最强最全面的大数据 SQL 面试题和答案

V1.0

本文档来自公众号: **五分钟学大数据**

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本套 SQL 题的答案是由许多小伙伴共同贡献的,1+1 的力量是远远大于 2 的,有不少题目都采用了**非常巧妙的解法**,也有不少题目**有多种解法**。本套大数据 SQL 题不仅题目丰富多样,答案更是精彩绝伦!

因时间及水平有限,且避免不了因疏忽等情况导致答案出错,如您发现答案有错误或您有更优解,欢迎加我微信(yuan more)告知,感激不尽!



注:以下参考答案都经过简单数据场景进行测试通过,但并未测试其他复杂情况。本文档的 SQL 主要使用 Hive SQL。



一、行列转换

```
描述: 表中记录了各年份各部门的平均绩效考核成绩。
```

表名: t1

表结构:

- a -- 年份
- b -- 部门
- c -- 绩效得分

表内容:

- a b c
- 2014 B 9
- 2015 A 8
- 2014 A 10
- 2015 B 7

问题一: 多行转多列

问题描述:将上述表内容转为如下输出结果所示:

```
a col_A col_B
```

2014 10 9

2015 8 7

参考答案:

select

a,

```
max(case when b="A" then c end) col_A,
max(case when b="B" then c end) col_B
```

from t1

group by a;

问题二:如何将结果转成源表? (多列转多行)

问题描述:将问题一的结果转成源表,问题一结果表名为 t1_2。

参考答案:

select

- a,
- b,

C

```
from (
    select a,"A" as b,col_a as c from t1_2
    union all
    select a,"B" as b,col_b as c from t1_2
)tmp;
```

问题三: 同一部门会有多个绩效, 求多行转多列结果

问题描述: 2014年公司组织架构调整,导致部门出现多个绩效,业务及人员不同, 无法合并算绩效,源表内容如下:

```
2014 B 9
2015 A 8
2014 A 10
2015 B 7
2014 B 6
```

输出结果如下所示:

```
a col_A col_B
2014 10 6,9
2015 8 7
```

```
select
   a,
   max(case when b="A" then c end) col_A,
   max(case when b="B" then c end) col_B
from (
   select
      a,
      b,
      concat_ws(",",collect_set(cast(c as string))) as c
   from t1
   group by a,b
)tmp
group by a;
```



二、排名中取他值

表名: t2

表字段及内容:

```
a b c
2014 A 3
2014 B 1
2014 C 2
2015 A 4
2015 D 3
```

问题一:按a分组取b字段最小时对应的c字段

输出结果如下所示:

```
a min_c
2014 3
2015 4
参考答案:
select
 a,
 c as min_c
from
```

(

select a,

> b, С,

```
row_number() over(partition by a order by b) as rn
from t2
)a
where rn = 1;
```

问题二:按a分组取b字段排第二时对应的c字段

输出结果如下所示:

```
a second c
2014 1
2015 3
参考答案:
select
  a,
  c as second_c
from
(
      select
       a,
       b,
       С,
       row_number() over(partition by a order by b) as rn
      from t2
)a
where rn = 2;
```

问题三:按 a 分组取 b 字段最小和最大时对应的 c 字段

输出结果如下所示:

(

```
a min_c max_c
2014 3 2
2015 4 3
参考答案:
select
a,
min(if(asc_rn = 1, c, null)) as min_c,
max(if(desc_rn = 1, c, null)) as max_c
from
```

```
select
    a,
    b,
    c,
    row_number() over(partition by a order by b) as asc_rn,
    row_number() over(partition by a order by b desc) as desc_rn
    from t2
)a
where asc_rn = 1 or desc_rn = 1
group by a;
```

问题四:按a分组取b字段第二小和第二大时对应的c字段

输出结果如下所示:

```
min_c max_c
2014 1
2015 3
参考答案:
select
    ,max(case when ret.rn_min = 2 then ret.c else null end) as min_c
    ,max(case when ret.rn_max = 2 then ret.c else null end) as max_c
from (
    select
        ,row_number() over(partition by t2.a order by t2.b) as rn_min
        ,row_number() over(partition by t2.a order by t2.b desc) as rn_max
    from t2
) as ret
where ret.rn_min = 2
or ret.rn_max = 2
group by ret.a;
```

问题五:按 a 分组取 b 字段前两小和前两大时对应的 c 字段

注意: 需保持 b 字段最小、最大排首位

输出结果如下所示:

```
min_c max_c
2014 3,1
              2,1
2015 4,3
              3,4
参考答案:
select
 tmp1.a as a,
 min_c,
 max_c
from
(
  select
    a,
    concat_ws(',', collect_list(c)) as min_c
 from
    (
     select
       a,
      b,
       С,
       row_number() over(partition by a order by b) as asc_rn
     from t2
     )a
    where asc_rn <= 2
    group by a
)tmp1
join
(
  select
    a,
   concat_ws(',', collect_list(c)) as max_c
  from
    (
     select
        a,
        b,
        row_number() over(partition by a order by b desc) as desc_rn
    from t2
    )a
    where desc_rn <= 2
    group by a
)tmp2
on tmp1.a = tmp2.a;
```

三、累计求值

表名: t3

表字段及内容:

```
a b c
2014 A 3
2014 B 1
2014 C 2
2015 A 4
2015 D 3
```

问题一:按 a 分组按 b 字段排序,对 c 累计求和

输出结果如下所示:

b sum c

```
2014 A 3
2014 B 4
2014 C 6
2015 A 4
2015 D 7
```

select

```
a,
b,
c,
sum(c) over(partition by a order by b) as sum_c
from t3;
```

问题二:按a分组按b字段排序,对c取累计平均值

输出结果如下所示:

```
a b avg_c
2014 A 3
2014 B 2
2014 C 2
2015 A 4
2015 D 3.5
```

```
select
a,
b,
c,
avg(c) over(partition by a order by b) as avg_c
from t3;
```

问题三:按 a 分组按 b 字段排序,对 b 取累计排名比例

输出结果如下所示:

ratio_c

b

```
2014 A 0.33
2014 B 0.67
2014 C 1.00
2015 A 0.50
2015 D 1.00

参考答案:
select
a,
b,
c,
```

round(row_number() over(partition by a order by b) / (count(c) over(partition by
a)),2) as ratio_c

from t3

order by a,b;

问题四:按a分组按b字段排序,对b取累计求和比例

输出结果如下所示:

```
a b ratio_c
2014 A 0.50
2014 B 0.67
2014 C 1.00
2015 A 0.57
2015 D 1.00
```

参考答案:

select

a,

b,

```
c,
  round(sum(c) over(partition by a order by b) / (sum(c) over(partition by a)),2) a
s ratio_c
from t3
order by a,b;
```

四、窗口大小控制

表名: t4

表字段及内容:

a b c
2014 A 3
2014 B 1
2014 C 2
2015 A 4
2015 D 3

问题一:按a分组按b字段排序,对c取前后各一行的和

输出结果如下所示:

```
a b sum_c
2014 A 1
2014 B 5
2014 C 1
2015 A 3
2015 D 4
```

参考答案:

```
select
```

a,
b,
lag(c,1,0) over(partition by a order by b)+lead(c,1,0) over(partition by a order
by b) as sum_c
from t4;

问题二:按 a 分组按 b 字段排序,对 c 取平均值

问题描述: 前一行与当前行的均值!

输出结果如下所示:

```
b
       avg_c
2014 A
2014 B
        2
2014 C
        1.5
2015 A
        4
2015 D
       3.5
参考答案:
select
 a,
 b,
 case when lag_c is null then c
 else (c+lag_c)/2 end as avg_c
from
 (
 select
  a,
  b,
  lag(c,1) over(partition by a order by b) as lag_c
 from t4
 )temp;
                         五、产生连续数值
输出结果如下所示:
1
2
3
4
100
参考答案:
不借助其他任何外表,实现产生连续数值
此处给出两种解法,其一:
select
id_start+pos as id
from(
   select
   1 as id_start,
   1000000 as id_end
) m lateral view posexplode(split(space(id_end-id_start), '')) t as pos, val
```

```
其二:
select
 row_number() over() as id
from
 (select split(space(99), ' ') as x) t
lateral view
explode(x) ex;
那如何产生1至1000000连续数值?
参考答案:
select
 row_number() over() as id
 (select split(space(999999), ' ') as x) t
lateral view
explode(x) ex;
                       六、数据扩充与收缩
表名: t6
表字段及内容:
3
2
4
问题一:数据扩充
输出结果如下所示:
   b
3 3, 2, 1
2 2 1
4 4, 3, 2, 1
```

参考答案:

select

select

from

```
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```

concat_ws('、',collect_set(cast(t.rn as string))) as b

```
t6.a,
    b.rn
  from t6
  left join
  (
  select
    row_number() over() as rn
  from
  (select split(space(5), '') as x) t -- space(5)可根据 t6 表的最大值灵活调整
  lateral view
  explode(x) pe
  ) b
  on 1 = 1
  where t6.a >= b.rn
 order by t6.a, b.rn desc
) t
group by t.a;
```

问题二:数据扩充,排除偶数

输出结果如下所示:

b

3、1

а

3

```
2
  1
  3、1
参考答案:
select
 t.a,
  concat_ws('、',collect_set(cast(t.rn as string))) as b
from
(
  select
   t6.a,
   b.rn
  from t6
  left join
  select
    row_number() over() as rn
   (select split(space(5), ' ') as x) t
```

```
lateral view
  explode(x) pe
) b
  on 1 = 1
  where t6.a >= b.rn and b.rn % 2 = 1
  order by t6.a, b.rn desc
) t
group by t.a;
```

问题三: 如何处理字符串累计拼接

问题描述: 将小于等于 a 字段的值聚合拼接起来

输出结果如下所示:

b

```
3
    2、3
2
     2
    2、3、4
参考答案:
select
  concat_ws(', ',collect_set(cast(t.a1 as string))) as b
from
  select
   t6.a,
   b.a1
  from t6
  left join
  select a as a1
  from t6
  ) b
  on 1 = 1
 where t6.a >= b.a1
 order by t6.a, b.a1
) t
group by t.a;
```

问题四:如果 a 字段有重复,如何实现字符串累计拼接

输出结果如下所示:

```
b
а
2
      2
3
     2、3
3
     2、3、3
     2、3、3、4
参考答案:
select
  a,
  b
from
(
select
  t.a,
  t.rn,
  concat_ws(', ',collect_list(cast(t.a1 as string))) as b
 from
  (
    select
    a.a,
    a.rn,
    b.a1
    from
    (
    select
      row_number() over(order by a ) as rn
    from t6
    ) a
    left join
    select a as a1,
    row_number() over(order by a ) as rn
    from t6
    ) b
    on 1 = 1
    where a.a >= b.a1 and a.rn >= b.rn
   order by a.a, b.a1
  ) t
  group by t.a,t.rn
  order by t.a,t.rn
) tt;
```

问题五:数据展开

```
问题描述: 如何将字符串"1-5, 16, 11-13, 9"扩展成"1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 16, 11, 12, 13, 9"? 注意顺序不变。
```

```
select
 concat_ws(',',collect_list(cast(rn as string)))
from
 select
  a.rn,
  b.num,
  b.pos
 from
   (
   select
    row_number() over() as rn
   from (select split(space(20), ' ') as x) t -- space(20)可灵活调整
   lateral view
   explode(x) pe
   ) a lateral view outer
  posexplode(split('1-5,16,11-13,9', ',')) b as pos, num
  where a.rn between cast(split(num, '-')[0] as int) and cast(split(num, '-')[1] a
s int) or a.rn = num
  order by pos, rn
) t;
```



七、合并与拆分

表名: t7

表字段及内容:

```
a b
2014 A
2014 B
2015 B
2015 D
```

问题一:合并

输出结果如下所示:

```
2014 A、B
2015 B、D
参考答案:
select
a,
concat_ws('、', collect_set(t.b)) b
from t7
group by a;
```

问题二: 拆分

问题描述: 将分组合并的结果拆分出来

```
select
  t.a,
  d
from
(
  select
  a,
    concat_ws('\', collect_set(t7.b)) b
  from t7
  group by a
)t
lateral view
explode(split(t.b, '\', ')) table_tmp as d;
```

八、模拟循环操作

```
表名: t8
表字段及内容:
1011
0101
问题一:如何将字符'1'的位置提取出来
输出结果如下所示:
1,3,4
2,4
参考答案:
select
   concat_ws(",",collect_list(cast(index as string))) as res
from (
   select
      index+1 as index,
      chr
   from (
      select
          a,
          concat_ws(",",substr(a,1,1),substr(a,2,1),substr(a,3,1),substr(a,-1)) s
tr
      from t8
   lateral view posexplode(split(str,",")) t as index,chr
   where chr = "1"
) tmp2
group by a;
               九、不使用 distinct 或 group by 去重
表名: t9
表字段及内容:
          c
              d
2014 2016 2014
2014 2015 2015
```

问题一: 不使用 distinct 或 group by 去重

```
输出结果如下所示:
2014 A
2016 A
2014 B
2015 B
参考答案:
select
 t2.year
 ,t2.num
from
 (
  select
   ,row_number() over (partition by t1.year,t1.num) as rank_1
  from
  (
   select
     a as year,
     d as num
   from t9
   union all
   select
     b as year,
     d as num
   from t9
   union all
   select
     c as year,
     d as num
   from t9
  )t1
)t2
where rank_1=1
order by num;
```

十、容器--反转内容

表名: t10 表字段及内容:

```
a
AB,CA,BAD
BD,EA
```

问题一: 反转逗号分隔的数据: 改变顺序, 内容不变

输出结果如下所示:

```
BAD,CA,AB
EA,BD

参考答案:
select
a,
concat_ws(",",collect_list(reverse(str)))
from
(
select
a,
str
from t10
lateral view explode(split(reverse(a),",")) t as str
) tmp1
group by a;
```

问题二: 反转逗号分隔的数据: 改变内容, 顺序不变

输出结果如下所示:

```
BA,AC,DAB
DB,AE
```

```
select
   a,
   concat_ws(",",collect_list(reverse(str)))
from
(
   select
    a,
       str
   from t10
   lateral view explode(split(a,",")) t as str
```

```
) tmp1 group by a;
```

十一、多容器--成对提取数据

表名: t11

表字段及内容:

a b
A/B 1/3
B/C/D 4/5/2

问题一:成对提取数据,字段一一对应

输出结果如下所示:

```
a b
A 1
B 3
B 4
C 5
D 2
```

参考答案:

```
select
  a_inx,
  b_inx
from
  select
     a,
     b,
     a_id,
     a_inx,
     b_id,
     b_inx
  from t11
  lateral view posexplode(split(a,'/')) t as a_id,a_inx
  lateral view posexplode(split(b,'/')) t as b_id,b_inx
) tmp
where a_id=b_id;
```

十二、多容器--转多行

表名: t12

表字段及内容:

```
a b c001 A/B 1/3/5002 B/C/D 4/5
```

问题一: 转多行

输出结果如下所示:

```
001
       type_b
001
       type_b
                 В
001
       type_c
                 1
001
       type_c
                 3
001
       type_c
                 5
002
       type_b
                 В
002
       type_b
               C
002
       type_b
                 D
002
       type_c
                 4
002
                 5
       type_c
```

```
select
  a,
  d,
  e
from
(
  select
    a,
   "type_b" as d,
   str as e
  lateral view explode(split(b,"/")) t as str
  union all
  select
    a,
   "type_c" as d,
    str as e
  from t12
  lateral view explode(split(c,"/")) t as str
```

```
) tmp
order by a,d;
```

十三、抽象分组--断点排序

表名: t13

表字段及内容:

2023 1

问题一: 断点排序

输出结果如下所示:

```
select
```

```
a,
b,
row_number() over( partition by b,repair_a order by a asc) as c--按照b列和[b的组首]
分组,排序
from
(
```

```
select
a,
b,
a-b_rn as repair_a--根据 b 列值出现的次序,修复 a 列值为 b 首次出现的 a 列值,称为 b 的[组首]
from
(
select
a,
b,
row_number() over( partition by b order by a asc ) as b_rn--按 b 列分组,按 a 列排
序,得到 b 列各值出现的次序
from t13
)tmp1
)tmp2--注意,如果不同的 b 列值,可能出现同样的组首值,但组首值需要和 a 列值 一并参与分组,故并
不影响排序。
order by a asc;
```

十四、业务逻辑的分类与抽象--时效

日期表: d_date

表字段及内容:

date_id	is_work
2017-04-13	1
2017-04-14	1
2017-04-15	0
2017-04-16	0
2017-04-17	1

工作日:周一至周五09:30-18:30

客户申请表: t14

表字段及内容:

```
a b c 1 申请 2017-04-14 18:03:00 1 通过 2017-04-17 09:43:00 2 申请 2017-04-13 17:02:00 2 通过 2017-04-15 09:42:00
```

问题一: 计算上表中从申请到通过占用的工作时长

输出结果如下所示:

```
d
а
1
         0.67h
        10.67h
参考答案:
select
    a,
    round(sum(diff)/3600,2) as d
from (
    select
        a,
        apply_time,
        pass_time,
        dates,
        rn,
        ct,
        is_work,
        case when is_work=1 and rn=1 then unix_timestamp(concat(dates,' 18:30:00'),
'yyyy-MM-dd HH:mm:ss')-unix_timestamp(apply_time,'yyyy-MM-dd HH:mm:ss')
            when is_work=0 then 0
            when is_work=1 and rn=ct then unix_timestamp(pass_time,'yyyy-MM-dd HH:m
m:ss')-unix_timestamp(concat(dates,' 09:30:00'),'yyyy-MM-dd HH:mm:ss')
            when is_work=1 and rn!=ct then 9*3600
        end diff
    from (
        select
            a,
            apply_time,
            pass_time,
            time_diff,
            day_diff,
            rn,
            ct,
            date_add(start,rn-1) dates
        from (
            select
                a,
                apply_time,
                pass_time,
                time_diff,
                day_diff,
                strs,
                start,
                row_number() over(partition by a) as rn,
```

```
count(*) over(partition by a) as ct
           from (
               select
                   a,
                   apply_time,
                   pass_time,
                   time diff,
                   day_diff,
                   substr(repeat(concat(substr(apply_time,1,10),','),day_diff+1),1,
11*(day_diff+1)-1) strs
               from (
                   select
                       a,
                       apply_time,
                       pass_time,
                       unix_timestamp(pass_time,'yyyy-MM-dd HH:mm:ss')-unix_timest
amp(apply_time,'yyyy-MM-dd HH:mm:ss') time_diff,
                       datediff(substr(pass_time,1,10),substr(apply_time,1,10)) da
y_diff
                   from (
                       select
                           a,
                           max(case when b='申请' then c end) apply_time,
                           max(case when b='通过' then c end) pass_time
                       from t14
                       group by a
                   ) tmp1
               ) tmp2
           ) tmp3
           lateral view explode(split(strs,",")) t as start
       ) tmp4
    ) tmp5
    join d_date
    on tmp5.dates = d_date.date_id
) tmp6
group by a;
                       十五、时间序列--进度及剩余
表名: t15
表字段及内容:
date_id
            is_work
2017-07-30
               0
2017-07-31
               1
```

2017-08-01	1
2017-08-02	1
2017-08-03	1
2017-08-04	1
2017-08-05	0
2017-08-06	0
2017-08-07	1

问题一: 求每天的累计周工作日, 剩余周工作日

输出结果如下所示:

date_id	week_to_work	week_left_work
2017-07-31	1	4
2017-08-01	2	3
2017-08-02	3	2
2017-08-03	4	1
2017-08-04	5	0
2017-08-05	5	0
2017-08-06	5	0

参考答案:

此处给出两种解法,其一:

select

```
date_id
,case date_format(date_id,'u')
    when 1 then 1
    when 2 then 2
    when 3 then 3
    when 4 then 4
    when 5 then 5
    when 6 then 5
    when 7 then 5
end as week_to_work
,case date_format(date_id,'u')
    when 1 then 4
    when 2 then 3
    when 3 then 2
    when 4 then 1
    when 5 then 0
    when 6 then 0
    when 7 then 0
```

```
end as week_to_work
from t15
其二:
select
date_id,
week_to_work,
week_sum_work-week_to_work as week_left_work
from(
    select
    date_id,
    sum(is_work) over(partition by year, week order by date_id) as week_to_work,
    sum(is_work) over(partition by year, week) as week_sum_work
    from(
        select
        date_id,
        is_work,
        year(date_id) as year,
        weekofyear(date_id) as week
        from t15
    ) ta
) tb order by date_id;
```





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十六、时间序列--构造日期

问题一: 直接使用 SQL 实现一张日期维度表,包含以下字段:

date	string	日期
d_week	string	年内第几周
weeks	int	周几
w_start	string	周开始日
w_end	string	周结束日
d_month	int	第几月

```
月开始日
m_start
                  string
m end
                  string
                                    月结束日
                                       第几季
d_quarter
                  int
                                    季开始日
q start
                  string
                                    季结束日
q_end
                  string
d_year
                  int
                                       年份
                                    年开始日
y start
                  string
                                    年结束日
y_end
                  string
参考答案:
drop table if exists dim_date;
create table if not exists dim_date(
   `date` string comment '日期',
   d week string comment '年内第几周',
   weeks string comment '周几',
   w_start string comment '周开始日',
   w_end string comment '周结東日',
   d_month string comment '第几月',
   m_start string comment '月开始日',
   m_end string comment '月结東日',
   d quarter int comment '第几季',
   q_start string comment '季开始日',
   q_end string comment '季结束日',
   d_year int comment '年份',
   y_start string comment '年开始日',
   y_end string comment '年结東日'
);
--自然月: 指每月的1号到那个月的月底,它是按照阳历来计算的。就是从每月1号到月底,不管这个月
有30天,31天,29天或者28天,都算是一个自然月。
insert overwrite table dim_date
select `date`
    , d week --年内第几周
    , case weekid
         when 0 then '周日'
         when 1 then '周一'
         when 2 then '周二'
         when 3 then '周三'
         when 4 then '周四'
         when 5 then '周五'
         when 6 then '周六'
   end as weeks -- 周
    , date_add(next_day(`date`,'MO'),-7) as w_start --周一
```

-- 周日_end

, date_add(next_day(`date`,'MO'),-1) as w_end

```
-- 月份日期
    , concat('第', monthid, '月') as d_month
    , m_start
    , m_end
    -- 季节
    , quarterid as d quart
    , concat(d_year, '-', substr(concat('0', (quarterid - 1) * 3 + 1), -2), '-01')
as q start --季开始日
    , date_sub(concat(d_year, '-', substr(concat('0', (quarterid) * 3 + 1), -2), '
-01'), 1) as q_end --季结束日
    -- 年
    , d_year
    , y_start
    , y_end
from (
        select `date`
             , pmod(datediff(`date`, '2012-01-01'), 7)
                                                                     as weekid
  --获取周几
             , cast(substr(`date`, 6, 2) as int)
                                                                     as monthid
  --获取月份
             , case
                   when cast(substr(`date`, 6, 2) as int) <= 3 then 1
                   when cast(substr(`date`, 6, 2) as int) <= 6 then 2
                   when cast(substr(`date`, 6, 2) as int) <= 9 then 3
                   when cast(substr(`date`, 6, 2) as int) <= 12 then 4
            end
                                                                    as quarterid
 --获取季节 可以直接使用 quarter(`date`)
             , substr(`date`, 1, 4)
                                                                      as d_year
  -- 获取年份
             , trunc(`date`, 'YYYY')
                                                                     as y_start
  --年开始日
             , date_sub(trunc(add_months(`date`, 12), 'YYYY'), 1) as y_end --年
结束日
             , date_sub(`date`, dayofmonth(`date`) - 1)
                                                                     as m_start
  --当月第一天
             , last_day(date_sub(`date`, dayofmonth(`date`) - 1))
                                                                        m_end
  --当月最后一天
             , weekofyear(`date`)
                                                                     as d_week
  --年内第几周
        from (
                   -- '2021-04-01'是开始日期, '2022-03-31'是截止日期
```

十七、时间序列--构造累积日期

表名: t17

表字段及内容:

date_id 2017-08-01 2017-08-02 2017-08-03

问题一:每一日期,都扩展成月初至当天

输出结果如下所示:

```
date_id date_to_day
2017-08-01 2017-08-01
2017-08-02 2017-08-02
2017-08-03 2017-08-01
2017-08-03 2017-08-02
2017-08-03 2017-08-03
```

这种累积相关的表,常做桥接表。

```
select
  date_id,
  date_add(date_start_id,pos) as date_to_day
from
```

```
(
    select
    date_id,
    date_sub(date_id,dayofmonth(date_id)-1) as date_start_id
    from t17
) m lateral view
posexplode(split(space(datediff(from_unixtime(unix_timestamp(date_id,'yyyy-MM-dd')),
from_unixtime(unix_timestamp(date_start_id,'yyyy-MM-dd'))), '')) t as pos, val;
```

十八、时间序列--构造连续日期

表名: t18

表字段及内容:

a	b	С
101	2018-01-01	10
101	2018-01-03	20
101	2018-01-06	40
102	2018-01-02	20
102	2018-01-04	30
102	2018-01-07	60

问题一: 构造连续日期

问题描述: 将表中数据的 b 字段扩充至范围[2018-01-01, 2018-01-07], 并累积对 c 求和。

b字段的值是较稀疏的。

输出结果如下所示:

_	L	_	_
a	b	С	d
101	2018-01-01	10	10
101	2018-01-02	0	10
101	2018-01-03	20	30
101	2018-01-04	0	30
101	2018-01-05	0	30
101	2018-01-06	40	70
101	2018-01-07	0	70
102	2018-01-01	0	0
102	2018-01-02	20	20
102	2018-01-03	0	20
102	2018-01-04	30	50
102	2018-01-05	0	50

```
102
          2018-01-06
                               50
                         0
102
          2018-01-07
                        60
                              110
参考答案:
select
  a,
  b,
  С,
  sum(c) over(partition by a order by b) as d
from
(
  select
  t1.a,
  t1.b,
  case
   when t18.b is not null then t18.c
   else 0
  end as c
 from
  (
   select
   a,
   date_add(s,pos) as b
   from
     select
       a,
      '2018-01-01' as s,
      '2018-01-07' as r
     from (select a from t18 group by a) ta
   ) m lateral view
     posexplode(split(space(datediff(from_unixtime(unix_timestamp(r,'yyyy-MM-dd')),
from_unixtime(unix_timestamp(s,'yyyy-MM-dd')))), '')) t as pos, val
  ) t1
   left join t18
   on t1.a = t18.a and t1.b = t18.b
) ts;
                 十九、时间序列--取多个字段最新的值
表名: t19
表字段及内容:
date id
                  C
2014
        AB 12
                  bc
```

```
2015 23
2016 d
2017 BC
```

问题一:如何一并取出最新日期

输出结果如下所示:

```
date_b
date a
        а
                       b
                            date_c c
2017
       ВС
             2015
                      23
                            2016
参考答案:
此处给出三种解法,其一:
SELECT max(CASE WHEN rn_a = 1 THEN date_id else 0 END) AS date_a
       ,max(CASE WHEN rn_a = 1 THEN a else null END) AS a
       ,max(CASE WHEN rn_b = 1 THEN date_id else 0 END) AS date_b
        ,max(CASE WHEN rn b = 1 THEN b else NULL END) AS b
        ,max(CASE WHEN rn_c = 1 THEN date_id else 0 END) AS date_c
       ,max(CASE WHEN rn_c = 1 THEN c else null END) AS c
FROM
           SELECT date_id
                   , a
                   ,b
                   , с
                   --对每列上不为 null 的值 的 日期 进行排序
                   ,row_number()OVER( PARTITION BY 1 ORDER BY CASE WHEN a IS NULL
THEN 0 ELSE date_id END DESC) AS rn_a
                   ,row_number()OVER(PARTITION BY 1 ORDER BY CASE WHEN b IS NULL T
HEN 0 ELSE date id END DESC) AS rn b
                   ,row_number()OVER(PARTITION BY 1 ORDER BY CASE WHEN c IS NULL T
HEN 0 ELSE date_id END DESC) AS rn_c
           FROM
                   t19
       ) t
WHERE
       t.rn_a = 1
       t.rn_b = 1
       t.rn_c = 1;
OR
其二:
SELECT
  a.date_id
  ,a.a
  ,b.date id
  ,b.b
```

```
,c.date_id
  ,c.c
FROM
(
  SELECT
     t.date_id,
     t.a
  FROM
    SELECT
      t.date_id
      ,t.a
      ,t.b
      ,t.c
    FROM t19 t INNER JOIN
                            t19 t1 ON t.date_id = t1.date_id AND t.a IS NOT NULL
  ORDER BY t.date_id DESC
  LIMIT 1
) a
LEFT JOIN
 SELECT
   t.date_id
   ,t.b
  FROM
  (
   SELECT
     t.date_id
      ,t.b
   FROM t19 t INNER JOIN t19 t1 ON t.date_id = t1.date_id AND t.b IS NOT NULL
  ORDER BY t.date_id DESC
  LIMIT 1
) b \ ON \ 1 = 1
LEFT JOIN
 SELECT
   t.date_id
    ,t.c
  FROM
   SELECT
     t.date_id
      ,t.c
```

```
FROM t19 t INNER JOIN t19 t1 ON t.date_id = t1.date_id AND t.c IS NOT NULL
  ) t
  ORDER BY t.date_id DESC
  LIMIT 1
) c
ON 1 = 1;
其三:
select
from
  select t1.date_id as date_a,t1.a from (select t1.date_id,t1.a from t19 t1 where
t1.a is not null) t1
  inner join (select max(t1.date_id) as date_id from t19 t1 where t1.a is not nul
 on t1.date_id=t2.date_id
) t1
cross join
  select t1.date_b,t1.b from (select t1.date_id as date_b,t1.b from t19 t1 where t
1.b is not null) t1
  inner join (select max(t1.date_id) as date_id from t19 t1 where t1.b is not nul
1)t2
 on t1.date_b=t2.date_id
) t2
cross join
 select t1.date_c,t1.c from (select t1.date_id as date_c,t1.c from t19 t1 where t
1.c is not null) t1
 inner join (select max(t1.date_id) as date_id from t19 t1 where t1.c is not nul
1)t2
  on t1.date_c=t2.date_id
) t3;
```





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二十、时间序列--补全数据

表名: t20

表字段及内容:

```
date_id a b c
2014 AB 12 bc
2015 23
2016 d
2017 BC
```

问题一: 如何使用最新数据补全表格

输出结果如下所示:

```
date_id a b c
2014 AB 12 bc
2015 AB 23 bc
2016 AB 23 d
2017 BC 23 d
```

参考答案:

```
select
 date_id,
 first_value(a) over(partition by aa order by date_id) as a,
 first_value(b) over(partition by bb order by date_id) as b,
  first_value(c) over(partition by cc order by date_id) as c
from
(
  select
    date_id,
    a,
    b,
    С,
    count(a) over(order by date_id) as aa,
    count(b) over(order by date_id) as bb,
    count(c) over(order by date_id) as cc
  from t20
)tmp1;
```

二十一、时间序列--取最新完成状态的前一个状态

表名: t21

表字段及内容:

```
date_id a
2014
        1
             Α
2015
        1
2016
        1
             Α
2017
        1
2013
        2
             Α
2014
        2
             В
2015
2014
        3
             Α
2015
2016
        3
             В
2017
        3
             Α
```

上表中 B 为完成状态。

问题一: 取最新完成状态的前一个状态

输出结果如下所示:

```
date_id a b
2016 1 A
2013 2 A
2015 3 A
```

参考答案:

此处给出两种解法,其一:

```
) t1
    inner join t21 on t1.date id -1 = t21.date id
and t1.a = t21.a;
其二:
select
  next date id as date id
  , a
  ,next_b as b
from(
  select
    *,min(nk) over(partition by a,b) as minb
  from(
    select
      *,row_number() over(partition by a order by date_id desc) nk
      ,lead(date_id) over(partition by a order by date_id desc) next_date_id
      ,lead(b) over(partition by a order by date_id desc) next_b
    from(
      select * from t21
    ) t
  ) t
) t
where minb = nk and b = 'B';
```

问题二:如何将完成状态的过程合并

输出结果如下所示:

a b_merge1 A、B、A、B

```
2 A、B
3 A、A、B

参考答案:
select
a
,collect_list(b) as b
from(
select
*
,min(if(b = 'B',nk,null)) over(partition by a) as minb
from(
select
*,row_number() over(partition by a order by date_id desc) nk
42/48
```

```
from(
    select * from t21
) t
) t
) t
where nk >= minb
group by a;
```

二十二、非等值连接--范围匹配

表 f 是事实表,表 d 是匹配表,在 hive 中如何将匹配表中的值关联到事实表中? 表 d 相当于拉链过的变化维,但日期范围可能是不全的。

表 f:

```
date_id p_id
2017 C
2018 B
2019 A
2013 C
```

表 d:

d_start	d_end	p_id	p_value
2016	2018	Α	1
2016	2018	В	2
2008	2009	С	4
2010	2015	С	3

问题一: 范围匹配

输出结果如下所示:

**参考答案:

此处给出两种解法,其一:

select

```
f.date_id,
f.p_id,
A.p_value
from f
```

```
left join
(
  select
    date_id,
    p_id,
    p_value
  from
  (
    select
      f.date_id,
      f.p_id,
      d.p_value
    from f
    left join d on f.p_id = d.p_id
    where f.date_id >= d.d_start and f.date_id <= d.d_end</pre>
  )A
)A
ON f.date_id = A.date_id;
其二:
select
    date_id,
    p_id,
    flag as p_value
from (
    select
        f.date_id,
        f.p_id,
        d.d_start,
        d.d_end,
        d.p_value,
        if(f.date_id between d.d_start and d.d_end,d.p_value,null) flag,
        max(d.d_end) over(partition by date_id) max_end
    from f
    left join d
    on f.p_id = d.p_id
) tmp
where d_end = max_end;
```

二十三、非等值连接一最近匹配

表 t23_1 和表 t23_2 通过 a 和 b 关联时,有相等的取相等的值匹配,不相等时每一个 a 的值在 b 中找差值最小的来匹配。

t23_1 和 t23_2 为两个班的成绩单, t23_1 班的每个学生成绩在 t23_2 班中找出成绩最接近的成绩。

表 t23_1: a 中无重复值

```
a
1
2
4
5
8
10
表 t23_2: b 中无重复值
b
2
3
7
11
```

问题一:单向最近匹配

输出结果如下所示:

注意: b 的值可能会被丢弃

```
a b
1 2
2 2
4 3
5 3
5 7
8 7
10 11
```

参考答案:

```
select
  *
from
(
  select
  ttt1.a,
  ttt1.b
  from
```

```
(
    select
     tt1.a,
     t23_2.b,
     dense_rank() over(partition by tt1.a order by abs(tt1.a-t23_2.b)) as dr
    from
    (
      select
       t23_1.a
      from t23_1
     left join t23_2 on t23_1.a=t23_2.b
      where t23_2.b is null
    ) tt1
    cross join t23_2
  ) ttt1
  where ttt1.dr=1
  union all
  select
   t23_1.a,
   t23_2.b
  from t23 1
  inner join t23_2 on t23_1.a=t23_2.b
) result t
order by result_t.a;
```

二十四、N 指标--累计去重

假设表 A 为事件流水表,客户当天有一条记录则视为当天活跃。

表 A:

```
time id
                    user_id
2018-01-01 10:00:00
                       001
2018-01-01 11:03:00
                       002
2018-01-01 13:18:00
                       001
2018-01-02 08:34:00
                       004
2018-01-02 10:08:00
                       002
2018-01-02 10:40:00
                       003
2018-01-02 14:21:00
                       002
2018-01-02 15:39:00
                       004
2018-01-03 08:34:00
                       005
2018-01-03 10:08:00
                       003
2018-01-03 10:40:00
                       001
2018-01-03 14:21:00
                       005
```

假设客户活跃非常,一天产生的事件记录平均达千条。

问题一: 累计去重

输出结果如下所示:

```
日期
         当日活跃人数
                       月累计活跃人数 截至当日
date_id user_cnt_act user_cnt_act_month
2018-01-01
                              2
              2
2018-01-02
              3
                              4
2018-01-03
              3
                              5
参考答案:
SELECT tt1.date_id
      ,tt2.user_cnt_act
      ,tt1.user_cnt_act_month
FROM
( -- @ 按照 t.date_id 分组求出 user_cnt_act_month,得到 tt1
SELECT t.date id
       ,COUNT(user_id) AS user_cnt_act_month
FROM
( -- ③ 表 a 和表 b 进行笛卡尔积,按照 a.date_id,b.user_id 分组,保证截止到当日的用户唯一,
得出表t。
 SELECT a.date id
        ,b.user_id
 FROM
     -- ① 按照日期分组,取出 date_id 字段当主表的维度字段 得出表 a
  SELECT from_unixtime(unix_timestamp(time_id),'yyyy-MM-dd') AS date_id
  FROM test.temp_tanhaidi_20211213_1
  GROUP BY from_unixtime(unix_timestamp(time_id),'yyyy-MM-dd')
 ) a
 INNER JOIN
 ( -- ② 按照 date_id、user_id 分组,保证每天每个用户只有一条记录,得出表 b
  SELECT from_unixtime(unix_timestamp(time_id),'yyyy-MM-dd') AS date_id
         ,user_id
  FROM test.temp_tanhaidi_20211213_1
  GROUP BY from_unixtime(unix_timestamp(time_id),'yyyy-MM-dd')
           user id
 ) b
 ON 1 = 1
 WHERE a.date_id >= b.date_id
 GROUP BY a.date_id
          ,b.user id
) t
GROUP BY t.date_id
) tt1
```

最后

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