




Start-Tech Academy

Windows Functions

Introduction

Row functions




| Quarter | Store | Sales | Sales*0.2 |
|---------|-------|-------|-----------|
| 1 | A | 40 | 8 |
| 2 | A | 60 | 12 |
| 3 | A | 80 | 16 |
| 2 | B | 100 | 20 |
| 1 | B | 60 | 12 |

Aggregate functions

| Store | Total |
|-------|-------|
| A | 180 |
| B | 160 |

Windows functions



| Quarter | Store | Sales | Total |
|---------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1 | A | 40 | 180 |
| 2 | A | 60 | 180 |
| 3 | A | 80 | 180 |
| 2 | B | 100 | 160 |
| 1 | B | 60 | 160 |

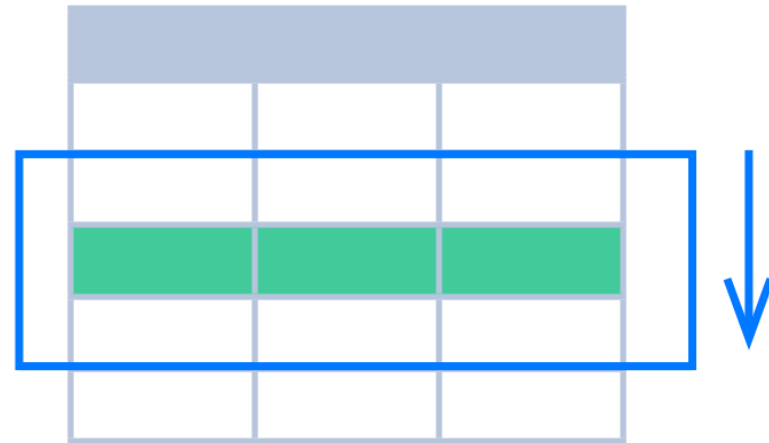


Windows Functions

Introduction

1. Window functions provide the ability to perform calculations across sets of rows that are related to the current query row
2. Window Functions compute their result based on a sliding window frame, a set of rows that are somehow related to the current row.

current row →

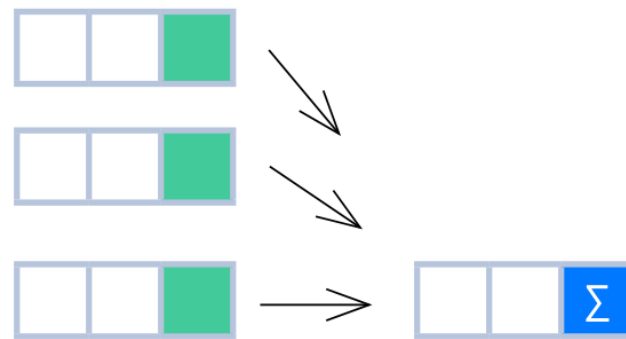


Windows Functions

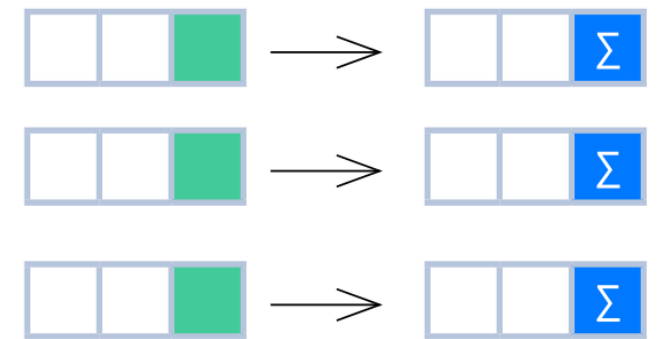
How it is different

1. Use of a window function does not cause rows to become grouped into a single output row — the rows retain their separate identities.
2. Behind the scenes, the window function can access more than just the current row of the query result.

Aggregate Functions



Window Functions



Windows Functions

Syntax

```
SELECT <column_1>, <column_2>,  
<window_function>() OVER (  
  PARTITION BY <...>  
  ORDER BY <...>  
FROM <table_name>;
```

| Customer | Store | Orders |
|----------|-------|--------|
| C-1 | A | 3 |
| C-2 | B | 5 |
| C-3 | B | 4 |
| C-4 | B | 2 |
| C-5 | A | 6 |
| C-6 | B | 4 |
| C-7 | A | 2 |

```
SELECT Cust, Store, Orders,  
row_number() OVER (  
  PARTITION BY Store  
  ORDER BY orders desc) as row  
FROM <table_name>;
```

| Cust | Store | Orders | Row |
|------|-------|--------|-----|
| C-5 | A | 6 | 1 |
| C-7 | A | 3 | 2 |
| C-1 | A | 2 | 3 |
| C-2 | B | 5 | 1 |
| C-3 | B | 4 | 2 |
| C-6 | B | 4 | 3 |
| C-4 | B | 2 | 4 |



Windows Functions

Row Number

| Customer | State | Orders |
|----------|-------|--------|
| C-1 | A | 3 |
| C-2 | B | 5 |
| C-3 | B | 4 |
| C-4 | B | 2 |
| C-5 | A | 6 |
| C-6 | B | 4 |
| C-7 | A | 2 |

| Cust | State | Orders | Row |
|------|-------|--------|-----|
| C-5 | A | 6 | 1 |
| C-1 | A | 3 | 2 |
| C-7 | A | 2 | 3 |
| C-2 | B | 5 | 1 |
| C-3 | B | 4 | 2 |
| C-6 | B | 4 | 3 |
| C-4 | B | 2 | 4 |

Unique number for each row within partition, with different numbers for tied values

```
SELECT Cust, Store, Orders,  
row_number() OVER (  
PARTITION BY Store  
ORDER BY orders desc) as row  
FROM <table_name>;
```



Windows Functions

Example

Suppose we need to create a list of top 3 customers with maximum orders from each state ?

| | customer_id character varying (255) 🔒 | customer_name character varying (255) 🔒 | num_orders bigint 🔒 | state character varying (255) 🔒 | cust_state_ranking bigint 🔒 |
|----|--|--|------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 | DC-12850 | Dan Campbell | 9 | Alabama | 1 |
| 2 | AM-10705 | Anne McFarland | 8 | Alabama | 2 |
| 3 | RL-19615 | Rob Lucas | 8 | Alabama | 3 |
| 4 | AB-10105 | Adrian Barton | 10 | Arizona | 1 |
| 5 | AG-10900 | Arthur Gainer | 10 | Arizona | 2 |
| 6 | GH-14410 | Gary Hansen | 9 | Arizona | 3 |
| 7 | MD-17350 | Maribeth Dona | 7 | Arkansas | 1 |
| 8 | TB-21190 | Thomas Brumley | 4 | Arkansas | 2 |
| 9 | SH-19975 | Sally Hughsby | 13 | California | 1 |
| 10 | PG-18820 | Patrick Gardner | 13 | California | 2 |
| 11 | LC-16885 | Lena Creighton | 12 | California | 3 |



Windows Functions

Example

Suppose we need to create a list of top 3 customers with maximum orders from each state ?

1. Combine the customer and orders table
2. Add row numbers within state
3. Filter row_number less than equal to 3



Windows Functions

Customer

| | customer_id [PK] character varying (255) | customer_name character varying (255) | segment character varying (255) | age integer | country character varying (255) | city character varying (255) | state character varying (255) |
|---|--|---|---|-----------------------|---|--|---|
| 1 | CG-12520 | Claire Gute | Consumer | 67 | United States | Henderson | Kentucky |
| 2 | DV-13045 | Darrin Van Huff | Corporate | 31 | United States | Los Angeles | California |
| 3 | SO-20335 | Sean O'Donnell | Consumer | 65 | United States | Fort Lauderdale | Florida |

Sales

| | order_line [PK] integer | order_id character varying (255) | order_date date | customer_id character varying (255) | product_id character varying (255) | sales double precision | quantity integer | discount double precision |
|---|-----------------------------------|--|---------------------------|---|--|----------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 | 1 | CA-2016-152156 | 2016-11-08 | CG-12520 | FUR-BO-10001798 | 261.96 | 2 | 0 |
| 2 | 2 | CA-2016-152156 | 2016-11-08 | CG-12520 | FUR-CH-10000454 | 731.94 | 3 | 0 |
| 3 | 3 | CA-2016-138688 | 2016-06-12 | DV-13045 | OFF-LA-10000240 | 14.62 | 2 | 0 |

Combined

| | customer_id character varying (255) | customer_name character varying (255) | num_orders bigint | state character varying (255) | cust_state_ranking bigint |
|-----|---|---|-----------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| 396 | RD-19660 | Robert Dilbeck | 5 | Missouri | 4 |
| 397 | MC-17635 | Matthew Clasen | 4 | Missouri | 5 |
| 398 | SG-20080 | Sandra Glassco | 3 | Missouri | 6 |
| 399 | KB-16585 | Ken Black | 12 | Nebraska | 1 |
| 400 | JK-16090 | Juliana Krohn | 3 | Nebraska | 2 |
| 401 | RB-19645 | Robert Barroso | 5 | Nevada | 1 |
| 402 | VP-21730 | Victor Preis | 3 | Nevada | 2 |



Windows Functions

Rank

| Customer | Store | Orders |
|----------|-------|--------|
| C-1 | A | 3 |
| C-2 | B | 5 |
| C-3 | B | 4 |
| C-4 | B | 2 |
| C-5 | A | 6 |
| C-6 | B | 4 |
| C-7 | A | 2 |

| Cust | Store | Orders | Row |
|------|-------|--------|-----|
| C-5 | A | 6 | 1 |
| C-7 | A | 3 | 2 |
| C-1 | A | 2 | 3 |
| C-2 | B | 5 | 1 |
| C-3 | B | 4 | 2 |
| C-6 | B | 4 | 2 |
| C-4 | B | 2 | 4 |

Ranking within partition, with gaps and same ranking for tied values

```
SELECT Cust, Store, Orders,  
rank() OVER (  
PARTITION BY Store  
ORDER BY Orders desc) as row  
FROM <table_name>;
```



Windows Functions

Dense Rank

| Customer | Orders | Orders |
|----------|--------|--------|
| C-1 | A | 3 |
| C-2 | B | 5 |
| C-3 | B | 4 |
| C-4 | B | 2 |
| C-5 | A | 6 |
| C-6 | B | 4 |
| C-7 | A | 2 |

| Cust | Store | Orders | Row |
|------|-------|--------|-----|
| C-5 | A | 6 | 1 |
| C-7 | A | 3 | 2 |
| C-1 | A | 2 | 3 |
| C-2 | B | 5 | 1 |
| C-3 | B | 4 | 2 |
| C-6 | B | 4 | 2 |
| C-4 | B | 2 | 3 |

Ranking within partition, with gaps and same ranking for tied values

```
SELECT Cust, Store, Orders,  
dense_rank() OVER (  
PARTITION BY Store  
ORDER BY Orders desc) as row  
FROM <table_name>;
```



Windows Functions

Ntile

| Customer | Store | Orders |
|----------|-------|--------|
| C-1 | A | 3 |
| C-2 | B | 5 |
| C-3 | B | 4 |
| C-4 | B | 2 |
| C-5 | A | 6 |
| C-6 | B | 4 |
| C-7 | A | 2 |

| Cust | Store | Orders | group |
|------|-------|--------|-------|
| C-5 | A | 6 | 1 |
| C-7 | A | 3 | 1 |
| C-1 | A | 2 | 2 |
| C-2 | B | 5 | 1 |
| C-3 | B | 4 | 1 |
| C-6 | B | 4 | 2 |
| C-4 | B | 2 | 2 |

divide rows within a partition as equally as possible into n groups, and assign each row its group number

```
SELECT Cust, Store, Orders,  
ntile(2) OVER (PARTITION BY Store  
ORDER BY Orders desc) as group  
FROM <table_name>;
```



Windows Functions - Aggregate

Average

| Customer | Store | Revenue |
|----------|-------|---------|
| C-1 | A | 100 |
| C-2 | B | 300 |
| C-3 | B | 300 |
| C-4 | B | 200 |
| C-5 | A | 200 |
| C-6 | B | 400 |
| C-7 | A | 300 |

| Cust | Store | Revenue | Avg_r |
|------|-------|---------|-------|
| C-1 | A | 100 | 200 |
| C-5 | A | 200 | 200 |
| C-7 | A | 300 | 200 |
| C-2 | B | 300 | 300 |
| C-3 | B | 300 | 300 |
| C-4 | B | 200 | 300 |
| C-6 | B | 400 | 300 |

average value for rows within the window frame

```
SELECT Cust, Store, Revenue,  
       avg(revenue) OVER (PARTITION BY Store)  
       as Avg_r  
FROM <table_name>;
```



Windows Functions - Aggregate

Count

| Customer | Store |
|----------|-------|
| C-1 | A |
| C-2 | B |
| C-3 | B |
| C-4 | B |
| C-5 | A |
| C-6 | B |
| C-7 | A |

| Cust | Store | N_Cust |
|------|-------|--------|
| C-1 | A | 3 |
| C-5 | A | 3 |
| C-7 | A | 3 |
| C-2 | B | 4 |
| C-3 | B | 4 |
| C-4 | B | 4 |
| C-6 | B | 4 |

count of values for rows within the window frame

```
SELECT Cust, Store,  
count(Customer) OVER (PARTITION BY Store)  
as N_Cust  
FROM <table_name>;
```



Windows Functions - Aggregate

Total

| Cust | Date | Revenue | Cust | Date | Revenue | Total |
|------|----------|---------|------|----------|---------|-------|
| C-1 | 01-01-22 | 100 | C-1 | 01-01-22 | 100 | 600 |
| C-2 | 30-03-22 | 300 | C-1 | 11-05-22 | 200 | 600 |
| C-2 | 21-04-22 | 300 | C-1 | 25-08-22 | 300 | 600 |
| C-2 | 10-05-22 | 200 | C-2 | 30-03-22 | 300 | 1200 |
| C-1 | 11-05-22 | 200 | C-2 | 21-04-22 | 300 | 1200 |
| C-2 | 12-06-22 | 400 | C-2 | 10-05-22 | 200 | 1200 |
| C-1 | 25-08-22 | 300 | C-2 | 12-06-22 | 400 | 1200 |

sum of values within the window frame

```
SELECT Cust, Date, Revenue,  
       sum(revenue) OVER (PARTITION BY Cust )  
       as Total  
FROM <table_name>;
```



Windows Functions - Aggregate

Running Total

| Cust | Date | Revenue | Cust | Date | Revenue | Total |
|------|----------|---------|------|----------|---------|-------|
| C-1 | 01-01-22 | 100 | C-1 | 01-01-22 | 100 | 100 |
| C-2 | 30-03-22 | 300 | C-1 | 11-05-22 | 200 | 300 |
| C-2 | 21-04-22 | 300 | C-1 | 25-08-22 | 300 | 600 |
| C-2 | 10-05-22 | 200 | C-2 | 30-03-22 | 300 | 300 |
| C-1 | 11-05-22 | 200 | C-2 | 21-04-22 | 300 | 600 |
| C-2 | 12-06-22 | 400 | C-2 | 10-05-22 | 200 | 800 |
| C-1 | 25-08-22 | 300 | C-2 | 12-06-22 | 400 | 1200 |

sum of values within the window frame

```
SELECT Cust, Date, Revenue,  
sum(revenue) OVER (PARTITION BY Cust  
ORDER BY Date desc) as Total  
FROM <table_name>;
```



Windows Functions - Aggregate

Lag/Lead

| Cust | Date | Revenue | Cust | Date | Revenue | Last_r |
|------|----------|---------|------|----------|---------|--------|
| C-1 | 01-01-22 | 100 | C-1 | 01-01-22 | 100 | |
| C-2 | 30-03-22 | 300 | C-1 | 11-05-22 | 200 | 100 |
| C-2 | 21-04-22 | 300 | C-1 | 25-08-22 | 300 | 200 |
| C-2 | 10-05-22 | 200 | C-2 | 30-03-22 | 300 | |
| C-1 | 11-05-22 | 200 | C-2 | 21-04-22 | 300 | 300 |
| C-2 | 12-06-22 | 400 | C-2 | 10-05-22 | 200 | 300 |
| C-1 | 25-08-22 | 300 | C-2 | 12-06-22 | 400 | 200 |

sum of values within the window frame

```
SELECT Cust, Date, Revenue,  
lag(revenue,1) OVER (PARTITION BY Cust  
ORDER BY Date desc) as Last_r  
FROM <table_name>;
```



COALESCE

COALESCE

| S.No. | First | Middle | Last |
|-------|-------|--------|----------|
| 1 | Paul | Van | Hugh |
| 2 | David | | Flashing |
| 3 | | Lena | Radford |
| 4 | Henry | | Goldwyn |
| 5 | | | Holden |
| 6 | Erin | T | Mull |

| S.No. | First | Middle | Last | Name_Col |
|-------|-------|--------|----------|----------|
| 1 | Paul | Van | Hugh | Paul |
| 2 | David | | Flashing | David |
| 3 | | Lena | Radford | Lena |
| 4 | Henry | | Goldwyn | Henry |
| 5 | | | Holden | Holden |
| 6 | Erin | T | Mull | Erin |

COALESCE is a function that returns the first non- NULL value in a list of values.

```
SELECT Sno, First, Middle, Last ,  
COALESCE(First, Middle, Last) as Name_col  
FROM <table_name>;
```



COALESCE

| S.No. | First | Middle | Last |
|-------|-------|--------|----------|
| 1 | Paul | Van | Hugh |
| 2 | David | | Flashing |
| 3 | | Lena | Radford |
| 4 | Henry | | Goldwyn |
| 5 | | | Holden |
| 6 | Erin | T | Mull |

| S.No. | First | Middle | Last | Combined |
|-------|-------|--------|----------|----------------|
| 1 | Paul | Van | Hugh | Paul Van Hugh |
| 2 | David | | Flashing | David Flashing |
| 3 | | Lena | Radford | Lena Radford |
| 4 | Henry | | Goldwyn | Henry Goldwyn |
| 5 | | | Holden | Holden |
| 6 | Erin | T | Mull | Erin T Mull |

