
Part 1: Data Cleaning in Python (10 Questions)

1. Load all CSV files into pandas and preview the first 5 rows of each.
■ [Tutorial: Load CSVs in Pandas](#)
 2. Check and display the number of missing values per column.
■ [Tutorial: Handling Missing Data in Pandas](#)
 3. Rename all columns to lowercase and replace spaces with underscores.
 4. Convert date columns (like `order_date`, `shipped_date`) to datetime objects.
■ [Tutorial: Convert Data Types in Pandas](#)
 5. Remove duplicate rows from each dataset.
 6. Standardize text columns like city or state names (title case, trimmed).
■ [Tutorial: String Cleaning in Pandas](#)
 7. Check for outliers in numeric columns such as `list_price` or `quantity`.
 8. Fill missing phone numbers or emails in the `customers` table with placeholders.
■ [Tutorial: Fill Missing Values in Pandas](#)
 9. Combine first and last name columns into a single `full_name` column.
 10. Export cleaned dataframes back to CSV for upload.
■ [Tutorial: Export Pandas DataFrame to CSV](#)
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Part 2: Uploading Data to PostgreSQL (10 Questions)

11. Install and import `psycopg2` or `SQLAlchemy` for database connection.
■ [Tutorial: Connect Python to PostgreSQL](#)
12. Create a PostgreSQL database called `bike_store`.
■ [Tutorial: Create Database in PostgreSQL](#)

13. Write Python code to create all tables in PostgreSQL using SQLAlchemy.
 14. Upload cleaned CSV data into tables using pandas `.to_sql()`.
 15. Write Python code to verify the number of rows in each table.
 [Tutorial: Execute SQL Queries in Python](#)
 16. Query and print 5 rows from the `customers` table in Python.
 [Tutorial: Fetch SQL Query Results in Python](#)
 17. Automate the table upload process for all CSV files in one Python script.
 [Tutorial: Automate Data Upload with SQLAlchemy](#)
 18. Add indexes to common query columns using a Python connection.
 [Tutorial: Execute DDL Statements from Python](#)
 19. Handle PostgreSQL connection errors gracefully in Python.
 [Tutorial: Handle DB Connection Errors in Python](#)
 20. Write a Python function to verify all foreign key relationships.
 [Tutorial: Use SQLAlchemy to Inspect DB Relationships](#)
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Part 3: CASE Queries in SQL (10 Questions)

(No tutorials — pure SQL practice)

21. Write a CASE query to label orders as `Late`, `On Time`, or `Early`.
22. Categorize customers by state (East, West, Central).
23. Group products as `Budget`, `Standard`, or `Premium` based on `list_price`.
24. Flag staff as `Active` or `Inactive` using a CASE expression.
25. Label customers with `Low`, `Medium`, or `High` order volume.
26. Check whether each product is `In Stock` or `Out of Stock`.
27. Identify if a staff member manages a store.

28. Categorize discounts as **No Discount**, **Low**, or **High**.
 29. Add a revenue tier column per store using CASE with SUM.
 30. Mark products as **Old** or **New** based on model year.
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Part 4: Python + SQL Integration (10 Questions)

31. Write a Python function that runs a CASE query and returns a DataFrame.
 [Tutorial: Query PostgreSQL into Pandas](#)
 32. Visualize order counts by category using matplotlib in Python.
 33. Build a Streamlit dashboard showing total revenue by brand.
 [Tutorial: Build Dashboards with Streamlit](#)
 34. Automate running queries and saving results as daily reports.
 35. Handle SQL exceptions in Python and log them.
 [Tutorial: Python Try/Except for Databases](#)
 36. Write a JOIN query combining orders, customers, and order_items from Python.
 [Tutorial: Run SQL JOIN Queries via Python](#)
 37. Add a CASE column in that query to label order status.
 [Tutorial: Combine Python + SQL Logic](#)
 38. Aggregate and summarize revenue by brand and model year in Python.
 [Tutorial: Run and Aggregate SQL Results in Pandas](#)
 39. Run a parameterized CASE query in Python (e.g., for a specific state).
 [Tutorial: Parameterized Queries in Python](#)
 40. Export final query results to Excel directly from Python.
 [Tutorial: Write Pandas DataFrame to Excel](#)
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