

Problem 1484: Group Sold Products By The Date

Problem Information

Difficulty: Easy

Acceptance Rate: 0.00%

Paid Only: No

Problem Description

Table

Activities

:

+-----+-----+ | Column Name | Type | +-----+-----+ | sell_date | date | | product | varchar | +-----+-----+ There is no primary key (column with unique values) for this table. It may contain duplicates. Each row of this table contains the product name and the date it was sold in a market.

Write a solution to find for each date the number of different products sold and their names.

The sold products names for each date should be sorted lexicographically.

Return the result table ordered by

sell_date

.

The result format is in the following example.

Example 1:

Input:

```
Activities table: +-----+-----+ | sell_date | product | +-----+-----+ |
2020-05-30 | Headphone | | 2020-06-01 | Pencil | | 2020-06-02 | Mask | | 2020-05-30 |
Basketball | | 2020-06-01 | Bible | | 2020-06-02 | Mask | | 2020-05-30 | T-Shirt |
+-----+-----+
```

Output:

```
+-----+-----+-----+ | sell_date | num_sold | products |
+-----+-----+-----+ | 2020-05-30 | 3 | Basketball,Headphone,T-shirt |
| 2020-06-01 | 2 | Bible,Pencil | | 2020-06-02 | 1 | Mask |
+-----+-----+-----+
```

Explanation:

For 2020-05-30, Sold items were (Headphone, Basketball, T-shirt), we sort them lexicographically and separate them by a comma. For 2020-06-01, Sold items were (Pencil, Bible), we sort them lexicographically and separate them by a comma. For 2020-06-02, the Sold item is (Mask), we just return it.

Code Snippets

MySQL:

```
# Write your MySQL query statement below
```

MS SQL Server:

```
/* Write your T-SQL query statement below */
```

PostgreSQL:

```
-- Write your PostgreSQL query statement below
```

Oracle:

```
/* Write your PL/SQL query statement below */
```

Pandas:

```
import pandas as pd

def categorize_products(activities: pd.DataFrame) -> pd.DataFrame:
```

Solutions

MySQL Solution:

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