SQL TEST

transactions

Id	*customer_id*	*order_id*	*transaction_date*	*status*	*vendor*
1	422818	TEST000001	2018-01-01 00:00:10	SHIPPED	Vendor A
2	181820	TEST000002	2018-01-01 00:10:10	SHIPPED	Vendor A
3	999019	TEST000003	2018-01-02 03:18:01	CANCELLED	Vendor A
4	1923192	TEST000004	2018-02-04 05:00:00	CANCELLED	Vendor C
5	645532	TEST000005	2018-02-10 16:00:10	SHIPPED	Vendor C
6	1101011	TEST000006	2018-02-11 11:00:11	SHIPPED	Vendor C
7	1020000	TEST000007	2018-02-10 00:00:00	SHIPPED	Vendor D
8	40111234	TEST000008	2018-03-11 06:30:11	SHIPPED	Vendor D
9	1923192	TEST000009	2018-03-12 10:00:11	CANCELLED	Vendor B
10	1101011	TEST000010	2018-03-12 15:30:12	SHIPPED	Vendor B
11	999019	TEST000011	2018-03-15 12:30:45	CANCELLED	Vendor A
12	645532	TEST000012	2018-04-01 09:30:22	SHIPPED	Vendor A
13	650013	TEST000013	2018-04-01 10:50:37	SHIPPED	Vendor C
14	777734	TEST000014	2018-04-02 13:45:19	SHIPPED	Vendor D

PART 1

From the table above, write the SQL query to (using **MySQL** syntax):

1. Show list of transactions occurring in February 2018 with SHIPPED status.
2. Show list of transactions occurring from midnight to 9 AM
3. Show a list of only the last transactions from each vendor
4. Show a list of only the second last transactions from each vendor
5. Count the transactions from each vendor with the status CANCELLED per day
6. Show a list of customers who made more than 1 SHIPPED purchases
7. Show the total transactions (volume) and category of each vendors by following these criteria:
    a. *Superb*: More than 2 SHIPPED and 0 CANCELLED transactions
    b. *Good*: More than 2 SHIPPED and 1 or more CANCELLED transactions
    c. *Normal*: other than Superb and Good criteria

    Order the vendors by the best category (Superb, Good, Normal), then by the biggest transaction volume

Vendor	Category	Total Transaction
Vendor D	Superb	3
...	...	...

8. Group the transactions by hour of *transaction_date*

Hour of the Day	Total Transaction
00	3
03	1
05	1
...	...

9. Group the transactions by day and statuses as the example below

Date	SHIPPED	CANCELLED	PROCESSING
2018-01-01	2	0	0
2018-01-02	0	1	0
2018-02-04	0	1	0
...	...		

10. Calculate the average, minimum and maximum of days interval of each transaction (how many days from one transaction to the next)

Average Interval	Minimum Interval	Maximum Interval
... day(s)	… day(s)	… day(s)

transaction_details				
Id	*trx_id*	*product_name*	*quantity*	*price*
1	1	Beng beng	100	6000
2	1	Taro	80	5500
3	2	Beng Beng	70	6000
4	2	Taro	41	5500
5	2	Indomie Kari Ayam	12	3000
6	2	Indomie Ayam Bawang	20	3100
7	3	Indomie Ayam Bawang	30	3200
8	3	Indomie Kari Ayam	90	3300
9	3	Taro	100	5500
10	4	Beng Beng	40	6000
11	5	Teh Sariwangi Murni	50	8000
12	6	Indomie Kari Ayam	10	3000
13	6	Indomie Ayam Bawang	8	3100
14	6	Teh Sariwangi Murni	80	8000
15	6	Teh Hijau Cap Kepala Djenggot	15	9500
16	7	Coki-coki	70	1000
17	8	Bakmi Mewah	1500	13000

The new table, “transaction_details” contains the details of purchased item of each transaction in “transactions” table.

PART 2

In reference to both tables, write an SQL query to:

1. Show the sum of the total value of the products shipped along with the Distributor Commissions (2% of the total product value if total quantity is 100 or less, 4% of the total product value if total quantity sold is more than 100)

Product Name	Value (quantity x price)	Distributor Commission
Taro	x.000.000	x.000
Beng Beng	x.000.000	x.000
…	…	...

2. Show total quantity of “Indomie (all variant)” shipped within February 2018

total_quantity
xxx

3. For each product, show the ID of the last transaction which contained that particular product

Product Name	**Last Transaction ID**
Beng beng	4
Coki-Coki	7
…	…