

Advanced SQL Queries

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Introduction:

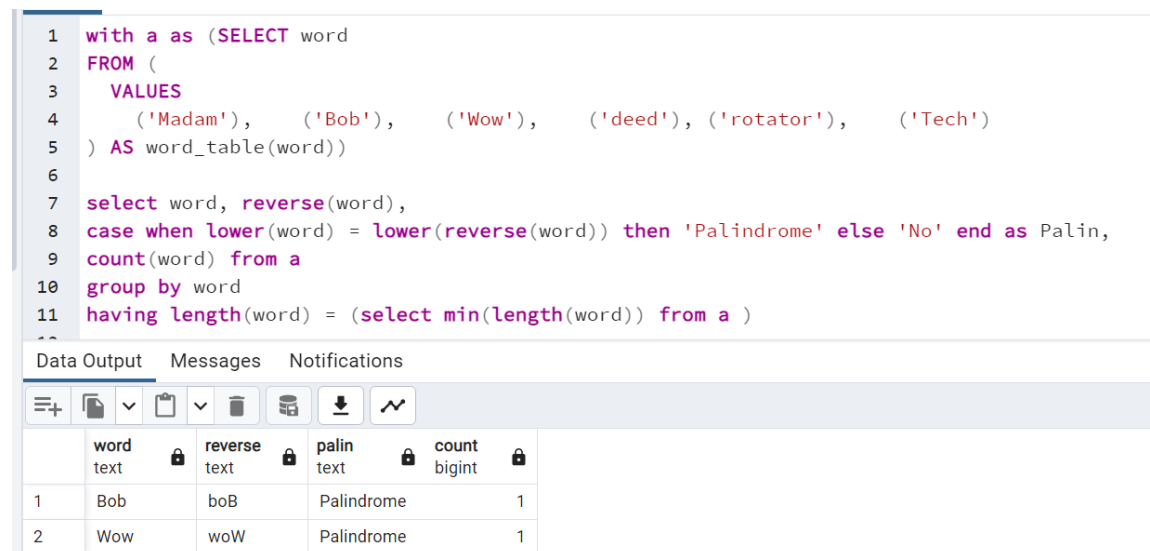
This document covers SQL topics like Aggregate functions, Joins, Windows Functions and joins.

-- Display the palindrome which has least character
-- Query

```
with a as (SELECT word
FROM (
VALUES
('Madam'),
('Bob'),
('Wow'),
('deed'),
('rotator'),
('Tech')
) AS word_table(word))

select word, reverse(word),
case when lower(word) = lower(reverse(word)) then 'Palindrome' else 'No'
end as Palin
from a
where length(word) = (select min(length(word)) from a )
```

Output:



```
1 with a as (SELECT word
2 FROM (
3 VALUES
4 ('Madam'), ('Bob'), ('Wow'), ('deed'), ('rotator'), ('Tech')
5 ) AS word_table(word))
6
7 select word, reverse(word),
8 case when lower(word) = lower(reverse(word)) then 'Palindrome' else 'No' end as Palin,
9 count(word) from a
10 group by word
11 having length(word) = (select min(length(word)) from a )
```

	word text	reverse text	palin text	count bigint
1	Bob	boB	Palindrome	1
2	Wow	woW	Palindrome	1

-- Display the word which are not palindrome without creating more than 1 cte

--Query

```
with a as (SELECT word
FROM (
  VALUES
    ('Madam'),
    ('Bob'),
    ('Wow'),
    ('deed'),
    ('rotator'),
    ('Tech')
) AS word_table(word))

select word, reverse(word),
case when lower(word) = lower(reverse(word)) then 'Palindrome' else 'No'
end as Palin
from a
where substring(lower(word),1,1) != right(lower(word),1)
```

Output:

Query		Query History	
1	with a as (SELECT word		
2	FROM (
3	VALUES		
4	('Madam'), ('Bob'), ('Wow'), ('deed'), ('rotator'), ('Tech')		
5) AS word_table(word))		
6			
7	select word, reverse(word),		
8	case when lower(word) = lower(reverse(word)) then 'Palindrome' else 'No' end as Palin		
9	from a		
10	where substring(lower(word),1,1) != right(lower(word),1)		
11			
Data Output		Messages	Notifications
	word text	reverse text	palin text
1	Tech	hceT	No

-- Find the relative propotion of winning money

```
with a as (SELECT name,prize
FROM (
  VALUES
    ('Allen',200),
    ('Bob',300),
    ('Mike',100),
```

```

    ('Blake',400)
) AS word_table(name, prize))

```

--Query

```

select name, prize, round(prize/totalsum*100,2) as Winning_Propotion
from (select name, prize, sum(prize)over()::decimal as totalsum from a)b

```

```

1  with a as (SELECT name,prize
2  FROM (
3    VALUES
4      ('Allen',200),
5      ('Bob',300),
6      ('Mike',100),
7      ('Blake',400)
8  ) AS word_table(name, prize))
9
10 select name, prize, round(prize/totalsum*100,2) as Winning_Propotion
11 from (select name, prize, sum(prize)over()::decimal as totalsum from a)b
12

```

	name text	prize integer	winning_propotion numeric
1	Allen	200	20.00
2	Bob	300	30.00
3	Mike	100	10.00
4	Blake	400	40.00

-- Leet code problem

Find the latest price change of a product on or before a particular date.
(example - 2020-08-23)

Sample Output:

	customer_id integer	new_value integer
1	1	35
2	2	50
3	3	10

If no price change, then give *10 for that product

```
create table orderdate (customer_id integer, prize integer, changed_date
date)
```

```
Insert into orderdate
VALUES
  (1,20,'2020-08-21'),
  (2,50,'2020-08-21'),
  (1,30,'2020-08-22'),
  (1,35,'2020-08-23'),
  (2,65,'2020-08-24'),
  (3,20,'2020-08-24')
```

-- Query

```
select customer_id, new_value from (
with a as(
select * from orderdate where changed_Date <= '2020-08-23'),
b as (select distinct customer_id from orderdate)

select b.customer_id, changed_Date, case when changed_Date <= '2020-08-23'
then prize else 10 end as new_value,
rank() over(partition by b.customer_id order by a.changed_date desc) as
ranking
from b left join a on b.customer_id = a.customer_id) c where ranking =1
```

Output:

```

1
2 select customer_id, new_value from (
3 with a as(
4 select * from orderdate where changed_Date <= '2020-08-23'),
5 b as (select distinct customer_id from orderdate)
6
7 select b.customer_id, changed_Date,
8 case when changed_Date <= '2020-08-23' then prize else 10 end as new_value,
9 rank() over(partition by b.customer_id order by a.changed_date desc) as ranking
10 from b left join a on b.customer_id = a.customer_id) c where ranking =1

```

	customer_id integer	new_value integer
1	1	35
2	2	50
3	3	10

-- Find the total non-mac revenue made from customers who ordered the MAC

Sample Output:

customer_id integer	nonrevenue bigint
1	140000
3	50000
4	0

-- Query

```
with a as (select * from (
values
    (1,'iphone',50000),
    (1,'pc',90000),
    (1,'mac',80000),
    (2,'iphone',50000),
    (3,'iphone',50000),
    (3,'mac',80000), (2,'iphone',50000), (4,'mac',80000)
) as apple_store(customer_id, products, rate))

select customer_id, sum(case when products = 'mac' then 0 else rate end)
as nonrevenue
from a where customer_id in (select distinct customer_id from a where
products='mac')
group by customer_id
order by customer_id
```

Output:

```

1  with a as (select * from (
2  values
3      (1,'iphone',50000),
4      (1,'pc',90000),
5      (1,'mac',80000),
6      (2,'iphone',50000),
7      (3,'iphone',50000),
8      (3,'mac',80000), (2,'iphone',50000), (4,'mac',80000)
9  ) as apple_store(customer_id, products, rate))
10
11 select customer_id, sum(case when products = 'mac' then 0 else rate end) as nonrevenue
12 from a where customer_id in (select distinct customer_id from a where products='mac')
13 group by customer_id
14 order by customer_id
15

```

	customer_id integer	nonrevenue bigint
1	1	140000
2	3	50000
3	4	0

-- Display the customer who purchased only Mac

Sample Output:

customer_id integer	products text	rate integer
4	mac	80000

-- Query

```
with a as (select * from (
values
    (1,'iphone',50000),
    (1,'pc',90000),
    (1,'mac',80000),
    (2,'iphone',50000),
    (3,'iphone',50000),
    (3,'mac',80000), (2,'iphone',50000), (4,'mac',80000),
    (5,'airpods',2000)
) as apple_store(customer_id, products, rate))

select * from a where customer_id not in (select customer_id from a where
products !='mac')
```

Output:

```
1  with a as (select * from (
2  values
3      (1,'iphone',50000),
4      (1,'pc',90000),
5      (1,'mac',80000),
6      (2,'iphone',50000),
7      (3,'iphone',50000),
8      (3,'mac',80000), (2,'iphone',50000), (4,'mac',80000), (5,'airpods',2000)
9  ) as apple_store(customer_id, products, rate))
10
11 select * from a where customer_id not in (select customer_id from a where products !='mac')
```

customer_id integer	products text	rate integer
4	mac	80000

-- Display the customers who purchased more than 2 orders

Sample Output:

	customer_id integer	count bigint
1	1	3
2	2	2
3	3	2

-- Query

```
with a as (select * from (
values
  (1,'iphone',50000),
  (1,'pc',90000),
  (1,'mac',80000),
  (2,'iphone',50000),
  (3,'iphone',50000),
  (3,'mac',80000), (2,'iphone',50000), (4,'mac',80000),
  (5,'airpods',2000)
) as apple_store(customer_id, products, rate))

select customer_id, count(*) from a group by customer_id having count(*) >=2
```

Output:

```

1 with a as (select * from (
2 values
3   (1,'iphone',50000),
4   (1,'pc',90000),
5   (1,'mac',80000),
6   (2,'iphone',50000),
7   (3,'iphone',50000),
8   (3,'mac',80000), (2,'iphone',50000), (4,'mac',80000), (5,'airpods',2000)
9 ) as apple_store(customer_id, products, rate))
10
11 select customer_id, count(*) from a group by customer_id having count(*) >=2

```

	customer_id integer	count bigint
1	1	3
2	2	2
3	3	2

-- Display the customer who order same product more than once.

Sample Output:

customer_id integer	count bigint
2	2
5	2

-- Query

```
with a as (select * from (
values
    (1,'iphone',50000),
    (1,'pc',90000),
    (1,'mac',80000),
    (2,'iphone',50000),
    (3,'iphone',50000),
    (3,'mac',80000), (2,'iphone',50000), (4,'mac',80000),
    (5,'airpods',2000), (5,'airpods',2000)
) as apple_store(customer_id, products, rate))

select customer_id, count(*) from a group by products, customer_id having
count(*) =2
```

Output:

```

1 with a as (select * from (
2 values
3     (1,'iphone',50000),
4     (1,'pc',90000),
5     (1,'mac',80000),
6     (2,'iphone',50000),
7     (3,'iphone',50000),
8     (3,'mac',80000), (2,'iphone',50000), (4,'mac',80000), (5,'airpods',2000), (5,'airpods',2000)
9 ) as apple_store(customer_id, products, rate))
10
11 select customer_id,products, count(*) from a group by products, customer_id having count(*) =2

```

customer_id integer	products text	count bigint
1	2 iphone	2
2	5 airpods	2

-- Find the customer who purchased in the apple store which is >=25% of that revenue.

Sample Output:

	customer_id integer	revenuepercent numeric
1	3	26.97
2	1	45.64

-- Query

```
with a as (select * from (
values
    (1,'iphone',50000),
    (1,'pc',90000),
    (1,'mac',80000),
    (2,'iphone',50000),
    (3,'iphone',50000),
    (3,'mac',80000), (2,'iphone',50000), (4,'mac',80000),
    (5,'airpods',2000), (5,'airpods',2000)
) as apple_store(customer_id, products, rate)),
b as (
select distinct customer_id, (sum(rate) over(partition by
customer_id)::decimal) as amountpercustomer,
    sum(rate) over()::decimal as totalrevenue from a
group by customer_id, rate) --select * from b

select b.customer_id, round((b.amountpercustomer/b.totalrevenue)*100,2)
from b
where round((b.amountpercustomer/b.totalrevenue)*100,2) > 25;
```

Output:

```
1 with a as (select * from (
2 values
3     (1,'iphone',50000), (1,'pc',90000), (1,'mac',80000), (2,'iphone',50000), (3,'iphone',50000),
4     (3,'mac',80000), (2,'iphone',50000), (4,'mac',80000), (5,'airpods',2000), (5,'airpods',2000)
5 ) as apple_store(customer_id, products, rate)),
6 b as (
7 select distinct customer_id, (sum(rate) over(partition by customer_id)::decimal) as amountpercustomer,
8     sum(rate) over()::decimal as totalrevenue from a
9 group by customer_id, rate) --select * from b
10
11 select b.customer_id, round((b.amountpercustomer/b.totalrevenue)*100,2) revernuepercent from b
12 where round((b.amountpercustomer/b.totalrevenue)*100,2) > 25;
```

Data Output		Messages		Notifications	
	customer_id integer	revernuepercent numeric			
1	3	26.97			
2	1	45.64			

-- Find the customer who took longest time between the first order and second order.

Sample output:

customerid integer	datedifference integer
103	8

-- Query

```

with c as (
with b as (
with a as (select * from (
values (1,101,'2023-12-11'), (2,102,'2023-12-12'), (3,103,'2023-12-13'),
      (4,101,'2023-12-19'), (5,102,'2023-12-20'), (6,103,'2023-12-21'),
      (7,101,'2023-12-12'), (8,102,'2023-12-18')
) as datedetails(id,customerid, orderdate))

select *, rank() over(partition by customerid order by orderdate) as ranking
from a)
select customerid, orderdate, lag(orderdate)over(partition by customerid)
as lag_Details,
(orderdate::date-lag(orderdate)over(partition by customerid)::date) as
datedifference
from b where ranking <=2 )

select customerid, datedifference from c
where datedifference is not null
order by datedifference desc limit 1

```

Output:

```

1 with c as (
2 with b as (
3 with a as (select * from (
4 values (1,101,'2023-12-11'), (2,102,'2023-12-12'), (3,103,'2023-12-13'),
5       (4,101,'2023-12-19'), (5,102,'2023-12-20'), (6,103,'2023-12-21'),
6       (7,101,'2023-12-12'), (8,102,'2023-12-18')
7 ) as datedetails(id,customerid, orderdate))
8 select *, rank() over(partition by customerid order by orderdate) as ranking from a)
9 select customerid, orderdate, lag(orderdate)over(partition by customerid) as lag_Details,
10 (orderdate::date-lag(orderdate)over(partition by customerid)::date) as datedifference
11 from b where ranking <=2 )
12
13 select customerid, datedifference from c
14 where datedifference is not null
15 order by datedifference desc limit 1
16

```

customerid integer	datedifference integer
103	8

-- Display the customer who ordered only once.

Sample output:

customerid integer	count bigint
104	1

-- Query

```
with a as (select * from (
values (1,101,'2023-12-11'),(2,102,'2023-12-12'),(3,103,'2023-12-13'),
      (4,101,'2023-12-19'),(5,102,'2023-12-20'),(6,103,'2023-12-21'),
      (7,101,'2023-12-12'),(8,102,'2023-12-18'), (9,104,'2023-12-01')
) as datedetails(id,customerid, orderdate))

select customerid, count(*) from a group by customerid
having count(*) = 1
```

Output:

3	with a as (select * from (
4	values (1,101,'2023-12-11'),(2,102,'2023-12-12'),(3,103,'2023-12-13'),
5	(4,101,'2023-12-19'),(5,102,'2023-12-20'),(6,103,'2023-12-21'),
6	(7,101,'2023-12-12'),(8,102,'2023-12-18'), (9,104,'2023-12-01')
7) as datedetails(id,customerid, orderdate))
8	
9	select customerid, count(*) from a group by customerid
10	having count(*) = 1
11	

Data Output	Messages	Notifications
<div> <div>≡+</div> <div>📄</div> <div>▼</div> <div>📋</div> <div>▼</div> <div>🗑️</div> <div>🗄️</div> <div>⬇️</div> <div>📈</div> </div>		
	customerid integer	count bigint
1	104	1

-- Find the last product purchased by each customer without using rank function

Sample Output:

	customer_id integer	last_orderid integer
1	1	3
2	5	10
3	4	8
4	2	7
5	3	6

-- query

```
with a as (select * from (
values
  (1,1,'iphone',50000),
  (2,1,'pc',90000),
  (3,1,'mac',80000),
  (4,2,'iphone',50000),
  (5,3,'iphone',50000),
  (6,3,'mac',80000), (7,2,'iphone',50000), (8,4,'mac',80000),
  (9,5,'airpods',2000), (10,5,'airpods',2000)
) as apple_store(orderid, customer_id, products, rate)),
b as (
select customer_id, max(orderid) as last_orderid from a
group by customer_id)
select * from b;
```

Output:

1	with a as (select * from (
2	values
3	(1,1,'iphone',50000),
4	(2,1,'pc',90000),
5	(3,1,'mac',80000),
6	(4,2,'iphone',50000),
7	(5,3,'iphone',50000),
8	(6,3,'mac',80000), (7,2,'iphone',50000), (8,4,'mac',80000), (9,5,'airpods',2000), (10,5,'airpods',2000)
9) as apple_store(orderid, customer_id, products, rate)),
10	b as (
11	select customer_id, max(orderid) as last_orderid from a
12	group by customer_id)
13	select * from b;

	customer_id integer	last_orderid integer
1	1	3
2	5	10
3	4	8
4	2	7

-- Display along with the last ordered products

Sample Output:

	customer_id integer	reverse text
1	1	pc
2	2	iphone
3	3	iphone
4	4	mac
5	5	airpods drone

-- Query

```
with a as (select * from (
values
    (1,1,'iphone',50000),
    (2,1,'pc',90000),
    (3,1,'mac',80000),
    (4,2,'iphone',50000),
    (5,3,'iphone',50000),
    (6,3,'mac',80000), (7,2,'iphone',50000), (8,4,'mac',80000),
    (9,5,'airpods',2000)
) as apple_store(orderid, customer_id, products, rate)),
b as (
select customer_id, string_agg(products, ',') as concatenated_order from
a
group by customer_id)
select customer_id,case
when length(reverse(split_part(reverse(concatenated_order),',',1)))>0
then reverse(split_part(reverse(concatenated_order),',',1))
else concatenated_order end as lastorder
from b
order by customer_id
```

Output:

```

1 with a as (select * from (
2 values
3 (1,1,'iphone',50000),
4 (2,1,'pc',90000),
5 (3,1,'mac',80000),
6 (4,2,'iphone',50000),
7 (5,3,'iphone',50000),
8 (6,3,'mac',80000),(7,2,'iphone',50000), (8,4,'mac',80000), (9,5,'airpods',2000),(10,5,'airpods drone',2000
9 ) as apple_store(orderid, customer_id, products, rate)),
10 b as (select customer_id, string_agg(products, ',') as concatenated_order from a
11 group by customer_id)
12 select customer_id,reverse(split_part(reverse(concatenated_order),',',1)) from b order by customer_id

```

Data Output Messages Notifications



	customer_id integer	reverse text
1	1	pc
2	2	iphone
3	3	iphone
4	4	mac
5	5	airpods drone
