# 第1题

# 我们有如下的用户访问数据

userId visitDate visitCount u01 2017/1/21 5 u02 2017/1/23 6 u03 2017/1/22 8 u04 2017/1/20 3

u01 2017/1/23 6 u01 2017/2/21 8

U02 2017/1/23 6 U01 2017/2/22 4

要求使用 SQL 统计出每个用户的累积访问次数,如下表所示:

用户id 月份 小计 累积

u01 2017-01 11 11

u01 2017-02 12 23 u02 2017-01 12 12

u03 2017-01 8 8

u04 2017-01 3 3

# 1.建表语句

create table first(userid string, visitDate String, visitCount string);

# 2.插入数据

insert into table first values('u01','2017/1/21','5'); insert into table first values('u02','2017/1/23','6'); insert into table first values('u03','2017/1/22','8'); insert into table first values('u04','2017/1/20','3'); insert into table first values('u01','2017/1/23','6'); insert into table first values('u01','2017/2/21','8'); insert into table first values('u02','2017/1/23','6'); insert into table first values('u01','2017/2/22','4');

select
date\_format(visitDate,'yyyy-MM') aa
from first
group by aa;

# 3.转变时间格式

```
select from_unixtime(unix_timestamp(visitDate,'yyyy/mm/dd'),'yyyy-mm');
4.需求分析
    首先按照月份分组,算出每个月的总访问次数
    然后用窗口函数,按照月份计算累加访问次数
4.1 格式化时间
select
    userld,
    from_unixtime(unix_timestamp(visitDate,'yyyy/mm/dd'),'yyyy-mm') month,
   visitCount
from first;
                      -----t1 表
4.2 求月份的总次数
select
   userld,
   month,
   sum(visitCount) sum_month
from t1
                                -----t2 表
group by userld, month;
4.3 按照用户 id 开窗、按时间排序
select
   userld,
   month,
   sum_month,
   sum(sum_month) over (partition by userID order by month rows between UNBOUNDED
PRECEDING and current row) sum_all
from t2
5.终级 sql
select
   t2.userld,
   t2.month,
   sum_month,
    sum(t2.sum_month) over (partition by userld order by month rows between
UNBOUNDED PRECEDING and current row) sum_all
from
   select
       t1.userld userld,
```

```
t1.month month,
sum(t1.visitCount) sum_month

from
(
select
userld,
from_unixtime(unix_timestamp(visitDate,'yyyy/mm/dd'),'yyyy-mm') month,
visitCount
from first
) t1
group by userld,month
)t2;
```

## 第2题 京东

有 50W 个京东店铺,每个顾客访客访问任何一个店铺的任何一个商品时都会产生一条访问日志,访问日志存储的表名为 Visit, 访客的用户 id 为 user\_id, 被访问的店铺名称为 shop, 请统计:

- 1) 每个店铺的 UV (访客数)
- 2) 每个店铺访问次数 top3 的访客信息。输出店铺名称、访客 id、访问次数

create table Second\_Visit (user\_id string,shop string);

```
insert into table second_visit values ('1','a'); insert into table second_visit values ('1','b'); insert into table second_visit values ('2','a'); insert into table second_visit values ('3','c'); insert into table second_visit values ('1','a'); insert into table second_visit values ('1','a');
```

# 1.每个店铺的 UV (访客数)

```
select
t1.shop,
count(*)
from
(
select
```

```
user_id,
       shop
   from second_visit
   group by user_id,shop
)t1
group by shop;
2.每个店铺访问次数 top3 的访客信息,输出店铺名称,访客 id, 访问次数
select
   t2.shop,
   t2.user_id,
   t2.num
from
(
   select
       t1.user_id user_id,
       t1.shop shop,
       t1.num,
       rank () over (partition by t1.user_id order by num) con
   from
   (
       select
           user id,
           shop,
           count(*) num
       from second_visit
       group by user_id,shop
   )t1
)t2
where con <= 3;
第3题
已知一个表 STG.ORDER, 有如下字段:Date, Order_id, User_id, amount。请给出 sql 进行
统计:数据样例:2017-01-01,10029028,1000003251,33.57。
1) 给出 2017 年每个月的订单数、用户数、总成交金额。
2) 给出 2017 年 11 月的新客数(指在 11 月才有第一笔订单)
```

1.create table second\_order(`Date` String,Order\_id String,User\_id String,amount double);

```
2.--样例数据
同一个用户,相同月份
```

```
insert into table second_order values ('2017-01-01','10029028','1000003251',33.57);
insert into table second_order values ('2017-01-01','10029029','1000003251',33.57);
不同用户,相同月份
insert into table second_order values ('2017-01-01','100290288','1000003252',33.57);
不同月份
insert into table second_order values ('2017-02-02','10029088','1000003251',33.57);
insert into table second_order values ('2017-02-02','100290281','1000003251',33.57);
insert into table second_order values ('2017-02-02','100290282','1000003253',33.57);
insert into table second_order values ('2017-11-02','10290282','100003253',234);
insert into table second_order values ('2017-11-02','10290282','100003243',234);
3.需求分析
3.1
先求出订单数和总成交额为 result1, 然后在算出每个月的用户数 result2, 然后两个表做 join
操作, 最终求出结果。
select
result1.month,
result1.count_order,
result1.count amount,
result2.count_user
from
(select
    t1.month month,
    count(t1.Order_id) count_order,
    sum(t1.amount) count_amount
from
(
select
    date_format(`Date`,'yyyy-MM') month,
    Order_id,
    User_id,
    amount
from second_order
)t1
group by month
)result1
```

```
join
(select
    t2.month month,
    count(*) count_user
from
(
    select
         t1.month month,
        t1.Order_id,
        t1.User_id,
        row_number() over(partition by t1.month,t1.User_id order by amount) con
    from
    (
    select
         date_format(`Date`,'yyyy-MM') month,
         Order_id,
        User_id,
        amount
    from second_order
    )t1
) t2
where con=1
group by month
)result2
on result2.month=result1.month;
简单写法:
SELECT
    count(Order_id) order_count,
    count(DISTINCT(User_id)) user_count,
    sum(amount) amount_sum,
    substring(`Date`, 1, 7)
FROM
    second_order
WHERE
    substring(`Date`, 1, 4) = '2017'
GROUP BY
    substring(`Date`, 1, 7);
```

```
select
    count(*)
from
 (
    select
         user_id
    from
    (
         select
              `user_id`,
              `date`,
              row_number() over(partition by user_id order by `date` desc ) shop_count
         from second_order
    ) t1
         where date_format('date', 'yyyy-MM') = '2017-11' and shop_count = 1
) t2;
```

## 第4题

有一个 5000 万的用户文件(user\_id, name, age), 一个 2 亿记录的用户看电影的记录文件 (user\_id, url), 根据年龄段观看电影的次数进行排序?

#### 1.建表

```
create table forth_user(user_id string,name string,age int); create table forth_log(user_id string,url string); insert into table forth_user values('001','wt',10); insert into table forth_user values('002','ls',18); insert into table forth_user values('003','zz',30); insert into table forth_user values('004','zz',50); insert into table forth_log values('001','wss'); insert into table forth_log values('001','wss'); insert into table forth_log values('002','sdf'); insert into table forth_log values('003','sdf'); insert into table forth_log values('004','sdf'); insert into table forth_log values('004','sdf');
```

# 2.分析需求

```
先求出每个人看了几次电影,t1
然后 t1 和 user 表 join, 拼接 age 字段 t2 表
划分年龄段, 0-20, 20-40, 40-60, 60--
按年龄段分组,按照次数排序
```

```
select
    user_id,
    count(*)
from forth_log
group by user_id;
                      ----t1
select
    u1.age age,
    t1.user id,
    t1.con con
from forth user u1
join
(
    select
    user_id,
    count(*)
                con
from forth_log
group by user_id
)t1
on u1.user_id=t1.user_id
                                --t2
select
    t2.con con,
    case
         when 0<=t2.age and t2.age<20 then 'a'
         when 20<=t2.age and t2.age<40 then 'b'
         when 40<=t2.age and t2.age<60 then 'c'
         else 'd'
```

```
end as category
from t2
                            ---t3
select
   t3.category
   sum(t3.con)
from t3
gruop by t3.category
______
========
3.终极 sql
select
   t4.category,
   t4.sumcon
from
(
select
   t3.category category,
   sum(t3.con) sumcon
from
(
   select
       t2.con con,
       case
           when 0<=t2.age and t2.age<20 then 'a'
           when 20<=t2.age and t2.age<40 then 'b'
           when 40<=t2.age and t2.age<60 then 'c'
           else
       end as category
   from
       select
           u1.age,
           t1.user_id,
          t1.con con
```

```
from forth_user u1
         join
         (
         select
             user_id,
             count(*)
                          con
         from forth_log
         group by user_id
         )t1
         on u1.user_id=t1.user_id
    )t2
)t3
group by t3.category
)t4
order by t4.sumcon
第5题
有日志如下,请写出代码求得所有用户和活跃用户的总数及平均年龄。(活跃用户指连续两
天都有访问记录的用户)
日期 用户 年龄
11,test 1,23
11,test_2,19
11,test 3,39
11,test_1,23
11,test_3,39
11,test_1,23
12,test_2,19
13,test 1,23
create table fiveth(`date` string,user_id string ,age int );
insert into table fiveth values ('11','test_1',23);
insert into table fiveth values ('11','test_2',19);
insert into table fiveth values ('11','test_3',39);
insert into table fiveth values ('11','test_1',23);
insert into table fiveth values ('11','test_3',39);
insert into table fiveth values ('11','test_1',23);
insert into table fiveth values ('12','test_2',19);
```

```
insert into table fiveth values ('13','test_1',23);
```

# 总人数和平均年龄 1.每个人的年龄相同,按照 user\_id,和 age 分组 select count(\*), avg(age) from ( select user\_id,age from fiveth group by user\_id,age )t1 活跃人数和平均年龄 1.先按照日期和用户去重 2.开窗函数, 利用等差数列 select user\_id,`date`,age from fiveth group by user\_id,`date`,age --fiveth1 select `date` user\_id, rank() over(partition by user\_id order by `date`) rank from

fiveth1

--t1

```
select
    t1.`date`-rank `date_dif`,
    user_id,
    age
from t1
         ---t2
select
   t2.age,
    t2.user_id
from t2
group by t2.user_id,t2.`date_fid`,t2.age
having count(*) >=2;
select
    count(*),
    avg(t3.age)
from t3
终极 sql
select
    count(*),
    avg(t3.age)
from
(
    select
         t2.age,
         t2.user_id
    from
    (
         select
             t1.`date`- rank `date_dif`,
             user_id,
             age
         from
         (
             select
             `date`,
```

```
user_id,
            age,
            rank() over(partition by user_id order by `date`) rank
            (
                 select
                     user_id,`date`,age
                 from
                 fiveth
                 group by
                 user_id,`date`,age
                 )fiveth1
        )t1
    )t2
    group by t2.user_id,t2.`date_dif`,t2.age
    having count(*) >=2
)t3
第6颗
请用 sql 写出所有用户中在今年 10 月份第一次购买商品的金额,表 ordertable 字段
 (购买用户: userid, 金额: money, 购买时间: paymenttime(格式: 2017-10-01), 订单 id:
orderid)
create table sixth (userid string, monty string , paymenttime string, orderid string);
insert into table sixth values('001','100','2017-10-01','123123');
insert into table sixth values('001','200','2017-10-02','123124');
insert into table sixth values('002','500','2017-10-01','222222');
insert into table sixth values('001','100','2017-11-01','123123');
选出所有用户十月份的购买记录
然后选出每个人在十月份第一条购买记录的金额
select
    userid,
    paymenttime,
    monty
```

```
from
(
select
  paymenttime.
  userid,
  monty,
  orderid,
  row_number() over(partition by userid order by paymenttime) row_con
from sixth
where date_format(paymenttime,'yyyy-MM')='2017-10'
where t1.row_con=1;
第7题
现有图书管理数据库的三个数据模型如下:
图书(数据表名: BOOK)
序号 字段名称
            字段描述
                     字段类型
1 BOOK_ID 总编号 文本
2
  SORT
         分类号 文本
3
 BOOK_NAME 书名 文本
4
 WRITER 作者 文本
  OUTPUT 出版单位
5
                  文本
  PRICE 单价 数值(保留小数点后2位)
读者(数据表名: READER)
序号 字段名称
            字段描述
                     字段类型
1
  READER ID 借书证号
                    文本
2
  COMPANY 单位 文本
3
  NAME
         姓名 文本
4 SEX 性别 文本
5
  GRADE 职称 文本
         地址 文本
  ADDR
借阅记录(数据表名: BORROW LOG)
序号 字段名称
           字段描述
                     字段类型
1 READER ID 借书证号
                    文本
2 BOOK_ID 总编号 文本
  BORROW DATE 借书日期
                      日期
(1) 创建图书管理库的图书、读者和借阅三个基本表的表结构。请写出建表语句。
(2) 找出姓李的读者姓名 (NAME) 和所在单位 (COMPANY)。
(3) 查找"高等教育出版社"的所有图书名称(BOOK_NAME)及单价(PRICE),结果按单价
降序排序。
```

(5) 查找所有借了书的读者的姓名(NAME)及所在单位(COMPANY)。

结果按出版单位(OUTPUT)和单价(PRICE)升序排序。

(4) 查找价格介于 10 元和 20 元之间的图书种类(SORT) 出版单位(OUTPUT) 和单价(PRICE),

- (6) 求"科学出版社"图书的最高单价、最低单价、平均单价。
- (7) 找出当前至少借阅了2本图书(大于等于2本)的读者姓名及其所在单位。
- (8) 考虑到数据安全的需要,需定时将"借阅记录"中数据进行备份,请使用一条 SQL 语句,在备份用户 bak 下创建与"借阅记录"表结构完全一致的数据表 BORROW\_LOG\_BAK.并且将"借阅记录"中现有数据全部复制到 BORROW\_LOG\_BAK 中。
- (9) 现在需要将原 Oracle 数据库中数据迁移至 Hive 仓库,请写出"图书"在 Hive 中的建表语句 (Hive 实现,提示: 列分隔符|; 数据表数据需要外部导入: 分区分别以 month\_\_part、day\_\_part 命名)
- (10) Hive 中有表 A, 现在需要将表 A 的月分区 201505 中 user\_\_id 为 20000 的 user \_\_dinner 字段更新为 bonc8920,其他用户 user\_\_dinner 字段数据不变,请列出更新的方法步骤。(Hive 实现,提示: Hlive 中无 update 语法,请通过其他办法进行数据更新)

## 1.创建图书表 book

create table book(book\_id string,sort string,book\_name string,writer string,output string,price decimal(10,2));

#### 创建读者表 reader

create table reader (reader\_id string,company string,name string,sex string ,grade string,addr string);

```
insert into table reader values ('001','sgg','lisi','man','1','beijing'); insert into table reader values ('002','tencent','wt','man','2','shanghai');
```

## 创建借阅记录表 borrow log

create table borrow\_log(reader\_id string,book\_id string ,borrow\_date string);

2.

```
select
name,
company
from
reader
where name like 'li%';
```

3. select

```
book_name,
price
from book
where output='高等教育出版社'
order by price desc;
```

4. select

```
sort,
output,
price
```

```
from book
             price <=20 and price >=10
    where
    order by output, price;
5. select
         t1.name,
        t1.company
    from
    (
    select
         r.name name,
         r.company company
    from borrow_log b
    join reader r on
    b.reader_id=r.reader_id
    ) t1
    group by t1.name,t1.company;
6. select
         max(price),
         min(price),
         avg(price)
    from book
    where output ='科学出版社';
7. select
         t1.name,
        t1.company
    from
    (
    select
         r.name name,
         r.company company
    from borrow_log b
    join reader r on
    b.reader_id=r.reader_id
    ) t1
    group by t1.name,t1.company having count(*)>=2;
8. create table if not exists borrow_log_bak
    select * from borrow_log;
9. create table book_hive(book_id string,sort string,book_name string,writer string,output
string,price decimal(10,2))
    partitioned by (month_part string,day_part string)
    row format delimited fields terminated by '\\|'
    stored as textfile;
```

# 10. hive 在 1.1.0 版本之前不可以更新数据, 在之后可以更改

同样在建表后面添加: stored as orc TBLPROPERTIES('transactional'='true') 但 update 操作非常慢

#### 第8颗

有一个线上服务器访问日志格式如下(用 sql 答题)

时间 接口 ip 地址
2016-11-09 11:22:05 /api/user/login 110.23.5.33
2016-11-09 11:23:10 /api/user/detail 57.3.2.16
2016-11-09 23:59:40 /api/user/login 200.6.5.166
求 11 月 9 号下午 14 点(14-15 点),访问 api/user/login 接口的 top10 的 ip 地址

create table eight\_log(`date` string,interface string ,ip string);

insert into table eight\_log values ('2016-11-09 11:22:05','/api/user/login','110.23.5.23'); insert into table eight\_log values ('2016-11-09 11:23:10','/api/user/detail','57.3.2.16'); insert into table eight\_log values ('2016-11-09 23:59:40','/api/user/login','200.6.5.166');

insert into table eight\_log values('2016-11-09 11:14:23','/api/user/login','136.79.47.70'); insert into table eight\_log values('2016-11-09 11:15:23','/api/user/detail','94.144.143.141');

insert into table eight\_log values('2016-11-09 11:16:23','/api/user/login','197.161.8.206'); insert into table eight\_log values('2016-11-09 value

12:14:23','/api/user/detail','240.227.107.145');

insert into table eight\_log values('2016-11-09

13:14:23','/api/user/login','79.130.122.205');

insert into table eight\_log values('2016-11-09

14:14:23','/api/user/detail','65.228.251.189');

insert into table eight\_log values('2016-11-09 14:15:23','/api/user/detail','245.23.122.44'); insert into table eight\_log values('2016-11-09 14:17:23','/api/user/detail','22.74.142.137'); insert into table eight\_log values('2016-11-09 14:19:23','/api/user/detail','54.93.212.87'); insert into table eight\_log values('2016-11-09 14:19:23','/api/user/detail','54.93.212.87');

14:20:23','/api/user/detail','218.15.167.248');

16:14:23','/api/user/login','108.181.245.147');

insert into table eight\_log values('2016-11-09 14:17:23','/api/user/login','22.74.142.137'); insert into table eight\_log values('2016-11-09 14:19:23','/api/user/login','22.74.142.137');

```
select
        t1.ip,
        t1.con
    from
   (
   select
        ip,
        count(*)
                  con
    from eight_log
    where date_format(`date`,'yyyy-MM-dd HH')='2016-11-09 14' and interface
='/api/user/login'
   group by ip
   )t1
   order by con desc limit 10;
    第9题
    有一个充值日志表如下:
    CREATE TABLE `credit log`
        `dist_id` int (11) DEFAULT NULL COMMENT '区组 id',
        `account` varchar (100) DEFAULT NULL COMMENT '账号',
        `money` int(11) DEFAULT NULL COMMENT '充值金额',
        `create time` datetime DEFAULT NULL COMMENT '订单时间'
   )ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAUILT CHARSET-utf8
    请写出 SQL 语句,查询充值日志表 2015 年 7 月 9 号每个区组下充值额最大的账号,要
求结果:
    区组 id, 账号, 金额, 充值时间
   create table nine_log(
        dist_id int,
        account string,
        money int,
        create_time string
   )
   insert into table nine_log values (1,'001',100,'2015-07-09');
    insert into table nine_log values (1,'002',500,'2015-07-09');
    insert into table nine_log values (2,'001',200,'2015-07-09');
```

```
t1.dist_id,
        t1.account,
        t1.money,
        t1.create_time
    from
    (
   select
        dist_id,
        account,
        create_time,
        money,
        rank() over(partition by dist_id order by money desc) rank
        from nine_log
   where create_time='2015-07-09'
   )t1
   where rank=1;
    第10题
    有一个账号表如下,请写出 SQL 语句,查询各自区组的 money 排名前十的账号(分组
取前 10)
    CREATE TABLE `account`
   (
        `dist_id` int (11) DEFAULT NULL COMMENT '区组 id',
        `account` varchar (100) DEFAULT NULL COMMENT '账号',
        `gold` int(11)DEFAULT NULL COMMENT '金币'
        PRIMARY KEY ('dist_id', 'account_id'),
    ) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET-utf8
    create table ten_log(
        dist_id int,
        account string,
        money int
   )
   insert into table ten_log values (1,'001',100);
    insert into table ten_log values (1,'002',500);
    insert into table ten_log values (2,'001',200);
    ------------mysql 写法-----------
```

select

```
select
t1.dist_id,
t1.account,
t1.money

from
(

select
dist_id,
account,
money,
rank() over (partition by dist_id order by money desc) rank
from ten_log
)t1
where t1.rank <=10;
```

## 第11题

- 1) 有三张表分别为会员表 (member) 销售表 (sale) 退货表 (regoods)
- (1) 会员表有字段 memberid (会员 id, 主键) credits (积分);
- (2) 销售表有字段 memberid (会员 id, 外键) 购买金额 (MNAccount);
- (3) 退货表中有字段 memberid (会员 id, 外键) 退货金额 (RMNAccount);
- 2) 业务说明:
- (1) 销售表中的销售记录可以是会员购买,也可是非会员购买。(即销售表中的 memberid 可以为空)
  - (2) 销售表中的一个会员可以有多条购买记录
- (3) 退货表中的退货记录可以是会员,也可是非会员 4、一个会员可以有一条或多条 退货记录

查询需求:分组查出销售表中所有会员购买金额,同时分组查出退货表中所有会员的退货金额.

把会员 id 相同的购买金额-退款金额得到的结果更新到表会员表中对应会员的积分字段 (credits)

# 1. select

```
s.memberid memberid,
s.mnaccount mnaccount,
r.rmnaccount rmnaccount
from sale s
join regoods r
```

```
select
        t1.memberid,
        sum(t1.mnaccount) sum_buy,
        sum(t1.rmnaccount) sum_tui,
        sum_buy-sum_tui sum_dif
    from t1
    group by t1.memberid
                          ----t2
    insert into member select t2.memberid,t2.sum_dif from t2;
第12题 百度
现在有三个表 student (学生表)、course(课程表)、score (成绩单),结构如下:
create table student
(
    id bigint comment '学号',
    name string comment '姓名',
    age bigint comment '年龄'
);
create table course
(
    cid string comment '课程号, 001/002 格式',
    cname string comment '课程名'
);
Create table score
    Id bigint comment '学号',
    cid string comment '课程号',
    score bigint comment '成绩'
```

其中 score 中的 id、cid,分别是 student、course 中对应的列请根据上面的表结构,回答下面的问题

- 1) 请将本地文件(/home/users/test/20190301.csv)文件,加载到分区表 score 的 20190301分区中,并覆盖之前的数据
  - 2) 查出平均成绩大于60分的学生的姓名、年龄、平均成绩
  - 3) 查出没有'001'课程成绩的学生的姓名、年龄

) partitioned by(event\_day string)

- 4) 查出有'001'\'002'这两门课程下,成绩排名前3的学生的姓名、年龄
- 5) 创建新的表 score\_20190317, 并存入 score 表中 20190317 分区的数据
- 6) 如果上面的 score 表中, uid 存在数据倾斜, 请进行优化, 查出在 20190101-20190317

- 中,学生的姓名、年龄、课程、课程的平均成绩
  - 7) 描述一下 union 和 union all 的区别,以及在 mysql 和 HQL 中用法的不同之处?
  - 8) 简单描述一下 lateral view 语法在 HQL 中的应用场景,并写一个 HQL 实例

```
1.load data local inpath '/home/users/test/20190301.csv' overwrite into table score
partition (event_day='20190301');
    2.
    select
    id,
   s.name.
    s.age,
    avg(score)
    from score
    group by id having avg(score)>60
   ioin
   student s
    on s.id=score.id
    3.
    4.
    5.create table if not exists score_20190317 as select * from score where
event_dayk='20190317';
    6.
    select
        uid,
        cid,
        avg(score),
        s.age
    from score
    where event_day>='20190101' and event_day<='20190317'
    group by uid,cid
   join
    student s
    on s.id=score.uid.
    7.union 会对结果进行去重
    8.lateral view 和 udtf 函数一起使用,用于将一列炸裂为很多行
        select
            movie,
            category_name
```

from movie\_info lateral view explode(category) table\_temp as category\_name;