

## 数据库实战编程

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课	程:	数据库技术基础
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## 1 小红书数据分析

### 问题描述:

1.1 把最近一次下单距今的天数分为:"当天"、"1-5 天"、"5-10 天"、"10-15 天"、"15-20 天"、"20 以上"。然后统计各个区间的总数占总总数的比例为多少?(四舍五入,保留两位小数)

## 目标表如下:

DAYS_RANGE	RATE
当天	10.05%
1-5天	8.1%
5-10天	7.2%

## 数据集介绍:

`revenue`: 用户下单的购买金额

`gender`: 性别, 1-男, 0-女, 未知则空缺

`age`: 年龄

`engaged\_last\_30`:最近30天在app上有参与重点活动(讨论,买家秀)

`lifecycle`:生命周期分为A,B,C(分别对应注册6个月内,1年内,2年内)
`days\_since\_last\_order`:最近一次下单距今的天数(小于1则代表当天有下单)

`previous\_order\_amount`: 以往累积的用户购买金额

`3rd\_party\_stores`: 用户过往在app中从第三方购买的数量,为0则代表只在自营商品中购买

首先用简单函数 CASE WHEN 把最近一次下单距今的天数分为: "当天"、"1-5 天"、"5-10 天"、"10-15 天"、"15-20 天"、"20 以上"。

```
select days_since_last_order ,
case when days_since_last_order < 1 then '当天'
when days_since_last_order >= 1 and days_since_last_order < 5 then '
1-5天'
when days_since_last_order >= 5 and days_since_last_order < 10 then
'5-10天'
when days_since_last_order >= 10 and days_since_last_order < 15 then
'10-15天'
when days_since_last_order >= 15 and days_since_last_order < 20 then
'15-20天'
else '20以上' end as DAYS_RANGE
from 肖宇涵.ldk_sales_data_lsd
order by days_since_last_order
```

## 输出结果:

οT	可 select days since last order, case when day 版本 輸入一介 5						
整		<sup>123</sup> days_since_last_order ↓↓	PS DAYS_RANGE TI				
*1.文本	1	0.13	当天				
	2	0.13	当天				
\\$		0.13	当天				
-	3	0.13	当天				
Ť	5	0.13	当天				
	6	0.13	当天				
	7 8	0.13	当天				
	8	0.13	当天				
	9	0.13	当天				
	10	0.13	当天				
	11	0.13	当天				
	12	0.13	当天				
	13	0.13	当天				
	14	0.13	当天				
	15	0.13	当天				
<b>管</b> 流	16	0.13	当天				
Le 1	17	0.13	当天				

创建一个临时表 xz, 而后将每个标签的总和除以总和, 统计出各个区间的人数占总总数的比例, 其代码如下:

```
with xz as
  (select *,
          case when days since last order < 1 then '当天'
3
                  when days since last order >= 1 and days since last order < 5 then '
                      1-5天,
                  when days since last order \geq 3 and days since last order \leq 10 then
5
                      '5-10天'
                  when days since last order >= 10 and days since last order < 15 then
                       '10-15天'
                  when days_since_last_order >= 15 and days_since_last_order < 20 then
                       '15-20天'
                  else '20以上' end as DAYS_RANGE
          from 肖宇涵.ldk sales data lsd
          order by DAYS RANGE)
10
11
```

```
select DAYS_RANGE,concat(count(*)*100/(select count(*) from 肖宇涵.ldk_sales_data lsd),2,'%')
from xz
group by DAYS_RANGE
```

<u> </u>	PDC DAYS_RANGE TT	🗝 concat(count(*)*100/(select count(*) from 肖宇涵.ldk_sales_data lsd),2,'%') 🌃
1	1-5天	30.53782%
2	当天	14.14842%
3	10-15天	16.91572%
4	20以上	6.61752%
5	15-20天	9.44932%
6	5-10天	22.33132%

## 再将其四舍五入,代码为:

```
with xz as
  (select *,
          case when days since last order < 1 then '当天'
3
                  when days since last order >= 1 and days since last order < 5 then '
                      1-5天;
                  when days since last order \geq 3 and days since last order \leq 10 then
                      '5-10天'
                  when days_since_last_order >= 10 and days since last order < 15 then
6
                       '10-15天'
                  when days since last order >= 15 and days since last order < 20 then
                       '15-20天'
                  else '20以上' end as DAYS_RANGE
8
          from 肖宇涵.ldk sales data lsd
9
          order by DAYS RANGE)
10
11
   select DAYS RANGE,concat(round (count(*)*100/(select count(*) from 肖宇涵.
12
      ldk sales data lsd),2), '%') as RATE
          from xz
13
          group by DAYS RANGE
```

## 输出结果如下:

	- WITH AZ as (SCIECT), case WHEH days since						
器	<u> </u>	ABC DAYS_RANGE TI	ABC RATE TI				
<u>18.</u> ⊞	1	1-5天	30.54%				
ш	2	当天	14.15%				
\\	3	10-15天	16.92%				
Ê	4	20以上	6.62%				
	5	15-20天	9.45%				
	6	5-10天	22.33%				

1.2 在上述结果的基础上,找出人数占比最大的区间,然后统计该区间中,性别为:男、女、未知,各自的占比为多少?

DAYS_RANGE	GENDER	RATE
当天	男	30%
当天	女	30%
当天	未知	40%

由 1.1 可知,人数占比最大的区间为'1-5 天',所以标记 gender = 1 为男,gender = 0 为女,其余的为未知,而后求出占比为:

```
select A.DAYS RANGE, A.GENDER1, concat(round (count(*)*100/(select count(*) from
      肖宇涵.ldk sales data lsd),2),'%') as RATE
  from (select *,
          case when days since last order < 1 then '当天'
                  when days_since_last_order >= 1 and days_since last order < 5 then '
                      1-5天;
                  when days since last order \geq 3 and days since last order \leq 10 then
                      '5-10天'
                  when days since last order >= 10 and days since last order < 15 then
                       '10-15天'
                  when days since last order >= 15 and days since last order < 20 then
                       '15-20天'
                  else '20以上' end as DAYS RANGE,
          case when gender = 1 then '男'
                  when gender = 2 then '女'
10
                  else '未知' end as GENDER1
11
          from 肖宇涵.ldk sales data lsd) as A
12
```

where A.DAYS\_RANGE='1-5天'

group by A.GENDER1

## 输出结果如下:

13

図を	<u> </u>	PDE DAYS_RANGE TI	ABC GENDER1 ☐	ABC RATE TI
18. 111	1	1-5天	男	18.75%
	2	1-5天	女	0.99%
벟	3	1-5天	未知	10.80%
P-1				

## 2 美妆销售数据分析

## 数据集介绍:

update-time: 统计时间

id: 产品编号 title: 产品名称 price: 交易价格 sale-count: 销量

comment-count: 评论数量

store-name: 店铺名称

## 样例数据如下:

	≃update_time 🖫	mc id T‡	<sup>soc</sup> title	ŦĮ:	123 price 🟋	123 sale_count 👯	123 comment_count 🟋	store_name TI
1	2016-11-14	A18164178225	CHANDO/自然堂 雪域精粹纯粹滋润霜50g 补水保湿 滋润水润面霜		139	26,719	2,704	自然堂
2	2016-11-14	A18177105952	CHANDO/自然堂凝时鲜颜肌活乳液120ML 淡化细纹补水滋润专柜II	60	194	8,122	1,492	自然堂
3	2016-11-14	A18177226992	CHANDO/自然堂活泉保湿修护精华水 (滋润型135ml 补水控油爽肤	水	99	12,668	589	自然堂
4	2016-11-14	A18178033846	CHANDO/自然堂 男士劲爽控油洁面青 100g 深层清洁 男士洗面奶		38	25,805	4,287	自然堂
5	2016-11-14	A18178045259	CHANDO/自然堂雪域精粹纯粹滋润霜 (清爽型) 50g补水保湿滋润润	ă	139	5,196	618	自然堂
6	2016-11-14	A18178129035	自然堂 雪域纯粹滋润洗颜霜 110g 补水保湿 洗面奶女 深层清洁		88	42,858	8,426	自然堂
7	2016-11-14	A18178206572	CHANDO/自然堂雪洞智白晶采霜 (港洞型) 50g 港洞修护面霜 正显		139	3,027	304	自然堂
8	2016-11-14	A18190290933	自然堂 活泉深层净化控油凝露60g 控油补水保湿溢润 活泉精华正品		86	6,925	740	自然堂
9	2016-11-14	A18250630014	CHANDO/自然堂 凝时鲜颜肌活修护精华液35ml 淡化细纹护肤精华		216	4,649	630	自然堂

## 问题描述

1.1. 计算各个店铺 (store-name) 的评论数 (comment-count) 总和,并按照评论数总和进行倒序排序。

## 目标表如下:

STORE_NAME	TOTAL_COMMENT_COUNT
悦诗风吟	10
佰草集	8
欧莱雅	7

用 sum 函数求和,分组查询,倒序排列,代码如下:

```
select store_name ,sum(comment_count) as TOTAL_COMMENT_COUNT
from 肖宇涵.beauty_data bd
group by store_name
order by TOTAL_COMMENT_COUNT desc;
```

	store_name	T:	123 TOTAL_COMMENT_COUNT T:
1	悦诗风吟		5,890,398
2	妮维雅		3,720,433
3	美宝莲		3,087,101
4	相宜本草		2,876,598
5	自然堂		2,666,883
6	欧莱雅		2,366,492
7	雅漾		1,164,360
8	佰草集		1,159,958
9	美加净		965,152
10	兰芝		873,684
11	蜜丝佛陀		756,994
12	倩碧		739,980
13	雅诗兰黛		627,620
14	欧珀莱		535,828
15	兰蔻		446,919
16	薇姿		225,393
17	雪花秀		107,048

## 2.1 计算每天的销售额,并且计算当天和前一天销售额的差值是多少。目标表和样例数据如下:

UPDATE_TIME	SALES_AMOUNT(销售额)	SALES_AMOUNT_DIFF(销售额差值)
2016-11-14	10	1
2016-11-13	9	3
2016-11-12	6	-2
2016–11–11	8	0

先把每一件商品的销售额算出来, 价格×销售量

```
select *,CONCAT(price * sale_count) AS SALES
from 肖宇涵.beauty_data bd;
```

	pec update_time 🏋	¹²₃ sales_amount 👣 🕻
1	2016-11-14	3,900,012,855
2	2016-11-13	3,765,582,014
3	2016-11-12	3,744,073,265
4	2016-11-11	3,353,335,335
5	2016-11-10	4,662,544,442
6	2016-11-9	4,682,931,304
7	2016-11-8	4,619,240,373
8	2016-11-7	4,548,243,599
9	2016-11-6	4,574,385,310
10	2016-11-5	4,535,579,825

最后把销售差额算出来,即当天销售额减去查询出来的下一列的销售额 代码如下:

```
select *,sales_amount - lead(sales_amount,1)over() SALES_AMOUNT_DIFF

from

( select update_time,sum(sales) as sales_amount

from ( select *,CONCAT( price * sale_count ) AS SALES

from 肖字涵.beauty_data bd) t1

group by update_time)t2
```

	and update_time	¹²₃ sales_amount 🟗	123 SALES_AMOUNT_DIFF T:
1	2016-11-14	3,900,012,855	134,430,841
2	2016-11-13	3,765,582,014	21,508,749
3	2016-11-12	3,744,073,265	390,737,930
4	2016-11-11	3,353,335,335	-1,309,209,107
5	2016-11-10	4,662,544,442	-20,386,862
6	2016-11-9	4,682,931,304	63,690,931
7	2016-11-8	4,619,240,373	70,996,774
8	2016-11-7	4,548,243,599	-26,141,711
9	2016-11-6	4,574,385,310	38,805,485
10	2016-11-5	4,535,579,825	[NULL]

## 3 会员留存分析

## 数据集介绍:

user-id: 用户 ID snd-cate: 二级品类

mem-create-date: 会员创建日期 reten-rate-group: 留存率分组

province: 省 pro-city: 省市

sales-date: 消费日期

sales: 销售量

1.1 取出会员创建日期在 2013 年 3 月的用户,然后计算这部分用户,在 2013 年 3 月份 有消费行为的用户数有多少?取出会员创建日期在 2013/3 的用户,然后计算这部分用户,在 2013 年 4 用份有消费行为的用户数有多少?

## 目标表如下:

MEM_CREATE_MONTH	MARCH(三月)	APRIL(四月)
2013/3	100	50

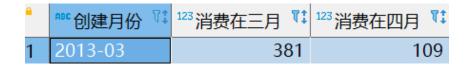
先查询出所有在 2013 年 3 月成为会员的用户,并将这些用户存储在临时表 t1 中。 然后查找出出所有在 2013 年 3 月有消费行为的用户,并将这些用户存储在临时表 t2 中. 最后在查找出这部分用户在 2013 年 4 用份有消费行为的。

```
SELECT '2013-03' AS 创建月份
          ,COUNT(distinct t2.user id )as 消费在三月
2
          ,COUNT(distinct t3.user id )as 消费在四月
  FROM
  SELECT distinct user id
         FROM 肖宇涵.MEM RETENTION_ANALYSIS
          WHERE substring(mem create date, 1, 6) = '2013/3'
  )t1
  LEFT JOIN
11
  SELECT distinct user id
         FROM 肖宇涵.MEM RETENTION ANALYSIS
13
          WHERE substring(sales date, 1, 6) = '2013/3'
  )t2
15
  ON t1. user id = t2. user id
```

```
LEFT JOIN

(
SELECT distinct user_id
FROM 肖宇涵.MEM_RETENTION_ANALYSIS
WHERE substring(sales_date, 1, 6) = '2013/4'

22 )t3
ON t1.user_id = t3.user_id;
```



1.2 取出会员创建日期在 2013 年 4 月的用户, 然后计算这部分用户, 在 2013/4、2013/5、2013/6、2013/7、2013/8、2013/9 还有消费行为的用户数分别有多少?目标表如下:

MEM_CRE ATE_MON TH	APRIL(四 月)	MAY(五月)	JUNE(六月)	JULY(七月)	AUGUST( 八月)	SEPTEMB ER(九月)
2013/4	90	40	41	40	45	45

```
SELECT '2013/4' AS 创建月份
  ,COUNT(distinct t2. user id )as 消费在四月
  ,COUNT(distinct t3. user id )as 消费在五月
  ,COUNT(distinct t4. user id )as 消费在六月
  ,COUNT(distinct t5.user id )as 消费在七月
  ,COUNT(distinct t6. user id )as 消费在八月
  ,COUNT(distinct t7.user id )as 消费在九月
  FROM
  SELECT distinct user id
  FROM 肖宇涵.MEM RETENTION ANALYSIS
  WHERE substring(mem create date, 1, 6) = '2013/4'
12
  )t1
  LEFT JOIN
14
15
  SELECT distinct user_id
 FROM 肖宇涵.MEM RETENTION ANALYSIS
```

```
WHERE substring(sales date, 1, 6) = '2013/4'
  )t2
19
  ON t1.user id = t2.user id
  LEFT JOIN
21
22
  SELECT distinct user id
  FROM 肖宇涵.MEM RETENTION ANALYSIS
  WHERE substring(sales date, 1, 6) = '2013/5'
  )t3
26
  ON t1.user id = t3.user id
  LEFT JOIN
  (
29
  SELECT distinct user id
  FROM 肖宇涵.MEM RETENTION ANALYSIS
  WHERE substring(sales date, 1, 6) = '2013/6'
32
  )t4
33
  ON t1.user id = t4.user id
  LEFT JOIN
  SELECT distinct user id
  FROM 肖宇涵.MEM RETENTION ANALYSIS
  WHERE substring(sales date, 1, 6) = '2013/7'
  )t5
40
  ON t1.user id = t5.user id
  LEFT JOIN
42
43
  SELECT distinct user id
  FROM 肖宇涵.MEM RETENTION ANALYSIS
  WHERE substring(sales date, 1, 6) = '2013/8'
  )t6
47
  ON t1.user id = t6.user id
  LEFT JOIN
  SELECT distinct user id
  FROM 肖宇涵.MEM RETENTION ANALYSIS
  WHERE substring(sales date, 1, 6) = '2013/09'
53
  )t7
54
  ON t1.user id = t7.user id;
```

<u> </u>	№ 创建月份 👯	123 消费在四月 『1	123 消费在五月 『**	123 消费在六月 🏋	123 消费在七月 123	123消费在八月 『1	123消费在九月『‡
1	2013/4	415	146	133	123	111	0

# 1.3 会员创建日期在2013/3、2013/4、2013/5的用户,在未来六个月内还有消费行为的用户数分别为多少?

## 目标表如下:

MEM_CREA TE_MONTH	2013/3	2013/4	2013/5	2013/6	2013/7	2013/8	2013/9	2013/10
2013/3	100	50	40	41	40	45	NULL	NULL
2013/4	NULL	100	50	40	41	40	45	NULL
2013/5	NULL	NULL	100	50	40	41	40	45

```
select
   '2013/3' MEM CREATE MONTH,
  (select count(*) from 肖宇涵.mem retention analysis mra where sales date like '
      2013/3%' and mem create date like '2013/3%') '2013/3',
  (select count(*) from 肖宇涵.mem retention analysis mra where sales date like '
      2013/4%' and mem create date like '2013/3%') '2013/4',
  (select count(*) from 肖宇涵.mem retention analysis mra where sales date like '
      2013/5%' and mem create date like '2013/3%') '2013/5',
  (select count(*) from 肖宇涵.mem retention analysis mra where sales date like '
      2013/6%' and mem create date like '2013/3%') '2013/6',
  (select count(*) from 肖宇涵.mem retention analysis mra where sales date like '
      2013/7%' and mem create date like '2013/3%') '2013/7',
   (select count(*) from 肖宇涵.mem retention analysis mra where sales date like '
      2013/8%' and mem create date like '2013/3%') '2013/8',
   'NULL' '2013/9',
   'NULL' '2013/10'
10
  union
   select
12
   '2013/4' MEM CREATE MONTH,
   'NULL' '2013/3',
14
   (select count(*) from 肖宇涵.mem retention analysis mra where sales date like '
      2013/4%' and mem create date like '2013/4%') '2013/4'',
   (select count(*) from 肖宇涵.mem retention analysis mra where sales date like '
      2013/5%' and mem create date like '2013/4%') '2013/5'',
  (select count(*) from 肖宇涵.mem retention analysis mra where sales date like '
      2013/6%' and mem create date like '2013/4%') '2013/6'',
```

```
(select count(*) from 肖宇涵.mem retention analysis mra where sales date like '
      2013/7%' and mem create date like '2013/4%') '2013/7'',
   (select count(*) from 肖宇涵.mem retention analysis mra where sales date like '
      2013/8%' and mem create date like '2013/4%') '2013/8'',
   (select count(*) from 肖宇涵.mem retention analysis mra where sales date like '
20
      2013/9%' and mem create date like '2013/4%') '2013/9'',
   'NULL' '2013/10'
21
   union
   select
23
   '2013/5' MEM CREATE MONTH,
   'NULL' '2013/3',
25
   'NULL' '2013/4',
   (select count(*) from 肖宇涵.mem retention analysis mra where sales date like '
      2013/5%' and mem create date like '2013/5%') '2013/5'',
   (select count(*) from 肖宇涵.mem_retention_analysis mra where sales_date like '
      2013/6%' and mem create date like '2013/5%') '2013/6'',
   (select count(*) from 肖宇涵.mem retention analysis mra where sales date like '
      2013/7%' and mem create date like '2013/5%') '2013/7',
   (select count(*) from 肖宇涵.mem retention analysis mra where sales_date like '
      2013/8%' and mem create date like '2013/5%') '2013/8'',
   (select count(*) from 肖宇涵.mem retention analysis mra where sales date like '
31
      2013/9%' and mem create date like '2013/5%') '2013/9'',
   (select count(*) from 肖宇涵.mem retention analysis mra where sales date like '
      2013/10%' and mem create date like '2013/5%') ''2013/10''
```

•	MEM_CREATE_MONTH	<sup>∞</sup> 2013/3 <b>₹</b>	<sup>∞</sup> 2013/4 <b>₹</b>	123 2013/5 👯	<sup>123</sup> 2013/6 <b>*</b>	<sup>123</sup> 2013/7 <b>*</b>	<sup>123</sup> 2013/8 <b>\(\frac{1}{4}\)</b>	nsc 2013/9 <b>T</b>	<sup>nic</sup> 2013/10 <b>\(\)</b>
1	2013/3	1322	506	557	500	486	407	NULL	NULL
2	2013/4	NULL	1585	910	688	643	597	553	NULL
3	2013/5	NULL	NULL	1,598	549	489	450	458	338

2.1 对于 reten-rate-group 字段中的高留存率用户,在首次购买商品时,购买防尿用品、奶粉、食品、洗护电器等商品的数量分别有多少? (注意:这里的数量指的就是销售量)。再分别把中留存率和低留存率用户对应的购买数量也算出来。目标表如下:

RETEN_RATE_GRO UP	防尿用品	奶粉	食品	洗护电器
高留存率	3000	3000	3000	3000
中留存率	2999	2999	2999	2999
低留存率	3000	3000	3000	3000

- SELECT reten\_rate\_group
- 2 | ,SUM(case WHEN snd cate = '防尿用品' THEN sales else 0 end)as 防尿用品
- 3 , SUM(case WHEN snd cate = '奶粉' THEN sales else 0 end)as 奶粉
- 4 ,SUM(case WHEN snd cate = '食品' THEN sales else 0 end)as 食品
- 5 , SUM(case WHEN snd cate = '洗护电器' THEN sales else 0 end)as 洗护电器
- 6 FROM 肖宇涵.MEM RETENTION ANALYSIS
- <sup>7</sup> GROUP BY reten rate group;

	reten_rate_group ☐	123 防尿用品 ▼1	123 奶粉 ▼\$	123食品 『‡	<sup>123</sup> 洗护电器 <b>『</b> ‡
1	低留存率	46	103	293	234
2	中留存率	677	1,324	1,817	1,451
3	高留存率	2,606	5,658	7,652	6,543
4	SDWF	32	36	71	33
5	WEB	58	78	49	42

3.1 在创建会员的当天购买商品时选择防尿用品的用户数量有多少? 创建会员后,在未来五个月依然会购买防尿用法品的人数分别为多少?

再分别把奶粉、食品、洗护电器对应的人数也统计出来。

## 目标表如下:

MONTH_RANGE	防尿用品	奶粉	食品	洗护电器
0	100	100	100	100
1	50	50	50	50
2	50	50	50	50
3	50	50	50	50
4	50	50	50	50
5	50	50	50	50

先查询出所有在 2013 年 3 月成为会员的用户,并将这些用户存储在临时表 t1 中。 然后查找出出所有在 2013 年 3 月有消费行为的用户,并将这些用户存储在临时表 t2 中. 最后在查找出这部分用户在 2013 年 4 用份有消费行为的。

## 代码如下:

## select

- <sup>2</sup> '0' MONTH\_range,
- 3 (select sum(sales) from 肖宇涵.mem\_retention\_analysis mra where SUBSTR(sales\_date 1,6)=SUBSTR(mem create date,1,6) and snd cate='防尿用品', '防尿用品',
- (select sum(sales) from 肖宇涵.mem\_retention\_analysis mra where SUBSTR(sales\_date ,1,6)=SUBSTR(mem\_create\_date,1,6) and snd\_cate='奶粉') '奶粉',
- (select sum(sales) from 肖字涵.mem\_retention\_analysis mra where SUBSTR(sales\_date ,1,6)=SUBSTR(mem\_create\_date,1,6) and snd\_cate='食品') '食品',

```
(select sum(sales) from 肖宇涵.mem retention analysis mra where SUBSTR(sales date
      ,1,6)=SUBSTR(mem create date,1,6) and snd cate='洗护电器')'洗护电器'
  union
  select
  '1' MONTH range,
  (select sum(sales) from 肖字涵.mem retention analysis mra where SUBSTR(sales date
      ,1,6)=CONCAT(SUBSTR(mem create date,1,5),substr(mem create date,6,1)+1) and
      snd cate='防尿用品')'防尿用品'.
  (select sum(sales) from 肖宇涵.mem retention analysis mra where SUBSTR(sales date
      ,1,6)=CONCAT(SUBSTR(mem create date,1,5),substr(mem create date,6,1)+1) and
      snd cate='奶粉') '奶粉',
  (select sum(sales) from 肖宇涵.mem retention analysis mra where SUBSTR(sales date
      ,1,6)=CONCAT(SUBSTR(mem create date,1,5),substr(mem create date,6,1)+1) and
      snd cate='食品')'食品',
  (select sum(sales) from 肖宇涵.mem retention analysis mra where SUBSTR(sales date
      ,1,6)=CONCAT(SUBSTR(mem_create_date,1,5),substr(mem_create_date,6,1)+1) and
      snd cate='洗护电器')'洗护电器'
  union
  select
15
  '2' MONTH range,
16
  (select sum(sales) from 肖宇涵.mem retention analysis mra where SUBSTR(sales date
      ,1,6)=CONCAT(SUBSTR(mem create date,1,5),substr(mem create date,6,1)+2) and
      snd cate='防尿用品')'防尿用品';
  (select sum(sales) from 肖宇涵.mem retention analysis mra where SUBSTR(sales date
      ,1,6)=CONCAT(SUBSTR(mem create date,1,5),substr(mem create date,6,1)+2) and
      snd cate='奶粉') '奶粉',
  (select sum(sales) from 肖宇涵.mem retention analysis mra where SUBSTR(sales date
      ,1,6)=CONCAT(SUBSTR(mem create date,1,5),substr(mem create date,6,1)+2) and
      snd cate='食品')'食品',
  (select sum(sales) from 肖宇涵.mem retention analysis mra where SUBSTR(sales date
      ,1,6)=CONCAT(SUBSTR(mem create date,1,5),substr(mem create date,6,1)+2) and
      snd cate='洗护电器')'洗护电器'
  union
  select
  '3' MONTH range,
  (select sum(sales) from 肖宇涵.mem retention analysis mra where SUBSTR(sales date
      ,1,6)=CONCAT(SUBSTR(mem create date,1,5),substr(mem create date,6,1)+3) and
      snd cate='防尿用品')'防尿用品',
  (select sum(sales) from 肖宇涵.mem retention analysis mra where SUBSTR(sales date
```

```
,1,6)=CONCAT(SUBSTR(mem create date,1,5),substr(mem create date,6,1)+3) and
      snd cate='奶粉') '奶粉',
  (select sum(sales) from 肖宇涵.mem retention analysis mra where SUBSTR(sales date
      ,1,6)=CONCAT(SUBSTR(mem create date,1,5),substr(mem create date,6,1)+3) and
      snd cate='食品')'食品',
  (select sum(sales) from 肖字涵.mem retention analysis mra where SUBSTR(sales date
      ,1,6)=CONCAT(SUBSTR(mem create date,1,5),substr(mem create date,6,1)+3) and
      snd cate='洗护电器')'洗护电器'
   union
   select
29
   '4' MONTH range,
30
  (select sum(sales) from 肖宇涵.mem retention analysis mra where SUBSTR(sales date
      ,1,6)=CONCAT(SUBSTR(mem create date,1,5),substr(mem create date,6,1)+4) and
      snd cate='防尿用品') '防尿用品',
  (select sum(sales) from 肖宇涵.mem retention analysis mra where SUBSTR(sales date
      ,1,6)=CONCAT(SUBSTR(mem create date,1,5),substr(mem create date,6,1)+4) and
      snd cate='奶粉') '奶粉',
  (select sum(sales) from 肖宇涵.mem retention analysis mra where SUBSTR(sales date
      ,1,6)=CONCAT(SUBSTR(mem create date,1,5),substr(mem create date,6,1)+4) and
      snd cate='食品')'食品',
  (select sum(sales) from 肖宇涵.mem retention analysis mra where SUBSTR(sales date
      ,1,6)=CONCAT(SUBSTR(mem create date,1,5),substr(mem create date,6,1)+4) and
      snd cate='洗护电器')'洗护电器'
  union
   select
36
   '5' MONTH range,
   (select sum(sales) from 肖宇涵.mem retention analysis mra where SUBSTR(sales date
      ,1,6)=CONCAT(SUBSTR(mem create date,1,5),substr(mem create date,6,1)+5) and
      snd cate='防尿用品') '防尿用品',
   (select sum(sales) from 肖宇涵.mem retention analysis mra where SUBSTR(sales date
      ,1,6)=CONCAT(SUBSTR(mem create date,1,5),substr(mem create date,6,1)+5) and
      snd cate='奶粉') '奶粉',
  (select sum(sales) from 肖宇涵.mem retention analysis mra where SUBSTR(sales date
      ,1,6)=CONCAT(SUBSTR(mem create date,1,5),substr(mem create date,6,1)+5) and
      snd cate='食品')'食品',
  (select sum(sales) from 肖宇涵.mem retention analysis mra where SUBSTR(sales date
```

,1,6)=CONCAT(SUBSTR(mem create date,1,5),substr(mem create date,6,1)+5) and

snd cate='洗护电器')'洗护电器'

<u> </u>	<sup>ABC</sup> MONTH_range <sup>↑</sup>	123 防尿用品 『‡	123奶粉 『‡	123食品 『	123 洗护电器 <b>『</b> ‡
1	0	724	1,192	1,440	1,891
2	1	267	422	590	678
3	2	268	453	621	633
4	3	193	468	610	544
5	4	161	467	495	482
6	5	140	271	523	364