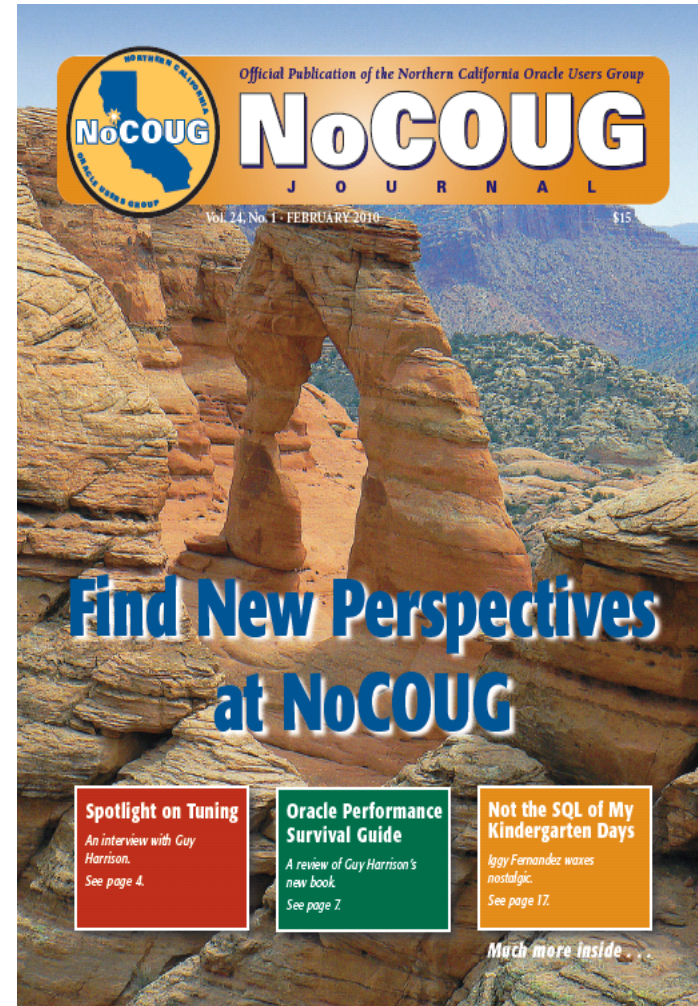
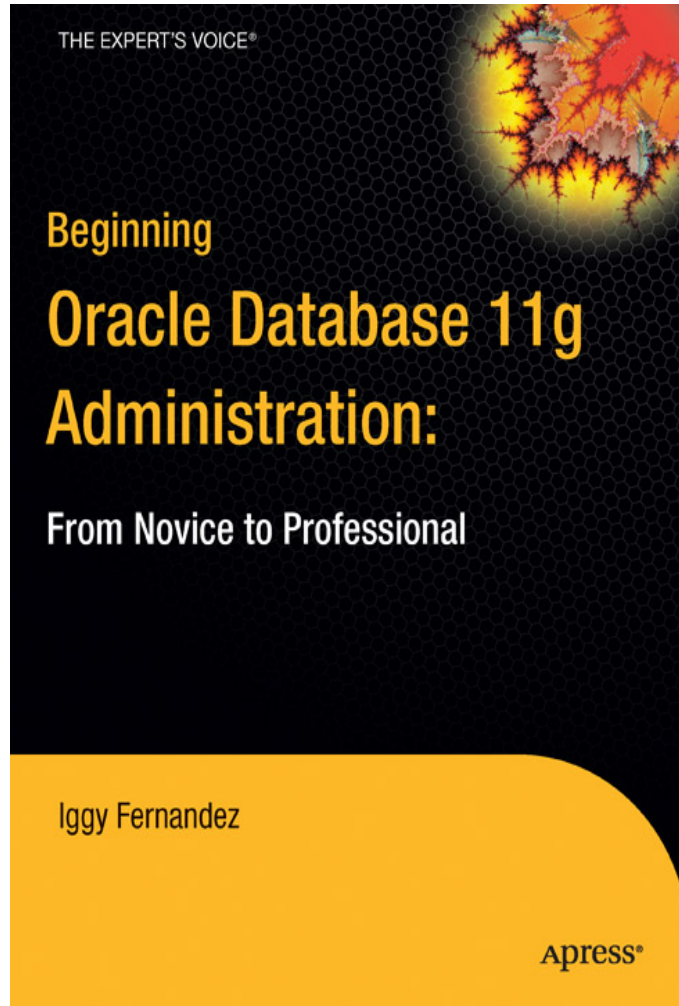


Recursive Common Table Expressions in Oracle Database 11g Release 2

Iggy Fernandez
Database Specialists
Session #303



CTE Recap

Inline Views

```
SELECT *
FROM (SELECT *
      FROM Suppliers
      MINUS
      SELECT *
      FROM (SELECT SupplierName
            FROM (SELECT *
                  FROM (SELECT *
                        FROM Suppliers
                        Parts)
                  MINUS
                  SELECT *
                  FROM (SELECT SupplierName,
                             PartName
                        FROM Quotes)))));
```

CTE Recap

All Supplier Part Pairs

WITH

AllSupplierPartPairs AS

```
(  
  SELECT *  
  FROM Suppliers, Parts  
)
```

CTE Recap

Valid Supplier Part Pairs

ValidSupplierPartPairs AS

```
(  
  SELECT SupplierName, PartName  
  FROM Quotes  
)
```

CTE Recap

Invalid Supplier Part Pairs

InvalidSupplierPartPairs AS

```
(  
  SELECT *  
  FROM AllSupplierPartPairs  
  MINUS  
  SELECT *  
  FROM ValidSupplierPartPairs  
),
```

CTE Recap

Suppliers Who Don't Supply All Parts

SuppliersWhoDontSupplyAllParts AS

```
(  
  SELECT SupplierName  
  FROM InvalidSupplierPartPairs  
)
```

CTE Recap

Suppliers Who Supply All Parts

SuppliersWhoSupplyAllParts AS

```
(  
  SELECT *  
  FROM Suppliers  
  MINUS  
  SELECT *  
  FROM SuppliersWhoDontSupplyAllParts  
)
```


CTE Recap

Suppliers Who Supply All Parts

SELECT *

FROM SuppliersWhoSupplyAllParts;

Recursive CTE Algorithm

1. Split the CTE expression into anchor and recursive members.
2. Run the anchor member(s) creating the first invocation or base result set (T_0).
3. Run the recursive member(s) with T_i as an input and T_{i+1} as an output.
4. Repeat step 3 until an empty set is returned.
5. Return the result set. This is a UNION ALL of T_0 to T_n .

Number Generator Old Style

```
SELECT level AS n  
FROM dual  
CONNECT BY level <= 100;
```

Number Generator New Style

```
WITH numbers (n) AS
(
  -- Anchor member
  SELECT 1 FROM dual

  UNION ALL

  -- Recursive member
  SELECT n + 1 FROM numbers WHERE n < 100
)
SELECT * FROM numbers;
```

Traditional Hierarchical Queries

Managers and Employees

SELECT

```
    LPAD (' ', 4 * (LEVEL - 1)) || first_name || ' ' ||  
last_name AS name
```

FROM employees

START WITH manager_id IS NULL

CONNECT BY manager_id = PRIOR employee_id;

Traditional Hierarchical Queries

Managers and Employees

Name

Steven King

 Neena Kochhar

 Nancy Greenberg

 Daniel Faviet

 John Chen

 Ismael Sciarra

 Jose Manuel Urman

 Luis Popp

 Jennifer Whalen

 Susan Mavris

 Hermann Baer

 Shelley Higgins

 William Gietz

Traditional Hierarchical Queries Managers and Employees

WITH

```
RCTE (employee_id, first_name, last_name, lvl) AS  
(
```

SELECT

```
    employee_id,  
    first_name,  
    last_name,  
    1 AS lvl
```

FROM

```
    employees
```

WHERE manager_id IS NULL

Traditional Hierarchical Queries Managers and Employees

UNION ALL

SELECT

```
e.employee_id,  
e.first_name,  
e.last_name,  
lvl + 1 AS lvl
```

FROM

```
RCTE INNER JOIN employees e  
ON (RCTE.employee_id = e.manager_id)
```

)

```
-- SEARCH DEPTH FIRST BY employee_id ASC SET seq#
```


Traditional Hierarchical Queries

Managers and Employees

```
SELECT LPAD (' ', 4 * (lvl - 1)) || first_name || ' ' ||  
last_name AS name  
FROM RCTE  
--ORDER BY seq#;
```

Traditional Hierarchical Queries

Breadth First Search

Steven King

Michael Hartstein

Neena Kochhar

Lex De Haan

Den Raphaely

Matthew Weiss

Adam Fripp

Payam Kaufling

Shanta Vollman

Kevin Mourgous

John Russell

Karen Partners

Alberto Errazuriz

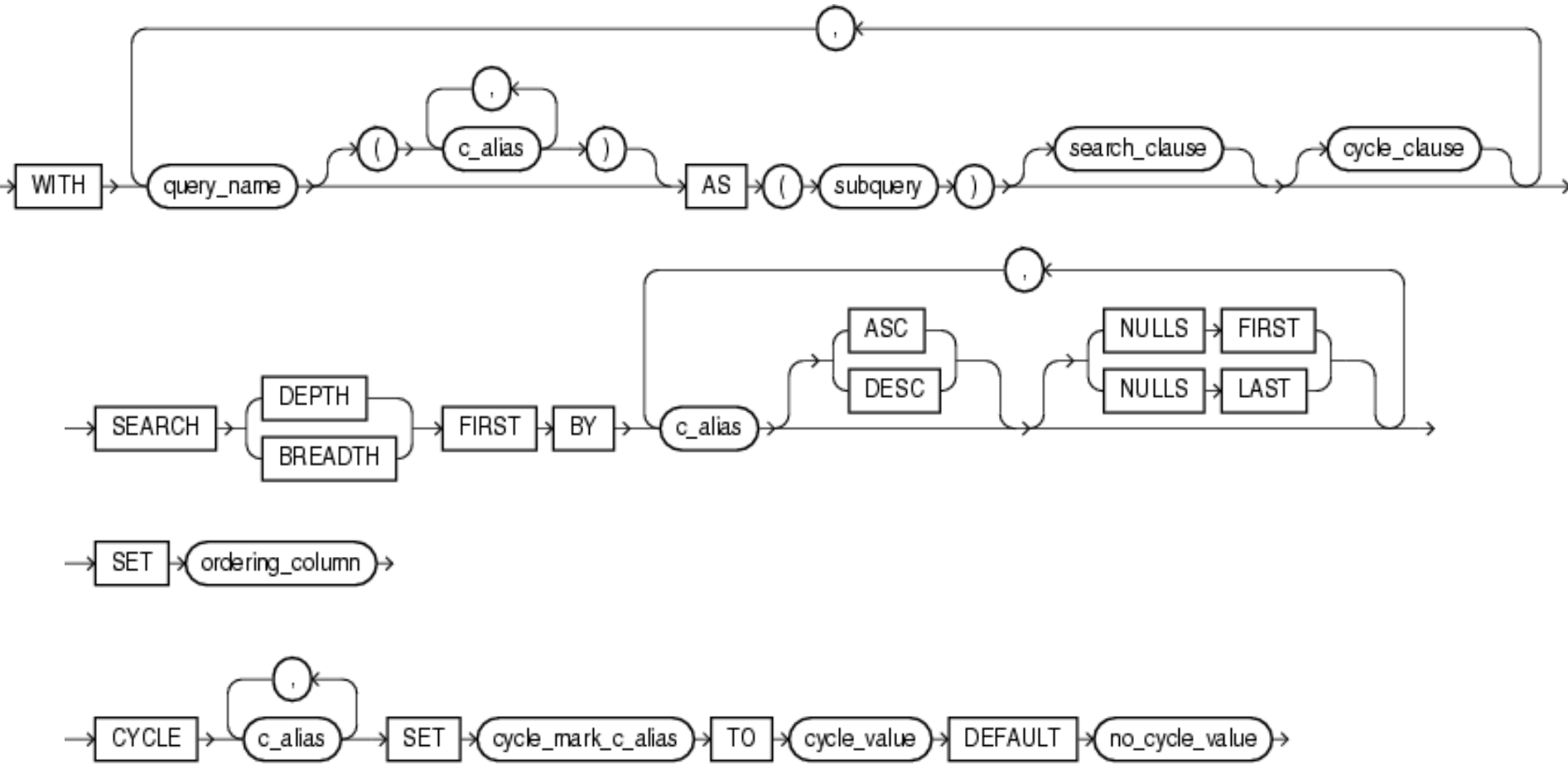
Gerald Cambrault

Eleni Zlotkey

Pat Fay

Jennifer Whalen

Railroad Diagram



Restrictions

The recursive member cannot contain any of the following elements:

The DISTINCT keyword or a GROUP BY clause

The model_clause

An aggregate function. However, analytic functions are permitted in the select list.

Subqueries that refer to the recursive member.

Outer joins that refer to recursive member as the right table.

Other Goodies

- SYS_CONNECT_BY_PATH
- CONNECT_BY_ROOT
- CONNECT_BY_CYCLE
- CONNECT_BY_ISLEAF
- ORDER SIBLINGS BY

Coupon Clipping

Given a list of products and a list of discount coupons, we needed to find the minimum price for all the products based on certain rules. Here are those rules:

A maximum of ten coupons can be applied on the same product.

The discount price can not be less than 70% of the original price.

The total amount of the discount can not exceed 30\$.

Coupon Clipping

Id	Name	Price	Discounted Price	Discount Amount	Discount Rate	Coupon Names
1	PROD 1	100.00	73.00	27.00	27.00	CP 1 : -15\$ + CP 4 : -12\$
2	PROD 2	220.00	193.00	27.00	12.27	CP 1 : -15\$ + CP 4 : -12\$
3	PROD 3	15.00	13.50	1.50	10.00	CP 3 : -10%
4	PROD 4	70.00	49.50	20.50	29.29	CP 1 : -15\$ + CP 3 : -10%
5	PROD 5	150.00	120.00	30.00	20.00	CP 3 : -10% + CP 1 : -15\$

Coupon Clipping

```
CREATE TABLE products (ID INTEGER PRIMARY KEY, Name
VARCHAR2(20), Price NUMBER);
```

```
INSERT INTO products VALUES (1, 'PROD 1', 100);
```

```
INSERT INTO products VALUES (2, 'PROD 2', 220);
```

```
INSERT INTO products VALUES (3, 'PROD 3', 15);
```

```
INSERT INTO products VALUES (4, 'PROD 4', 70);
```

```
INSERT INTO products VALUES (5, 'PROD 5', 150);
```

```
CREATE TABLE coupons (ID INTEGER PRIMARY KEY, Name VARCHAR2(20),
Value INTEGER, IsPercent CHAR(1));
```

```
INSERT INTO coupons VALUES (1, 'CP 1 : -15$', 15, 'N');
```

```
INSERT INTO coupons VALUES (2, 'CP 2 : -5$', 5, 'N');
```

```
INSERT INTO coupons VALUES (3, 'CP 3 : -10%', 10, 'Y');
```

```
INSERT INTO coupons VALUES (4, 'CP 4 : -12$', 12, 'N');
```


Coupon Clipping

```
WITH RCTE (ID, Name, Price, DiscountedPrice, DiscountAmount,  
DiscountRate, CouponNames, CouponCount, CouponID) AS  
(  
SELECT  
    ID,  
    Name,  
    Price,  
    Price AS DiscountedPrice,  
    0 AS DiscountAmount,  
    0 AS DiscountRate,  
    CAST(' ' AS VARCHAR2(1024)) AS CouponNames,  
    0 AS CouponCount,  
    -1 AS CouponId  
FROM  
    products
```

Coupon Clipping

UNION ALL

SELECT

```

    RCTE.ID, RCTE.Name, RCTE.Price,
    DECODE(C.IsPercent, 'N', RCTE.DiscountedPrice - C.Value,
    RCTE.DiscountedPrice - (RCTE.DiscountedPrice / 100 * C.Value))
    DiscountedPrice,
    RCTE.Price - DiscountedPrice AS DiscountAmount,
    (RCTE.Price - DiscountedPrice) / RCTE.Price * 100 AS
    DiscountRate,
    DECODE(RCTE.CouponNames, ' ', C.Name, RCTE.CouponNames || ' + '
    || C.Name) AS CouponNames,
    RCTE.CouponCount + 1 AS CouponCount,
    C.ID AS CouponID
FROM RCTE, coupons C
WHERE
    instr(RCTE.couponnames, c.Name) = 0 AND CouponCount < 2 AND
    DiscountAmount <= 30 AND DiscountRate <= 30
),

```

Coupon Clipping

SortedPrices AS

```
(  
  SELECT  
    RCTE.*,  
    ROW_NUMBER() OVER (PARTITION BY ID ORDER BY DiscountedPrice)  
AS RowNumber  
  FROM RCTE  
)
```

```
SELECT  
  ID, Name, Price,  
  DiscountedPrice, DiscountAmount, DiscountRate,  
  CouponNames  
FROM SortedPrices  
WHERE RowNumber = 1  
ORDER BY ID;
```

5	3			7				
6			1	9	5			
	9	8					6	
8				6				3
4			8		3			1
7				2				6
	6					2	8	
			4	1	9			5
				8			7	9

Sudoku!

```

WITH RecursiveCTE (PartiallySolvedSudoku, BlankCell) AS
(
  SELECT
    cast(rpad('&&SudokuPuzzle', 81) AS VARCHAR2(81)) AS SudokuPuzzle,
    instr(rpad('&&SudokuPuzzle', 81), ' ', 1) AS FirstBlankCell
  FROM dual
  UNION ALL
  SELECT
    cast(substr(RecursiveCTE.PartiallySolvedSudoku, 1, BlankCell - 1) ||
to_char(Candidates.N) || substr(RecursiveCTE.PartiallySolvedSudoku, BlankCell + 1)
AS VARCHAR2(81)) AS PartiallySolvedSudoku,
    instr(RecursiveCTE.PartiallySolvedSudoku, ' ', RecursiveCTE.BlankCell + 1) AS
NextBlankCell
  FROM RecursiveCTE, Candidates
  WHERE
    -- Check the contents of the row containing the blank cell
    -- Check the contents of the column containing the blank cell
    -- Check the contents of the 3x3 grid containing the blank cell
    AND BlankCell > 0
)
SELECT PartiallySolvedSudoku "Partially Solved Sudoku" FROM RecursiveCTE

```

Thanks For Listening

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Please submit evaluation forms