

# Building and Organizing Complex Queries: Takeaways



by Dataquest Labs, Inc. - All rights reserved © 2021

## Syntax

- Using the WITH clause:

```
WITH track_info AS
(
  SELECT
    t.name,
    ar.name artist,
    al.title album_name,
  FROM track t
  INNER JOIN album al ON al.album_id = t.album_id
  INNER JOIN artist ar ON ar.artist_id = al.artist_id
)
SELECT * FROM track_info
WHERE album_name = "Jagged Little Pill";
```

- Creating a view:

```
CREATE VIEW chinook.customer_2 AS
SELECT * FROM chinook.customer;
```

- Dropping a view

```
DROP VIEW chinook.customer_2;
```

- Selecting rows that occur in one or more SELECT statements:

```
[select_statement_one]
UNION
[select_statement_two];
```

- Selecting rows that occur in both SELECT statements:

```
SELECT * from customer_usa
INTERSECT
SELECT * from customer_gt_90_dollars;
```

- Selecting rows that occur in the first SELECT statement but not the second SELECT statement:

```
SELECT * from customer_usa
EXCEPT
SELECT * from customer_gt_90_dollars;
```

- Chaining WITH statements:

```
WITH
usa AS
(
  SELECT * FROM customer
  WHERE country = "USA"
```

```

    ),
    last_name_g AS
    (
        SELECT * FROM usa
        WHERE last_name LIKE "G%"
    ),
    state_ca AS
    (
        SELECT * FROM last_name_g
        WHERE state = "CA"
    )
SELECT
    first_name,
    last_name,
    country,
    state
FROM state_ca

```

## Concepts

- A few tips to help make your queries more readable:
  - If a select statement has more than one column, put each selected column on a new line, indented from the select statement.
  - Always capitalize SQL function names and keywords.
  - Put each clause of your query on a new line.
  - Use indenting to make subqueries appear logically separate.
- A `WITH` statement helps a lot when your main query has some slight complexities.
- A view is a permanently defined `WITH` statement that you can use in all future queries.
- Redefining a view requires having to delete or drop the existing view.
- Statements before and after `UNION` clause must have the same number of columns, as well as compatible data types.
- Comparison of `UNION` , `INTERSECT` , and `EXCEPT` :

### Operator    What it Does

`UNION`

Selects rows that occur in either statement.

`INTERSECT`

Selects rows that occur in both statements.

`EXCEPT`

Selects rows that occur in the first statement, but don't occur in the second statement.

### Python Equivalent

`or`

`and`

`and not`

## Resources

- [SQL Style Guide](#)
- [Set Operations](#)

