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SQL Advanced Topics

Your Guides:
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Introductions

- Take 5 Minutes
- Turn to a Person Near You
- Introduce Yourself



Agenda

- Introduction
- Inline Views
- Common Table Expressions (CTEs)
- Analytic Functions
- Hierarchical Queries

Introduction

Inline Views

What is an Inline View

- Subquery written in the FROM clause
- Acts like a temp table that exists only while the query runs
- Not stored within the database like a traditional view
 - Pre-aggregating data
 - Filtering before joining
 - Avoiding Repetitive Subqueries

Pre-aggregating data

```
SELECT SRMR.ID
, SRMR.UNIQUE_NAME
, SRMR.FULL_NAME
, AV.TOTAL_AVAIL

FROM SRM_RESOURCES SRMR
JOIN (SELECT S.PRJ_OBJECT_ID
, SUM(S.SLICE) TOTAL_AVAIL
FROM PRJ_BLB_SLICEREQUESTS SR
JOIN PRJ_BLB_SLICES S ON SR.ID = S.SLICE_REQUEST_ID
WHERE SR.REQUEST_NAME = 'MONTHLYRESOURCEAVAILCURVE'
AND S.SLICE_DATE BETWEEN TRUNC(SYSDATE, 'YYYY') AND ADD_MONTHS(TRUNC(SYSDATE, 'YYYY'), 12) - 1
GROUP BY S.PRJ_OBJECT_ID) AV ON SRMR.ID = AV.PRJ_OBJECT_ID

WHERE 1=1
AND SRMR.UNIQUE_NAME IN ('admin', 'dmatzdorf', 'lmatzdorf')

ORDER BY SRMR.ID
```


Filtering Before Joining

```
SELECT SRMR.ID
, SRMR.UNIQUE_NAME
, SRMR.FULL_NAME
, OBSA.ID ASSOC_ID
, OBST.NAME OBS_TYPE
, OBSU.NAME OBS_NAME
FROM SRM_RESOURCES SRMR
LEFT JOIN PRJ_OBS_ASSOCIATIONS OBSA ON SRMR.ID = OBSA.RECORD_ID AND OBSA.TABLE_NAME = 'SRM_RESOURCES'
LEFT JOIN PRJ_OBS_UNITS OBSU ON OBSA.UNIT_ID = OBSU.ID
LEFT JOIN PRJ_OBS_TYPES OBST ON OBSU.TYPE_ID = OBST.ID
WHERE 1=1
ORDER BY SRMR.ID
, OBST.NAME
```

```
SELECT SRMR.ID
, SRMR.UNIQUE_NAME
, SRMR.FULL_NAME
, DOBS.NAME OBS_NAME
FROM SRM_RESOURCES SRMR
LEFT JOIN (SELECT OBSA.RECORD_ID, OBSU.NAME
FROM PRJ_OBS_TYPES OBST
JOIN PRJ_OBS_UNITS OBSU ON OBST.ID = OBSU.TYPE_ID
JOIN PRJ_OBS_ASSOCIATIONS OBSA ON OBSU.ID = OBSA.UNIT_ID AND OBSA.TABLE_NAME = 'SRM_RESOURCES'
WHERE OBST.UNIQUE_NAME = 'dlm_departments') DOBS ON SRMR.ID = DOBS.RECORD_ID
WHERE 1=1
ORDER BY SRMR.ID
```


Avoiding Repetitive Subqueries

Without Inline View

```
SELECT SRMR.ID
, SRMR.UNIQUE_NAME
, SRMR.FULL_NAME
, (SELECT SUM(A.PRESTSUM)
   FROM PRASSIGNMENT A
   WHERE A.PRRESOURCEID = SRMR.ID) / 3600 TOTAL_ETCS
, (SELECT SUM(A.PRACTSUM)
   FROM PRASSIGNMENT A
   WHERE A.PRRESOURCEID = SRMR.ID) / 3600 TOTAL_ACT
FROM SRM_RESOURCES SRMR
WHERE 1=1
AND SRMR.UNIQUE_NAME IN ('admin', 'dmatzdorf', 'lmatzdorf')
ORDER BY SRMR.ID
```

With Inline View

```
SELECT SRMR.ID
, SRMR.UNIQUE_NAME
, SRMR.FULL_NAME
, A.TOTAL_ETCS
, A.TOTAL_ACT
FROM SRM_RESOURCES SRMR
LEFT JOIN (SELECT A.PRRESOURCEID
, SUM(A.PRESTSUM) / 3600 TOTAL_ETCS
, SUM(A.PRACTSUM) / 3600 TOTAL_ACT
FROM PRASSIGNMENT A
WHERE 1=1
GROUP BY A.PRRESOURCEID) A ON SRMR.ID = A.PRRESOURCEID
WHERE 1=1
AND SRMR.UNIQUE_NAME IN ('admin', 'dmatzdorf', 'lmatzdorf')
ORDER BY SRMR.ID
```

Common Table Expressions (CTEs)

What is a CTE

- Named temporary result (temporary view)
- Only exist for the duration of the query in which they are defined
- Begins with the keyword WITH
- Can be referenced multiple times with the same query
- Advantages
 - Makes complex queries easier to read and organize
 - Allows you to break down queries into logical steps
 - Aids in performance for queries that access the same data multiple times

CTE Example

```
WITH AVAIL AS (  
    SELECT S.PRJ_OBJECT_ID  
    , S.SLICE_DATE  
    , S.SLICE  
    FROM PRJ_BLB_SLICEREQUESTS SR  
    JOIN PRJ_BLB_SLICES S ON SR.ID = S.SLICE_REQUEST_ID  
    WHERE SR.REQUEST_NAME = 'MONTHLYRESOURCEAVAILCURVE'  
    AND S.SLICE_DATE BETWEEN TRUNC(SYSDATE, 'YYYY') AND ADD_MONTHS(TRUNC(SYSDATE, 'YYYY'), 12) - 1  
)  
SELECT SRMR.ID  
    , SRMR.UNIQUE_NAME  
    , SRMR.FULL_NAME  
    , AV.SLICE_DATE  
    , AV.SLICE  
FROM SRM_RESOURCES SRMR  
JOIN AVAIL AV ON SRMR.ID = AV.PRJ_OBJECT_ID  
WHERE 1=1  
AND SRMR.UNIQUE_NAME IN ('admin', 'dmatzdorf', 'lmatzdorf')  
ORDER BY SRMR.ID  
    , AV.SLICE_DATE
```

CTE - Reuse

```

WITH AVAIL AS (
    SELECT S.PRJ_OBJECT_ID
    , S.SLICE_DATE
    , S.SLICE
    FROM PRJ_BLB_SLICEREQUESTS SR
    JOIN PRJ_BLB_SLICES S ON SR.ID = S.SLICE_REQUEST_ID
    WHERE SR.REQUEST_NAME = 'MONTHLYRESOURCEAVAILCURVE'
    AND S.SLICE_DATE BETWEEN TRUNC(SYSDATE, 'YYYY') AND ADD_MONTHS(TRUNC(SYSDATE, 'YYYY'), 12) - 1
)

SELECT SRMR.ID
, SRMR.UNIQUE_NAME
, SRMR.FULL_NAME
, AV.SLICE_DATE
, AV.SLICE
FROM SRM_RESOURCES SRMR
JOIN AVAIL AV ON SRMR.ID = AV.PRJ_OBJECT_ID
WHERE 1=1
AND SRMR.UNIQUE_NAME IN ('admin', 'dmatzdorf', 'lmatzdorf')

UNION ALL

SELECT SRMR.ID
, SRMR.UNIQUE_NAME
, SRMR.FULL_NAME || ' Total' FULL_NAME
, NULL SLICE_DATE
, SUM(AV.SLICE)
FROM SRM_RESOURCES SRMR
JOIN AVAIL AV ON SRMR.ID = AV.PRJ_OBJECT_ID
WHERE 1=1
AND SRMR.UNIQUE_NAME IN ('admin', 'dmatzdorf', 'lmatzdorf')
GROUP BY SRMR.ID
, SRMR.UNIQUE_NAME
, SRMR.FULL_NAME

ORDER BY 1
, 4

```

Multiple CTEs

```

WITH AVAIL AS (
  SELECT S.PRJ_OBJECT_ID RESOURCE_ID
    , S.SLICE_DATE
    , SUM(S.SLICE) AVAIL
  FROM PRJ_BLB_SLICEREQUESTS SR
  JOIN PRJ_BLB_SLICES S ON SR.ID = S.SLICE_REQUEST_ID
  WHERE SR.REQUEST_NAME = 'MONTHLYRESOURCEAVAILCURVE'
  AND S.SLICE_DATE BETWEEN TRUNC(SYSDATE, 'YYYY') AND ADD_MONTHS(TRUNC(SYSDATE, 'YYYY'), 12) - 1
  GROUP BY S.PRJ_OBJECT_ID
    , S.SLICE_DATE
), ALLOC AS (
  SELECT TM.PRRESOURCEID RESOURCE_ID
    , S.SLICE_DATE
    , SUM(S.SLICE) ALLOC
  FROM PRTEAM TM
  JOIN PRJ_BLB_SLICEREQUESTS SR ON SR.REQUEST_NAME = 'MONTHLYRESOURCEALLOCCURVE'
  JOIN PRJ_BLB_SLICES S ON TM.PRID = S.PRJ_OBJECT_ID AND SR.ID = S.SLICE_REQUEST_ID
  WHERE 1=1
  AND S.SLICE_DATE BETWEEN TRUNC(SYSDATE, 'YYYY') AND ADD_MONTHS(TRUNC(SYSDATE, 'YYYY'), 12) - 1
  GROUP BY TM.PRRESOURCEID
    , S.SLICE_DATE
)

SELECT SRMR.ID
  , SRMR.UNIQUE_NAME
  , SRMR.FULL_NAME
  , AV.SLICE_DATE
  , AV.AVAIL
  , AL.ALLOC
FROM SRM_RESOURCES SRMR
JOIN AVAIL AV ON SRMR.ID = AV.RESOURCE_ID
LEFT JOIN ALLOC AL ON SRMR.ID = AL.RESOURCE_ID AND AV.SLICE_DATE = AL.SLICE_DATE
WHERE 1=1
AND SRMR.UNIQUE_NAME IN ('admin', 'dmatzdorf', 'lmatzdorf')
ORDER BY SRMR.ID
  , AV.SLICE_DATE

```


Analytic Functions

What Are Analytic Functions

- SQL functions that perform calculations across a set of rows that are related to the current row
- Unlike aggregate functions they return a value for each row while still considering other rows in the calculation
- In other words, they do not collapse rows into a single result
- Often involve ranking, cumulative, or moving calculations
- Allow advanced calculations without losing row-level detail
 - i.e.: ranking, running totals, moving averages, comparisons to other rows
- Can only appear in the SELECT or ORDER BY clause

Available Functions

- AVG
- CORR
- COUNT
- COVAR_POP
- COVAR_SAMP
- CUME_DIST
- DENSE_RANK
- FIRST
- FIRST_VALUE
- LAG
- LAST
- LAST_VALUE
- LEAD
- LISTAGG
- MAX
- MEDIAN
- MIN
- NTH_VALUE
- NTILE
- PERCENT_RANK
- PERCENTILE_CONT
- PERCENTILE_DISC
- RANK
- RATIO_TO_REPORT
- REGR_
- ROW_NUMBER
- STDDEV
- STDDEV_POP
- STDDEV_SAMP
- SUM
- VAR_POP
- VAR_SAMP
- VARIANCE

Why Use Analytic Functions

- Can be done with native SQL
- Odd syntax
- Analytic functions are faster and more accurate
- Get the latest status report
 - Get the max updated date for each project and join to it
 - Not accurate if there are multiple reports updated at the same time
 - Not efficient

Traditional Approach

```
SELECT SR.ID STATUS_ID
, SR.ODF_PARENT_ID
, SR.NAME STATUS_NAME
, SR.CREATED_DATE
FROM ODF_CA_COP_PRJ_STATUSRPT SR
WHERE SR.ODF_PARENT_ID = 5001001
AND SR.CREATED_DATE = (SELECT MAX(SR.CREATED_DATE)
                       FROM ODF_CA_COP_PRJ_STATUSRPT SR
                       WHERE SR.ODF_PARENT_ID = 5001001)
```

Analytic Function Approach

```
SELECT SR.ID STATUS_ID
, SR.ODF_PARENT_ID
, SR.NAME STATUS_NAME
, SR.CREATED_DATE
, ROW_NUMBER() OVER (PARTITION BY SR.ODF_PARENT_ID ORDER BY SR.CREATED_DATE DESC) RNUM
FROM ODF_CA_COP_PRJ_STATUSRPT SR
WHERE SR.ODF_PARENT_ID = 5001001
ORDER BY SR.CREATED_DATE DESC
```

Latest Status Report

- Most recent status report by project

```
SELECT INVI.ID
, INVI.CODE
, INVI.NAME
, SR.STATUS_ID
, SR.STATUS_NAME
, TO_CHAR(SR.CREATED_DATE, 'YYYY-MM-DD HH24:MI:SS') CREATED_DATE
, SR.RNUM

FROM INV_INVESTMENTS INVI
JOIN (SELECT SR.ID STATUS_ID, SR.ODF_PARENT_ID, SR.NAME STATUS_NAME, SR.CREATED_DATE
, ROW_NUMBER() OVER (PARTITION BY SR.ODF_PARENT_ID ORDER BY SR.CREATED_DATE DESC) RNUM
FROM ODF_CA_COP_PRJ_STATUSRPT SR
WHERE 1=1) SR ON INVI.ID = SR.ODF_PARENT_ID

WHERE 1=1
AND SR.RNUM = 1

ORDER BY INVI.ID
```

Running Totals

- ROW_NUMBER()
- Running Availability
- Total Availability By Resource

```
SELECT SRMR.ID
, SRMR.UNIQUE_NAME
, S.SLICE_DATE
, S.SLICE
, ROW_NUMBER() OVER (PARTITION BY SRMR.ID ORDER BY S.SLICE_DATE) RNUM
, SUM(S.SLICE) OVER (PARTITION BY SRMR.ID ORDER BY S.SLICE_DATE) RUNNING_AVAIL
, SUM(S.SLICE) OVER (PARTITION BY SRMR.ID) TOTAL_AVAIL
FROM SRM_RESOURCES SRMR
JOIN PRJ_BLB_SLICEREQUESTS SR ON SR.REQUEST_NAME = 'MONTHLYRESOURCEAVAILCURVE'
JOIN PRJ_BLB_SLICES S ON SRMR.ID = S.PRJ_OBJECT_ID AND SR.ID = S.SLICE_REQUEST_ID
WHERE 1=1
AND SRMR.UNIQUE_NAME IN ('admin', 'dmatzdorf', 'lmatzdorf')
AND S.SLICE_DATE BETWEEN TRUNC(SYSDATE, 'YYYY') AND ADD_MONTHS(TRUNC(SYSDATE, 'YYYY'), 12) - 1
ORDER BY SRMR.ID
, S.SLICE_DATE
```


LEAD / LAG

- LEAD
- LAG
- FIRST_VALUE

```
SELECT SRMR.ID
, SRMR.UNIQUE_NAME
, S.SLICE_DATE
, S.SLICE
, LEAD(S.SLICE) OVER (PARTITION BY SRMR.ID ORDER BY S.SLICE_DATE) PRIOR_AVAIL
, LAG(S.SLICE) OVER (PARTITION BY SRMR.ID ORDER BY S.SLICE_DATE) NEXT_AVAIL
, FIRST_VALUE(S.SLICE) OVER (PARTITION BY SRMR.ID ORDER BY S.SLICE_DATE) FIRST_AVAIL
FROM SRM_RESOURCES SRMR
JOIN PRJ_BLB_SLICEREQUESTS SR ON SR.REQUEST_NAME = 'MONTHLYRESOURCEAVAILCURVE'
JOIN PRJ_BLB_SLICES S ON SRMR.ID = S.PRJ_OBJECT_ID AND SR.ID = S.SLICE_REQUEST_ID
WHERE l=1
AND SRMR.UNIQUE_NAME IN ('admin', 'dmatzdorf', 'lmatzdorf')
AND S.SLICE_DATE BETWEEN TRUNC(SYSDATE, 'YYYY') AND ADD_MONTHS(TRUNC(SYSDATE, 'YYYY'), 12) - 1
ORDER BY SRMR.ID
, S.SLICE_DATE
```

Ranking

- RANK
 - Leaves gaps in the ranking sequence when ties occur
- DENSE_RANK
 - Does not leave gaps in the ranking sequence when ties occur

```
SELECT SRMR.ID
, SRMR.UNIQUE_NAME
, S.SLICE_DATE
, S.SLICE
, RANK() OVER (PARTITION BY SRMR.ID ORDER BY S.SLICE) RANK_AVAIL
, DENSE_RANK() OVER (PARTITION BY SRMR.ID ORDER BY S.SLICE) DENSE_RANK_AVAIL
FROM SRM_RESOURCES SRMR
JOIN PRJ_BLB_SLICEREQUESTS SR ON SR.REQUEST_NAME = 'MONTHLYRESOURCEAVAILCURVE'
JOIN PRJ_BLB_SLICES S ON SRMR.ID = S.PRJ_OBJECT_ID AND SR.ID = S.SLICE_REQUEST_ID
WHERE l=1
AND SRMR.UNIQUE_NAME IN ('admin', 'dmatzdorf', 'lmatzdorf')
AND S.SLICE_DATE BETWEEN TRUNC(SYSDATE, 'YYYY') AND ADD_MONTHS(TRUNC(SYSDATE, 'YYYY'), 12) - 1
ORDER BY SRMR.ID
, S.SLICE_DATE
```

Window Functions

- Operate on a defined set of rows
 - Current Row
 - Unbounded Preceding
 - Offset Preceding
 - Unbounded Following
 - Offset Following

```
SELECT SRMR.ID
, SRMR.UNIQUE_NAME
, S.SLICE_DATE
, S.SLICE
, SUM(S.SLICE) OVER (PARTITION BY SRMR.ID ORDER BY S.SLICE_DATE ROWS BETWEEN 1 PRECEDING AND CURRENT ROW) SUM_PRIOR_CURRENT
, SUM(S.SLICE) OVER (PARTITION BY SRMR.ID ORDER BY S.SLICE_DATE ROWS BETWEEN CURRENT ROW AND 1 FOLLOWING) SUM_CURRENT_NEXT
, SUM(S.SLICE) OVER (PARTITION BY SRMR.ID ORDER BY S.SLICE_DATE ROWS BETWEEN CURRENT ROW AND UNBOUNDED FOLLOWING) SUM_FUTURE
FROM SRM_RESOURCES SRMR
JOIN PRJ_BLB_SLICEREQUESTS SR ON SR.REQUEST_NAME = 'MONTHLYRESOURCEAVAILCURVE'
JOIN PRJ_BLB_SLICES S ON SRMR.ID = S.PRJ_OBJECT_ID AND SR.ID = S.SLICE_REQUEST_ID
WHERE 1=1
AND SRMR.UNIQUE_NAME IN ('admin', 'dmatzdorf', 'lmatzdorf')
AND S.SLICE_DATE BETWEEN TRUNC(SYSDATE, 'YYYY') AND ADD_MONTHS(TRUNC(SYSDATE, 'YYYY'), 12) - 1
ORDER BY SRMR.ID
, S.SLICE_DATE
```

Hierarchical Queries

Hierarchical Queries

- Used to receive data with a parent-child relationship
- Allow results to show levels of data
- Useful for showing
 - OBS Data
 - Calculating the OBS Path
 - Showing reporting structure

Oracle CONNECT BY

OBS Path

```
SELECT OBSU.ID
, OBSU.TYPE_ID
, OBSU.UNIQUE_NAME
, OBSU.NAME
, LEVEL TREE_DEPTH
, SYS_CONNECT_BY_PATH(OBSU.NAME, '/') OBS_PATH
FROM PRJ_OBS_UNITS OBSU
JOIN PRJ_OBS_TYPES OBST ON OBSU.TYPE_ID = OBST.ID
START WITH OBSU.PARENT_ID IS NULL
CONNECT BY PRIOR OBSU.ID = OBSU.PARENT_ID
ORDER BY 2, 5
```

Resource Reporting Structure

```
SELECT SRMR.ID
, SRMR.UNIQUE_NAME
, SRMR.FULL_NAME
, LEVEL TREE_DEPTH
, SYS_CONNECT_BY_PATH(SRMR.FULL_NAME, '/') RESOURCE_PATH
FROM SRM_RESOURCES SRMR
JOIN PRJ_RESOURCES PRJR ON SRMR.ID = PRJR.PRID AND PRJR.PRISROLE = 0
WHERE SRMR.RESOURCE_TYPE = 0
START WITH (SRMR.MANAGER_ID IS NULL OR SRMR.MANAGER_ID = SRMR.USER_ID)
CONNECT BY NOCYCLE PRIOR SRMR.USER_ID = SRMR.MANAGER_ID
ORDER BY 4
```

Recursive CTE – OBS Path

```

WITH OBS_PATH (ID, TYPE_ID, UNIQUE_NAME, NAME, TREE_DEPTH, OBS_PATH) AS (
    SELECT OBSU.ID, OBSU.TYPE_ID, OBSU.UNIQUE_NAME, OBSU.NAME, 1 TREE_DEPTH, '/' || OBSU.NAME OBS_PATH
    FROM PRJ_OBS_UNITS OBSU
    WHERE OBSU.PARENT_ID IS NULL
    UNION ALL
    SELECT OBSU.ID, OBSU.TYPE_ID, OBSU.UNIQUE_NAME, OBSU.NAME, OBSP.TREE_DEPTH + 1 TREE_DEPTH, OBSP.OBS_PATH || '/' || OBSU.NAME OBS_PATH
    FROM PRJ_OBS_UNITS OBSU
    JOIN OBS_PATH OBSP ON OBSU.PARENT_ID = OBSP.ID
    WHERE 1=1
)

SELECT OBSP.ID, OBSP.TYPE_ID, OBSP.UNIQUE_NAME, OBSP.NAME, OBSP.TREE_DEPTH, OBSP.OBS_PATH
FROM OBS_PATH OBSP
WHERE 1=1
ORDER BY OBSP.TYPE_ID
, OBSP.OBS_PATH

```

Recursive CTE – Resource Reporting Structure

```

WITH RESOURCE_PATH (ID, USER_ID, UNIQUE_NAME, FULL_NAME, TREE_DEPTH, RESOURCE_PATH) AS (
  SELECT SRMR.ID, SRMR.USER_ID, SRMR.UNIQUE_NAME, SRMR.FULL_NAME, 1 TREE_DEPTH, '/' || SRMR.FULL_NAME RESOURCE_PATH
  FROM SRM_RESOURCES SRMR
  JOIN PRJ_RESOURCES PRJR ON SRMR.ID = PRJR.PRID AND PRJR.PRISROLE = 0
  WHERE SRMR.RESOURCE_TYPE = 0
  AND (SRMR.MANAGER_ID IS NULL OR SRMR.MANAGER_ID = SRMR.USER_ID)
  UNION ALL
  SELECT SRMR.ID, SRMR.USER_ID, SRMR.UNIQUE_NAME, SRMR.FULL_NAME, RP.TREE_DEPTH + 1 TREE_DEPTH, RP.RESOURCE_PATH || '/' || RP.FULL_NAME RESOURCE_PATH
  FROM SRM_RESOURCES SRMR
  JOIN RESOURCE_PATH RP ON SRMR.MANAGER_ID = RP.USER_ID
  WHERE SRMR.RESOURCE_TYPE = 0
  AND SRMR.USER_ID != SRMR.MANAGER_ID)

SELECT *
FROM RESOURCE_PATH RP
WHERE 1=1
ORDER BY 6, 3

```




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- Course **Description**
- Date Started = **Today's Date**
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