LEARN SQL

Common Table Expression

WHAT'S A CTE?

CTEs are temporary result sets defined at the start of a query that are stored and deleted once the query has been executed. They can be referenced like any table.

CTE Pros:

- Easy-to-read replacement to SUBQUERIES
- Creation of advanced AGGREGATIONS
- Can be referenced many times over in a query

BASIC SYNTAX

```
WITH cte_name AS (
    SELECT col_1, col_2, ... col_n
    FROM some_table
    ...
)
SELECT *
FROM cte_name
```

CTE VS SUBQUERY

CTEs

- More readable and organized
- Independent of the main query so they can be reused in other queries
- Can be used multiple times in the same query

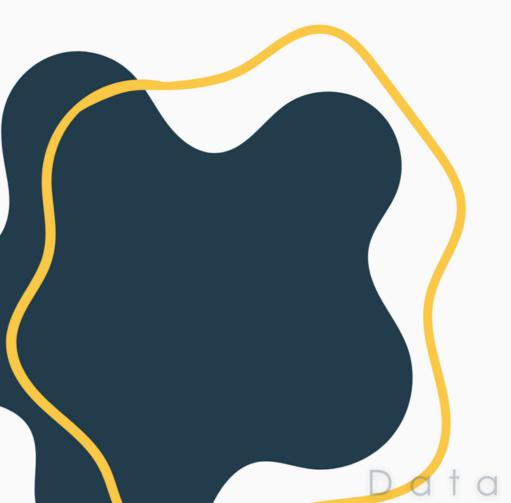
SUBQUERYs - Query nested in main query

- Tend to add unneeded length to the overall query
- Can make it harder to follow the query logic
- CTEs can be used within SUBQUERYs

Data Bell

SEQUENTIAL CTES

Sequential CTEs allow for a more organized method to perform advanced math and aggregations not attainable in a basic query.



In short, its a chain of CTEs referencing each other in succession.

SEQUENTIAL CTE SYNTAX

```
WITH cte_1_name AS (
   SELECT col_1, SUM(col_2) AS sum
   FROM some_table
   GROUP BY col_1
, cte_2_name AS (
   SELECT SUM(sum) as total
   FROM cte_1_name
SELECT * FROM cte_2_name
```

PRO TIPS

- Quickly run the CTE output as you by highlighting and running the CTE query
- Follow the Syntax of the Sequential CTE slide - it allows you to quickly comment out the CTE definition and run the results of the sequential CTE

```
WITH cte_1_name AS (
    SELECT col_1, SUM(col_2) as sum FROM some_table GROUP BY col_1
)
-- , cte_2_name AS (
    SELECT SUM(sum) as total FROM cte_1_name
-- )
```





LOOKING FOR MORE?

Comment "CTE" if you you made it this far!

Share this guide with your SQL PPL.

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