# Configure users for ms sql

<https://www.papercut.com/support/resources/manuals/ng-mf/common/topics/ext-db-specific-ms-sql-express.html>

Import adventure work database for ms sql`

# For each Statement, one ResultSet at a time: Creating a new ResultSet will close the current ResultSet

From Java doc:

By default, only one ResultSet object per Statement object can be open at the same time. Therefore, if the reading of one ResultSet object is interleaved with the reading of another, each must have been generated by different Statement objects. All execution methods in the Statement interface implicitly close a statment's current ResultSet object if an open one exists.

# Order of execution: FROM, JOIN > WHERE > GROUP BY, HAVING >SELECT, WINDOW, DISTINCT, ORDER BY

**1. FROM and JOINs**

The **FROM** clause, and subsequent **JOIN**s are first executed to determine the total working set of data that is being queried. This includes subqueries in this clause, and can cause temporary tables to be created under the hood containing all the columns and rows of the tables being joined.

**2. WHERE**

Once we have the total working set of data, the first-pass **WHERE** constraints are applied to the individual rows, and rows that do not satisfy the constraint are discarded. *Each of the constraints can only access columns directly from the tables requested in the****FROM****clause.*

*Aliases in the****SELECT****part of the query are not accessible in most databases since they may include expressions dependent on parts of the query that have not yet executed.*

**3. GROUP BY**

The remaining rows after the **WHERE** constraints are applied are then grouped based on common values in the column specified in the **GROUP BY** clause. As a result of the grouping, there will only be as many rows as there are unique values in that column. Implicitly, this means that you should only need to use this when you have aggregate functions in your query.

*Like the****WHERE****clause, aliases are not yet computed so they are not accessible from this step.*

**4. HAVING**

If the query has a **GROUP BY** clause, then the constraints in the **HAVING** clause are then applied to the grouped rows, discard the grouped rows that don't satisfy the constraint.

*Like the****WHERE****clause, aliases are not yet computed so they are not accessible from this step.*

**5. SELECT**

Any expressions in the **SELECT** part of the query are finally computed.

Windows functions are computed at this step.

**6. DISTINCT**

Of the remaining rows, rows with duplicate values in the column marked as **DISTINCT** will be discarded.

**7. ORDER BY**

If an order is specified by the **ORDER BY** clause, the rows are then sorted by the specified data in either ascending or descending order. Since all the expressions in the **SELECT** part of the query have been computed, you can reference aliases in this clause.

**8. LIMIT / OFFSET**

Finally, the rows that fall outside the range specified by the **LIMIT** and **OFFSET** are discarded, leaving the final set of rows to be returned from the query.

# Alias in Select cannot appear in Where, Group By, Having

Alias in Select (e.g. select substring(name, 1, 4) as ALIAS) are generated/computed almost the last in the execution order while WHERE, GROUP BY, HAVING are computed beforehand so the alias cannot appear in Where, Group by, Having.

Exp: The two followings are meant to do the same thing but (1) doesn’t compile.

1. ~~select substring(name, 1, 4) as Alias from employee where Alias = ‘Mike’~~
2. select substring(name, 1, 4) as Alias from employee where substring(name, 1, 4) = ‘Mike’

# Group by

## Careful: Aggregate functions implies group by, which limits fields in select

Exp 1: “Select department\_name, count(employee\_name) From Employee” doesn’t compile since count() implies Group by nothing. And group by requires the fields in select to be included in Group by or put in aggregate functions. Here group by nothing means any field in Select must be in aggregate functions. And department\_name doesn’t satisfy this requirement.

Exp 2: “select count(department\_name), count(employee\_name) works fine.

## GROUP BY

1. GROUP BY can have more than 1 field.  
   Group By X: put all rows with same X value in a group

Group By X, Y: put all rows with same both X, Y value in a group

1. **If you use GROUP BY, then fields in SELECT, HAVING must be either in GROUP BY or in an AGGREGATE function.**
2. Having is used to limit the number of groups.

# Having

1. **WHERE doesn’t accept aggregate functions. Conditions with Aggregate functions can be used only in HAVING.**
2. Having doesn’t need to go with GROUP BY. Having without Group by is done by viewing all the rows as a single group. Having requires aggregate functions that are often applied on files in Group by, this is why Having often goes with Group by.
3. The fields in HAVING must be either in GROUP BY or in AGGREGATE FUNCTIONS.

# OVER (PARTITION BY … ORDER BY …) vs GROUP BY … ORDER BY …

Example: Consider the following “Employee” table

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Employee | | | |
| ID | EmployeeName | EmployeeAge | DepartmentName |
| 1 | Michael | 50 | Accounting |
| 2 | Frances | 60 | Accounting |
| 3 | Daisy | 20 | Accounting |
| 4 | Dennis | 40 | Software |
| 5 | Andrei | 25 | Software |
| 6 | Carol | 25 | Software |
| 7 | Peter | 40 | Human resource |
| 8 | Larry | 35 | Human resource |
| 9 | Robert | 35 | Human resource |
| 10 | Leonard | 22 | Marketing |
| 11 | Andrew | 24 | Marketing |

**Group by:**

**Exp1**: count the employees of each department that has more than 2 employees

Select DepartmentName, count(EmployeeName) as Count

From Employee

Group by DeparmentName

Having count(EmployeeName) > 2

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Group by | |
| DepartmentName | Count |
| Accounting | 3 |
| Software | 3 |
| Human resource | 3 |

(Note: it doesn’t compile if use “where” instead of “having”. **Aggregate functions or Alias are not allowed in Where**

~~Select DepartmentName, count(EmployeeName) as tempCount~~

~~From Employee~~

**~~Where tempCount > 2~~**

~~Group by DeparmentName~~)

Exp2: Counting number of employees older than 25 for each department

Select DepartmentName, count(EmployeeAge) as X

From Employee

where EmployeeAge > 25

Group by DepartmentName

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Group by | |
| DepartmentName | Count |
| Accounting | 2 |
| Software | 1 |
| Human resource | 3 |

(Note: it doesn’t compile if use “Having” instead of “Where” since EmployeeAge must be in Group By

~~Select DepartmentName, count(EmployeeAge) as X~~

~~From Employee~~

~~Group by DepartmentName~~

~~Having EmployeeAge > 25~~)

**Over partition by:**

**Exp1**: count the employees of each department that has more than 2 employees

The following doesn’t compile since X is an alias that cannot be in where

~~Select EmployeeName, DepartmentName, count(EmployeeName) over (partition by DepartmentName) as x~~

~~from Employee~~

~~where X > 2~~

Exp2: Counting number of employees older than 25 for each department

Select EmployeeName, DepartmentName, count(EmployeeName) over (partition by DepartmentName) as Count

From Employee

Where EmployeeAge > 25

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Over partition by | | | |
| EmployeeName | EmployeeAge | DepartmentName | Count |
| Michael | 50 | Accounting | 2 |
| Frances | 60 | Accounting | 2 |
| Dennis | 40 | Software | 1 |
| Peter | 40 | Human resource | 3 |
| Larry | 35 | Human resource | 3 |
| Robert | 35 | Human resource | 3 |

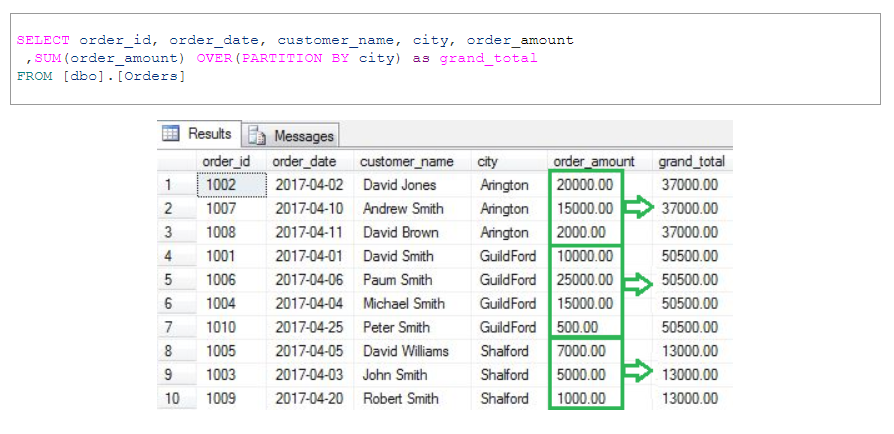
The most important difference is “Aggregate vs Analytic”.

In the above example, for Group By, only groups plus some properties of the groups are viewed. For Over partition by, individual elements of groups and properties of groups are displayed so there must be repetition.

Viewing group is called aggregate while viewing elements is called analytic.

# Analytic functions

## Why is it called WINDOW functions?



## Common analytic functions

* **All the aggregate functions** can be used as analytic functions: COUNT, MAX, MIN, SUM, AVG, STDEV, STDEVP
* First\_value(), last\_value()
* Row\_number()
* Rank()

## Some specific queries with analytic functions

### Analytic functions with multiple tables: join them

Exp:

Department(departmentID, departmentName, departmentAddress)

Employee(employeeID, employeeName, employeeGender, departmentID)

Equipment(equipmentID, equipmentName, equipmentPrice, departmentID)

**For each department, list the first employee’s name and the highest price of the department’s equipment**

**select** **distinct** dept.departmentID, dept.departmentName,

**first\_value**(emp.employeeName) **over** (**partition** **by** dept.departmentID **order** **by** emp.employeeID), **max**(eqm.equipmentPrice) **over** (**partition** **by** dept.departmentID)

**from** Department dept

**join** Employee emp **on** dept.departmentID = emp.departmentID

(code to create and populate the tables:

**CREATE** **TABLE** Department(departmentID **int** **PRIMARY** **key**, departmentName **varchar**(30), departmentAddress **varchar**(100))

**CREATE** **TABLE** Employee(employeeID **int** **PRIMARY** **key**, employeeName **varchar**(300), employeeGender **char**(1), departmentID **int** **foreign** **key** **references** Department(departmentID))

**CREATE** **TABLE** Equipment(equipmentID **int** **PRIMARY** **key**, equipmentName **varchar**(300), equipmentPrice **int**,

departmentID **int** **foreign** **key** **references** Department(departmentID))

**insert** **into** Department **values** (1, 'Software Dev', '101 T building'), (2, 'Accountance', '102 T building'), (3, 'Human Resource', '103 T building'), (4, 'Security', '104 T building'), (5, 'Planning', '105 T building')

**insert** **into** Employee **values** (1, 'Thang', 'M', 1), (2, 'Thu', 'F', 1), (3, 'Larry', 'M', 1), (4, 'Steven', 'M', 2), (5, 'Tamuko', 'F', 2), (6, 'Koki', 'F', 2), (7, 'Gate', 'M', 3), (8, 'Ellision', 'F', 3), (9, 'Jac Ma', 'M', 3), (10, 'Mark', 'M', 3), (11, 'Bezoff', 'F', 4), (12, 'Hillary', 'F', 4), (13, 'Trump', 'M', 4), (14, 'Biden', 'F', 4), (15, 'Washington', 'M', 5), (16, 'Warren', 'M', 5), (17, 'Tom', 'F', 5), (18, 'Peter', 'F', 5), (19, 'Hanks', 'M', 5), (20, 'Bush', 'F', 1), (21, 'Ivanka', 'M', 2), (22, 'Marilyn', 'M', 3), (23, 'Ellon', 'F', 4), (24, 'Cuban', 'F', 5)

**insert** **into** Equipment **values** (1, 'Computer', 1000, 1), (2, 'Printer', 510, 2), (3, 'Monitor', 130, 3), (4, 'Keyboard', 10, 4), (5, 'Mouse', 12, 5), (6, 'Table', 135, 1), (7, 'Chair', 35, 2), (8, 'Pen', 1, 3), (9, 'Notebook', 1, 4), (10, 'Eraser', 1, 5), (11, 'Server', 2000, 1), (12, 'Router', 105, 2), (13, 'Switch', 90, 3), (14, 'Thermal', 200, 4), (15, 'Car', 5600, 5), (16, 'Coffee maker', 93, 1), (17, 'Paper', 25, 2), (18, 'Cattridge', 147, 3), (19, 'Calendar', 4, 4), (20, 'Board', 29, 5)

**select** \* **from** Department

**select** \* **from** Employee

**select** \* **from** Equipment

**For** **each** department, list the **first** male employee **and** the most expensive equipment

**select** **distinct** dept.departmentID, dept.departmentName,   
**first\_value**(emp.employeeName) **over** (**partition** **by** dept.departmentID **order** **by** emp.employeeID), **max**(eqm.equipmentPrice) **over** (**partition** **by** dept.departmentID)

**from** Department dept

**join** Employee emp **on** dept.departmentID = emp.departmentID

**join** Equipment eqm **on** dept.departmentID = eqm.departmentID)

### When to use row\_number()

Consider still the example above,

Department(departmentID, departmentName, departmentAddress)

Employee(employeeID, employeeName, employeeGender, departmentID)

**For each department, view name of the first employee**

Don’t use row\_number():

**select** **distinct** d.departmentID, d.departmentName,

first\_value(e.employeeName) **over** (**partition** **by** d.departmentID **order** **by** e.employeeID)

**from** Department d

**join** Employee e **on** d.departmentID = e.departmentID

Use row\_number():

**select** \*

**from**

(**select** d.departmentID, d.departmentName, e.employeeName,

**row\_number**() **over** (**partition** **by** d.departmentID **order** **by** e.employeeID) **as** indexcol

**from** Department d

**join** Employee e **on** d.departmentID = e.departmentID) temptable

**where** indexcol = 1

**For each department, view ALL the information of the first employee**

If not using row\_number(), one has to do over partition by for each column.

Using row\_number() then one need to use it once to have all the columns.

**For each department, view ALL the information of the first employee, and the first equipment**

Consider still the example above with additional Equipment table

Department(departmentID, departmentName, departmentAddress)

Employee(employeeID, employeeName, employeeGender, departmentID)

Equipment(equipmentID, equipmentName, equipmentPrice, departmentID)

**select** \*

**from** Department

join (**select** \*, **row\_number**() **over** (**partition** **by** departmentID **order** **by** employeeID) **as** EmRank

from Employee) Em on Em.departmentID = Department.departmentID

join (**select** \*, **row\_number**() **over** (**partition** **by** departmentID **order** **by** equipmentID) **as** EqRank

from Equipment) Eq on Eq.departmentID = Department.departmentID

**where** EmRank = 1 & EqRank = 1

### For every group, list only some members

Exp: still with Employee table above, for each department, listing the oldest employee

Subquery:

Select DepartmentName, EmployeeName

From Employee

Where EmployeeAge = (Select MAX(EmployeeAge)

From Employee as tempEmployee

Where tempEmployee.DepartmentName = Employee.DepartmentName)

Over partition by

select \*

from (select DepartmentName, EmployeeName, EmployeeAge,

row\_number() over (partition by DepartmentName order by EmployeeAge DESC) as rank

from Employee) as extendedEmployee

where extendedEmployee.rank = 1

# with tableName as (select from where)

“with” must be followed by Select/Insert/Update command and it’s used only ONCE.

“with” cannot be followed by “with”. If want so, put multiple “with” in one command, separated by comma.

With name1 as (…), name2 as (…)

# Some other erros

### In FROM clause, a user-defined table must have a name

### “The column was specified multiple times”: columns with same names being called in Select

When joining two tables that have some same columns:

* If you just view it (select) then this doesn’t cause any problem. Columns with same names will be shown

**select** \*

**from** EQUIP\_MASTER em

**left** **join** STAT\_COND\_HIST sch **on** em.master\_num = sch.master\_num

* If you make the result as a table (which now has columns of same names) then accessing this table causes an error

**select** \* **from**

(**select** \*

**from** EQUIP\_MASTER em

**left** **join** STAT\_COND\_HIST sch **on** em.master\_num = sch.master\_num) temptable

# Join With First Matching Rows 3 methods: subquery, cross apply, row\_number

<http://andreyzavadskiy.com/2015/11/18/sql-join-with-first-matching-rows-choosing-the-best-approach/>

It’s a very old task for SQL developers to write a query that will join two tables and will pick only first matches from the second table to every row from the first table. In my case I need to combine client name from Clients table and his/her first phone number from Phones table.

After making some investigations I stopped at three different queries.

**1. Join with SELECT TOP 1 subquery**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9 | SELECT c.ClientName, ph.PhoneNumber  FROM Clients c  JOIN Phones ph ON c.ClientGuid = ph.ClientGuid    AND ph.PhoneNumber = (      SELECT TOP 1 p.PhoneNumber      FROM Phones p      WHERE p.ClientGuid = c.ClientGuid      ORDER BY p.PhonePriority      ); |

**2. Using CROSS APPLY operator**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8 | SELECT c.ClientName, ph.PhoneNumber  FROM Clients c  CROSS APPLY (    SELECT TOP 1 p.PhoneNumber    FROM Phones p    WHERE p.ClientGuid = c.ClientGuid    ORDER BY p.PhonePriority    ) ph; |

**3. Subquery with SQL Server Window function (ROW\_NUMBER)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9  10  11 | SELECT c.ClientName, ph.PhoneNumber  FROM Clients c  JOIN (    SELECT p.ClientGuid, p.PhoneNumber,      ROW\_NUMBER() OVER (        PARTITION BY p.ClientGuid        ORDER BY p.PhonePriority        ) AS row\_num    FROM Phones p    ) ph    ON ph.ClientGuid = c.ClientGuid AND row\_num = 1; |

If any client doesn’t have a phone number, you need to make some slight modifications to the code above: change JOIN to LEFT JOIN, and CROSS APPLY to OUTER APPLY. In this case you’ll have a client name with corresponding NULL instead a phone number.

I won’t estimate the simplicity of the code and ease of understanding. The code that looks shorter might not be the most effective. We need to compare query costs and choose the least one.

And now SQL Server will show its magic. The percentage of each query costs are 50%, 49% and 1% (just look at the screenshot below).

[](http://andreyzavadskiy.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Join-with-first-matching-rows.png)

So the most effective is the last query that uses a join with a ranking subquery (SQL Server creates a temporary table here). This query also operates with a minimum number of pages to retrieve the result. You can switch on the I/O statistics (run SET STATISTICS IO ON command) and look at Messages tab in SSMS. In my case I have the following output:  
(70347 row(s) affected)  
Table 'Phones'. Scan count 70713, logical reads 215349...  
Table 'Clients'. Scan count 5, logical reads 833...  
Table 'Worktable'. Scan count 0, logical reads 0...  
Table 'Worktable'. Scan count 0, logical reads 0...

(70347 row(s) affected)  
Table 'Phones'. Scan count 70708, logical reads 213139...  
Table 'Clients'. Scan count 1, logical reads 761...

(70347 row(s) affected)  
Table 'Phones'. Scan count 5, logical reads 2210...  
Table 'Clients'. Scan count 5, logical reads 833...  
Table 'Worktable'. Scan count 0, logical reads 0...

**Tip:** If you would use a LEFT JOIN in the last query, don’t place a “*row\_num = 1*” condition in the WHERE clause, only after JOIN … ON. If you place it in WHERE clause, SQL Server will make an left outer join, and then filter rows (all NULL values will be rejected here). So you will get an equivalent of inner join.

# JOIN, be it left join, outer join, inner join can multiply the number of records

# INDEX: cluster vs non-cluster

Index is a on-disk structure associated with a table that helps DBMS to retrieve the table data from the hard disk.

If a table is a book, then index is the index page that shows the page number for the information you need.

Each index is determined by a group of columns.

2 type of index for tables: clustered and non-clustered index

Clustered index (physical index)