

# DOK ACADEMY™



MS SQL

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## We Will Learn

SQL Pivot on a Single Table

SQL Pivot in Join

SQL Pivot with TSQL ( use Subquery)

SQL Pivot with TSQL (Avoid Null Value)

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## We is Pivot Unpivot in SQL

Pivot unpivot in SQL are two relation operator that used to Convert a table Expression into another

**Pivot** :- in SQL Pivot is used to convert row Level to Column Level

**Unpivot** :- in SQL Pivot is used to convert Column Level to Row Level

In Short **Pivot** and **Unpivot** in SQL are used to generate a multidimensional reporting.

## Pivot Example

Month	TL Name	Lead Count
Apr	Tinku	50
Apr	Rohit	22
Apr	Arvind	36
May	Tinku	26
May	Rohit	29
May	Arvind	16
Jun	Tinku	17
Jun	Rohit	27
Jun	Arvind	45

Month	Tinku	Rohit	Arvind
Apr	50	22	36
May	26	29	16
Jun	17	27	45

## Pivot Syntax

```
select * from -- main Query
(
select Column1, Column2,.. Pivot Column, Aggregate Column from Table Name
) as Source_Table
Pivot(
    Aggregate Function ( Aggregate Column)
    For Pivot Column
    in ( Pivot column Value)
) as PivotTable
```

## Pivot Syntax

```
select * from  
(  
  select year(Sales_Date) as Year, Format (Sales_Date, 'MMM' ) as Month, Product,  
  Delivery_Cost from Customer  
) as source_Table  
Pivot(  
  Sum(Delivery_Cost)  
for Product  
in ([Desktop],[Mouse],[Laptop])  
) as Pivottable
```

```
DECLARE @columns NVARCHAR(MAX)
DECLARE @sql NVARCHAR(MAX)
SET @columns = STUFF(
(
SELECT DISTINCT ', [' + Manager_Name + ']'
FROM [Head Count] H join [Sale Call Report] S on H.Employees_ID = S.Employees_ID
where s.Lead is not null
FOR XML PATH("")
), 1, 2, "")
SET @sql = '
SELECT *
FROM (
SELECT FORMAT(S.Date, "MMM") AS month, H.Manager_Name, S.lead
FROM [Sale Call Report] S
Join [Head Count] H ON S.Employees_ID = H.Employees_ID
) AS Source_Table
PIVOT (
SUM(lead)
FOR Manager_Name
IN (' + @columns + ')
) AS PivotTable'

EXEC(@sql)
```

Thanks You For Watching



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