

Window Function Framing: Takeaways

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Syntax

- To define a window frame, we can use one of the following:

```
ROWS BETWEEN starting expression AND ending expression
RANGE BETWEEN starting expression AND ending expression
```

- The **starting expression** supports the following terms:

Framing Term	Definition
<code>N PRECEDING</code>	The frame starts at N th rows before the current row. Only supported with ROWS keyword.
<code>UNBOUNDED PRECEDING</code>	The frame starts at the first row of the partition.
<code>CURRENT ROW</code>	The row of the current calculation.

- The **ending expression** supports the following terms:

Framing Term	Definition
<code>N FOLLOWING</code>	The frame ends at the N th row after the current row. Only supported with ROWS keyword.
<code>UNBOUNDED FOLLOWING</code>	The frame ends at the final row of the partition.
<code>CURRENT ROW</code>	The row of the current calculation.

Concepts

- Window framing allows us to define a window containing exactly those rows in relation to the current row that should be considered when computing the results.
- The `RANGE` operator allows us to define a frame that includes rows with the same value in the column used in the `ORDER BY` clause.
- The default frame specification for `ORDER BY` inside of `OVER()` is `RANGE BETWEEN UNBOUNDED PRECEDING AND CURRENT ROW`, which makes it possible to calculate running aggregates without specifying the frame when `ORDER BY` is used.

Resources

- [Window Function Frame Specifications](#)