Questions and Answers

• Question 01: Using the customer table or tab, please write an SQL query that shows Title, First Name and Last Name and Date of Birth for each of the customers.

SELECT Title, FirstName, LastName, DateOfBirth FROM Customer:

Question 02: Using customer table or tab, please write an SQL query that shows the number
of customers in each customer group (Bronze, Silver & Gold). I can see visually that there are
4 Bronze, 3 Silver and 3 Gold but if there were a million customers how would I do this in
Excel?

SELECT CustomerGroup, COUNT(*) AS NumberOfCustomers FROM Customer GROUP BY CustomerGroup;

• Question 03: The CRM manager has asked me to provide a complete list of all data for those customers in the customer table but I need to add the currencycode of each player so she will be able to send the right offer in the right currency. Note that the currencycode does not exist in the customer table but in the account table. Please write the SQL that would facilitate this. BONUS: How would I do this in Excel if I had a much larger data set?

SELECT Customer.*, Account.CurrencyCode FROM Customer JOIN Account ON Customer.CustId = Account.CustId;

BONUS ANSWER: In Excel, we could use **VLOOKUP** or **XLOOKUP** to join the tables, searching for the **CurrencyCode** in the Account table and adding it to the Customer table.

• Question 04: Now I need to provide a product manager with a summary report that shows, by product and by day how much money has been bet on a particular product. PLEASE note that the transactions are stored in the betting table and there is a product code in that table that is required to be looked up (classid & categortyid) to determine which product family this belongs to. Please write the SQL that would provide the report. BONUS: If you imagine that this was a much larger data set in Excel, how would you provide this report in Excel?

SELECT Product.product AS Product_Name, Betting.BetDate AS Bet_Date,
SUM(Betting.Bet_Amt) AS Total_Bet_Amount
FROM Betting
JOIN Product ON Betting.ClassId = Product.CLASSID AND Betting.CategoryId =
Product.CATEGORYID
GROUP BY Product.product, Betting.BetDate;

BONUS ANSWER: We can use pivot tables in Excel to summarize bets by product and day.

• Question 05: You've just provided the report from question 4 to the product manager, now he has emailed me and wants it changed. Can you please amend the summary report so that

it only summarizes transactions that occurred on or after 1st November and he only wants to see Sportsbook transactions. Again, please write the SQL below that will do this. **BONUS:** If I were delivering this via Excel, how would I do this?

SELECT Product.product AS Product_Name, Betting.BetDate AS Bet_Date,
SUM(Betting.Bet_Amt) AS Total_Bet_Amount
FROM Betting
JOIN Product ON Betting.ClassId = Product.CLASSID AND Betting.CategoryId =
Product.CATEGORYID
WHERE Betting.BetDate >= '2023-11-01' AND Product.product = 'Sportsbook'
GROUP BY Product.product, Betting.BetDate;

BONUS ANSWER: In Excel, we could filter data by date and product type in a pivot table.

• Question 06: As often happens, the product manager has shown his new report to his director and now he also wants different version of this report. This time, he wants the all of the products but split by the currencycode and customergroup of the customer, rather than by day and product. He would also only like transactions that occurred after 1st December. Please write the SQL code that will do this.

SELECT Account.CurrencyCode, Customer.CustomerGroup, Product.product AS
Product_Name, SUM(Betting.Bet_Amt) AS Total_Bet_Amount
FROM Betting
JOIN Product ON Betting.ClassId = Product.CLASSID AND Betting.CategoryId =
Product.CATEGORYID
JOIN Account ON Betting.AccountNo = Account.AccountNo
JOIN Customer ON Account.CustId = Customer.CustId
WHERE Betting.BetDate >= '2023-12-01'
GROUP BY Account.CurrencyCode, Customer.CustomerGroup, Product.product;

Question 07: Our VIP team have asked to see a report of all players regardless of whether
they have done anything in the complete timeframe or not. In our example, it is possible that
not all of the players have been active. Please write an SQL query that shows all players Title,
First Name and Last Name and a summary of their bet amount for the complete period of
November.

SELECT Customer.Title, Customer.FirstName, Customer.LastName,
COALESCE(SUM(Betting.Bet_Amt), 0) AS Total_Bet_Amount
FROM Customer
LEFT JOIN Account ON Customer.CustId = Account.CustId
LEFT JOIN Betting ON Account.AccountNo = Betting.AccountNo AND Betting.BetDate
BETWEEN '2023-11-01' AND '2023-11-30'
GROUP BY Customer.Title, Customer.FirstName, Customer.LastName;

Question 08: Our marketing and CRM teams want to measure the number of players who
play more than one product. Can you please write 2 queries, one that shows the number of
products per player and another that shows players who play both Sportsbook and Vegas.

Query 1: Show the number of products played by each player.

SELECT Customer.CustId, COUNT(DISTINCT Product.product) AS NumberOfProducts
FROM Betting
JOIN Product ON Betting.ClassId = Product.CLASSID AND Betting.CategoryId =
Product.CATEGORYID
JOIN Account ON Betting.AccountNo = Account.AccountNo
JOIN Customer ON Account.CustId = Customer.CustId
GROUP BY Customer.CustId:

Query 2: Show players who play both Sportsbook and Vegas.

SELECT Customer.CustId
FROM Betting
JOIN Product ON Betting.ClassId = Product.CLASSID AND Betting.CategoryId =
Product.CATEGORYID
JOIN Account ON Betting.AccountNo = Account.AccountNo
JOIN Customer ON Account.CustId = Customer.CustId
WHERE Product.product IN ('Sportsbook', 'Vegas')
GROUP BY Customer.CustId
HAVING COUNT(DISTINCT Product.product) = 2;

Question 09: Now our CRM team want to look at players who only play one product, please
write SQL code that shows the players who only play at sportsbook, use the bet_amt > 0 as
the key. Show each player and the sum of their bets for both products.

SSELECT Customer.CustId, SUM(Betting.Bet_Amt) AS Total_Bet_Amount
FROM Betting
JOIN Product ON Betting.ClassId = Product.CLASSID AND Betting.CategoryId =
Product.CATEGORYID
JOIN Account ON Betting.AccountNo = Account.AccountNo
JOIN Customer ON Account.CustId = Customer.CustId
WHERE Product.product = 'Sportsbook' AND Betting.Bet_Amt > 0
GROUP BY Customer.CustId;

Question 10: The last question requires us to calculate and determine a player's favorite
product. This can be determined by the most money staked. Please write a query that will
show each players favorite product.

SELECT Customer.CustId, Product.product AS FavoriteProduct, MAX(Betting.Bet_Amt) AS MaxBetAmount
FROM Betting
JOIN Product ON Betting.ClassId = Product.CLASSID AND Betting.CategoryId =
Product.CATEGORYID
JOIN Account ON Betting.AccountNo = Account.AccountNo
JOIN Customer ON Account.CustId = Customer.CustId
GROUP BY Customer.CustId, Product.product
ORDER BY Customer.CustId, MaxBetAmount DESC;

Looking at the abstract data on the "Student_School" tab into the Excel spreadsheet, please answer the below questions:

• Question 11: Write a query that returns the top 5 students based on GPA.

```
SELECT Student_Name, GPA
FROM Student_School
ORDER BY GPA DESC
LIMIT 5;
```

• Question 12: Write a query that returns the number of students in each school. (a school should be in the output even if it has no students!).

```
SELECT School_Name, COUNT(Student_ID) AS Number_of_Students
FROM School S
LEFT JOIN Student_School SS ON S.School_ID = SS.School_ID
GROUP BY S.School_Name;
```

• Question 13: Write a query that returns the top 3 GPA students' name from each university.

```
WITH Ranked_Students AS (

SELECT SS.Student_Name, SS.GPA, S.School_Name,

ROW_NUMBER() OVER (PARTITION BY S.School_ID ORDER BY SS.GPA DESC) AS Rank

FROM Student_School SS

JOIN School S ON SS.School_ID = S.School_ID
)

SELECT Student_Name, GPA, School_Name

FROM Ranked_Students

WHERE Rank <= 3;
```