Assume you are given the table below that shows job postings for all companies on the LinkedIn platform. Write a query to get the number of companies that have posted duplicate job listings

```sql
WITH job_listings_rank
AS (
SELECT
    ROW_NUMBER() OVER (PARTITION BY company_id, title, description) AS ranking,
    company_id,
    title,
    description
  FROM job_listings
  )
SELECT COUNT(ranking) AS duplicate_job
FROM job_listings_rank
WHERE ranking = 2;
```

PostgreSQL 14

Run Code

Output

duplicate_job
3

Given the reviews table, write a query to retrieve the average star rating for each product, grouped by month. The output should display the month as a numerical value, product ID, and average star rating rounded to two decimal places. Sort the output first by month and then by product ID.

```sql
SELECT
EXTRACT(MONTH from submit_date) AS month,
product_id,
ROUND(AVG(stars),2)  AS avg_rating
FROM reviews
GROUP BY EXTRACT(MONTH from submit_date), product_id
ORDER BY month, product_id;
```

PostgreSQL 14

Run Code

Output

month	product_id	avg_rating
5	25255	4.00
5	25600	4.33
6	12580	4.50
6	50001	3.50
6	69852	4.00

Your team at JPMorgan Chase is soon launching a new credit card, and to gain some context, you are analyzing how many credit cards were issued each month. Write a query that outputs the name of each credit card and the difference in issued amount between the month with the most cards issued, and the least cards issued. Order the results according to the biggest difference.

```sql
SELECT DISTINCT card_name,
MAX(issued_amount) - MIN(issued_amount) AS difference
FROM monthly_cards_issued
GROUP BY 1;
```

PostgreSQL 14

Run

Output

card_name	difference
Chase Sapphire Reserve	30000
Chase Freedom Flex	15000

THANK YOU!

Muriel Rosario