



(Unit - 12: Windows Functions)

Instructions:

- Make sure to follow the standards and naming conventions while creating tables, columns, etc.
- Please create a database schema before starting SQL operations if the schema doesn't exist.
- Ensure you set the database scheme you want to work with before starting
 SQL operations.
- Make sure to include audit columns with default values when creating tables
 so the system will use them if the user provides no value.
- Be sure to include the necessary columns when creating tables to maintain the history of the event or transaction.

Schema: Finance

Remove the Currency Symbol in Amount_in_Local_Currency before proceeding Examples

Aggregate Functions as Window Function

1. Calculate the running total of `Amount_in_Local Currency` for each `GL_Account_Number` partitioned by `Fiscal_Year` and ordered by `Period` within each partition.





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- 2. Find the average `Amount_in_Local Currency` for each `Cost Center Code` partitioned by `Fiscal Year`.
- 3. Determine the maximum `Amount_in_Local Currency` for each `Country_Code` partitioned by `Fiscal_Year`.
- 4. Calculate the difference between the current `Amount_in_Local Currency` and the previous `Amount_in_Local Currency` for each `GL_Account_Number` partitioned by `Fiscal_Year`, ordered by `Period`.
- 5. Find the sum of `Amount_in_Local Currency` for each `Country_Code` partitioned by `Fiscal_Year` and `Period`, considering only the top 3 highest amounts.
- 6. Calculate the cumulative average of `Amount_in_Local Currency` for each `GL_Account_Number` partitioned by `Fiscal_Year`, ordered by `Period` within each partition.
- 7. Determine the maximum `Amount_in_Local Currency` for each `GL_Account_Number` partitioned by `Fiscal_Year` and `Country_Code`.
- 8. Find the sum of `Amount_in_Local Currency` for each `Company_Code` partitioned by `Fiscal_Year` and `Period`, considering only the bottom 5 lowest amounts.
- 9. Calculate the rank of `Amount_in_Local Currency` for each `GL_Account_Number` partitioned by `Fiscal_Year` and `Country_Code`, ordered by `Amount_in_Local Currency` descending.





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10. Find the running total of `Amount_in_Local Currency` for each `Cost_Center_Code` partitioned by `Fiscal_Year` and `Period`, ordered by `Period` within each partition.

LAG and LEAD Functions

1. LAG Function Practice:

- Retrieve the GL_Account_Number and the previous period's Amount_in_Local_Currency for each record.
- 2. Calculate the difference in Amount_in_Local Currency between the current period and the previous period for each record.
- 3. Retrieve the previous period's amount for each GL account number.
- 4. Find the previous period's amount for each cost center code.

2. LEAD Function Practice:

- Retrieve the GL_Account_Number and the next period's Amount_in_Local Currency for each record.
- 2. Calculate the percentage change in Amount_in_Local Currency between the current period and the next period for each record.
- 3. Obtain the next period's amount for each GL account number.
- 4. Calculate the next period's amount for each cost center code.

3. Combined Practice:

- Using the LAG function, retrieve the GL_Account_Number and the previous period's Amount_in_Local Currency for each record.
- 2. Using the LEAD function, retrieve the GL_Account_Number and the next period's Amount_in_Local Currency for each record.





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- Calculate the difference between the previous period's Amount_in_Local Currency and the next period's Amount_in_Local Currency for each record.
- 4. Retrieve both the previous and next period's amount for each GL account number.
- 5. Find both the previous and next period's amount for each cost center code.
- 6. For each record, retrieve the GL_Account_Number, Amount_in_Local Currency, and the Amount_in_Local Currency from the previous period where the GL_Account_Number is the same.
- 7. Ensure that only records with a non-null previous period Amount_in_Local Currency are included.