SQLintern 答案及代码解析

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一、Soul 用户活跃、留存和粘性分析

本场景使用用户登录记录表, 表结构如下

td_load_rcd(用户登录记录表)				
usr_id(用户id) load_dt(登录日期) load_tm(登录时间				
C10000	2020/6/9	16:16:13		

记录了2020年6月1日-2020年7月11日的用户登录状态; 用户每成功登录一次,就会记录一次。

1、2020年6月的活跃用户数为?

```
select
```

```
substr(load_dt, 1, 7) load_month --题干要求 6 月份,但是实际场景中,都是取更长周期,比如近 6 个月、近 1 年等 ,count(distinct usr_id) cst_cnt --活跃用户数是去重用户数,初学者容易写成 count(1) from
```

```
td_load_rcd
```

group by

substr(load_dt, 1, 7)

;

2、7月份工作日期间,各时间段的月活分布,通勤(7:00-9:00、18:00-20:00),午休(11:00-13:00),临睡(22:00-1:00), 哪段时间的活跃用户数最高? select case when hour (load tm) between 7 and 8 or hour (load tm) between 18 and 19 then 'commute when hour (load tm) between 11 and 12 then 'lunch' when hour (load_tm) in (22, 23, 0) then 'before sleep' end as time prd , count (distinct usr id) as cst dt from td load rcd where load_dt in ('2020-07-01', '2020-07-02') '2020-07-03', '2020-07-06', '2020-07-07', -题干要求工作日, 这里通过枚举 '2020-07-08', '2020-07-09', '2020-07-10') -大家想想有没有其他方式呢?提示(mysql提取星期函数,大家可自行百度) group by case when hour (load_tm) between 7 and 8 or hour (load_tm) between 18 and 19 then 'commute when hour (load_tm) between 11 and 12 then 'lunch' when hour (load_tm) in (22, 23, 0) then 'before_sleep' end --注意两处 case when 的区别, 此处没有 as time_prd

```
;
```

3、单日登录次数大于等于5次的用户数?

```
select count(distinct usr_id) as usr_cnt

from

(
select usr_id, load_dt, count(1) as load_times --本题的思路是子查询,保存每个用户在每天的登录次数
```

from td_load_rcd
group by usr_id, load_dt
having count(1) >=5 --把 count(1) 改成 load_times 行不行? 大家可以试一下

;

4、6月12日的T+1日留存、6月15日的T+3日留存、6月20日的T+7日留存分别为

- --经典题, T+N 留存率查询, 同学们需要反复琢磨
- --首先明确留存率的定义: T日新增用户中,在第 n 日 (即 T+n 日)再次活跃的用户,占 T 日新增用户的比例。
- --谷歌的官方说法更简洁,叫: Percentage of new users who return each day

```
--总之,一定得是新用户
create view td_distinct_load_rcd_min as
   select usr_id, min(load_dt) load_dt
   from td_load_rcd
   group by usr_id --既然是新用户, 首先得找到每天新增用户
;
create view td_distinct_load_rcd as
   select load dt, usr id
   from td_load_rcd
   group by load_dt, usr_id --这是 sql 代码优化的一种思路。建中间表,减少代码量,提升查询速度。中间表保存了用户在每天
的去重登录情况
select
   t0. load_dt
   , count(t0.usr\_id) as cst\_dt\_0
   , count(t1.usr_id) as cst_dt_1
   , count(t1.usr_id)/count(t0.usr_id) as cst_dt_pct_1
```

```
, count(t2.usr_id) as cst_dt_2
     count(t2.usr_id)/count(t0.usr_id) as cst_dt_pct_2
   , count(t3.usr_id) as cst_dt_3
   , count(t3.usr_id)/count(t0.usr_id) as cst_dt_pct_7
from
td_distinct_load_rcd_min t0
   left join
   td distinct load rcd t1
   on t0. usr_id=t1. usr_id and t0. load_dt=date_sub(t1. load_dt, interval 1 day) --修改本处的 1, 3, 7 即可得到任意一天的
任意N日留存率
   left join
   td distinct load rcd t2
   on t0.usr_id=t2.usr_id and t0.load_dt=date_sub(t2.load_dt, interval 3 day)
   left join
   td_distinct_load_rcd t3
   on t0. usr_id=t3. usr_id and t0. load_dt=date_sub(t3. load_dt, interval 7 day)
group by
```

```
t0.load_dt

order by

t0.load_dt;

写法2

select a.*, b.v_d as vd2, datediff(b.v_d, a.v_d) d_diff

from

(select usr_id, min(load_dt) v_d from td_load_rcd group by usr_id)a

left join

(select usr_id, load_dt v_d from td_load_rcd group by usr_id, load_dt)b

on a.usr_id = b.usr_id
```

5、6月份连续7天登录的用户数为

--本题的复杂程度,已经超过文字所能描述的范围,关注知乎主页,查看视频教程 https://www.zhihu.com/people/sun-yi-46-44 select count(distinct usr_id) from

```
select usr_id, load_dt2, count(1) load_days
from
       select usr_id, load_dt, rnk, date_sub(load_dt, interval rnk day) as load_dt2
       from
          select
                 a.usr_id
              , a. load_dt
              , row_number()
              over(partition by a.usr_id order by a.load_dt) rnk
              from
                     select
```

```
from td_load_rcd where substr(load_dt, 1, 7)='2020-06'
                    group by
                       usr_id, load_dt
                 ) a
        ) b
     ) c
   group by usr_id, load_dt2
   having load_days \geq 7
)t
;
二、微信-情人节红包流向探索分析
本场景主要考察多表连接,凡是涉及到多表关联,建议用画图的方式理解
```

本场景共使用3张表, 表结构如下:

tx_cty_map(城市省份等级映射表)			
cty(城市名称)	prov(所属省份)	cty_cls(城市等级)	
重庆市	重庆市	新一线	
郑州市	河南省	新一线	
长沙市	湖南省	新一线	
长春市	吉林省	二线	

tx_red_pkt_rcd(红包发送记录简表)				
snd_usr_id(发送方用户id)	rcv_usr_id(接收方用户id)	pkt_amt(红包金额)	snd_datetime(发送时间)	rcv_datetime(接收时间)
T01234	T01235	66.00	2021-02-13 13:00:34	2021-02-13 13:00:40
T01235	T01345	520.00	2021-02-13 22:12:12	1900-01-01 00:00:00

tx_usr_bas_inf(用户基本信息简表)			
usr_id(用户id)	cty(所在城市)		
T01234	F	1996-02-03	北京
T01235	М	1992-03-04	上海

用户基本信息简表模拟真实的数据治理场景,含有部分脏数据,因此第5题没有标准答案

具体可参考答案及解析

1、红包发送方用户的基本信息缺失率有多高? (即有多少红包发送方用户无法在用户基本信息表中匹配?) select count(1), count(b. usr_id), 1-count(b. usr_id)/ count(1)

```
from
   (select distinct snd_usr_id from tx_red_pkt_rcd) a --以有红包记录的用户为左表
left join
   (select distinct usr_id from tx_usr_bas_inf) b --以用户记录表为右表
on a. snd_usr_id = b. usr_id
2、哪一组红包金额的拒收率最高?
select
   case when pkt_amt between 0 and 50 then 'bin1
        when pkt_amt between 50 and 200 then 'bin2
   else 'bin3' end as pkt_amt_bin, sum(if_ref)
   , count (1)
   , sum(if_ref)/count(1) c1
from
```

(select *, case when date(rcv_datetime)='1900-01-01' --关键考点,如何识别未接收红包。通常数据开发人员在设计物理模型时,会以特殊日期标注

```
then 1 else 0 end as if_ref from tx_red_pkt_rcd)t
group by

case when pkt_amt between 0 and 50 then 'bin1'

when pkt_amt between 50 and 200 then 'bin2'

else 'bin3' end

order by c1 desc
;
```

3、最受二线城市欢迎的红包金额为? (即发出次数最多)

本题没有标准答案,只是表达了一种数据处理的思路,4、5题同理。原因是用户基本信息表模拟了错误的场景,一个用户对应了多个信息,需要想办法强制唯一匹配

select pkt_amt, count(1) c1

from

tx_red_pkt_rcd a

inner join

(select usr_id, max(cty) cty +从第3题开始,涉及到tx_usr_bas_inf表,这张表是有问题的(为什么会有问题?),一个用户对应了多条用户信息。需要强制对应唯一信息

```
from tx_usr_bas_inf group by usr_id) b
on a. snd_usr_id = b. usr_id
inner join
   tx cty map c on
b. cty = c. cty
and c.cty_cls like '%二线%'
group by pkt amt order by c1 desc;
4、北上广深 4 大城市中,哪座城市的男性用户发出的 520 红包比例最低?
--本题没有标准答案, 只是表达了一种数据处理的思路
select cty, count(1), sum(if_520), sum(if_520)/count(1)
from
   select *,
   case when a.pkt_amt=520 then 1 else 0 end as if_520 --给符合条件的红包打上 1 的标签
   from
      tx_red_pkt_rcd a
```

```
inner join --不要用 in 子查询来圈定北上广男性用户, in 查询的效率比不上 inner join, 大家切记!
      (select usr_id
     , max(cty) cty
     , max(gdr) gdr --如上, 仍需要唯一对应, 也可以是 min
     from tx_usr_bas_inf group by usr_id)b
   on a. snd_usr_id = b. usr_id
   where b. cty in ('北京市', '上海市', '广州市')
   and b. gdr='M')a
group by cty
5、将用户划分为两大群体,都市丽人(年龄25-35岁,性别女,一线城市)和时尚大妈(年龄45-55岁,性别女,三四线城市)收到
的红包平均金额分别是?
select cls, avg(pkt_amt)
from
   select a.*, case when c.cty_cls='一线' and b.gdr='F' and age between 25 and 35 then 'dslr'
   when c.cty_cls in ('三线', '四线') and b.gdr='F' and age between 45 and 55 then 'ssdm' end as cls
```

```
from
      (select * from tx_red_pkt_rcd
         where year (rcv_datetime) <>1900 --细节,不要把这个条件漏了,得是接收成功的红包
         ) a
   inner join
      (select usr_id, max(cty) cty, max(gdr) gdr, datediff(now(), max(bth_dt))/365.25 --细节, 求年龄除以 365.25
          as age from tx_usr_bas_inf group by usr_id) b
   on a. snd_usr_id = b. usr_id
   inner join
   tx_cty_map c
   on b. cty = c. cty
   ) t
group by cls
```

本场景共使用3张表,表结构如下:

tb_clk_rcd(用户点击行为记录简表)				
cust_uid(用户id)	if_snd(是否展示)	if_vw(是否浏览商品详情)	if_cart(是否加入购物车)	if_buy(是否购买) prd_id
20003	1	1	0	0 A
20006	1	1	1	1 C

tb_cst_bas_inf(用户信息简表)			
cust_uid(用户id)	gdr(性别)	age(年龄)	
20003	F	34	
20006	М	23	

tb_prd_map(产品基本信息映射简表)			
prd_id(产品编号)	price(价格)		
А	新疆哈密瓜10斤	9.8	
В	散养土鸡蛋40枚约10斤	29.9	

1、从展示到浏览、浏览到加购、加购到购买的转化率分别为?(按照用户数而非点击量算)(1分)

经典场景,漏斗转化率的求法,左连接

select count(a.cust_uid)

- , count (b. cust_uid)
- , count(c.cust_uid)
- , count(d.cust_uid)

from



```
(select distinct cust_uid, prd_id from tb_clk_rcd where if_snd=1)a --step1:触达
left join
(select distinct cust_uid, prd_id from tb_clk_rcd where if_vw=1)b --step2:浏览
on a. cust_uid=b. cust_uid and a. prd_id=b. prd_id --细节,关联条件必须为 cust_uid & prd_id,两个都要写。很容易漏掉 prd_id
left join
(select distinct cust_uid, prd_id from tb_clk_rcd where if_cart=1)c →step3:加购
on b. cust uid=c. cust uid and b. prd id=c. prd id
left join
(select distinct cust_uid, prd_id from tb_clk_rcd where if_buy=1)d --step4:购买(付款),实际电商漏斗比这个长,之后至少
还有两步, 付款成功、签收成功
on c.cust_uid = d.cust_uid and c.prd_id=d.prd_id
2、以下哪个商品的加购率最高?
select t2.prd_nm, t1.*
from
  (select a. prd id, count (b. cust uid), count (a. cust uid),
  count (b. cust_uid) /count (a. cust_uid) pct --求出每个商品的加购率
```

```
from
  (select distinct cust_uid, prd_id from tb_clk_rcd where if_vw=1)a--从浏览
  left join
  (select distinct cust_uid, prd_id from tb_clk_rcd where if_cart=1)b--到加购,是加购率
  on a. cust_uid=b. cust_uid and a. prd_id = b. prd_id
  group by prd_id)t1
inner join
 tb prd map t2
on t1. prd_id = t2. prd_id
order by pct desc;
3、购买哪个商品的用户的平均年龄最高?
select c.prd_nm, avg(age)
from
(select cust_uid, age from tb_cst_bas_inf)a
inner join
(select cust_uid, prd_id from tb_clk_rcd where if_buy=1 group by cust_uid, prd_id)b
```

```
on a. cust_uid = b. cust_uid
inner join tb_prd_map c
on b. prd_id = c. prd_id
group by c.prd_nm order by 2 desc
4、以下哪组价格区间的购买人数最多?
select case when price <= 100 then 'bin1'
                    when price >100 and price <=500 then 'bin2'
            else 'bin3'
      end as price_bin, count(distinct cust_uid)
from
(select a.*, b.price
from
   tb_clk_rcd a
inner join
   tb_prd_map b on a.prd_id=b.prd_id
where a. if_buy=1)t
```

```
group by
 case when price <= 100 then 'bin1'
      when price >100 and price <=500 then 'bin2'
      else 'bin3'
  end
5. 以下说法正确的是?
select prd_nm, count(distinct cust_uid)
from
(select a.*, b.age, b.gdr, c.prd_nm from tb_clk_rcd a
inner join tb_cst_bas_inf b
on a. cust_uid =b. cust_uid
inner join tb_prd_map c
on a.prd_id = c.prd_id
where b. gdr='M' and a. if_vw=1 and b. age between 20 and 35) t --A 组用户每个产品的浏览量
group by prd_nm
select prd_nm, count(distinct cust_uid)
```

```
from
(select a.*, b. age, b. gdr, c. prd_nm from tb_clk_rcd a
inner join tb_cst_bas_inf b
on a. cust uid =b. cust uid
inner join tb prd map c
 on a.prd_id = c.prd_id
where b. gdr='F' and a. if_vw=1 and b. age between 45 and 55) t --B 组用户每个产品的浏览量
group by prd nm
select count(distinct a.cust_uid) from tb_cst_bas_inf a
inner join
(select distinct cust_uid from tb_clk_rcd where if_vw=1) b --A 组用户总浏览量
on a. cust_uid = b. cust_uid
where a age between 20 and 35 and a gdr='M
group by gdr
```

select count(distinct a.cust_uid) from tb_cst_bas_inf a inner join (select distinct cust_uid from tb_clk_rcd where if_vw=1) b --B 组用户总浏览量 on a.cust_uid = b.cust_uid where a.age between 45 and 55 and a.gdr='F' group by gdr

四、滴滴面试真题-订单呼叫完答率分析

https://blog.csdn.net/SeizeeveryDay/article/details/112914590



本场景共使用1张表,表结构如下:

	didi_order_rcd				
order_id	cust_uid	call_time	grab_time	cancel_time	finish_time
1	asdf213	2021/5/2 12:23	2021/5/2 12:23	1970/1/1 0:00	2021/5/2 12:45
2	asdasfe3	2021/5/2 13:20	2021/5/2 13:23	1970/1/1 0:00	2021/5/2 13:56
3	asd2rg	2021/5/2 14:20	2021/5/2 14:24	1970/1/1 0:00	2021/5/2 14:58
4	asdf4234	2021/5/2 15:24	2021/5/2 15:24	1970/1/1 0:00	2021/5/2 15:30
5	kjhd24	2021/5/2 16:23	2021/5/2 16:25	1970/1/1 0:00	2021/5/2 18:01
6	kjhd25	2021/5/2 17:23	2021/5/2 17:25	2021/5/2 17:25	1970/1/1 0:00
7	kjhd26	2021/5/2 18:22	2021/5/2 18:25	2021/5/2 18:26	1970/1/1 0:00
8	kjhd27	2021/5/2 19:22	2021/5/2 19:26	2021/5/2 19:28	1970/1/1 0:00
9	kjhd28	2021/5/2 20:21	2021/5/2 20:26	2021/5/2 20:29	1970/1/1 0:00

1、订单应答率为
select sum(if_grab)/count(1)

from



```
(select *, case when year(grab_time)=1970 --类似与微信红包场景,通过特殊日期识别取消用户
   then 0 else 1 end as if_grab
from didi_order_rcd) t
2、订单完单率为
select sum(if_finish)/count(1)
from
(select *, case when year (finish_time) <> 1970 then 1 else 0 end as if_finish
from didi_order_rcd)t
;
3、呼叫量最高的是哪一个小时?
select hour (call_time), count(1) c1
from didi_order_rcd
group by hour(call_time)
order by 2 desc; -- 规范的写法是 order by c1, 甚至 c1 也是不规范的, 群主图快, 你可不要学哦
```

```
4、第二天继续呼叫的比例为?

select count(b.cust_uid)/count(a.cust_uid)

from

(select distinct cust_uid from
    didi_order_rcd where
    substr(call_time, 1, 10) = '2021-05-02')a --类似与留存率的写法,这里又偷懒了,因为只有两天数据

left join

(select distinct cust_uid from
    didi_order_rcd where substr(call_time, 1, 10) = '2021-05-03')b
```

5、哪个小时的呼叫应答时间最短?

on a. cust_uid = b. cust_uid

```
select hour(call_time),
sum(TIMESTAMPDIFF(second, call_time, grab_time))/count(1)/60 ---日期,时间相减函数需要掌握
from didi_order_rcd
```

```
where year(grab_time) <> 1970
group by hour(call_time)
order by 2
```

五、货拉拉面试题



本场景共使用2张表,表结构如下:

hll_t1					
order_id	usr_id	driver_id	cty	status	order_dt
1	1	d16	北京	cancel_by_driver	
2	6	d12	上海	completed	2020/1/24
3	3	d15	深圳	canle_by_usr	2020/1/25
4	5	d14	广州	cancel_by_driver	2020/1/26
hll_t2					
usr_id	banned	role			
1	0	usr			
d11	1	driver			
d12	0	driver			
5	1	usr			

```
1、用车方和司机被禁止(banned=1)的比率分别为?(保留两位小数)
```

```
select role, count(1), sum(banned), round(sum(banned)/count(1), 4) --百分比保留两位小数, 就是小数保留 4 位小数。同学们也可以研究直接生成百分比形式 from hll_t2 group by role
```

2、2020年1月25日的订单完成率为?

```
Select
```

```
order_dt, --顺带求出每天的完成率
sum(if(status='completed',1,0))/count(1) '完成率'
from hll_t1
group by order_dt
```

3、用车至少两次,且主动取消过至少1次的用车方有多少名?

```
--错误写法 13 名
```

```
select count(a.usr_id) from
(select usr_id, count(1) from hll_t1 group by usr_id having count(1) >=2) a
```

```
inner join
   (select usr_id, count(1) from hll_t1 where status= 'cancel' group by usr_id having count(1)>=1)b
on a.usr id =b.usr id
--正确写法9名
select count(a.usr_id) from
(select usr_id, count(1) from hll_t1 group by usr_id having count(1) \geqslant =2
inner join
(select usr id, count(1) from hll t1
where status= 'cancel_by_usr' --限制主动取消至少 1 次, 不要写成 canel, 必须是 cancel_by_usr
group by usr_id having count(1)>=1)b
on a.usr_id =b.usr_id
4、北京、上海的非禁止用户的用车取消率分别为? (要求输出结果保留两位小数)
select cty
   , count(1),
   sum(if(status<>'completed',1,0)) --if 函数的用法,可节省代码量,请大家比较 case when 的写法
   , sum(if(status<>'completed', 1, 0))/count(1) from
```

```
select a.* from hll_t1 a
inner join
hll_t2 b
on a. usr_id = b. usr_id --1. 先找到被禁止的用车方
where b. banned=0
union --3. 二者联合, union all 和 union 的区别, 请大家自行百度
select a.* from hll_t1 a
inner join
hll_t2 b
on a. driver_id = b. usr_id --2. 再找到被禁止的司机方
where b. banned=0) t
group by cty
5、长沙、北京被用车方取消率排第一的司机编号为?
select * from
(select cty, driver_id, cancel_rate,
```

```
dense_rank() --有3种 rank, 请大家思考这里应该用什么 rank? 百度排序窗口函数
   over(partition by cty order by cancel_rate desc) rnk
from
select cty, driver_id, sum(if(status='cancel_by_usr', 1, 0))/count(1) as cancel_rate
from hll_t1
group by cty, driver_id)t
) t
where rnk=1
六、哔哩哔哩面试真题-观看偏好分析
```

本场景共使用3张表,bilibili_t2 记录了某天用户的观察记录。表结构如下:

usr_id	v_date	m_flg(是否会员)
A01	2020/1/3	1
A02	2020/1/3	0
A03	2020/1/4	1



bilibili_t2(用户观看记录表)		
usr_id	v_time	v_id
A01	18:01:07	V01

	bilibili_t3(视频名称类型映射表)		
v_id	v_nm	v_typ	
A01	消失的爱人-惊悚片-本·阿弗莱克	放映厅	
A13	小木乃伊到我家	番剧	
A14	影视经典-霸王别姬	放映厅	

1、2020年1月4日、1月6日的新增会员分别为?

```
select v_date, count(1) from (
select usr_id,
min(v_date) v_date --新增会员的写法,就是看这个用户最早登录的那天。看答案才能想到的话,你已经落后了
from bilibili_t1 where m_flg=1 group by usr_id ) t
group by v_date
;
```

2、用户观看高峰期为?

```
select hour(v_time), count(1) from bilibili_t2 group by hour(v_time)
order by 2 desc
.
```

3、鬼畜区用户里,有多少用户看过汽车,番剧区用户里,有多少用户看过放映厅?

```
create view bilibili_view_2 as select a.*, b.v_typ v_typ2 from (select usr_id, v_typ --这题很难,难到我不想说话。
```

```
from (select a.*, b.v_typ --啤酒尿布 4 个字看起来简单, 背后需要很长的代码实现
from bilibili_t2 a --我之后会开专题讲这类题的写法及应用
inner join bilibili t3 b
on a. v_id = b. v_id)t
group by usr_id, v_typ) a
left join
(select usr_id, v_typ from (select a.*, b.v_typ
from bilibili_t2 a
inner join bilibili_t3 b
on a.v_id = b.v_id)t group by usr_id, v_typ) b
on a.usr_id = b.usr_id
order by usr id
;
select a. *, b. c2, c1/c2
from
(select v_typ, v_typ2, count(distinct usr_id) c1
```

```
from bilibili_view_2
group by v_typ, v_typ2
order by v_typ, v_typ2) a
inner join
(select v_typ, count(distinct usr_id) c2
from bilibili_view_2
group by v_typ) b
on a. v_typ= b. v_typ
;
4、哪一类用户的观看视频个数最多? (以每个用户观看的视频个数平均数衡量)
select
v_{typ}, avg (c1)
from
(select b. v_typ, a. usr_id, count(1
from bilibili_t2 a
inner join
```

```
bilibili_t3 b
on a. v_id = b. v_id
group by b.v_typ, a.usr_id)t
group by v_typ
order by 2 desc
;
5、当天最受欢迎的放映厅、番剧分别是?
select * from
select t.*, dense_rank() over(partition by v_typ order by c1 desc) as rnk --不要偷懒,使用窗口函数找出每一类最受欢迎
的视频
from
(select v_typ, v_nm, count(1) c1
from bilibili_t2 a
inner join
bilibili_t3 b
on a. v_id = b. v_id
```

```
group by v_typ, v_nm) t
order by v_typ, rnk
) t
having rnk=1
;
```

七、滴滴热门目的地

本场景共使用2张表,记录了2021年5月某天的用户用车记录。表结构如下:

-	平场京共使用2张衣,追求了2021年5月朱大的用户用手追求。农结构如下					
		didi_s	ht_rcd(用户点击行为记录简	表)		
	cust_uid(用户id)	start_loc(出发地址)	end_loc(目的地址)	start_tm(出发时间)	car_cls(乘车等级)	
	C234234	亚朵酒店	壹方城	18:00:34	А	
	C234234	壹方城	红浪漫休闲会所	23:34:56	C	

loc_nm_ctg		
loc_nm	loc_ctg	
凤凰里二期	住宅	
科兴科技园	写字楼	
凑凑火锅大悦城店	餐饮	



```
1、以下哪个地址的用车人数最多?
select
   start_loc, count (distinct cust_uid)
from
   didi_sht_rcd
group by
   start_loc
order by 2 desc
2、以前海湾休闲会所为目的地的订单高峰期是几点?
select
   hour (start_tm),
   count(1)
from didi_sht_rcd
where end_loc like '前海湾休闲%
group by hour(start_tm) order by 2 desc
```

3、用车人次最高的住宅、用车人次第一的酒吧分别是? select b. loc_ctg, a. start_loc, c1, dense_rank() over(partition by loc_ctg order by c1 desc) rnk from (select start loc, count(1) c1 from didi_sht_rcd group by start_loc) a inner join (select loc_nm, loc_ctg from loc_nm_ctg group by loc_nm, loc_ctg)b on a. start loc = b. loc nm where loc_ctg in ('住宅', '酒吧') 4、从机场到酒店,单量最高的车型为? select r.car_cls, count(distinct cust_uid) 'cnt'

SQLintern

from didi_sht_rcd r

inner join loc_nm_ctg s on r.start_loc=s.loc_nm

inner join loc_nm_ctg e on r.end_loc=e.loc_nm

```
where s. loc_ctg = '机场'
and e. loc_ctg = '酒店'
group by r.car_cls
order by cnt desc
5、以下哪种说法错误?
select * from
   select b. loc_ctg as start_ctg,
   a. start_loc, c. loc_ctg as end_ctg,
   a. end_loc, count(1) c1,
   dense_rank() over (partition by start_ctg, end_ctg order by c1 desc ) rnk
   from didi_sht_rcd a
   inner join loc_nm_ctg b
   on a. start_loc = b. loc_nm
   inner join loc_nm_ctg c
   on a. end_loc = c. loc_nm
```

```
group by b. loc_ctg , a. start_loc, c. loc_ctg, a. end_loc order by b. loc_ctg)t where start_ctg in ('酒店', '住宅', '写字楼') and rnk=1;
```

八、小红书面试真题-用户行为分析



本场景共使用3张表,表结构如下:

	gd_inf(商品信息表)			
gd_id	gd_nm	gd_typ		
asfasasg1214	耐克 Nike Air Monarch 4 White Navy	潮鞋		
asfijpoupoj345	阿迪达斯 女鞋 Adidas AQUA 女子三道杠	潮鞋		

	xhs_fav_rcd(用户收藏商品表)			
fav_trq	cust_uid	mch_id	fav_tm	
1	12314	asfasasg1214	2021-06-23 12:00:23	
2	12345	asfasasg1214	2021-06-23 12:00:26	

	xhs_pchs_rcd(用户订单表)			
pchs_trq	cust_uid	mch_id	pchs_tm	
1	12314	asfasasg1214	2021-06-23 12:00:23	
2	12345	asfasasg1214	2021-06-23 12:00:26	





1、被收藏次数最多的商品为?

```
select
   i.gd_nm,
   count(1) 'cnt'
from xhs_fav_rcd r
join gd_inf i on r.mch_id = i.gd_id
group by i.gd_nm
order by cnt desc
2、购买人数最多的商品类目为?
select
   i.gd_typ,
   count(distinct r.cust_uid) 'cnt'
from xhs_pchs_rcd r
join gd_inf i on r.mch_id = i.gd_id
```

SQLintern

group by i.gd_typ

order by cnt desc

```
3、以下哪个商品只被收藏,却未被购买?
select
   i.gd_nm
from (select distinct mch_id from xhs_fav_rcd )f
left join (select distinct mch_id from xhs_pchs_rcd )p
on f. mch_id = p. mch_id
join gd_inf i on f.mch_id = i.gd_id
where p.mch_id is null
;
4、以下哪个商品只被购买,却从未被收藏?
select
   i.gd_nm
from (select distinct mch_id from xhs_fav_rcd )f
right join (select distinct mch_id from xhs_pchs_rcd )p
on f.mch_id = p.mch_id
```

```
join gd_inf i on p.mch_id = i.gd_id
where f.mch_id is null
5、以下哪个商品,既被同一个用户购买,又被同一个用户收藏,且购买人数最多?
select
   i.gd_nm,
   count(1) 'cnt'
from xhs_fav_rcd f
join xhs_pchs_rcd p on f.cust_uid =p.cust_uid and fomch_id=p.mch_id
join gd_inf i on f.mch_id = i.gd_id
group by i.gd_nm
order by cnt desc
九、快手直播-直播间观看人数峰值分析
```

本题由快手实习生贡献,是一线业务的实战真题!

本场景共使用2张表, ks_live_t1, ks_live_t2

ks_live_t1				
usr_id	live_id	enter_time	leave_time	
KS1000	KSL100034	2021-09-12 12:00:23	2021-09-12 12:00:49	

ks_live_t2			
live_id live_nm		live_type	
KS100000 广东靓仔峰少		购物	
KS100003 文刀大美人		娱乐	

1、进入直播间的高峰期为?(以进入用户数衡量)

select hour(enter_time), count(distinct usr_id)

from ks_live_t1

```
group by hour(enter_time)
order by 2 desc
2、晚上11点,哪个直播间的进入人数最多?
select b. live_nm, usr_cnt
from
   (select live_id, count(distinct usr_id) usr_cnt
   from ks_live_t1
   where hour (enter_time) = 23
   group by live_id)a
inner join
   ks_live_t2 b
on a. live_id = b. live_id
order by usr_cnt desc
```

```
3、20:00-23:00, 娱乐类、搞笑类, 进入人数最多直播间分别是?
select * from
select live_type, live_nm, dense_rank()over(partition by live_type order by cst_cnt desc) rnk
from
(select live_type, live_nm, count(distinct usr_id) cst_cnt
from
   select a.*, b.live_nm, b.live_type
   from ks_live_t1 a
   inner join
   ks_live_t2 b
   on a. live_id = b. live_id)t
where hour (enter_time) in (20, 21, 22)
group by live_type, live_nm)t
)t
where rnk=1
```

```
4、娱乐类、搞笑类,人均在线时长(退出时间-进入时间)最长的直播间分别是?
select * from
select *, dense_rank() over(partition by live_type order by retain_time desc) rnk
from
(select live_type, live_nm, avg(retain_time) retain_time
from
   select live_type, live_nm, usr_id, (leave_time - enter_time) as retain_time
   from ks_live_t1 a
   inner join
   ks_live_t2 b
   on a. live_id = b. live_id)t
group by live_type, live_nm)t
)t
where rnk=1
```

```
5、关于同时在线人数,以下哪个说法错误?
select b. live nm, a.*
from
(select live_id, max(num) max_num
from(
select live_id, tms, sum(tag)over(partition by live_id order by tms) as num
from(
select usr_id, live_id, enter_time tms, 1 as tag from ks_Nive_t1
union all
select usr_id, live_id, leave_time tms, -1 as tag from ks_live_t1)t
)t
group by live_id)a
inner join ks_live_t2 b
on a. live_id = b. live_id
```

十、哔哩哔哩面试真题-大会员收入均摊折算



本场景共使用2张表, bilibili m1, bilibili m2, 对应下图题干中的table A 和table B

编程问答题 10.0分

1、 请根据题目要求写出完整的SQL代码:

目前有一张全量的用户购买大会员的明细表,需要将每笔大会员的收入摊销,即按用户购买的时间均匀的记到每一天中(例如用户购买了一个15元的7月26日–8月25日的月度大会员,则在7月26日–8月25日期间,每天计入15/31≈0.48元的收入),现在想要统计2021年1月至6月每个月的大会员摊销收入。

Table A,字段和数据样例

user_id (用户id)	(大会员生效	(大会员生效	days (生效持续天 数)	pay_amount (支付金额)
123	2020–12–01	2021–12–01	366	148
124	2021–07–26	2021–08–25	31	15
		•••	•••	•••

可能会用到的表 Table B (日期维表), 字段和数据样例

log_date(日期)	month(日期对应月份)	year(日期对应年份)
2001–01–01	2001–01	2001
2001–01–02	2001–01	2001
	•••	



```
select y_m, sum(avg_day_amt) from
select *, pay_amount/datediff(end_date, begin_date) as avg_day_amt
from (select * from bilibili_m2 where m_date between '2021-01-01' and '2021-05-31') a
left join
(select * from bilibili_m1) b
on 1 - 无实意, 本质是笛卡尔连接
where user_id like '%1014%' - 只是为了验证,实际查数时需要去
   and m_date >= begin_date and m_date <=end_date
 ) t
group by y_m
十一、连续登录专题
1、美团连续登录
select count(distinct usr_id)
from
```

```
select usr_id, load_dt2, count(1) load_days
from
       select usr_id, load_dt, rnk, date_sub(load_dt, interval rnk day) as load_dt2
       from
          select
                 a.usr_id
              , a. load_dt
              , row_number()
              over(partition by a.usr_id order by a.load_dt) rnk
              from
                     select
                        , load_date load_dt
                     from mt_t
```



```
) a
          ) b
      ) c
   group by usr_id, load_dt2
   having load_days >= 2 -- 大于等于 2
)t
2、小鹏汽车连续快充
select usr_id, max(times)
from
select usr_id, rnk3, count(1) times
from
(select
  *
  , row_number() over(partition by usr_id order by charge_time) rnk1
  , sum(charge_type) over(partition by usr_id order by charge_time) rnk2
```

```
,row_number() over(partition by usr_id order by charge_time) - sum(charge_type) over(partition by usr_id order by
charge_time) rnk3
from xp_t1)t
group by usr_id, rnk3)t
group by usr_id
having max(times) >= 13
3、微保连续点击
select distinct usr_id
from
( select *, rank_1- rank_2 as diff
   from
  (select *,
      row_number() over(order by click_time) as rank_1,
      row_number() over(partition by usr_id order by click_time) as rank_2
      from wb_t1
  ) b
) c
```

group by diff, usr_id
having count(diff) >=2

