



PLACEHOLDER FOLDER

Create the placeholder submission folder with the empty SQL files that you will use for each question:

```
$ mkdir placeholder
$ cd placeholder
$ touch q1_sample.sql\
q2_string_function.sql\
q3_northamerican.sql\
q4_delaypercent.sql\
q5_aggregates.sql\
q6_discontinued.sql\
q7_order_lags.sql\
q8_total_cost_quartiles.sql\
q9_youngblood.sql\
q10_christmas.sql
$ cd ..
```

After filling in the queries, you can compress the folder by running the following command:

```
$ zip -j submission.zip placeholder/*.sql
```

```
yneversky@ubuntu:~/ynwork/SCUDB2021/homework/sql$ sqlite3 northwind.db
SQLite version 3.31.1 2020-01-27 19:55:54
Enter ".help" for usage hints.
sqlite> .tables
Category          EmployeeTerritory  Region
Customer          Order              Shipper
CustomerCustomerDemo OrderDetail         Supplier
CustomerDemographic Product            Territory
Employee          ProductDetails_V
sqlite>
```

Q1 [0 POINTS] (Q1_SAMPLE):

The purpose of this query is to make sure that the formatting of your output matches exactly the formatting of our auto-grading script.

Details: List all Category Names ordered alphabetically.

Answer: Here's the correct SQL query and expected output:

```
sqlite> SELECT CategoryName FROM Category ORDER BY CategoryName;
```

Beverages

Condiments

Confections

Dairy Products

Grains/Cereals

Meat/Poultry

Produce

Seafood

You should put this SQL query into the appropriate file (`q1_sample.sql`) in the submission directory (`placeholder`).

Q2 [5 POINTS] (Q2_STRING_FUNCTION):

Get all unique `ShipNames` from the Order table that contain a hyphen '-'.

Details: In addition, get all the characters preceding the (first) hyphen. Return ship names alphabetically. Your first row should look like `Bottom-Dollar Markets|Bottom`

Q3 [5 POINTS] (Q3_NORTHAMERICAN):

Indicate if an order's `ShipCountry` is in North America. For our purposes, this is `'USA', 'Mexico', 'Canada'`

Details: You should print the Order `Id`, `ShipCountry`, and another column that is either `'NorthAmerica'` or `'OtherPlace'` depending on the Ship Country.

Order by the primary key (`Id`) ascending and return 20 rows starting from Order Id `15445` Your output should look

like `15445|France|OtherPlace` or `15454|Canada|NorthAmerica`

Q4 [10 POINTS] (Q4_DELAYPERCENT):

For each `Shipper`, find the percentage of orders which are late.

Details: An order is considered late if `ShippedDate > RequiredDate`. Print the following format, order by descending percentage, rounded to the nearest hundredths, like `United Package|23.44`

Q5 [10 POINTS] (Q5_AGGREGATES):

Compute some statistics about categories of products

Details: Get the number of products, average unit price (rounded to 2 decimal places), minimum unit price, maximum unit price, and total units on order for categories containing greater than 10 products.

Order by `Category Id`. Your output should look like `Beverages|12|37.98|4.5|263.5|60`

Q6 [10 POINTS] (Q6_DISCONTINUED):

For each of the 8 discontinued products in the database, which customer made the first ever order for the product? Output the

customer's `CompanyName` and `ContactName`

Details: Print the following format, order by `ProductName` alphabetically: `Alice`

`Mutton|Consolidated Holdings|Elizabeth Brown`

Q7 [15 POINTS] (Q7_ORDER_LAGS):

For the first 10 orders by `CutomerId BLONP`: get the Order's `Id`, `OrderDate`, previous `OrderDate`, and difference between the previous and current. Return results ordered by `OrderDate` (ascending)

Details: The "previous" `OrderDate` for the first order should default to itself (lag time = 0). Use the `julianday()` function for date arithmetic ([example](#)).

Use `lag(expr, offset, default)` for grabbing previous dates.

Please round the lag time to the nearest hundredth, formatted like `17361|2012-09-`

`19 12:13:21|2012-09-18 22:37:15|0.57`

Note: For more details on window functions, see [here](#).

Q8 [15 POINTS] (Q8_TOTAL_COST_QUARTILES):

For each **Customer**, get the **CompanyName**, **CustomerId**, and "total expenditures". Output the bottom quartile of Customers, as measured by total expenditures. Details: Calculate expenditure using **UnitPrice** and **Quantity** (ignore **Discount**). Compute the quartiles for each company's total expenditures using **NTILE**. The bottom quartile is the 1st quartile, order them by increasing expenditure. Make sure your output is formatted as follows (round expenditure to nearest hundredths): **Bon app|BONAP|4485708.49**

Note: There are orders for **CustomerId**s that don't appear in the **Customer** table. You should still consider these "Customers" and output them. If the **CompanyName** is missing, override the **NULL** to '**MISSING_NAME**' using **IFNULL**.

Q9 [15 POINTS] (Q9_YOUNGBLOOD):

Find the youngest employee serving each **Region**. If a Region is not served by an employee, ignore it.

Details: Print the Region Description, First Name, Last Name, and Birth Date. Order by Region Id.

Your first row should look like **Eastern|Steven|Buchanan|1987-03-04**

Q10 [15 POINTS] (Q10_CHRISTMAS):

Concatenate the **ProductNames** ordered by the Company '**Queen Cozinha**' on **2014-12-25**.

Details: Order the products by Id (ascending). Print a single string containing all the dup names separated by commas like **Mishi Kobe Niku, NuNuCa Nuß-Nougat-Creme...**

Hint: You might find Recursive CTEs useful.