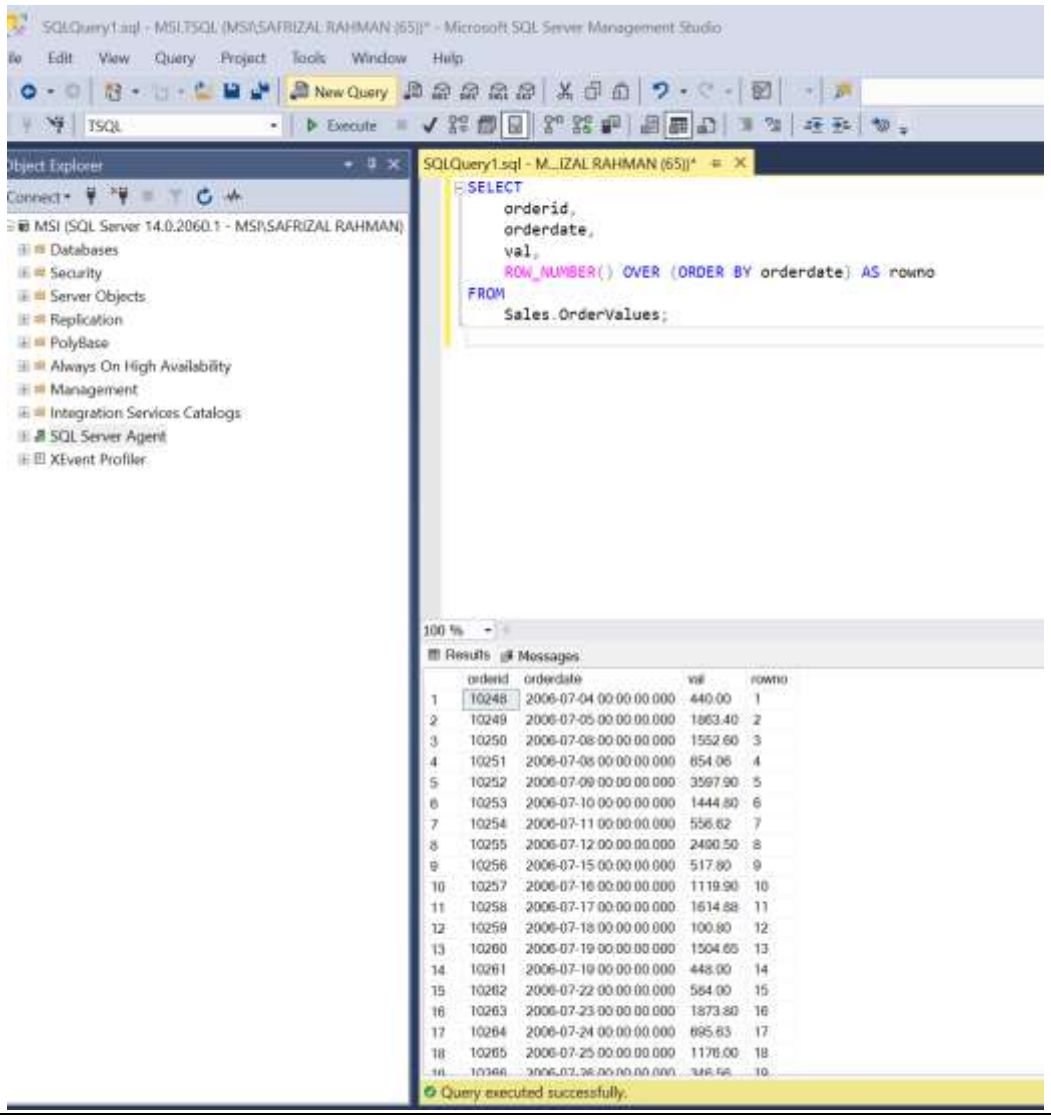
1. Students understand how to explain the T-SQL components used to define windows and the relationship between the two. the
2. Students understand how to write queries using the OVER clause with *partitioning* , *ordering* , and *framing* to define window
3. Students understand how to write queries using window functions. aggregate
4. Students understand how to write queries using window functions. ranking
5. Students understand how to write queries using window functions. offset

**General Instructions**

1. Follow the steps in the practical sections in the order given. given.
2. You can use SQL Server 2012 Standard Edition to try the practicum on this jobsheet. Adjust it to your computer's condition. You.
3. Answer all questions marked [Question-X] found in the specific steps in each section. practicum.
4. In each step of the practicum there is an explanation that will help you answer the questions in instruction number 3, so read and do all the practicum parts in the jobsheet. This.
5. Write the answers to the questions in the instructions number 3 in a report that is done using a word processing application (Word, OpenOffice, or other similar). Export as a **PDF file** with the name format as following:
   - **BDL_09_Your_Full_Name_Class** .pdf - Example:
     - **BDL_09_TI2U_Mukiyo** .pdf
   - Pay close attention to the format its naming.
   - Collect the PDF files as a practical report to the lecturer. guardian.
   - In addition to the file name, also include your identity on the first page of the report. the.

**Lab – Part 1: Writing Queries Using the RANKING Function**

| Step | Information |
|---|---|

| | |
|---|---|
| **1** | Scenario :<br>The sales department wants to determine the order based on the value of each customer. To do this, it is necessary to report using the RANK function (including a calculation result column that adds a calculation result column to display the row number with the SELECT clause).<br><br>To do the experiment in this practicum part 1, first log in to SQL Server Management Studio (SSMS). Make sure the database is connected to "TSQL". |
| **2** | [Question-1] Write a SELECT statement to retrieve the orderid, orderdate, and val columns and a calculated column named rowno from the Sales.OrderValues view! Use the ROW_NUMBER function to return the rowno, sort the row numbers by the orderdate<br>  |

52 - Lab Exercise 1 - Task 1 Result.txt

```
orderid     orderdate               val                                     rowno
----------- ----------------------- --------------------------------------- --------------------
10248       2006-07-04 00:00:00.000 440.00                                  1
10249       2006-07-05 00:00:00.000 1863.40                                 2
10250       2006-07-08 00:00:00.000 1552.60                                 3
...
...
...
11075       2008-05-06 00:00:00.000 498.10                                  828
11076       2008-05-06 00:00:00.000 792.75                                  829
11077       2008-05-06 00:00:00.000 1255.72                                 830

(830 row(s) affected)
```

Results | Messages

| | orderid | orderdate | val | rowno |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 10248 | 2006-07-04 00:00:00.000 | 440.00 | 1 |
| 2 | 10249 | 2006-07-05 00:00:00.000 | 1863.40 | 2 |
| 3 | 10250 | 2006-07-08 00:00:00.000 | 1552.60 | 3 |
| 4 | 10251 | 2006-07-08 00:00:00.000 | 654.06 | 4 |
| 5 | 10252 | 2006-07-09 00:00:00.000 | 3597.90 | 5 |
| 6 | 10253 | 2006-07-10 00:00:00.000 | 1444.80 | 6 |
| 7 | 10254 | 2006-07-11 00:00:00.000 | 556.62 | 7 |
| 8 | 10255 | 2006-07-12 00:00:00.000 | 2490.50 | 8 |
| 9 | 10256 | 2006-07-15 00:00:00.000 | 517.80 | 9 |
| 10 | 10257 | 2006-07-16 00:00:00.000 | 1119.90 | 10 |
| 11 | 10258 | 2006-07-17 00:00:00.000 | 1614.88 | 11 |

Query executed successfully. | MENTARI-PC\MENTARI (11.0 SP2) | MENTARI-PC\TOSHIBA (52) | TSQL2012 | 00:00:00 | 830 rows

column!

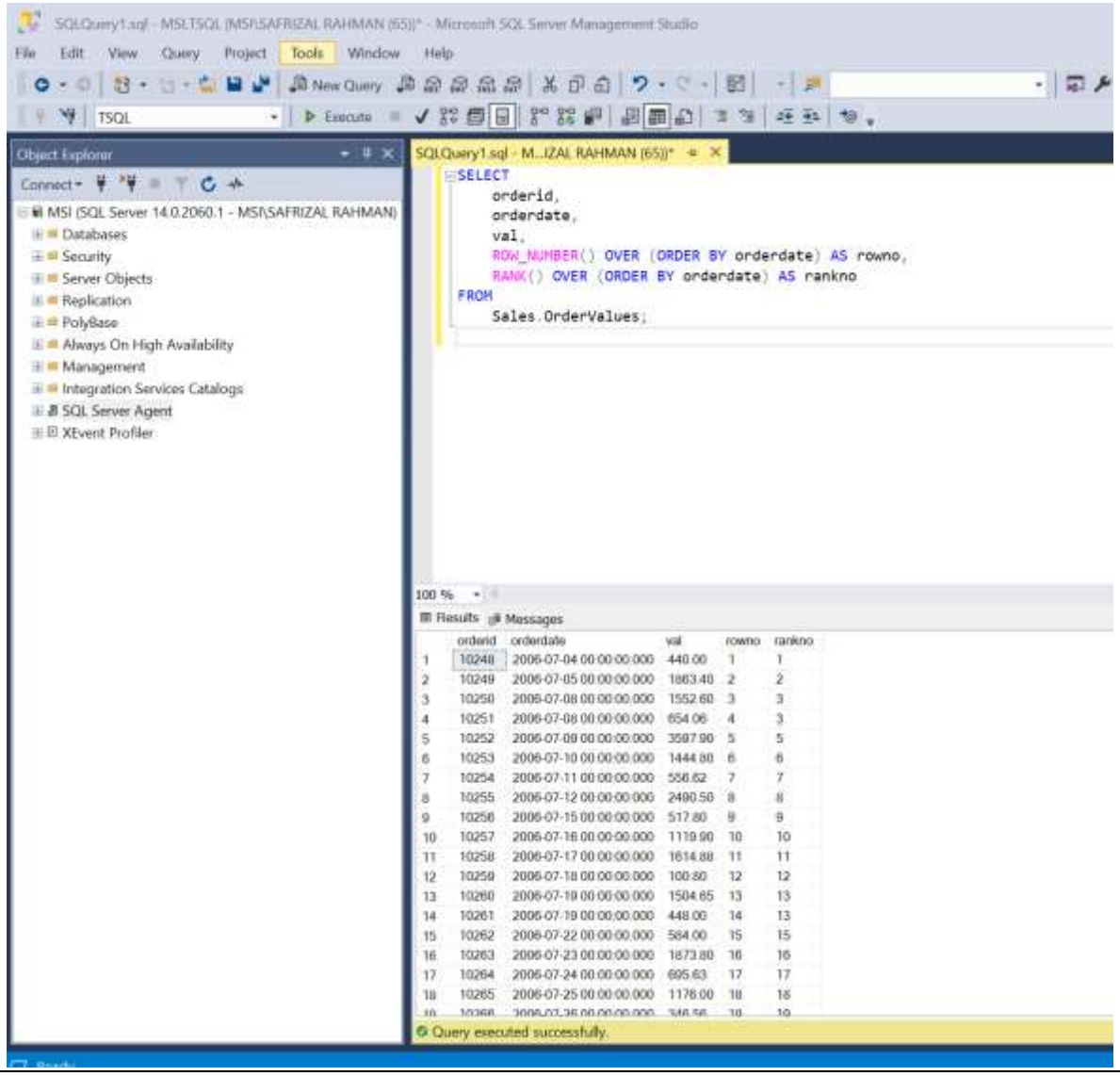
**3**

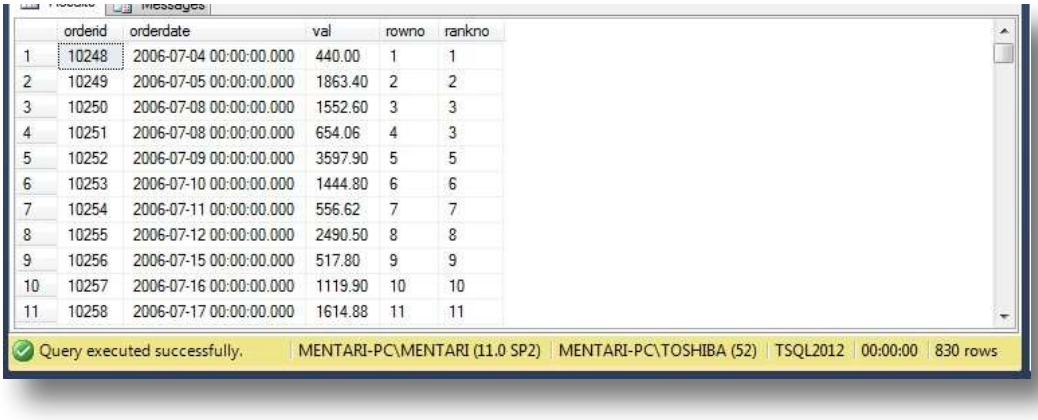
[Question-2] Copy the T-SQL in question no. 1. Then modify it by inserting an additional column named rankno. To create rankno, use the RANK function with the ranking order based on the

53 - Lab Exercise 1 - Task 2 Result.txt

```
orderid     orderdate               val                                     rowno               rankno
----------- ----------------------- --------------------------------------- ------------------- --------------------
10248       2006-07-04 00:00:00.000 440.00                                  1                   1
10249       2006-07-05 00:00:00.000 1863.40                                 2                   2
10250       2006-07-08 00:00:00.000 1552.60                                 3                   3
...
...
...
11075       2008-05-06 00:00:00.000 498.10                                  828                 827
11076       2008-05-06 00:00:00.000 792.75                                  829                 827
11077       2008-05-06 00:00:00.000 1255.72                                 830                 827

(830 row(s) affected)
```

orderdate column!



| orderid | orderdate | val | rowno | rankno |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 10248 | 2006-07-04 00:00:00.000 | 440.00 | 1 | 1 |
| 2 | 10249 | 2006-07-05 00:00:00.000 | 1863.40 | 2 | 2 |
| 3 | 10250 | 2006-07-08 00:00:00.000 | 1552.60 | 3 | 3 |
| 4 | 10251 | 2006-07-08 00:00:00.000 | 654.06 | 4 | 3 |
| 5 | 10252 | 2006-07-09 00:00:00.000 | 3597.90 | 5 | 5 |
| 6 | 10253 | 2006-07-10 00:00:00.000 | 1444.80 | 6 | 6 |
| 7 | 10254 | 2006-07-11 00:00:00.000 | 556.62 | 7 | 7 |
| 8 | 10255 | 2006-07-12 00:00:00.000 | 2490.50 | 8 | 8 |
| 9 | 10256 | 2006-07-15 00:00:00.000 | 517.80 | 9 | 9 |
| 10 | 10257 | 2006-07-16 00:00:00.000 | 1119.90 | 10 | 10 |
| 11 | 10258 | 2006-07-17 00:00:00.000 | 1614.88 | 11 | 11 |

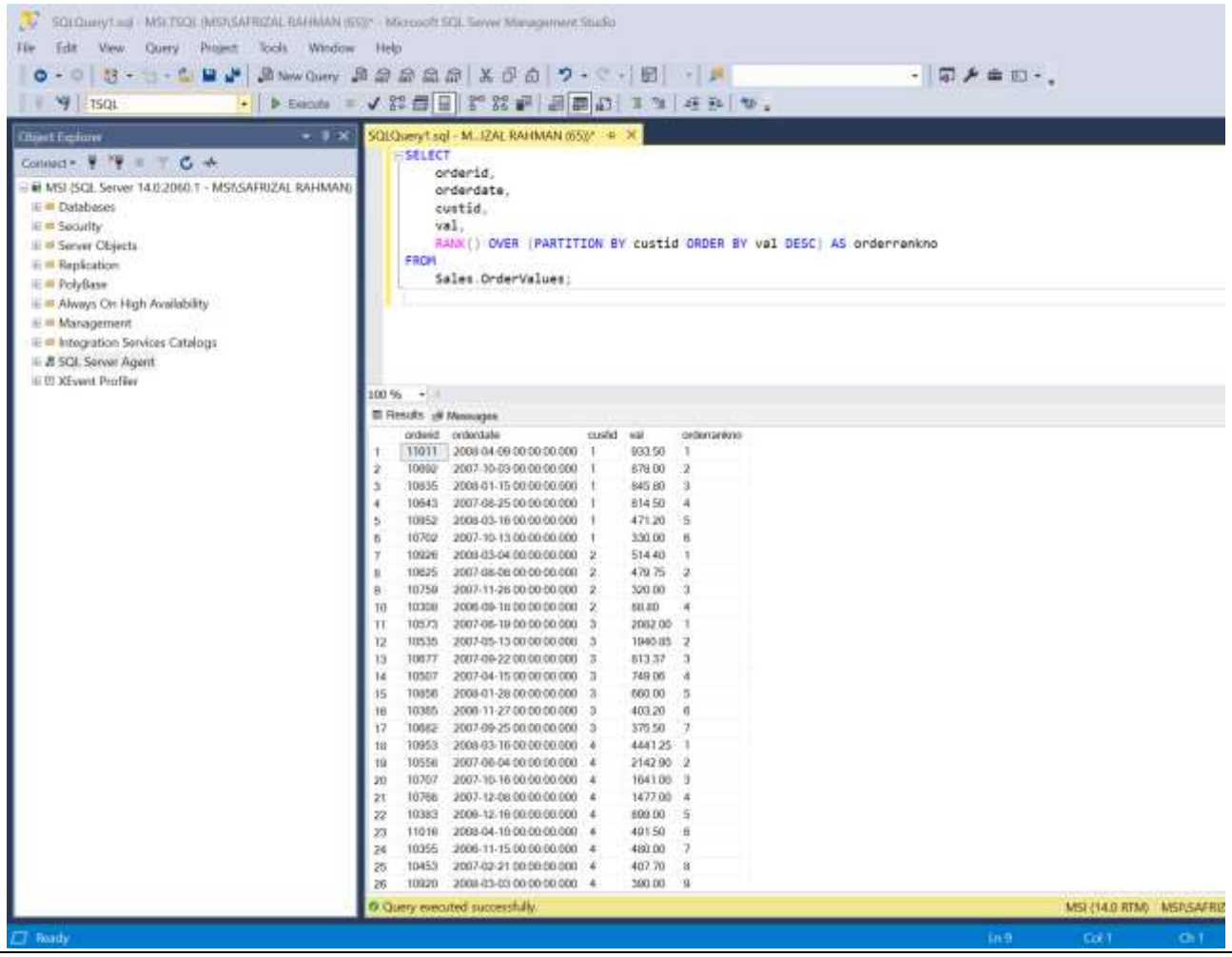


**4**

[Question-3] What is the difference between the RANK function and the ROW_NUMBER function?

**ROW_NUMBER() generates a unique sequential number for each row in the result set, even if there are ties based on the ordering criteria.**

**RANK() assigns the same rank to rows with identical values in the ordering column, meaning it can skip ranks if there are ties. For example, if two rows are tied for rank 1, the next rank will be 3 (not 2).**

| | |
|---|---|
| **5** | [Question-4] Write a SELECT statement to retrieve the orderid, orderdate, custid, and val columns and calculate a column named orderrankno from the Sales.OrderValues view. The orderrankno column should display the ranking per customer independently, based on the  |

54 - Lab Exercise 1 - Task 3 Result.txt

```
orderid     orderdate               custid      val                                   orderrankno
----------- ----------------------- ----------- ------------------------------------- --------------------
11011       2008-04-09 00:00:00.000 1           933.50                                1
10692       2007-10-03 00:00:00.000 1           878.00                                2
10835       2008-01-15 00:00:00.000 1           845.80                                3
...
...
...
10906       2008-02-25 00:00:00.000 91          427.50                                5
10792       2007-12-23 00:00:00.000 91          399.85                                6
10870       2008-02-04 00:00:00.000 91          160.00                                7

(830 row(s) affected)
```

| | orderid | orderdate | custid | val | orderrankno |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 11011 | 2008-04-09 00:00:00.000 | 1 | 933.50 | 1 |
| 2 | 10692 | 2007-10-03 00:00:00.000 | 1 | 878.00 | 2 |
| 3 | 10835 | 2008-01-15 00:00:00.000 | 1 | 845.80 | 3 |
| 4 | 10643 | 2007-08-25 00:00:00.000 | 1 | 814.50 | 4 |
| 5 | 10952 | 2008-03-16 00:00:00.000 | 1 | 471.20 | 5 |
| 6 | 10702 | 2007-10-13 00:00:00.000 | 1 | 330.00 | 6 |
| 7 | 10926 | 2008-03-04 00:00:00.000 | 2 | 514.40 | 1 |
| 8 | 10625 | 2007-08-08 00:00:00.000 | 2 | 479.75 | 2 |
| 9 | 10759 | 2007-11-28 00:00:00.000 | 2 | 320.00 | 3 |
| 10 | 10308 | 2006-09-18 00:00:00.000 | 2 | 88.80 | 4 |
| 11 | 10573 | 2007-06-19 00:00:00.000 | 3 | 2082.00 | 1 |

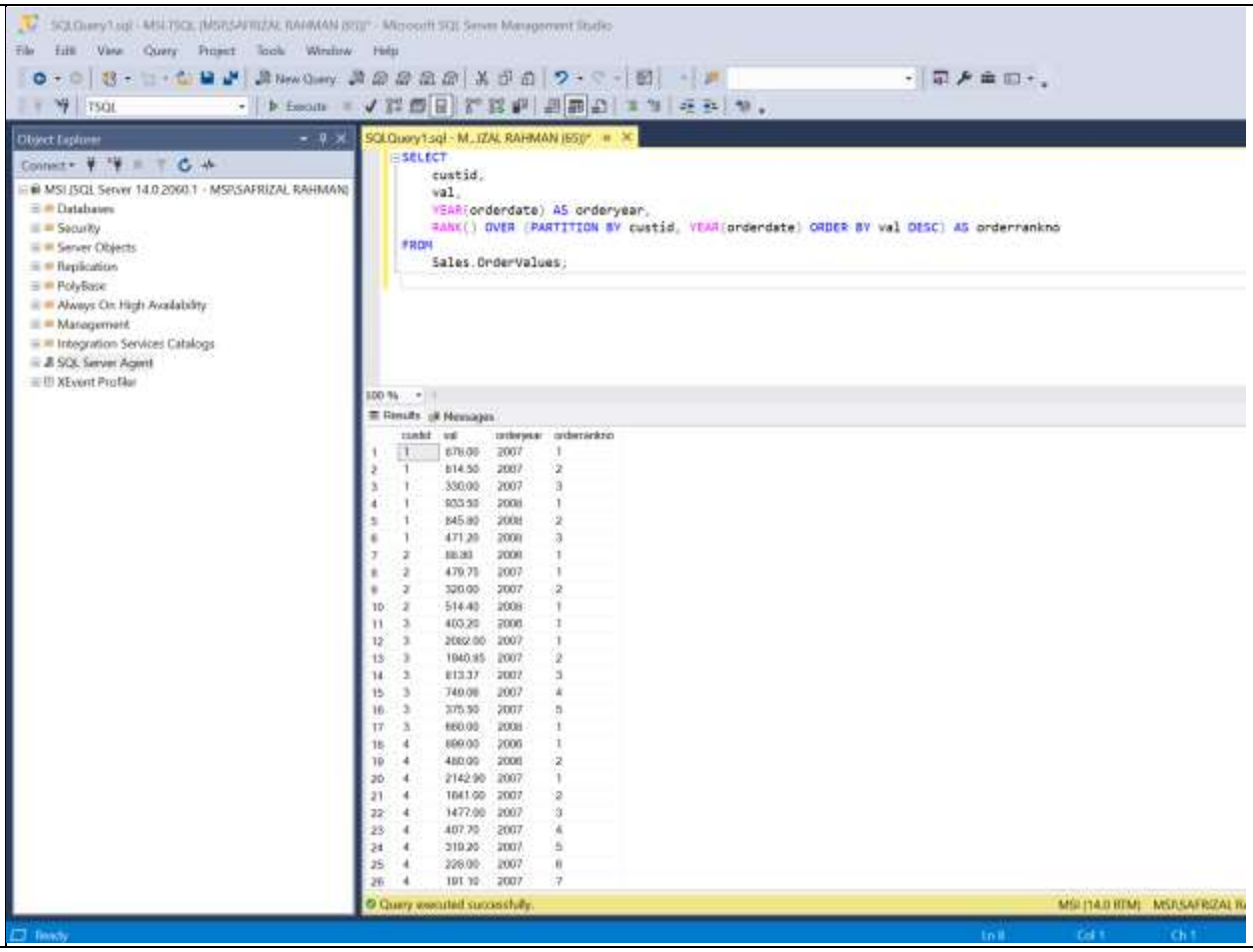
Query executed successfully. | MENTARI-PC\MENTARI (11.0 SP2) | MENTARI-PC\TOSHIBA (52) | TSQL2012 | 00:00:00 | 830 rows

ordering of val in descending order!

**6**

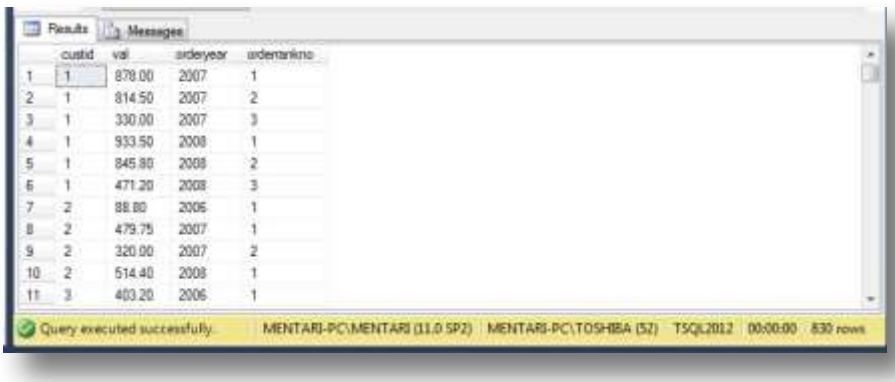
[Question-5] Write a SELECT statement to retrieve the custid and val columns from the Sales.OrderValues view. Add the following two columns:

1) orderyear as the year of the column order date
2) orderrankno as a sequence number, partitioned by customer and order year, and sorted by order value in descending order. decrease!

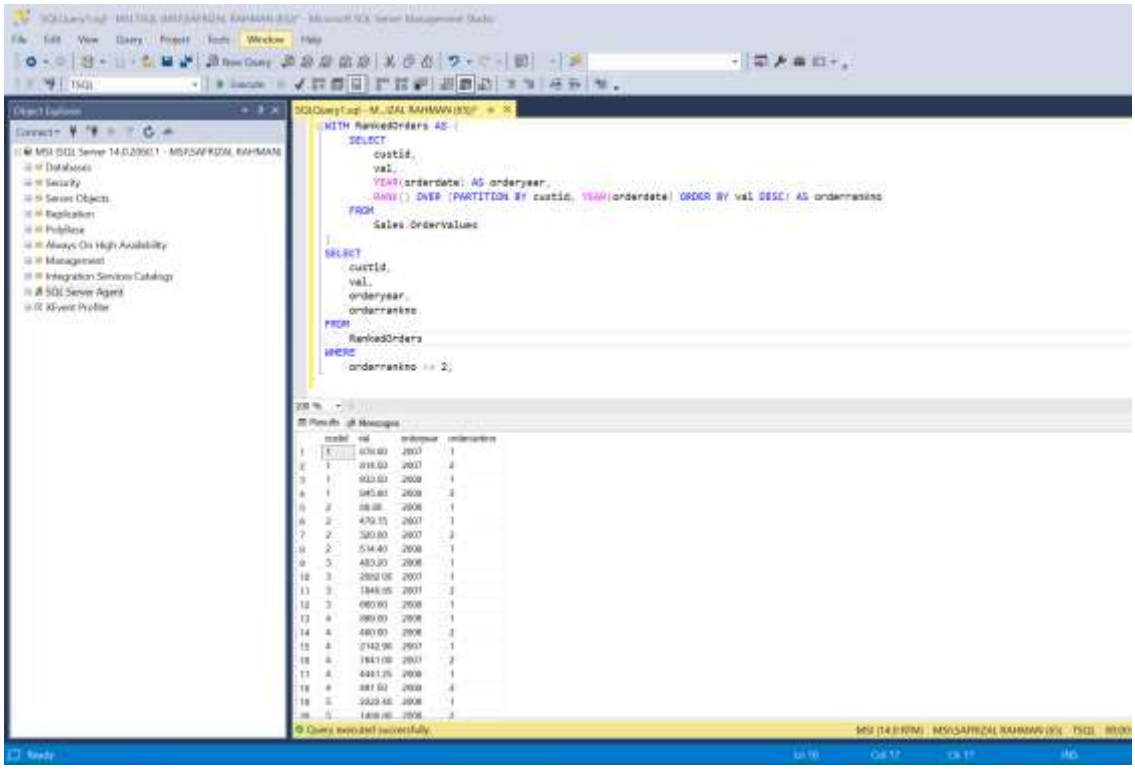
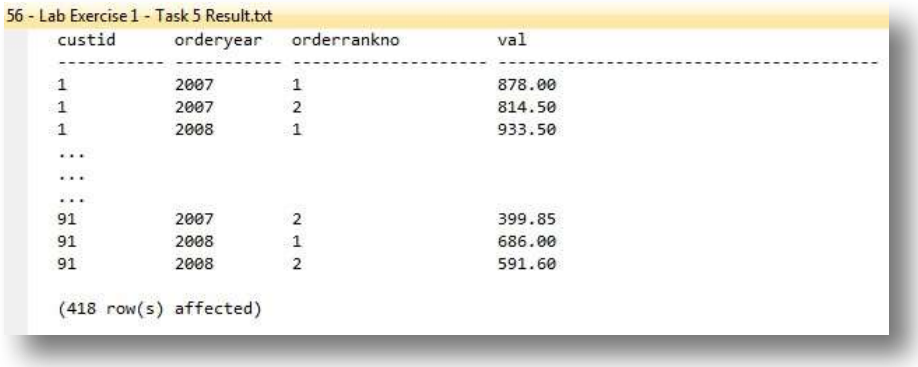
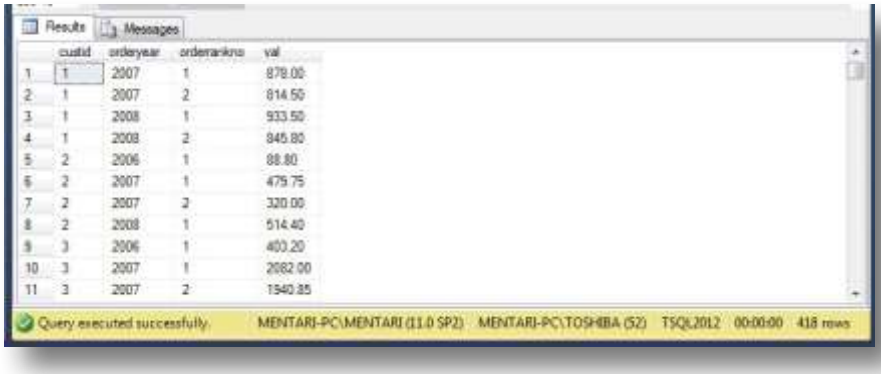



55 - Lab Exercise 1 - Task 4 Result.txt

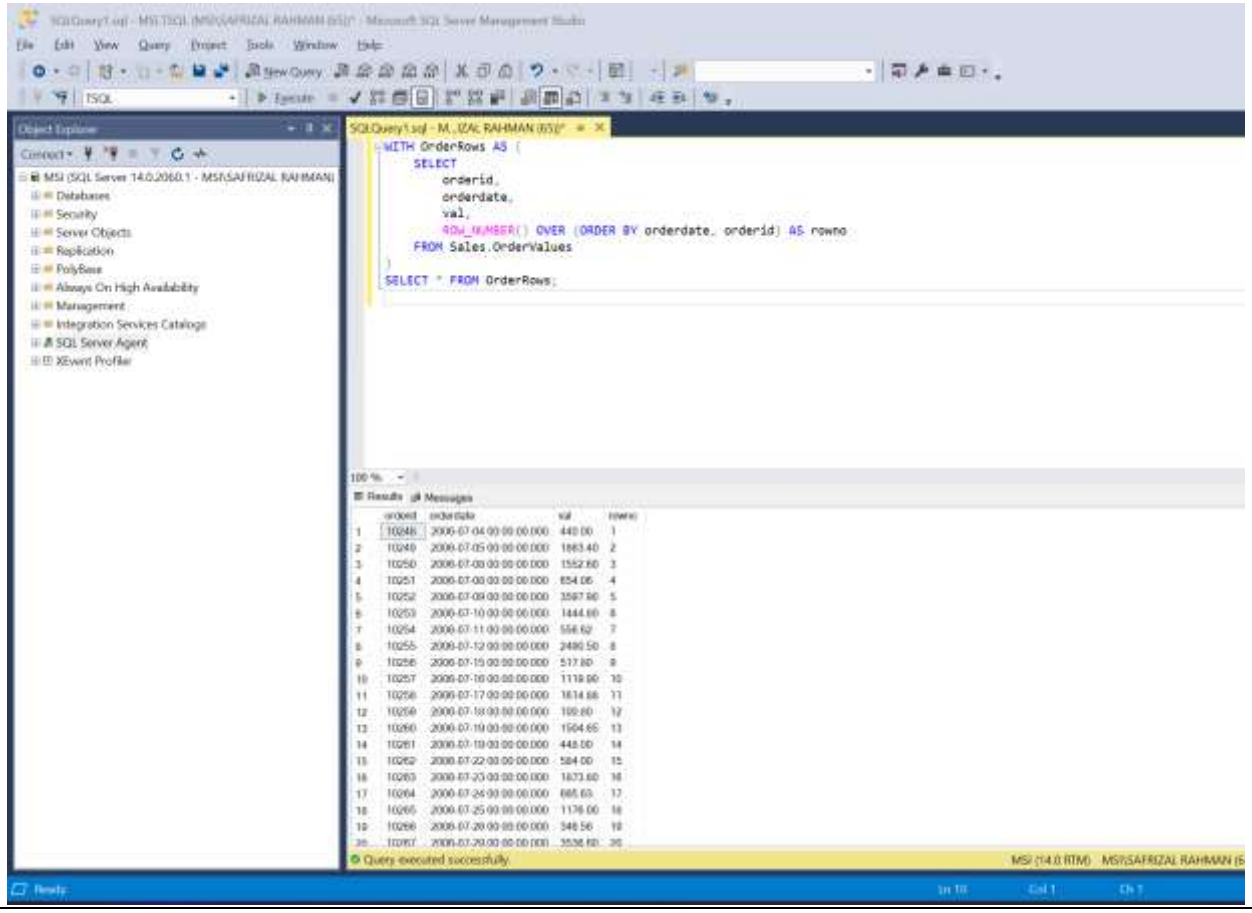
```
custid      val                                   orderyear   orderrankno
----------- ------------------------------------- ----------- --------------------
1           878.00                                2007        1
1           814.50                                2007        2
1           330.00                                2007        3
...
...
...
91          591.60                                2008        2
91          427.50                                2008        3
91          160.00                                2008        4

(830 row(s) affected)
```




| | custid | val | orderyear | orderrankno |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 878.00 | 2007 | 1 |
| 2 | 1 | 814.50 | 2007 | 2 |
| 3 | 1 | 330.00 | 2007 | 3 |
| 4 | 1 | 933.50 | 2008 | 1 |
| 5 | 1 | 845.80 | 2008 | 2 |
| 6 | 1 | 471.20 | 2008 | 3 |
| 7 | 2 | 88.80 | 2006 | 1 |
| 8 | 2 | 479.75 | 2007 | 1 |
| 9 | 2 | 320.00 | 2007 | 2 |
| 10 | 2 | 514.40 | 2008 | 1 |
| 11 | 3 | 403.20 | 2006 | 1 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **7** | [Question-6] Copy the query answer to question number 6 And modification<br>  <br>  <br>56 - Lab Exercise 1 - Task 5 Result.txt<br>custid orderyear orderrankno val<br>1 2007 1 878.00<br>1 2007 2 814.50<br>1 2008 1 933.50<br>...<br>...<br>...<br>91 2007 2 399.85<br>91 2008 1 686.00<br>91 2008 2 591.60<br>(418 row(s) affected)<br>  <br>Results Messages<br>custid orderyear orderrankno val<br>1 1 2007 1 878.00<br>2 1 2007 2 814.50<br>3 1 2008 1 933.50<br>4 1 2008 2 845.80<br>5 2 2006 1 88.80<br>6 2 2007 1 479.75<br>7 2 2007 2 320.00<br>8 2 2008 1 514.40<br>9 3 2006 1 403.20<br>10 3 2007 1 2082.00<br>11 3 2007 2 1940.85<br>Query executed successfully. MENTARI-PC\MENTARI (11.0 SP2) MENTARI-PC\TOSHIBA (52) TSQL2012 00:00:00 418 rows<br>orders with the first two ranks based on column orderrankno! | to filter only |
| **8** | **Conclusion:** After carrying out this section of the practicum, students know how to use the ranking function in T-SQL statements. | |

**Lab – Part 2: Writing Queries Using the OFFSET Function**

| Step | Information |
|---|---|
| 1 | Scenario :<br>Another report is needed to analyze the difference between two consecutive rows. This will make it easier for *business users* to analyze growth and trends.<br><br>To carry out the experiment in this practical part 2, make sure the database is connected to "TSQL". |
| 2 | [Question-7] Create a ( *common table expression* ) CTE named OrderRows based on a query that retrieves the orderid, orderdate, and val columns from the Sales.OrderValues view. Add a calculated result column named rowno using the ROW_NUMBER function sorted by the orderdate and orderid columns!<br>  |

| | |
|---|---|
| **3** | [Question-8] Write a SELECT statement against a CTE and use a LEFT JOIN with the same CTE to retrieve the current row *and* previous row *based* on the rowno column. Return the orderid, orderdate, and val columns for the current row and the val column for the previous row as prevval. Add a calculated column named diffprev that shows the difference between the current and previous val! |

SQLQuery1.sql - M...IZAL RAHMAN (65))*

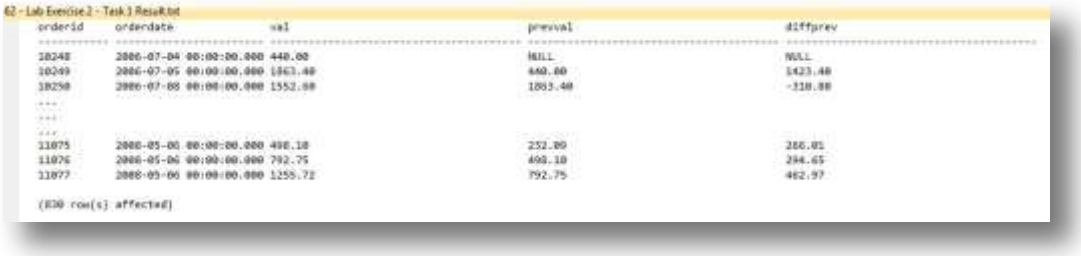
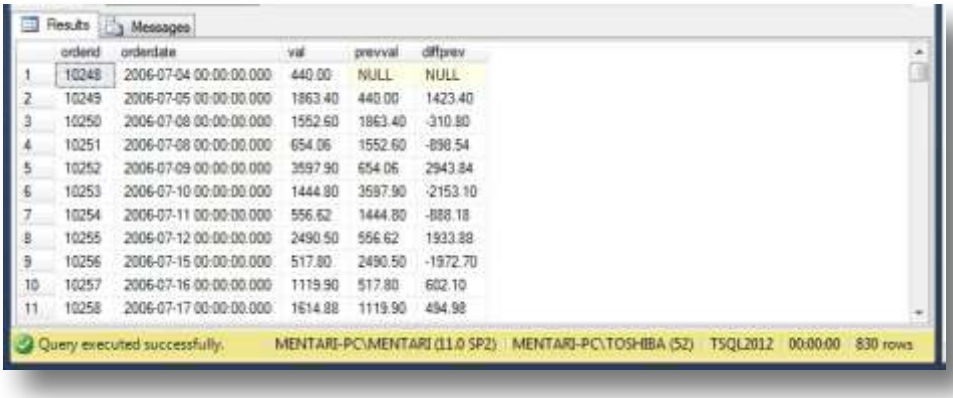
```
WITH OrderRows AS (
    SELECT
        orderid,
        orderdate,
        val,
        ROW_NUMBER() OVER (ORDER BY orderdate, orderid) AS rowno
    FROM Sales.OrderValues
)
SELECT
    c.orderid,
    c.orderdate,
    c.val,
    p.val AS prevval,
    c.val - p.val AS diffprev
FROM OrderRows AS c
LEFT JOIN OrderRows AS p
ON c.rowno = p.rowno + 1;
```

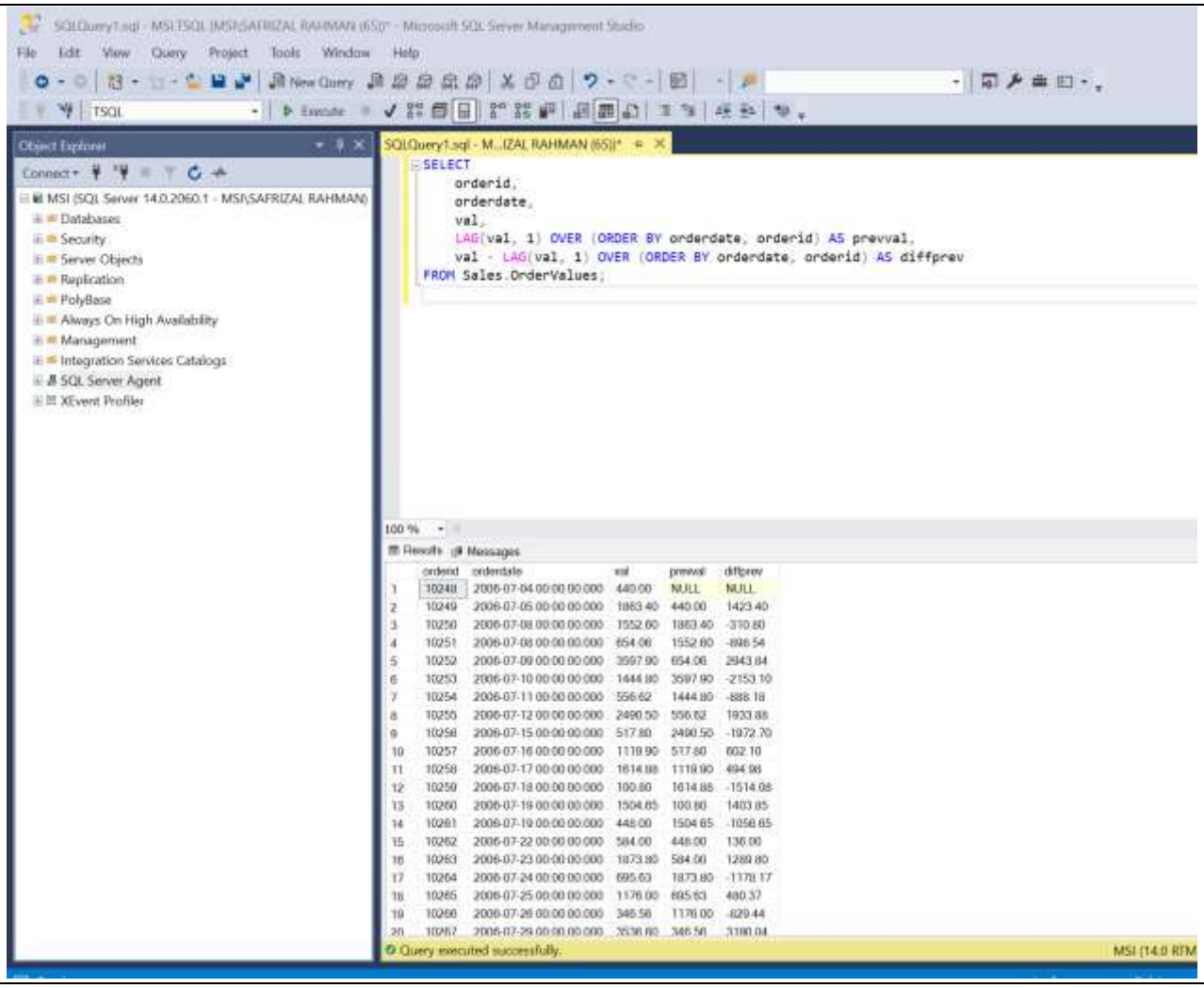
100 %

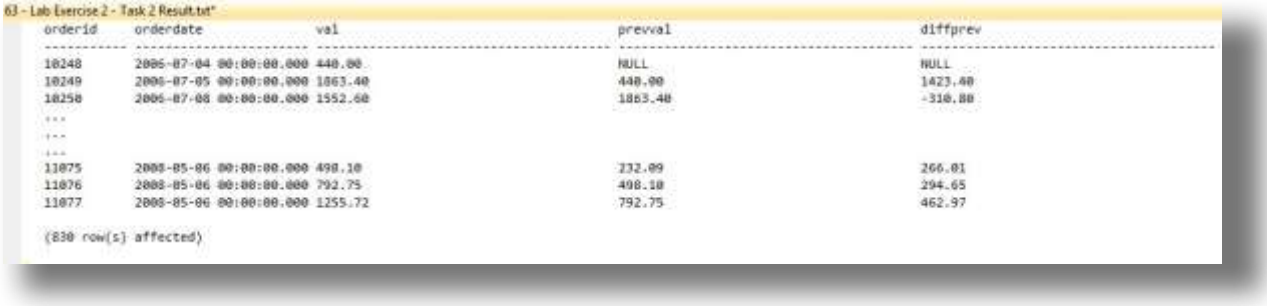
Results | Messages

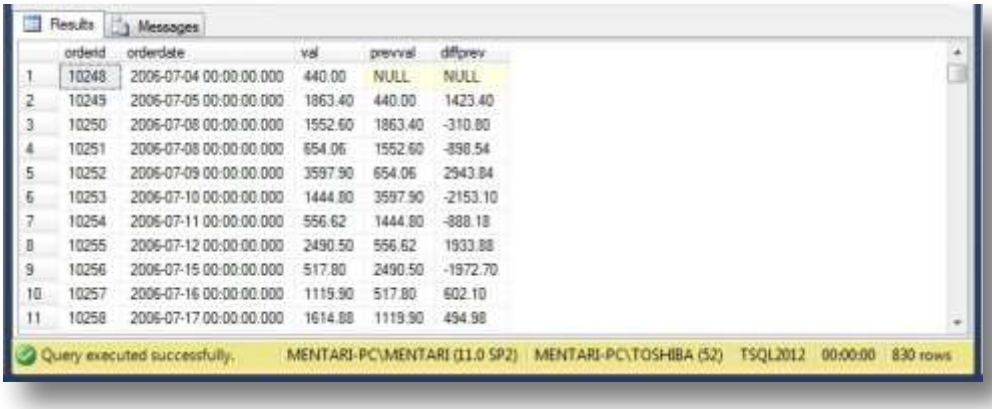
| | orderid | orderdate | val | prevval | diffprev |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 10248 | 2006-07-04 00:00:00.000 | 440.00 | NULL | NULL |
| 2 | 10249 | 2006-07-05 00:00:00.000 | 1863.40 | 440.00 | 1423.40 |
| 3 | 10250 | 2006-07-08 00:00:00.000 | 1552.60 | 1863.40 | -310.80 |
| 4 | 10251 | 2006-07-08 00:00:00.000 | 654.06 | 1552.60 | -898.54 |
| 5 | 10252 | 2006-07-09 00:00:00.000 | 3597.90 | 654.06 | 2943.84 |
| 6 | 10253 | 2006-07-10 00:00:00.000 | 1444.80 | 3597.90 | -2153.10 |
| 7 | 10254 | 2006-07-11 00:00:00.000 | 556.62 | 1444.80 | -888.18 |
| 8 | 10255 | 2006-07-12 00:00:00.000 | 2490.50 | 556.62 | 1933.88 |
| 9 | 10256 | 2006-07-15 00:00:00.000 | 517.80 | 2490.50 | -1972.70 |
| 10 | 10257 | 2006-07-16 00:00:00.000 | 1119.90 | 517.80 | 602.10 |
| 11 | 10258 | 2006-07-17 00:00:00.000 | 1614.88 | 1119.90 | 494.98 |
| 12 | 10259 | 2006-07-18 00:00:00.000 | 100.80 | 1614.88 | -1514.08 |
| 13 | 10260 | 2006-07-19 00:00:00.000 | 1504.65 | 100.80 | 1403.85 |
| 14 | 10261 | 2006-07-19 00:00:00.000 | 448.00 | 1504.65 | -1056.65 |
| 15 | 10262 | 2006-07-22 00:00:00.000 | 584.00 | 448.00 | 136.00 |
| 16 | 10263 | 2006-07-23 00:00:00.000 | 1873.80 | 584.00 | 1289.80 |
| 17 | 10264 | 2006-07-24 00:00:00.000 | 695.63 | 1873.80 | -1178.17 |
| 18 | 10265 | 2006-07-25 00:00:00.000 | 1176.00 | 695.63 | 480.37 |
| 19 | 10266 | 2006-07-26 00:00:00.000 | 346.56 | 1176.00 | -829.44 |
| 20 | 10267 | 2006-07-29 00:00:00.000 | 3536.60 | 346.56 | 3190.04 |

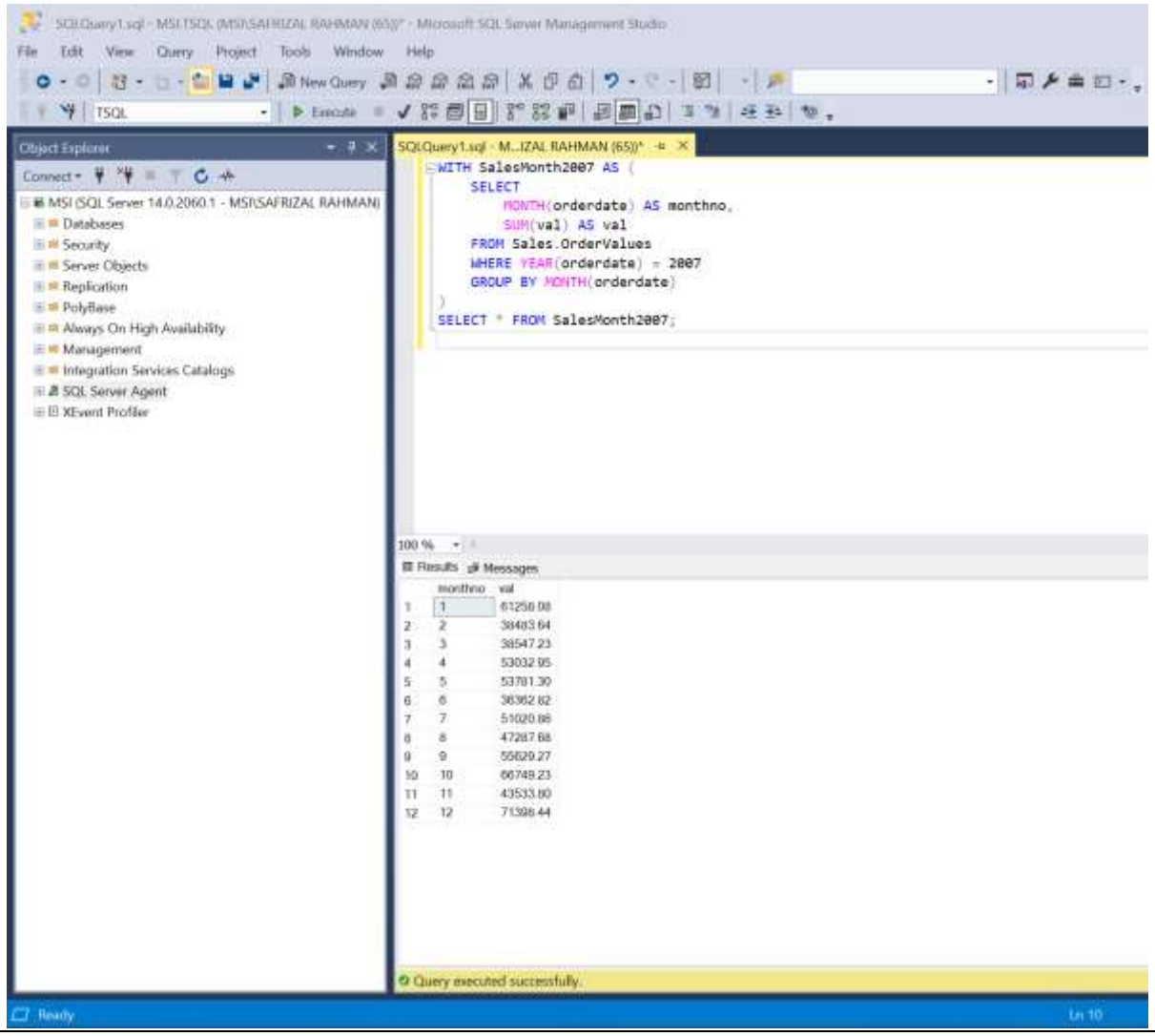
Query executed successfully. MSI (14.0 RTM) MSI\S

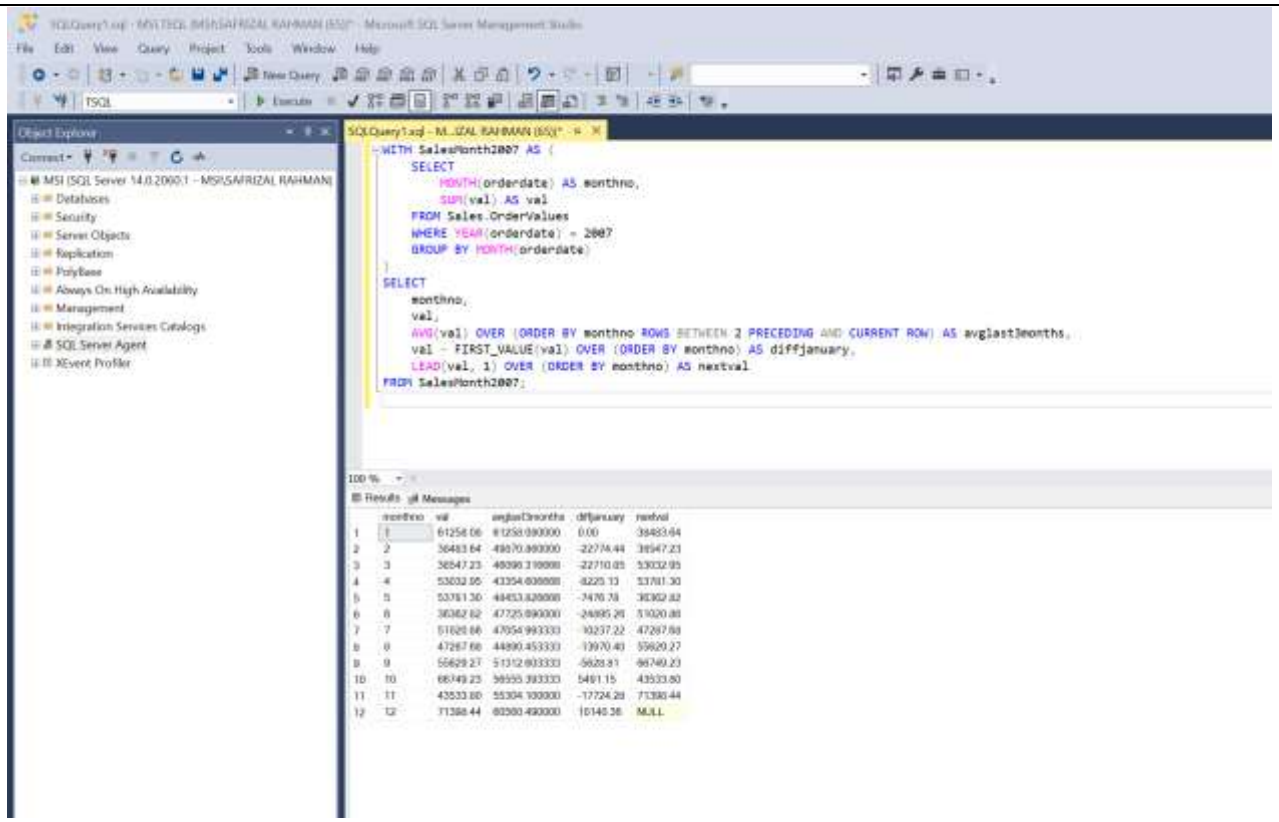
| | |
|---|---|
| |  <br><br>  <br> |
| **4** | [Question-9] Write a SELECT statement using the LAG function to get the same results as the query in question no.2! The query created in this problem does not use CTE. |

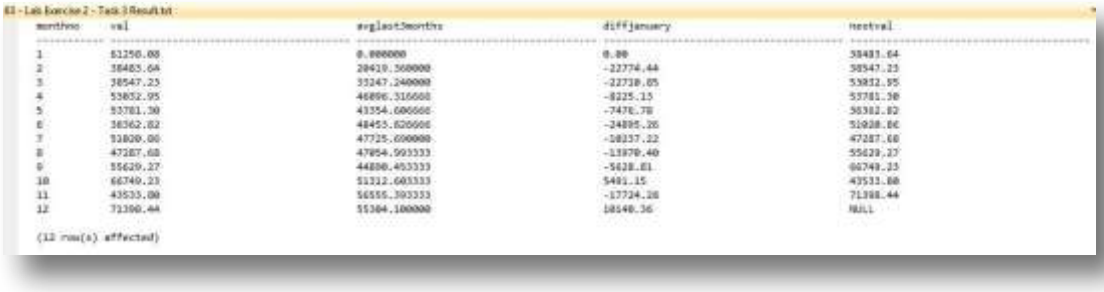

SQLQuery1.sql - MSI\TSQL (MSI\SAFRIZAL RAHMAN (65))* - Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio
File Edit View Query Project Tools Window Help
New Query
TSQL
Execute
Object Explorer
Connect
MSI (SQL Server 14.0.2060.1 - MSI\SAFRIZAL RAHMAN)
Databases
Security
Server Objects
Replication
PolyBase
Always On High Availability
Management
Integration Services Catalogs
SQL Server Agent
XEvent Profiler
SQLQuery1.sql - M...IZAL RAHMAN (65))*
SELECT
orderid,
orderdate,
val,
LAG(val, 1) OVER (ORDER BY orderdate, orderid) AS prevval,
val - LAG(val, 1) OVER (ORDER BY orderdate, orderid) AS diffprev
FROM Sales.OrderValues;
100 %
Results
Messages
orderid orderdate val prevval diffprev
1 10248 2006-07-04 00:00:00.000 440.00 NULL NULL
2 10249 2006-07-05 00:00:00.000 1863.40 440.00 1423.40
3 10250 2006-07-08 00:00:00.000 1552.60 1863.40 -310.80
4 10251 2006-07-08 00:00:00.000 654.06 1552.60 -898.54
5 10252 2006-07-09 00:00:00.000 3597.90 654.06 2943.84
6 10253 2006-07-10 00:00:00.000 1444.80 3597.90 -2153.10
7 10254 2006-07-11 00:00:00.000 556.62 1444.80 -888.18
8 10255 2006-07-12 00:00:00.000 2490.50 556.62 1933.88
9 10256 2006-07-15 00:00:00.000 517.80 2490.50 -1972.70
10 10257 2006-07-16 00:00:00.000 1119.90 517.80 602.10
11 10258 2006-07-17 00:00:00.000 1614.88 1119.90 494.98
12 10259 2006-07-18 00:00:00.000 100.80 1614.88 -1514.08
13 10260 2006-07-19 00:00:00.000 1504.65 100.80 1403.85
14 10261 2006-07-19 00:00:00.000 448.00 1504.65 -1056.65
15 10262 2006-07-22 00:00:00.000 584.00 448.00 136.00
16 10263 2006-07-23 00:00:00.000 1873.80 584.00 1289.80
17 10264 2006-07-24 00:00:00.000 695.63 1873.80 -1178.17
18 10265 2006-07-25 00:00:00.000 1176.00 695.63 480.37
19 10266 2006-07-26 00:00:00.000 346.56 1176.00 -829.44
Query executed successfully.
MSI (14.0 RTM


63 - Lab Exercise 2 - Task 2 Result.txt*
orderid orderdate val prevval diffprev
10248 2006-07-04 00:00:00.000 440.00 NULL NULL
10249 2006-07-05 00:00:00.000 1863.40 440.00 1423.40
10250 2006-07-08 00:00:00.000 1552.60 1863.40 -310.80
11075 2008-05-06 00:00:00.000 498.10 232.09 266.01
11076 2008-05-06 00:00:00.000 792.75 498.10 294.65
11077 2008-05-06 00:00:00.000 1255.72 792.75 462.97
(830 row(s) affected)


Results
Messages
orderid orderdate val prevval diffprev
1 10248 2006-07-04 00:00:00.000 440.00 NULL NULL
2 10249 2006-07-05 00:00:00.000 1863.40 440.00 1423.40
3 10250 2006-07-08 00:00:00.000 1552.60 1863.40 -310.80
4 10251 2006-07-08 00:00:00.000 654.06 1552.60 -898.54
5 10252 2006-07-09 00:00:00.000 3597.90 654.06 2943.84
6 10253 2006-07-10 00:00:00.000 1444.80 3597.90 -2153.10
7 10254 2006-07-11 00:00:00.000 556.62 1444.80 -888.18
8 10255 2006-07-12 00:00:00.000 2490.50 556.62 1933.88
9 10256 2006-07-15 00:00:00.000 517.80 2490.50 -1972.70
10 10257 2006-07-16 00:00:00.000 1119.90 517.80 602.10
11 10258 2006-07-17 00:00:00.000 1614.88 1119.90 494.98
Query executed successfully.
MENTARI-PC\MENTARI (11.0 SP2)
MENTARI-PC\TOSHIBA (52)
TSQL2012
00:00:00
830 rows

| | |
|---|---|
| **5** | [Question-10] Create a CTE named SalesMonth2007 that creates two columns, namely, monthno (the number of months from the orderdate column) and val (the aggregate of the val column)! Then filter the results only for the order year 2007 and group by monthno!<br>  <br> |
| **6** | [Question-11] Write a SELECT statement that will take the monthno and val columns from the CTE and add 3 columns to display, namely:<br>1) avglast3months (average sales amount of three months) final)<br>2) diffjanuary (difference between current val and val in january, use FIRST_VALUE function)<br>3) nextval (value of val column in month furthermore)<br>Information: The average amount for the last three months is not calculated correctly because |



| monthno | val | avglast3months | diffjanuary | nextval |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 61258.08 | 0.000000 | 0.00 | 38483.64 |
| 2 | 38483.64 | 20419.360000 | -22774.44 | 38547.23 |
| 3 | 38547.23 | 33247.240000 | -22710.85 | 53032.95 |
| 4 | 53032.95 | 46096.316666 | -8225.13 | 53781.30 |
| 5 | 53781.30 | 43354.606666 | -7476.78 | 36362.82 |
| 6 | 36362.82 | 48453.826666 | -24895.26 | 51020.86 |
| 7 | 51020.86 | 47054.993333 | -10237.22 | 47287.68 |
| 8 | 47287.68 | 44890.453333 | -13970.40 | 55629.27 |
| 9 | 55629.27 | 51312.603333 | -5628.81 | 66749.23 |
| 10 | 66749.23 | 56555.393333 | 5491.15 | 43533.80 |
| 11 | 43533.80 | 55304.100000 | -17724.28 | 71398.44 |
| 12 | 71398.44 | 60560.490000 | 16140.36 | NULL |

(12 row(s) affected)

the total amount of the first 2 months is divided by 3.

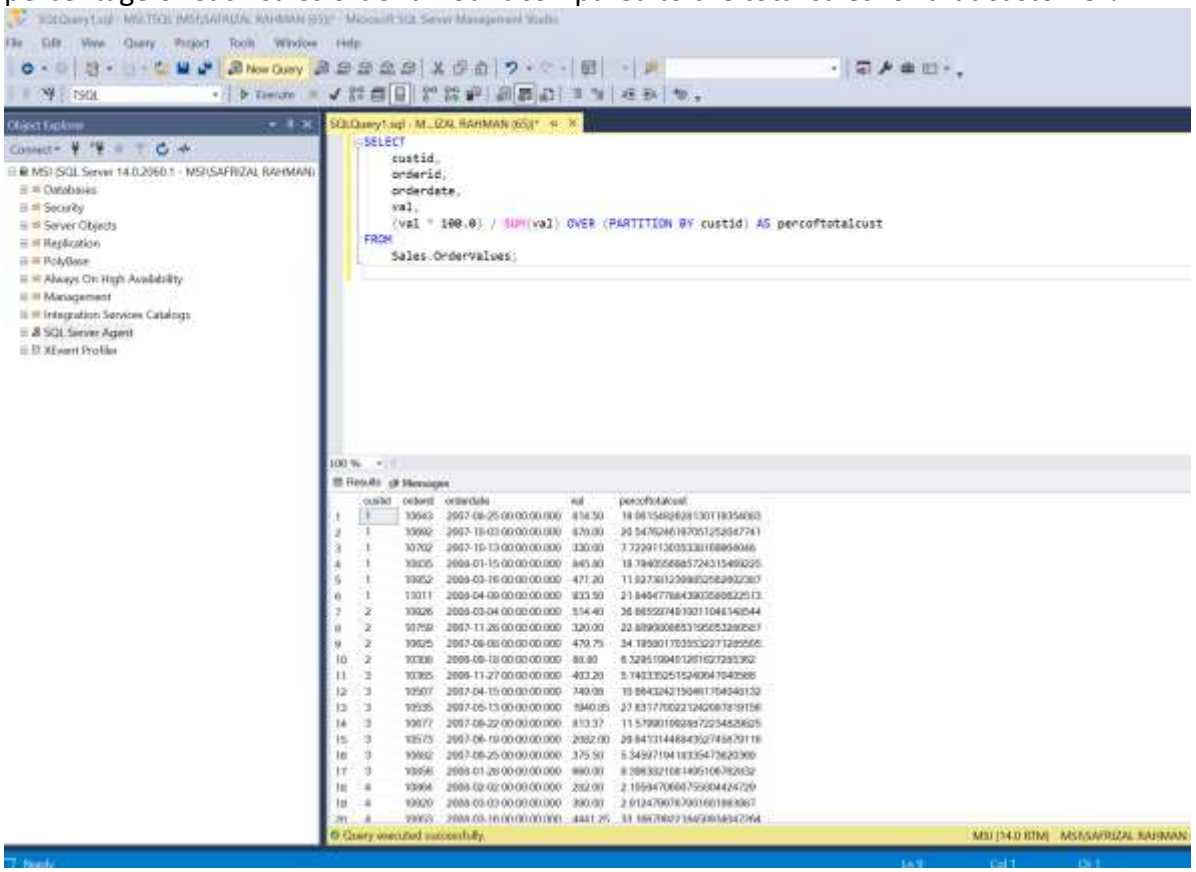
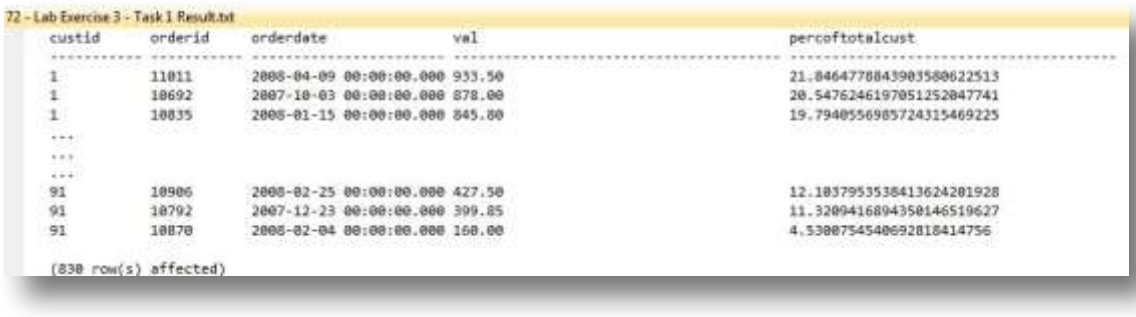
Results | Messages

| monthno | val | avglast3months | diffjanuary | nextval |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 61258.08 | 0.000000 | 0.00 | 38483.64 |
| 2 | 38483.64 | 20419.360000 | -22774.44 | 38547.23 |
| 3 | 38547.23 | 33247.240000 | -22710.85 | 53032.95 |
| 4 | 53032.95 | 46096.316666 | -8225.13 | 53781.30 |
| 5 | 53781.30 | 43354.606666 | -7476.78 | 36362.82 |
| 6 | 36362.82 | 48453.826666 | -24895.26 | 51020.86 |
| 7 | 51020.86 | 47725.690000 | -10237.22 | 47287.68 |
| 8 | 47287.68 | 47054.993333 | -13970.40 | 55629.27 |
| 9 | 55629.27 | 44890.453333 | -5628.81 | 66749.23 |
| 10 | 66749.23 | 51312.603333 | 5491.15 | 43533.80 |
| 11 | 43533.80 | 56555.393333 | -17724.28 | 71398.44 |

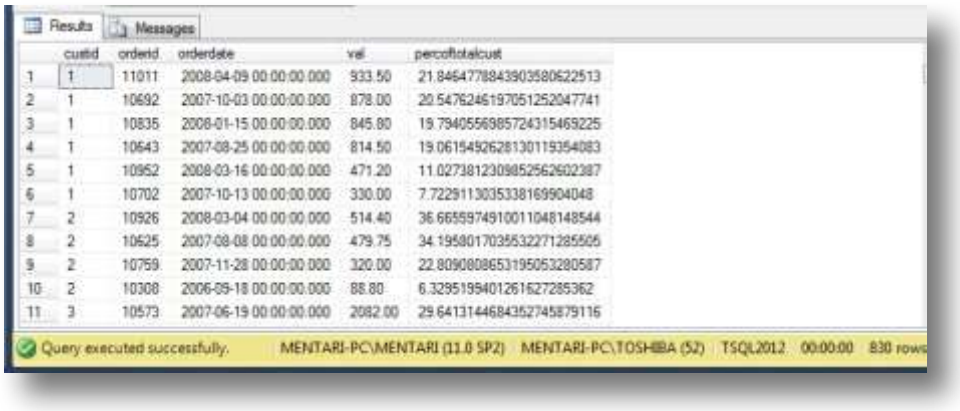
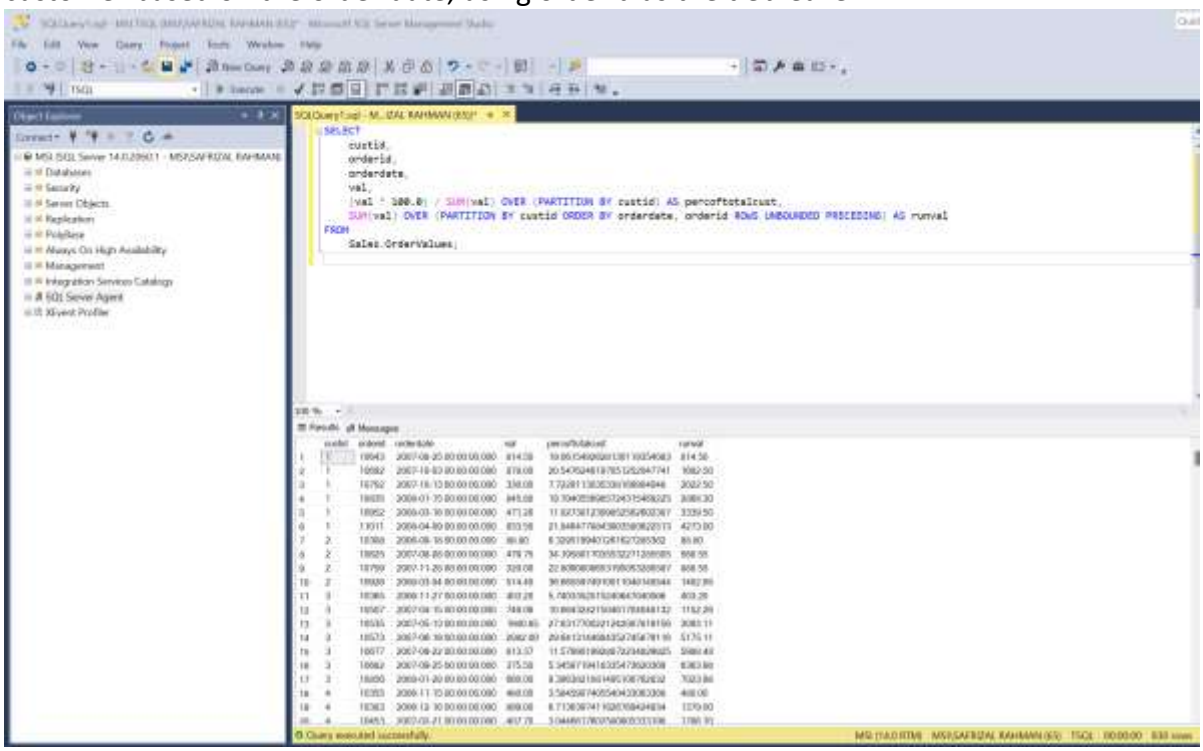
Query executed successfully. | MENTARI-PC\MENTARI (11.0 SP2) | MENTARI-PC\TOSHIBA (52) | TSQL2012 | 00:00:00 | 12 rows

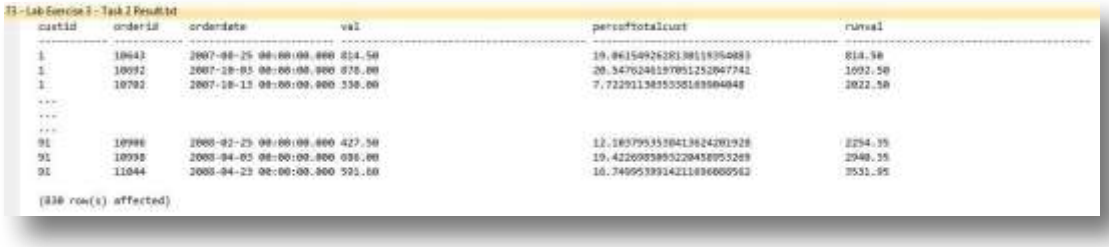
| | |
|---|---|
| **7** | **Conclusion** : After carrying out this section of the practicum, students can use the OFFSET function in T-SQL statements. |

## Lab – Part 3: Writing Queries Using Window Aggregation Functions

| Step | Information |
|---|---|
| 1 | Scenario :<br>To better understand the cumulative sales value of customers over time and to provide sales analysts with year-long analysis a different SELECT statement using the window aggregate function is required.<br><br>To carry out the experiment in this practical part 3, make sure the database is connected to "TSQL". |
| 2 | [Question-12] Write a SELECT statement to retrieve the custid, orderid, orderdate, and val columns from the Sales.OrderValues view. Add a column named percoftotalcust that contains the percentage of each sales order amount compared to the total sales for that customer!<br>  <br>  |

```
72 - Lab Exercise 3 - Task 1 Result.txt
custid      orderid     orderdate               val                                     percoftotalcust
----------- ----------- ----------------------- --------------------------------------- ----------------------------------------
1           11011       2008-04-09 00:00:00.000 933.50                                  21.846477884390358062251 3
1           10692       2007-10-03 00:00:00.000 878.00                                  20.547624619705125204774 1
1           10835       2008-01-15 00:00:00.000 845.80                                  19.794055698572431546922 5
...
...
...
91          10906       2008-02-25 00:00:00.000 427.50                                  12.183795353841362420192 8
91          10792       2007-12-23 00:00:00.000 399.85                                  11.320941689435014651962 7
91          10870       2008-02-04 00:00:00.000 160.00                                  4.5380754540692818414756

(830 row(s) affected)
```

| | |
|---|---|
| |  |
| **3** | [Question-13] Copy the previous SELECT statement and modify it by adding a new calculated column named runval! This column should contain the total sales that have occurred for each customer based on the order date, using orderid as the tiebreaker.<br>  |



| | custid | orderid | orderdate | val | percoftotalcust | runval |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 10643 | 2007-08-25 00:00:00.000 | 814.50 | 19.061549262813011935408 3 | 814.50 |
| 2 | 1 | 10692 | 2007-10-03 00:00:00.000 | 878.00 | 20.547624619705125204774 1 | 1692.50 |
| 3 | 1 | 10702 | 2007-10-13 00:00:00.000 | 330.00 | 7.722911303533816900404 8 | 2022.50 |
| 4 | 1 | 10835 | 2008-01-15 00:00:00.000 | 845.80 | 19.794055698572431546922 5 | 2868.30 |
| 5 | 1 | 10952 | 2008-03-16 00:00:00.000 | 471.20 | 11.027381230985256260238 7 | 3339.50 |
| 6 | 1 | 11011 | 2008-04-09 00:00:00.000 | 933.50 | 21.846477884390358062251 3 | 4273.00 |
| 7 | 2 | 10308 | 2006-09-18 00:00:00.000 | 88.80 | 6.329519940126162728536 2 | 88.80 |
| 8 | 2 | 10625 | 2007-08-08 00:00:00.000 | 479.75 | 34.195801703553227128550 5 | 568.55 |
| 9 | 2 | 10759 | 2007-11-28 00:00:00.000 | 320.00 | 22.809080865319505328058 7 | 888.55 |
| 10 | 2 | 10926 | 2008-03-04 00:00:00.000 | 514.40 | 36.655597491001104814854 4 | 1402.95 |
| 11 | 3 | 10365 | 2006-11-27 00:00:00.000 | 403.20 | 5.740335251524064704056 6 | 403.20 |

(830 row(s) affected)

Results | Messages

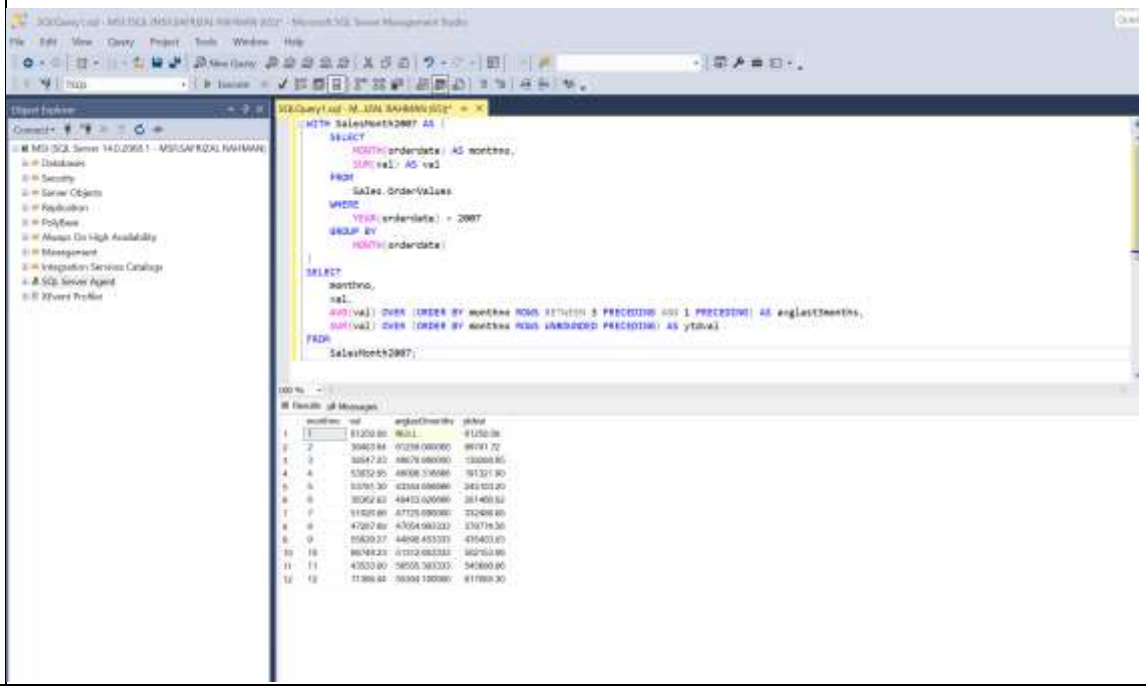
| | custid | orderid | orderdate | val | percoftotalcust | runval |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 10643 | 2007-08-25 00:00:00.000 | 814.50 | 19.061549262813011935408 3 | 814.50 |
| 2 | 1 | 10692 | 2007-10-03 00:00:00.000 | 878.00 | 20.547624619705125204774 1 | 1692.50 |
| 3 | 1 | 10702 | 2007-10-13 00:00:00.000 | 330.00 | 7.722911303533816900404 8 | 2022.50 |
| 4 | 1 | 10835 | 2008-01-15 00:00:00.000 | 845.80 | 19.794055698572431546922 5 | 2868.30 |
| 5 | 1 | 10952 | 2008-03-16 00:00:00.000 | 471.20 | 11.027381230985256260238 7 | 3339.50 |
| 6 | 1 | 11011 | 2008-04-09 00:00:00.000 | 933.50 | 21.846477884390358062251 3 | 4273.00 |
| 7 | 2 | 10308 | 2006-09-18 00:00:00.000 | 88.80 | 6.329519940126162728536 2 | 88.80 |
| 8 | 2 | 10625 | 2007-08-08 00:00:00.000 | 479.75 | 34.195801703553227128550 5 | 568.55 |
| 9 | 2 | 10759 | 2007-11-28 00:00:00.000 | 320.00 | 22.809080865319505328058 7 | 888.55 |
| 10 | 2 | 10926 | 2008-03-04 00:00:00.000 | 514.40 | 36.655597491001104814854 4 | 1402.95 |
| 11 | 3 | 10365 | 2006-11-27 00:00:00.000 | 403.20 | 5.740335251524064704056 6 | 403.20 |

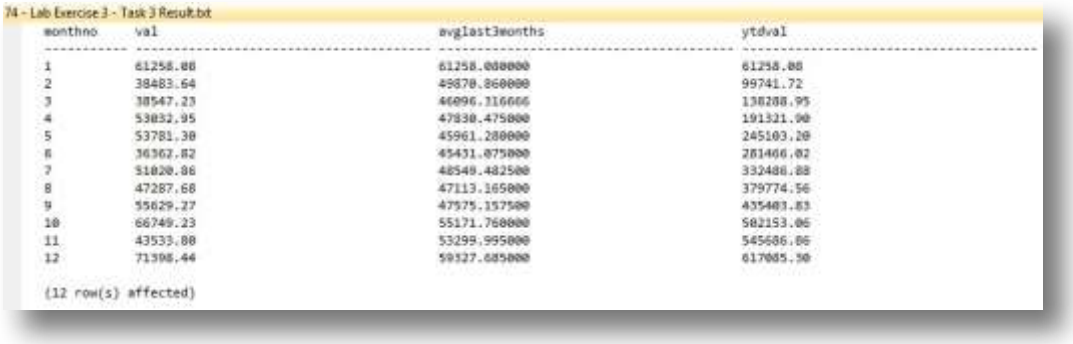
Query executed successfully. | MENTARI-PC\MENTARI (11.0 SP2) | MENTARI-PC\TOSHIBA (52) | TSQL2012 | 00:00:00 | 830 rows

**4**

[Question-14] Copy the SalesMonth2007 CTE in experiment 2. Write a SELECT statement to retrieve the monthno and val columns. Add two computed columns:

1) avglast3months. This column should contain the average sales amount for the last three months before the current month using the aggregate window function. Assume that there are no *missing months* .
2) ytdval This column must contain the cumulative sales value up to the current month. This.



| | |
|---|---|
| |  <br>74 - Lab Exercise 3 - Task 3 Result.txt<br>monthno val avglast3months ytdval<br>1 61258.08 61258.080000 61258.08<br>2 38483.64 49870.860000 99741.72<br>3 38547.23 46096.316666 138288.95<br>4 53032.95 47830.475000 191321.90<br>5 53781.30 45961.280000 245103.20<br>6 36362.82 45431.075000 281466.02<br>7 51020.86 48549.482500 332486.88<br>8 47287.68 47113.165000 379774.56<br>9 55629.27 47575.157500 435403.83<br>10 66749.23 55171.760000 502153.06<br>11 43533.80 53299.995000 545686.86<br>12 71398.44 59327.685000 617085.30<br>(12 row(s) affected)<br>  <br>Results Messages<br>monthno val avglast3months ytdval<br>1 1 61258.08 61258.080000 61258.08<br>2 2 38483.64 49870.860000 99741.72<br>3 3 38547.23 46096.316666 138288.95<br>4 4 53032.95 47830.475000 191321.90<br>5 5 53781.30 45961.280000 245103.20<br>6 6 36362.82 45431.075000 281466.02<br>7 7 51020.86 48549.482500 332486.88<br>8 8 47287.68 47113.165000 379774.56<br>9 9 55629.27 47575.157500 435403.83<br>10 10 66749.23 55171.760000 502153.06<br>11 11 43533.80 53299.995000 545686.86<br>Query executed successfully. MENTARI-PC\MENTARI (11.0 SP2) MENTARI-PC\TOSHIBA (52) TSQL2012 00:00:00 12 rows |
| **5** | **Conclusion** : After doing this practical section, you will gain a basic understanding of how to use the window aggregation function in T-SQL statements. |

***--- Have a great time doing it ----***