		SQL Interview Questions List				
C N-	Question	Table Churchine	C	Diffi It I	Danish was also do	
5.No.	Sales are reported across quarters for stores. There are 100 stores and there are 4	Table Structure	Comments	Difficulty Level	Benchmarked?	
	quarters for each store (a total of 400 rows). Find out the difference in sales between the adjacent quarters of the same store (Q4-Q3,					
1	Q3-Q2, Q2-Q1) If for above question loops was the answer, increase the number of stores to 10k and	Refer: Table 1 Sample	a) Using loops to solve is acceptable a) Using loops is not acceptable because of	Medium	Yes	
2	quarters to 1k.	Refer: Table 1 Sample	computational limitations	Medium	Yes	
	Stores undergo renovation in some quarters. Under the renovation period, stores are shut down and no sales figures are reported. One store is closed down for exactly on quarter and not more. Those records would be missing from the table. Again there are 100 unique stores and 4 quarters. But instead of the ideal 400 records, this time there are lesser records.		a) Using a where clause with sales = 0 is not an acceptable answer since the record is missing b) Some candidates might say since there are only 4 quarters, the total is a constant of 10. Taking a difference from 10 would yield the missing quarter. This is			
3	Find out such missing quarters for each store	Refer: Table 1 Sample	acceptable.	Medium	Yes	
	If using a difference from 10 was the answer to the previous question, increase stores to 500 and quarters to 96. One store is closed down for exactly two adjacent quarters and not more (example, 1,2 or					
4	2,3 or 3,4 etc.)	Refer: Table 1 Sample	a) Using a difference from 96 would not work in this case	Hard	Yes	
-	Now, instead of the store shutting down for two adjacent quarters, it is closed down for a sequence of quarters. The sequence ranges could range from a minimum of 3 quarters to a maximum of 12 quarters. Find out the start and end quarters of the missing sequence for each store.	Defeu Table 1 Cample	NA NA	Uord	Vos	
5	There are 500 unique stores and 96 unique quarters	Refer: Table 1 Sample	NA NA	Hard	Yes	
	Here instead of the store shutting down for one sequence of quarters, it is shut down for multiple sequence of quarters. The sequence of missing quarters could range from a minimum of 3 quarters to a maximum of 12 quarters. For example, Store 1 could have undergone renovation in quarters, 1,2,3 and 11,12,13,14,15 and 33,34. Find out the maximum gap of missing quarters for each store. In the above example it					
	would be between 11 and 15. Explain a use case where you would use a self join	Refer: Table 1 Sample NA	NA NA	Hard Easy	Yes	
	Explain a use case where you would use a self join	NA NA	NA NA	Easy	Yes	
	There is a school day function coming up, and the principal wants to award the first and second rank holders from the 12th standard. Find out who are those candidates from the table provided.					
9	There are 50 students in the class. The total marks are out of 500.	Refer: Table 3 Sample	NA	Medium	Yes	
	The principal now wants to award not just the 12th standard students, but the first and second rank holders from each class. Find out such students from the table provided. There are 12 standards and there are 50 students in each class. The total marks are out of 500.	Refer: Table 2 Sample	NA NA	Medium	Yes	
10	500.	Refer. Table 2 Sample	Using pre-built SQL functions like percent_rank is	Medium	res	
11	Compute the value of the 95th percentile	Refer: Table 4 Sample	acceptable	Easy	Yes	
12	Compute the value of the 95th percentile without using pre-built SQL functions	Refer: Table 4 Sample	If the candidate does not know about percentiles, no	Medium	Yes	
	The orders information is available for customers who made a purchase between 1st Jan 2018 and 31st Jan 2019.	neren rubie i Sample	in the candidate does not know about percentiles, no	mediam	163	
13	Find out the cumulative number of orders which have been placed in across months	Refer: Table 5 Sample	NA	Medium	Yes	
	The orders information is available for customers who made a purchase between 1st Jan 2018 and 31st Jan 2019. Find out the YoY difference by month (2018 Vs 2017) for all orders that have been					
14	tracked in the transaction table	Refer: Table 5 Sample	NA NA	Easy	Yes	
15	The orders information is available for customers who made a purchase between 1st Jan 2018 and 31st Jan 2019. How would you find out the 5th order placed by each customer from the table provided?	Rafar: Table 5 Sample	NA NA	Easy	Yes	
- 13	The orders information is available for customers who made a purchase between 1st Jan	neter. Table 3 Sample	194	Lasy	les	
16	2018 and 31st Jan 2019. In the above table, if the customer has no 5th order, the order should read 0	Refer: Table 5 Sample	NA	Medium	Yes	
	The orders information is available for customers who made a purchase between 1st Jan 2018 and 31st Jan 2019. In the table provided, determine the average time taken (in					
17	days) between the first and the second order. The orders information is available for customers who made a purchase between 1st Jan	Refer: Table 5 Sample	NA NA	Medium	Yes	
18	2018 and 31st Jan 2019. Get the list of customers who made a transaction in 2017 but not in 2018 (customers who churned out)	Refer: Table 5 Sample	NA	Easy	Yes	
19	The orders information is available for customers who made a purchase between 1st Jan 2018 and 31st Jan 2019. The Device_Id can range between 1 and 10. Find out the device with the highest and lowest number of orders.	Refer: Table 5 Sample	NA NA	Easy	Yes	
	The orders information is available for customers who made a purchase between 1st Jan 2018 and 31st Jan 2019. The Device_Id can range between 1 and 10. Find out the			,		
20	maximum and minimum number of orders for each device ID. The orders information is available for customers who made a purchase between 1st Jan	Refer: Table 5 Sample	NA NA	Easy	Yes	
2.	2018 and 31st Jan 2019. Determine all Device_ID and Prod_ID combinations which contributed to less than 5% of	Defeat Table 5 Count		Facu	Ves	
21	the total number of orders. Based on information provided in the tables, get output1 based on information in table 1	Refer: Table 5 Sample Refer: Table 6 (complete	NA NA	Easy	Yes	
22	and table 2 Order values are provided for 100 stores and the customers transacting from each store.	information)	NA NA	Easy	Yes	
25	The time frame given is for the whole year of 2018. Find out the month in which each store started its operation. A store is considered to	Defen Teble 7.5		A 4 a di con		
23	have started it's operation when it has 5 orders or more in a single month Order values are provided for 100 stores and the customers transacting from each store. The time frame given is for the whole year of 2018.	Refer: Table 7 Sample	NA NA	Medium	Yes	
2/	List down all the stores where the sales has never decreased month over month (star performance)	Refer: Table 7 Sample	NA NA	Medium	Yes	
	periormanic)	nerer rubic / bample	IVA	cuiulli		

Refer: Table 7 Sample

Order values are provided for 100 stores and the customers transacting from each store. The time frame given is for the whole year of 2018.

Which store has the most number of loyal customers. A customer is considered to be 25 loyal when he/she has made more than 5 orders from the same store.

	Order values are provided for 100 stores and the customers transacting from each store. The time frame given is for the whole year of 2018.				
	Based on the order value, assign customers to buckets based on bottom 20%, Middle				
26	6 60% and the top 20%	Refer: Table 7 Sample	NA	Easy	Ye
	Order values are provided for 100 stores and the customers transacting from each store.				
	The time frame given is for the whole year of 2018 (12 months).				
	Determine the customer active rates across months. Example customer active rate for Jan				
	= Customers who transacted in Jan, and also in the next 11 months. Active rate for Feb =				
27	7 Customers who transacted in Feb and also in the next 10 months and so on.	Refer: Table 7 Sample	NA	Hard	Ye
	Order values are provided for 100 stores and the customers transacting from each store. The time frame given is for the whole year of 2018 (12 months).				
	Determine the loyal customers from the data. A customer is said to be loyal if he makes				
	transactions for 3 consecutive months. Example Customer 123 is loyal if he transacts in				
	Jan, Feb and Mar. Customer 456 is not loyal even if he makes transactions in Jan, Mar,				
28	8 May, Jul, Sep, Nov.	NA	NA NA	Medium	Ye
			Candidate must not only give the order of execution, but		
29	9 What is the order of execution of any SQL query?	NA	must also explain why does it happen in that order	Easy	Yes
	Order values are provided for 100 stores and the customers transacting from each store.				
	The time frame given is for the whole year of 2018 (12 months).				
30	For each customer determine the store in which they were first active along with the month and the highest valued transaction	Refer: Table 7 Sample	NA	Medium	Yes
- 50	Validate phone no. and email of each employee in a list of 600 employees. Valid Phone	neren rable / bampie	101	Wediani.	1
	No. is a 10 digit number. Valid email eg: help.g@gmail.com, no spaces and special				
31		Refer: Table 8 Sample	NA	Easy	Yes
	Employee and sales details are provides with 100 stores. Determine the top performing	Pofor: Table 9 Cam-1-	NA	Facy	v-
32	2 employee for the top 5 stores and the bottom 5 stores Employee salary details are provided for 100 employees between 2012-2018. Determine	Refer: Table 8 Sample	NA NA	Easy	Yes
33	the total salary paid by the organization in each year	Refer: Table 9 Sample	NA	Easy	Yes
	Employee salary details are provided for 100 employees between 2012-2018. Which the				
34	4 employee with the highest increment in salary?	Refer: Table 9 Sample	NA	Easy	Yes
	The orders information is available for customers who made a purchase between 1st Jan				
	The orders information is available for customers who made a purchase between 1st Jan 2018 and 31st Jan 2019.				
35	Determine the no. of orders in each quarter between 1st Jan 2018 to 31 Dec 2018	Refer: Table 5 Sample	NA	Easy	Yes
	Employee salary details are provided for 100 employees between 2012-2018. Select all				
36	6 emplyoess with more than 20% increment in 2017.	Refer: Table 9 Sample	NA NA	Easy	Yes
	Employee salary details are provided for 100 employees between 2012-2018. Determine				
	the tax payable by each employee for the current fiscal year at				
	1) <500,000: 5% 2) 500,000 - 1,000,000: 10%				
	3) > 1,000,000: 15%				
37	The orders information is available for customers who made a purchase between 1st Jan	Refer: Table 9 Sample	NA NA	Easy	Yes
	2018 and 31st Jan 2019.				
38	8 Concat all products purchased by a customer into a single column	Refer: Table 5 Sample	NA	Medium	Yes
	GDP and populations of all countries has been provided. Select all countries which have				
39	9 GDP per capita greater than the 5th highest GDP per capita in Asia	Refer: Table 10 Sample	NA	Easy	Yes
	GDP and populations of all countries has been provided. Select all countries that are in				
40	the same continent other than Europe whose population is closest to the country with the 5the highest GDP per capita in Europe	Refer: Table 10 Sample	NA	Easy	Yes
40	of the stille ringresse doing beneath in Europe	nerer. Table 10 Sample	NA NA	Lusy	103
	GDP and populations of all countries has been provided. Determine the continent with				
41	the most no. of countries having a population density of > 80 per km sq	Refer: Table 10 Sample	NA NA	Easy	Yes
	Contact details of 500 customers have been provided. Duplicates of the same customer				
42	may be present. In case contact details are missing from a record, use the latest record of a customer to fill in the missing detail	Refer: Table 11 Sample	NA	Medium	Yes
72	The orders information is available for customers who made a purchase between 1st Jan	In the state of the state			
	2018 and 31st Jan 2019. Select all customers who have purchased the most valuable				1
43	3 product in 2019	Refer: Table 5 Sample	NA NA	Easy	Yes
	GDP, population and land area of all countries has been provided. Select the country not in Europe with the least GDP having a population density lower than the lowest GDP				
44	4 country in Europe	Refer: Table 10 Sample	NA	Easy	Yes
	<u> </u>	open		1	T
45	Execute Outer Join without specifying FULL OUTER JOIN	NA	Can use other joins and functions	Medium	Yes
	C House identify distinct combinations of contributions (1)			Facu	L,
46	6 How to identify distinct combinations of certain columns without using DISTINCT From a table having list of employees and their CTC for a year, identify the employee who	NA NA		Easy	Yes
47	rom a table having list of employees and their CTC for a year, identify the employee who gets the 10th best salary	NA		Medium	Yes
	,				1
	For a company having 400 employees, the table having yearly salary component has				1
	NULLs for certain employees. This needs to be replaced with the average of the remaining		Nordana ha assaulta a 1 1	A d a dissas	,,
48	8 employees falling under the same designation/position.	Refer: Table 12 Sample	Needs to be executed in a single query Bucketing should be done based on a logic (ex:-	Medium	Yes
	From a table that has customer and transaction dates, find out the number of		(#Transaction/20) and rounding this to get lower and		1
		NA	upper range))	Medium	Yes
49	9 transactions made by the customer in a year and bucket it in the range of 20	1471			
	We have Store ID and Open Dt in a data set. Identify the number of stores opened as of		As of each month is YTD to that month. The stores would		Yes
		NA NA	As of each month is YTD to that month. The stores would also not shut down in between.	Medium	
	We have Store ID and Open Dt in a data set. Identify the number of stores opened as of D each month.			Medium	
	We have Store ID and Open Dt in a data set. Identify the number of stores opened as of Deach month. For a company having 400 employees, the table having yearly salary component has	NA	also not shut down in between.	Medium	
	We have Store ID and Open Dt in a data set. Identify the number of stores opened as of D each month.	NA		Medium	
50	We have Store ID and Open Dt in a data set. Identify the number of stores opened as of D each month. For a company having 400 employees, the table having yearly salary component has NULLs for certain employees. This needs to be replaced with the average of the remaining	NA	also not shut down in between. For Feb, the cost incurred would be (January + February)	Medium Hard	Yes
50	We have Store ID and Open Dt in a data set. Identify the number of stores opened as of D each month. For a company having 400 employees, the table having yearly salary component has NULLs for certain employees. This needs to be replaced with the average of the remaining employees falling under the same designation/position. On top of this, we need to 1 Identify the monthly cost incurred for the company based on their joining date	NA NA	also not shut down in between. For Feb, the cost incurred would be (January + February) for people who joined before Feb and only February		Yes
50	We have Store ID and Open Dt in a data set. Identify the number of stores opened as of D each month. For a company having 400 employees, the table having yearly salary component has NULLs for certain employees. This needs to be replaced with the average of the remaining employees falling under the same designation/position. On top of this, we need to	NA NA	also not shut down in between. For Feb, the cost incurred would be (January + February) for people who joined before Feb and only February		Yes
50	We have Store ID and Open Dt in a data set. Identify the number of stores opened as of Deach month. For a company having 400 employees, the table having yearly salary component has NULLs for certain employees. This needs to be replaced with the average of the remaining employees falling under the same designation/position. On top of this, we need to 1 identify the monthly cost incurred for the company based on their joining date How many customers have more than an year of relationship with the company? Relationship is the time difference between customers first interaction and latest interaction.	NA Refer: Table 13 Sample	also not shut down in between. For Feb, the cost incurred would be (January + February) for people who joined before Feb and only February	Hard	
50	We have Store ID and Open Dt in a data set. Identify the number of stores opened as of Deach month. For a company having 400 employees, the table having yearly salary component has NULLs for certain employees. This needs to be replaced with the average of the remaining employees falling under the same designation/position. On top of this, we need to 1 identify the monthly cost incurred for the company based on their joining date How many customers have more than an year of relationship with the company? Relationship is the time difference between customers first interaction and latest interaction.	NA NA	also not shut down in between. For Feb, the cost incurred would be (January + February) for people who joined before Feb and only February		
50	We have Store ID and Open Dt in a data set. Identify the number of stores opened as of D each month. For a company having 400 employees, the table having yearly salary component has NULLs for certain employees. This needs to be replaced with the average of the remaining employees falling under the same designation/position. On top of this, we need to 1 identify the monthly cost incurred for the company based on their joining date How many customers have more than an year of relationship with the company? Relationship is the time difference between customers first interaction and latest interaction.	NA Refer: Table 13 Sample	also not shut down in between. For Feb, the cost incurred would be (January + February) for people who joined before Feb and only February	Hard	
51 51	We have Store ID and Open Dt in a data set. Identify the number of stores opened as of D each month. For a company having 400 employees, the table having yearly salary component has NULLs for certain employees. This needs to be replaced with the average of the remaining employees falling under the same designation/position. On top of this, we need to 1 Identify the monthly cost incurred for the company based on their joining date How many customers have more than an year of relationship with the company? Relationship is the time difference between customers first interaction and latest interaction. Flag all transactions where the unit price of the product sold was more than the average unit price of the same product across years. (Note: The same product can be sold in a different rates to different customers)	NA Refer: Table 13 Sample	also not shut down in between. For Feb, the cost incurred would be (January + February) for people who joined before Feb and only February	Hard	Yes
51 51	We have Store ID and Open Dt in a data set. Identify the number of stores opened as of leach month. For a company having 400 employees, the table having yearly salary component has NULLs for certain employees. This needs to be replaced with the average of the remaining employees falling under the same designation/position. On top of this, we need to 1 identify the monthly cost incurred for the company based on their joining date How many customers have more than an year of relationship with the company? Relationship is the time difference between customers first interaction and latest interaction. Flag all transactions where the unit price of the product sold was more than the average unit price of the same product across years. (Note: The same product can be sold in	NA Refer: Table 13 Sample Refer: Table 14 Sample	also not shut down in between. For Feb, the cost incurred would be (January + February) for people who joined before Feb and only February salary for people who joined in Feb	Hard	Yes

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s Processor South Control Cont			Kerer. Table 14 Sample	Intermediate Tables Call be created	Medium	res
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The search of the effect of the design of the company and have an owned log that records every time a very time at the effect. When it NOL Query to find out employees who expends in the search of the effect of th	67		Refer: Table 17 Sample	NA	Medium	Yes
were the Hill Regist in the company and have an event by their rounds event time a time rether, where and present to effect to the total 27th and after control within 12 hours. A second of the control of the total hours against the present time and the total 27th and after control of the total hours against the gopper of the total hours against the gopper of the total hours against the present time and the total hours against the gopper of the gopper o	60		Refer: Table 19 Cample	NA	Medium	No
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## The are employees whose injuries in its to the time from the order of the own of the work of				NA		
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7.2 Earn playing once against the opposed fear. 1.3 OCC Deep to Mich be six with the part and the process of the part of the process of the part of t		Suppose that in a Table named Team contains 4 records, Create a schedule that has every	·	NA NA		
24 Coste an empty table from an existing table 25 Mine a StQ party of test all the Employees who are also managers 26 February 19 Mine a StQ party of test all the Employees who is alway is 10. Nest than the extense salary of the deaths of all the employees who is alway is 10. Nest than the extense salary of the deaths of all the employees who is alway is 10. Nest than the extense salary of the death of the extense of death section of the extense of the manager's salary out for this calculation. Medium 37.0 Minks is the difference between RETMERS and its operation in SQL? 38 salar are reported for each week for extense vice from short of the extense of each week for extense of the extense of						
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27 Find the number of transaction each customer mode in their last month in Stay West 28 Debta it the difference between ERIVERS and Rope person to SG2					Í	
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Siles are reported for sacht week for sacht year at Store level. Compute Year Start to week 20 tables of each store in a year. Moter Week Number polume is a string 30 tables of each store in a year. Moter Week Number polume is a string 40 tables of each store in a year. Moter Week Number polume is a string 50 tables of each store in a year. Moter Week Number polume is a string 50 tables of each store in a year. Moter Week Shumber polume is a string 50 tables of each store in a year. Moter Week Shumber polume is a string 50 tables of each store in a year. Moter Greety were Display and the categories where the 51 shies are reported at Department Category were. Display at the categories where the 52 tables in this category is more than every other department. 53 tables are reported at Department Category were. Display at the categories where the 53 shies are reported at Department Category were. Display at the categories where the 54 shies are reported at Department Category were. Display at the categories where the 55 shies are reported at Department Category were. Display the largest category by sales 56 shies are reported at Department Category were. Display at the categories where the 56 shies are reported at Department Category were. Display at the categories where the 56 shies to remove duplicate records from a table? 56 Shies to remove duplicate records from a table? 57 User Table 20 to Compute Average Time genet by employee inside office for each check-in 56 Shies to remove duplicate records from a table? 58 Shim to indicate Compute Average Time genet by employee inside office for each check-in 56 Giving Rank to non repeating values in a collumn without using rank(). 58 Giving Rank to non repeating values in a collumn without using rank(). 59 O How would you calculate the retention rate of customers at a week level? 50 How would you calculate the retention rate of customers at a week level? 50 How would you calculate the retention rate of customers at a week level? 50 How would you calculate the re						
Sales are reported for each week for each year at Store level. Compute Year Start to week 30 Jules of each store in a year. Note: Week Number column is a string Jules of each store in a year. Note: Week Dipply all the categories within the 30 Jules of each store in a year. Note: Week Dipply all the categories within the 31 Sales are reported at Department-Caregory level. Dipply all the categories when the 32 Jules in that category is more than every other department 33 within each department without using aggregate function 34 Wors Table 2.5 Sample 35 Wors Table 2.7 Table 2.5 Sample 36 Wors Table 2.7 Table 2.5 Sample 37 Wors Table 2.5 Sample 38 Wors Table 2.7 Table 2.5 Sample 39 Wors Table 2.7 Table 2.5 Sample 39 Wors Table 2.7 Table 2.5 Sample 30 Wors Table 2.7 Table 2.5 Sample 30 Wors Table 2.7 Table 2.5 Sample 30 Wors Table 2.7 Table 2.5 Sample 31 Wors Table 2.7 Table 2.5 Sample 32 Wors Table 2.7 Table 2.5 Sample 33 Wors Table 2.7 Table 2.5 Sample 34 Wors Table 2.7 Table 2.5 Sample 35 Wors I make the department without using aggregate function 45 Wors Table 2.5 Sample 46 Wors Table 2.5 Sample 46 Wors Table 2.5 Sample 46 Wors Table 2.7 Table 2.5 Sample 47 Wors Table 2.5 Sample 48 Wors Table 2.7 Table 2.5 Sample 49 Wors Table 2.7 Table 2.5 Sample 40 Wors Table 2.7 Table 2.5 Sample 40 Wors Table 2.7 Table 2.5 Sample 40 Wors Table 2.7 Table 2.5 Table 2.5 Sample 40 Wors Table 2.7 Table 2.5 Sample 40 Wors Table 2.5 Sample 40			INA		EdSy	res
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Please do not use CTE, RANK (related) or any ROW_NUM/ID function to derive the Subjust II. Sefer: Table 35 Sample Rank without using window function Medium Yes Generate all the prime numbers which are less than or equal to 100. No use of CTE or DB 96 specific functions are allowed. Dataset conatins date, apple id , app name and app usage hours in day level. Find the 97 rolling last 7 days usage at app x day level x id level Refer: Table 36 Sample ID , apps and dates can be scaled Medium Yes Without using CTE or any function please generate SQL sequence from 1-99 just by writing query. No DB specific function is allowed. Query should be generic enough for 98 increased range. NA NA Hard Yes 199 Use table 37 to get table 38 as output Refer: Table 37 and 38 Sample Using loops to solve is acceptable Hard Yes 100 Calculate MoM, YoY and YTD for the given table Refer: Table 39 Sample Don't use any column for filtering Easy Yes			петет. таше э4 затріе	Cumulative Sum	ivieululli	162
95 Output. Refer: Table 35 Sample Rank without using window function Medium Yes Generate all the prime numbers which are less than or equal to 100. No use of CTE or DB NA NA NA Hard Yes Dataset conatins date, apple id , app name and app usage hours in day level. Find the 97 rolling last 7 days usage at app x day level x id level Without using CTE or any function please generate SQL sequence from 1-99 just by writing query. No D8 specific function is allowed. Query should be generic enough for 98 increased range. NA NA Hard Yes 99 Use table 37 to get table 38 as output Refer: Table 36 Sample Using loops to solve is acceptable Hard Yes 100 Calculate MoM, YoY and YTD for the given table Refer: Table 39 Sample Solve without using Lag function Medium Yes NA Hard Yes Solve without using Lag function Medium Yes Don't use any column for filtering Easy Yes						
96 specific functions are allowed. Dataset conatins date, apple id , app name and app usage hours in day level. Find the Dataset conatins date, apple id , app name and app usage hours in day level. Find the Without using CTE or any function please generate SQL sequence from 1-99 just by writing query, No DB specific function is allowed. Query should be generic enough for Bincreased range. NA NA Hard Yes NA Hard Yes 99 Juse table 37 to get table 38 as output Refer: Table 37 and 38 Sample Using loops to solve is acceptable Hard Yes 100 Calculate MoM, YoY and YTD for the given table Refer: Table 39 Sample Solve without using Lag function Medium Yes 101 Write a select query to pick zero rows from the given table Refer: Table 39 Sample Don't use any column for filtering Easy Yes	95	output.	Refer: Table 35 Sample	Rank without using window function	Medium	Yes
Dataset conatins date, apple id , app name and app usage hours in day level. Find the 97 rolling last 7 days usage at app x day level x id level Without using CTE or any function please generate SQL sequence from 1-99 just by writing query. No DB specific function is allowed. Query should be generic enough for 98 increased range. NA Hard Yes 99 Use table 37 to get table 38 as output Refer: Table 37 and 38 Sample Using loops to solve is acceptable Hard Yes 100 Calculate MoM, YoY and YTD for the given table Refer: Table 39 Sample Solve without using Lag function Medium Yes 101 Write a select query to pick zero rows from the given table Refer: Table 39 Sample Don't use any column for filtering Easy Yes						L
97 rolling last 7 days usage at app x day level x id level Without using CTE or any function please generate SQL sequence from 1-99 just by writing query. No DB specific function is allowed. Query should be generic enough for 98 increased range. NA NA Hard Yes 99 Use table 37 to get table 38 as output Refer: Table 39 Sample Using loops to solve is acceptable Hard Yes 100 Calculate MoM, YoY and YTD for the given table Refer: Table 39 Sample Solve without using Lag function Medium Yes 101 Write a select query to pick zero rows from the given table Refer: Table 39 Sample Don't use any column for filtering Easy Yes			NA NA	NA NA	Hard	Yes
Without using CTE or any function please generate SQL sequence from 1-99 just by writing query. No DB specific function is allowed. Query should be generic enough for 98 increased range. 99 luse table 37 to get table 38 as output Refer: Table 37 and 38 Sample Using loops to solve is acceptable Hard Yes 100 Calculate MoM, YoY and YTD for the given table Refer: Table 39 Sample Solve without using Lag function Medium Yes 101 Write a select query to pick zero rows from the given table Refer: Table 39 Sample Don't use any column for filtering Easy Yes			Refer: Table 36 Sample	ID , apps and dates can be scaled	Medium	Yes
98 Increased range. NA NA Hard Yes 99 Use table 37 to get table 38 as output Refer: Table 37 and 38 Sample Using loops to solve is acceptable Hard Yes 100 Calculate MOM, YoY and YTD for the given table Refer: Table 39 Sample Solve without using Lag function Medium Yes 101 Write a select query to pick zero rows from the given table Refer: Table 39 Sample Don't use any column for filtering Easy Yes						
99 Use table 37 to get table 38 as output Refer: Table 37 and 38 Sample Using loops to solve is acceptable Hard Yes 100 Calculate MoM, YoY and YTD for the given table Refer: Table 39 Sample Solve without using Lag function Medium Yes 101 Write a select query to pick zero rows from the given table Refer: Table 39 Sample Don't use any column for filtering Easy Yes		writing query. No DB specific function is allowed. Query should be generic enough for				
100 Calculate MoM, YoY and YTD for the given table Refer: Table 39 Sample Solve without using Lag function Medium Yes 101 Write a select query to pick zero rows from the given table Refer: Table 39 Sample Don't use any column for filtering Easy Yes						
101 Write a select query to pick zero rows from the given table Refer: Table 39 Sample Don't use any column for filtering Easy Yes						

		n (= 11 44 0 1	Convert value inside product column as individual		.,
	Transpose the given table Use table 42 and 43 to get table 44	Refer: Table 41 Sample Refer: Table 42 and 43 Sample	columns Using single select query (NULL is empty string)	Medium Easy	Yes
	There is a table where only one row is fully repeated. Write a Query to find the Repeated	Refer. Table 42 and 43 Sample	Osing single select query (NOLL is empty string)	EdSy	res
105		Refer: Table 45 Sample	NA	Easy	Yes
	Write An SQL Query To Find The Position Of The Alphabet ('A') In The First Name Column			Easy	
	From Worker Table	Refer: Table 46 Sample	NA	,	Yes
				Easy	
	Write An SQL Query To Print Details Of The Workers Who Have Joined In Feb'2014.	Refer: Table 46 Sample	NA		Yes
	Write An SQL Query To Fetch The List Of Employees With The Same Salary	Refer: Table 46 Sample	NA	Easy	Yes
109	Write An SQL Query To Show The Second Highest Salary From A Table	Refer: Table 46 Sample	NA NA	Medium	Yes
110	Write An SQL Query To Fetch The Departments That Have Less Than Five People In It	Refer: Table 46 Sample	NA NA	Easy	Yes
110	write An SQL Query To Fetch The Departments That Have Less Than Five People in it	Refer: Table 46 Sample	NA NA	Medium	res
1	Write a sql query to find all the departments that have given any bonus before 1 year of			Wediaiii	
	service along with the count of people who have received the said bonus	Refer: Table 46 and 47 Sample	NA		Yes
	Write a sql query to find all the managers who got a bonus before their promotion along	Refer: Table 46, 47 and 48		Hard	
112	with the total sum bonus for their entire department	Sample	NA NA		Yes
1					
	Find out all the stores who were active (currently open) at the beginning of each year	Refer: Table 49 Sample	In the given table, the storeID changes when the	Medium	Yes
	Find out all the stores whose ownership got transferred more than once	Refer: Table 49 Sample	ownership of a store is transferred. Every store has a Geographic location tagged to it. When a store is	Hard	Yes
	For all the stores, find out how many of them have been through a location change as well as type change in 2018	Refer: Table 49 Sample	transferred, the geolocation may or maynot change.	Easy	No
	For all the stores that are open currently, find the OldestStoreID	Refer: Table 49 Sample	Same goes with the type of store. All the previous and	Hard	No
	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		new IDs of a store are considered to be history and		
117	For all the stores that were first open in 2016, find the ID it had as of end of 2018	Refer: Table 49 Sample	future of the same store.	Hard	No
118	How has the distribution of type of stores changed year over year	Refer: Table 49 Sample		Medium	No
	What is the difference between DELETE, DROP and TRUNCATE statements?	NA	NA	Easy	No
	Write a query to get the thrid highest salary of the employee	Refer: Table 50 Sample	NA	Easy	No
	How many increments has each employee gone through in the first 5 years of their	D-f T-bl- 50 C	Increment happens when the salary increases		
	joining date What is the highest increment percentage of each year?	Refer: Table 50 Sample Refer: Table 50 Sample	NA NA	Hard Medium	No No
		nerer. Table 30 3dffple	IVA	ivicululli	140
123	Find the median value of all salaries (total) from the table for every occupation	Refer: Table 51 Sample	NA	Hard	No
	The Medable and land amount in // 1/2000 and				_
	The Variable pay is an amount in thousands (1000 to 9999). The column has an error -				
	trailing zeroes were not captured in the data. E.g. 1300 will be entered as 13. Create a new column with the corrected values i.e. the resulting column should have				
	values in thousands				
124		Refer: Table 51 Sample	NA	Medium	No
	Identify the most common occupation and the highest paid occupation	Refer: Table 51 Sample	NA	Easy	No
	What % of employees had one of the top 3 highest paid occupations	Refer: Table 51 Sample	NA NA	Medium	No
127	How many occupations had a higher percentage of men than women?	Refer: Table 51 Sample	NA NA	Medium	No
128	How many occupations had a higher salary being offered to men compared to women?	Refer: Table 51 Sample	NA	Medium	No
_	How many men and women had fixed pay > 30000 and variable pay < 2000?	Refer: Table 51 Sample	NA NA	Easy	No
	How many rows you will get if you will do a cross, left, right and inner join	Refer: Table 52 and 53 Sample	NA	Easy	No
	Find the topper of the school	Refer: Table 54 Sample	NA	Medium	No
132	Get the list of the students who scored more than the average.	Refer: Table 54 Sample	NA	Medium	No
	Order gap is the difference in days between two consecutive transactions of a customer,				
	if it is his first transaction order gap will be null. Create a colum "order_gap" in the			Difficult	
	current table	Refer: Table 55 Sample	NA NA		No
	Calculate and compare the average basket value of new and returning customers (New			Difficult	
	customers have transaction=1). Final output should have both the averages in separate columns.	Refer: Table 56 Sample	NA	Difficult	No
	Calculate YTD sales	Refer: Table 56 Sample	NA NA	Difficult	No
	Get a list of all customers who transacted in 2017 but not in 2018	Refer: Table 56 Sample	NA NA	Medium	No
		,			
137	Get a list of customers at year month level who didn't transact after that year-month	Refer: Table 56 Sample	NA	Medium	No
	Order the brands based on the premium level (Premium level is defined as cost of stay				
	per night)	Refer: Table 57 & 58 Sample	Also ask him/her to validate the answer by hotel tier	Easy	No
139	What is the revenue per stay and revenue and night across each state	Refer: Table 57 & 58 Sample	NA	Easy	No
140	Cataba alaba (star distribution for Fall 2010	D-f T-bl- 53 0 50 Cl-	You can use ntile, percentile after getting the (stay_id, #	F/8 4	N-
140	Get the nights/stay distribution for Fall-2019	Refer: Table 57 & 58 Sample	nights)	Easy/Medium	No
			a) Bring it to campaign, cust, stay level		
1			b) Count the number of stays per cust per campaign		
	Identify the # customers who stayed more than once (get this seperately for each		and remove count=1		
	campaign)	Refer: Table 57 & 58 Sample	c) Finally count the customers by campaign	Medium	No
ıT			a) Should use 'case when' to create 3 stay flags and then		
142	Identify the # customers who stayed during all the campaigns atleast once	Refer: Table 57 & 58 Sample	put where condition where all flags=1	Medium	No
1			İ		
			a) Have to create weekday flag and weekend flag first	1	
	In Summer-2019, how many stays are only weekday stays, only weekend stays and mixed		a) Have to create weekday flag and weekend flag first		
	In Summer-2019, how many stays are only weekday stays, only weekend stays and mixed stays (weekend - Friday. Saturday & Sunday)	Refer: Table 57 & 58 Sample	b) then max out the flags at stay level	Hard	No
143	In Summer-2019, how many stays are only weekday stays, only weekend stays and mixed stays (weekend - Friday, Saturday & Sunday) Calculate the Spring 2019's total liability incurred to the business if:	Refer: Table 57 & 58 Sample		Hard	No
143	stays (weekend - Friday, Saturday & Sunday) Calculate the Spring 2019's total liability incurred to the business if: a) A customer gets 2k points every 2nd stay	Refer: Table 57 & 58 Sample	b) then max out the flags at stay level c) Then write 3 case whens to come up these 3 numbers	Hard	No
143	stays (weekend - Friday, Saturday & Sunday) Calculate the Spring 2019's total liability incurred to the business if: a) A customer gets 2k points every 2nd stay b) A customer gets 750 points every night	Refer: Table 57 & 58 Sample Refer: Table 57 & 58 Sample	b) then max out the flags at stay level	Hard Hard	No No
143	stays (weekend - Friday, Saturday & Sunday) Calculate the Spring 2019's total liability incurred to the business if: a) A customer gets 2k points every 2nd stay b) A customer gets 750 points every night Calculate new customers from the dataset(New customers are those who have visit num	Refer: Table 57 & 58 Sample	b) then max out the flags at stay level c) Then write 3 case whens to come up these 3 numbers Get the stays distribution first and the apply points logic	Hard	No
143 144 145	stays (weekend - Friday, Saturday & Sunday) Calculate the Spring 2019's total liability incurred to the business if: a) A customer gets 2k points every 2nd stay b) A customer gets 750 points every night Calculate new customers from the dataset(New customers are those who have visit num = 1) for the week 201801. Use Table 2 to get the week ID		b) then max out the flags at stay level c) Then write 3 case whens to come up these 3 numbers		
143 144 145	stays (weekend - Friday, Saturday & Sunday) Calculate the Spring 2019's total liability incurred to the business if: a) A customer gets 2 ke joints every 2nd stay b) A customer gets 750 points every night Calculate new customers from the dataset(New customers are those who have visit num = 1) for the week 201801. Use Table 2 to get the week ID Calculate the # of customers who have had at least 1 prior visit to the app. Use Table 2 to	Refer: Table 57 & 58 Sample Refer: Table 59 & 60 Sample	b) then max out the flags at stay level c) Then write 3 case whens to come up these 3 numbers Get the stays distribution first and the apply points logic NA	Hard Easy	No No
143 144 145	stays (weekend - Friday, Saturday & Sunday) Calculate the Spring 2019's total liability incurred to the business if: a) A customer gets 2k points every 2nd stay b) A customer gets 750 points every night Calculate new customers from the dataset(New customers are those who have visit num = 1) for the week 201801. Use Table 2 to get the week ID Calculate the # of customers who have had at least 1 prior visit to the app. Use Table 2 to get the week ID	Refer: Table 57 & 58 Sample	b) then max out the flags at stay level c) Then write 3 case whens to come up these 3 numbers Get the stays distribution first and the apply points logic	Hard	No
143 144 145 146	stays (weekend - Friday, Saturday & Sunday) Calculate the Spring 2019's total liability incurred to the business if: a) A customer gets 2k points every 2nd stay b) A customer gets 750 points every night Calculate new customers from the dataset(New customers are those who have visit num = 1) for the week 201801. Use Table 2 to get the week ID Calculate the # of customers who have had at least 1 prior visit to the app. Use Table 2 to get the week ID Calculate repeat, reactivated customers customers for Jan & Feb 2019.	Refer: Table 57 & 58 Sample Refer: Table 59 & 60 Sample	b) then max out the flags at stay level c) Then write 3 case whens to come up these 3 numbers Get the stays distribution first and the apply points logic NA	Hard Easy	No No
143 144 145 146	stays (weekend - Friday, Saturday & Sunday) Calculate the Spring 2019's total liability incurred to the business if: a) A customer gets 2 ke joints every 2 nd stay b) A customer gets 750 points every night Calculate new customers from the dataset(New customers are those who have visit num = 1) for the week 201801. Use Table 2 to get the week ID Calculate the # of customers who have had at least 1 prior visit to the app. Use Table 2 to get the week ID Calculate repeat, reactivated customers customers for Jan & Feb 2019. Repeat Customers: Visited the app more than 1 within 30 days.	Refer: Table 57 & 58 Sample Refer: Table 59 & 60 Sample	b) then max out the flags at stay level c) Then write 3 case whens to come up these 3 numbers Get the stays distribution first and the apply points logic NA	Hard Easy	No No
143 144 145 146	stays (weekend - Friday, Saturday & Sunday) Calculate the Spring 2019's total liability incurred to the business if: a) A customer gets 2k points every 2nd stay b) A customer gets 750 points every night Calculate new customers from the dataset(New customers are those who have visit num = 1) for the week 201801. Use Table 2 to get the week ID Calculate the # of customers who have had at least 1 prior visit to the app. Use Table 2 to get the week ID Calculate repeat, reactivated customers customers for Jan & Feb 2019.	Refer: Table 57 & 58 Sample Refer: Table 59 & 60 Sample	b) then max out the flags at stay level c) Then write 3 case whens to come up these 3 numbers Get the stays distribution first and the apply points logic NA	Hard Easy	No No
143 144 145 146	stays (weekend - Friday, Saturday & Sunday) Calculate the Spring 2019's total liability incurred to the business if: a) A customer gets 2k points every 2nd stay b) A customer gets 750 points every night Calculate new customers from the dataset(New customers are those who have visit num = 1) for the week 201801. Use Table 2 to get the week ID Calculate the # of customers who have had at least 1 prior visit to the app. Use Table 2 to get the week ID Calculate repeat, reactivated customers customers for Jan & Feb 2019. Repeat Customers: Visited the app more than 1 within 30 days. Reactivated Customers: Visited the app more than 1 within 60 days(no visits within the	Refer: Table 57 & 58 Sample Refer: Table 59 & 60 Sample Refer: Table 59 & 60 Sample	b) then max out the flags at stay level c) Then write 3 case whens to come up these 3 numbers Get the stays distribution first and the apply points logic NA NA	Hard Easy Easy	No No
143 144 145 146	stays (weekend - Friday, Saturday & Sunday) Calculate the Spring 2019's total liability incurred to the business if: a) A customer gets 2k points every 2nd stay b) A customer gets 2k points every night Calculate new customers from the dataset(New customers are those who have visit num = 1) for the week 201801. Use Table 2 to get the week ID Calculate the # of customers who have had at least 1 prior visit to the app. Use Table 2 to get the week ID Calculate repeat, reactivated customers customers for Jan & Feb 2019. Repeat Customers: Visited the app more than 1 within 30 days. Reactivated Customers: Visited the app more than 1 within 60 days(no visits within the last 30 days). Calculate the trial rate all customers for week 201901 at feature level. Trial Rate: Feature was used in the same week when app was installed(app installation:	Refer: Table 57 & 58 Sample Refer: Table 59 & 60 Sample Refer: Table 59 & 60 Sample	b) then max out the flags at stay level c) Then write 3 case whens to come up these 3 numbers Get the stays distribution first and the apply points logic NA NA	Hard Easy Easy	No No
144 145 146	stays (weekend - Friday, Saturday & Sunday) Calculate the Spring 2019's total liability incurred to the business if: a) A customer gets 2 ke joints every 2nd stay b) A customer gets 2 ke joints every 2nd stay b) A customer gets 750 points every night Calculate new customers from the dataset(New customers are those who have visit num = 1) for the week 201801. Use Table 2 to get the week ID Calculate the # of customers who have had at least 1 prior visit to the app. Use Table 2 to get the week ID Calculate repeat, reactivated customers customers for Jan & Feb 2019. Repeat Customers: Visited the app more than 1 within 30 days. Reactivated Customers: Visited the app more than 1 within 60 days(no visits within the last 30 days). Calculate the trial rate all customers for week 201901 at feature level. Trial Rate: Feature was used in the same week when app was installed(app installation: visit num = 1). Eg: If 1000 people install App on their phone in week-10 2018 and the	Refer: Table 57 & 58 Sample Refer: Table 59 & 60 Sample Refer: Table 59 & 60 Sample	b) then max out the flags at stay level c) Then write 3 case whens to come up these 3 numbers Get the stays distribution first and the apply points logic NA NA	Hard Easy Easy	No No
144 145 146	stays (weekend - Friday, Saturday & Sunday) Calculate the Spring 2019's total liability incurred to the business if: a) A customer gets 2 ke joints every 2 nd stay b) A customer gets 2 ke joints every 2 nd stay b) A customer gets 750 points every night Calculate new customers from the dataset(New customers are those who have visit num = 1) for the week 201801. Use Table 2 to get the week ID Calculate the # of customers who have had at least 1 prior visit to the app. Use Table 2 to get the week ID Calculate repeat, reactivated customers customers for Jan & Feb 2019. Repeat Customers: Visited the app more than 1 within 30 days. Reactivated Customers: Visited the app more than 1 within 60 days(no visits within the last 30 days). Calculate the trial rate all customers for week 201901 at feature level. Trial Rate: Feature was used in the same week when app was installed(app installation: visit num = 1). Eg: If 1000 people install App on their phone in week-10 2018 and the number of people who use Feature X in the same week ks 14, then the Trial Rate for	Refer: Table 57 & 58 Sample Refer: Table 59 & 60 Sample Refer: Table 59 & 60 Sample Refer: Table 59 & 60 Sample	b) then max out the flags at stay level c) Then write 3 case whens to come up these 3 numbers Get the stays distribution first and the apply points logic NA NA NA	Easy Medium	No No No
144 145 146 147	stays (weekend - Friday, Saturday & Sunday) Calculate the Spring 2019's total liability incurred to the business if: a) A customer gets 2k points every 2nd stay b) A customer gets 2k points every night Calculate new customers from the dataset(New customers are those who have visit num = 1) for the week 201801. Use Table 2 to get the week ID Calculate the # of customers who have had at least 1 prior visit to the app. Use Table 2 to get the week ID Calculate repeat, reactivated customers customers for Jan & Feb 2019. Repeat Customers: Visited the app more than 1 within 30 days. Reactivated Customers: Visited the app more than 1 within 60 days(no visits within the last 30 days). Calculate the trial rate all customers for week 201901 at feature level. Trial Rate: Feature was used in the same week when app was installed(app installation: visit num =1). Eg: If 1000 people install App on their phone in week-10 2018 and the number of people who use Feature X in the same week is 14, then the Trial Rate for Feature X = 14/1000	Refer: Table 57 & 58 Sample Refer: Table 59 & 60 Sample Refer: Table 59 & 60 Sample	b) then max out the flags at stay level c) Then write 3 case whens to come up these 3 numbers Get the stays distribution first and the apply points logic NA NA	Hard Easy Easy	No No
143 144 145 146 147	stays (weekend - Friday, Saturday & Sunday) Calculate the Spring 2019's total liability incurred to the business if: a) A customer gets 2 ke joints every 2nd stay b) A customer gets 2 ke joints every 2nd stay b) A customer gets 750 points every night Calculate new customers from the dataset(New customers are those who have visit num = 1) for the week 201801. Use Table 2 to get the week ID Calculate the # of customers who have had at least 1 prior visit to the app. Use Table 2 to get the week ID Calculate repeat, reactivated customers customers for Jan & Feb 2019. Repeat Customers: Visited the app more than 1 within 30 days. Reactivated Customers: Visited the app more than 1 within 60 days(no visits within the last 30 days). Calculate the trial rate all customers for week 201901 at feature level. Trial Rate: Feature was used in the same week when app was installed(app installation: visit num =1). Eg: If 1000 people install App on their phone in week-10 2018 and the number of people who use Feature X in the same week is 14, then the Trial Rate for Feature X = 14/1000 Calculate the week 2 participation rate all customers at feature level.	Refer: Table 57 & 58 Sample Refer: Table 59 & 60 Sample Refer: Table 59 & 60 Sample Refer: Table 59 & 60 Sample	b) then max out the flags at stay level c) Then write 3 case whens to come up these 3 numbers Get the stays distribution first and the apply points logic NA NA NA	Easy Medium	No No No
143 144 145 146 147	stays (weekend - Friday, Saturday & Sunday) Calculate the Spring 2019's total liability incurred to the business if: a) A customer gets 2 ke points every 2 nd stay b) A customer gets 2 ke points every 2 nd stay b) A customer gets 750 points every night Calculate new customers from the dataset(New customers are those who have visit num = 1) for the week 201801. Use Table 2 to get the week ID Calculate the # of customers who have had at least 1 prior visit to the app. Use Table 2 to get the week ID Calculate repeat, reactivated customers customers for Jan & Feb 2019. Repeat Customers: Visited the app more than 1 within 30 days. Reactivated Customers: Visited the app more than 1 within 60 days(no visits within the last 30 days). Calculate the trial rate all customers for week 201901 at feature level. Trial Rate: Feature was used in the same week when app was installed(app installation: visit num = 1). Eg: If 1000 people install App on their phone in week-10 2018 and the number of people who use Feature X in the same week is 14, then the Trial Rate for Feature X= 14/1000. Calculate the week 2 participation rate all customers at feature level. For eg: If 1000 people install App in week-10 2018 and out of these 1000 people, 900	Refer: Table 57 & 58 Sample Refer: Table 59 & 60 Sample Refer: Table 59 & 60 Sample Refer: Table 59 & 60 Sample	b) then max out the flags at stay level c) Then write 3 case whens to come up these 3 numbers Get the stays distribution first and the apply points logic NA NA NA	Easy Medium	No No No
144 145 146 147	stays (weekend - Friday, Saturday & Sunday) Calculate the Spring 2019's total liability incurred to the business if: a) A customer gets 2k points every 2nd stay b) A customer gets 750 points every night Calculate new customers from the dataset(New customers are those who have visit num = 1) for the week 201801. Use Table 2 to get the week ID Calculate the # of customers who have had at least 1 prior visit to the app. Use Table 2 to get the week ID Calculate repeat, reactivated customers customers for Jan & Feb 2019. Repeat Customers: Visited the app more than 1 within 30 days. Reactivated Customers: Visited the app more than 1 within 60 days(no visits within the last 30 days). Calculate the trial rate all customers for week 201901 at feature level. Trial Rate: Feature was used in the same week when app was installed(app installation: visit num =1). Eg: If 1000 people install App on their phone in week-10 2018 and the number of people who use Feature X in the same week is 14, then the Trial Rate for Feature X = 14/1000 Calculate the week 2 participation rate all customers at feature level. For eg: If 1000 people install App in week-10 2018 and out of these 1000 people, 900 people used Feature X in week-10 2018. In week-11 2018, out of 900 people who used	Refer: Table 57 & 58 Sample Refer: Table 59 & 60 Sample Refer: Table 59 & 60 Sample Refer: Table 59 & 60 Sample	b) then max out the flags at stay level c) Then write 3 case whens to come up these 3 numbers Get the stays distribution first and the apply points logic NA NA NA	Easy Medium	No No No
144 145 146 147	stays (weekend - Friday, Saturday & Sunday) Calculate the Spring 2019's total liability incurred to the business if: a) A customer gets 2 ke joints every 2nd stay b) A customer gets 2 ke joints every 2nd stay b) A customer gets 750 points every night Calculate new customers from the dataset(New customers are those who have visit num = 1) for the week 201801. Use Table 2 to get the week ID Calculate the # of customers who have had at least 1 prior visit to the app. Use Table 2 to get the week ID Calculate repeat, reactivated customers customers for Jan & Feb 2019. Repeat Customers: Visited the app more than 1 within 30 days. Reactivated Customers: Visited the app more than 1 within 60 days(no visits within the last 30 days). Calculate the trial rate all customers for week 201901 at feature level. Trial Rate: Feature was used in the same week when app was installed(app installation: visit num =1). Eg: If 1000 people install App on their phone in week-10 2018 and the number of people who use Feature X in the same week is 14, then the Trial Rate for Feature X = 14/1000 Calculate the week 2 participation rate all customers at feature level. For eg: If 1000 people install App in week-10 2018 and out of these 1000 people, 900 people used Feature X in week-10 2018. In week-11 2018, out of 900 people who used Feature X in week-10 2018. In week-11 2018, out of 900 people who used	Refer: Table 57 & 58 Sample Refer: Table 59 & 60 Sample	b) then max out the flags at stay level c) Then write 3 case whens to come up these 3 numbers Get the stays distribution first and the apply points logic NA NA NA	Easy Medium	No No No
144 145 146 147 148	stays (weekend - Friday, Saturday & Sunday) Calculate the Spring 2019's total liability incurred to the business if: a) A customer gets 2k points every 2nd stay b) A customer gets 750 points every night Calculate new customers from the dataset(New customers are those who have visit num = 1) for the week 201801. Use Table 2 to get the week ID Calculate the # of customers who have had at least 1 prior visit to the app. Use Table 2 to get the week ID Calculate repeat, reactivated customers customers for Jan & Feb 2019. Repeat Customers: Visited the app more than 1 within 30 days. Reactivated Customers: Visited the app more than 1 within 60 days(no visits within the last 30 days). Calculate the trial rate all customers for week 201901 at feature level. Trial Rate: Feature was used in the same week when app was installed(app installation: visit num =1). Eg: If 1000 people install App on their phone in week-10 2018 and the number of people who use Feature X in the same week is 14, then the Trial Rate for Feature X = 14/1000 Calculate the week 2 participation rate all customers at feature level. For eg: If 1000 people install App in week-10 2018 and out of these 1000 people, 900 people used Feature X in week-10 2018. In week-11 2018, out of 900 people who used	Refer: Table 57 & 58 Sample Refer: Table 59 & 60 Sample Refer: Table 59 & 60 Sample Refer: Table 59 & 60 Sample	b) then max out the flags at stay level c) Then write 3 case whens to come up these 3 numbers Get the stays distribution first and the apply points logic NA NA NA NA NA	Easy Medium Medium	No No No

152	Find Average Order Value, Spend Per Customer, # Orders per customers for the year 2018	Refer: Table 61 Sample	NA	Medium	No
	Find Average Order Gap for customers. Keep this metric at decile level(Avg Order Gap of				
153	decile 1, Avg Order Gap of decile 2 etc	Refer: Table 61 Sample	NA	Medium	No
154	Rank without using partition functions	Refer: Table 61 Sample	NA	Medium	No
	Find churn rate of customers for the month of Jan 2018. Churn rate= Customers who				
155	came in the month of Jan but did not come back for the next 3 months	Refer: Table 61 Sample	NA	Medium	No
156	Find the avg difference in days for a customers 1 st and 10 the purchase.	Refer: Table 61 Sample	NA	Easy	No
	Find yearly, monthly, weekly GMV for New & Repeat Customers for the year 2018. GMV				
	or Gross Merchandise Value is the Spend per customer for the stipulated time period.				
	GMV for New customers at weekly level would be sum of sales of all new customers				
157	divided by all the new customers	Refer: Table 61 Sample	NA	Medium	No
	Find RGMV of New & Repeat Customers for the year 2018. RGMV or residual GMV is the				
158	SPC excluding the first transaction of the customer	Refer: Table 61 Sample	NA	Hard	No
	For all dates, find # customers active within the last 30, 60, 90 days. Sample output is				
159	shown	Refer: Table 61 Sample	NA	Hard	No
160	Using the above, find inactive customers for last 30,60,90 days	Refer: Table 61 Sample	NA	Hard	No
	Find new store launch date. Store Launch date is taken as the week start date of the				
161	week from in there are at least 10 orders in a week.	Refer: Table 61 Sample	NA	Medium	No
	Find the number od inactive stores in the complete data. Inactive store definition: Using				
	store launch date(from the above question), calculate the number of orders in the 13th				
162	week from the launch date. If the number of orders is less than 5 then store is inactive	Refer: Table 61 Sample	NA	Medium	No
	Create a flag at customer- date level. This flag will have a 1 value if the customer has used				
163	the service in the last 30 days. Use table 3	Refer: Table 61 Sample	NA	Hard	No