SQL Schema

Table: Queries

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| Column Name | Type |

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| query\_name | varchar |

| result | varchar |

| position | int |

| rating | int |

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There is no primary key for this table, it may have duplicate rows.

This table contains information collected from some queries on a database.

The position column has a value from **1** to **500**.

The rating column has a value from **1** to **5**. Query with rating less than 3 is a poor query.

We define query quality as:

The average of the ratio between query rating and its position.

We also define poor query percentage as:

The percentage of all queries with rating less than 3.

Write an SQL query to find each query\_name, the quality and poor\_query\_percentage.

Both quality and poor\_query\_percentage should be **rounded to 2 decimal places**.

The query result format is in the following example:

Queries table:

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| query\_name | result | position | rating |

+------------+-------------------+----------+--------+

| Dog | Golden Retriever | 1 | 5 |

| Dog | German Shepherd | 2 | 5 |

| Dog | Mule | 200 | 1 |

| Cat | Shirazi | 5 | 2 |

| Cat | Siamese | 3 | 3 |

| Cat | Sphynx | 7 | 4 |

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Result table:

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| query\_name | quality | poor\_query\_percentage |

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| Dog | 2.50 | 33.33 |

| Cat | 0.66 | 33.33 |

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Dog queries quality is ((5 / 1) + (5 / 2) + (1 / 200)) / 3 = 2.50

Dog queries poor\_ query\_percentage is (1 / 3) \* 100 = 33.33

Cat queries quality equals ((2 / 5) + (3 / 3) + (4 / 7)) / 3 = 0.66

Cat queries poor\_ query\_percentage is (1 / 3) \* 100 = 33.33