SQL Server

Sonstige Abfragen

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Mengenoperationen

- Vereinigung: UNION, UNION ALL
- Durchschnitt: INTERSECT
- Differenz: EXCEPT

Verwendung der Mengen-Operatoren

```
SELECT city AS Cities FROM stores_west
 UNION
SELECT city FROM stores_east ORDER BY city;

SELECT LastName, FirstName FROM EmployeeOne
 UNION ALL
(SELECT LastName, FirstName FROM EmployeeTwo
  UNION
 SELECT LastName, FirstName FROM EmployeeThree);

SELECT ProductID FROM Production.Product
 INTERSECT
SELECT ProductID FROM Production.WorkOrder;

SELECT ProductID FROM Production.WorkOrder
 EXCEPT
SELECT ProductID FROM Production.Product ;
```

Verwendung allgemeiner Tabellenausdrücke (Spezielle WITH-Klausel)

```
WITH Sales_CTE (SalesPersonID, NumberOfOrders, MaxDate)
AS
(
    SELECT SalesPersonID, COUNT(*), MAX(OrderDate)
      FROM Sales.SalesOrderHeader
      GROUP BY SalesPersonID
)
SELECT E.EmployeeID, OS.NumberOfOrders, OS.MaxDate,
       E.ManagerID, OM.NumberOfOrders, OM.MaxDate
  FROM HumanResources.Employee AS E
       JOIN Sales_CTE AS OS
       ON E.EmployeeID = OS.SalesPersonID
       LEFT OUTER JOIN Sales_CTE AS OM
       ON E.ManagerID = OM.SalesPersonID
  ORDER BY E.EmployeeID;
```

Pivot-Tabellen

```
SELECT VendorID, [164] AS Emp1, [198] AS Emp2, [223] AS Emp3,
                    [231] AS Emp4, [233] AS Emp5
  FROM
       (SELECT PurchaseOrderID, EmployeeID, VendorID
          FROM Purchasing.PurchaseOrderHeader) p
  PIVOT ( COUNT (PurchaseOrderID)
          FOR EmployeeID IN ( [164], [198], [223], [231], [233] )
        ) AS pvt
  ORDER BY VendorID
```

VendorID	Emp1	Emp2	Emp3	Emp4	Emp5
1	4	3	5	4	4
2	4	1	5	5	5
3	4	3	5	4	4
4	4	2	5	5	4
5	5	1	5	5	5