Problem 1179: Reformat Department Table

Problem Information

Difficulty: Easy
Acceptance Rate: 76.44%
Paid Only: No
Tags: Database

Problem Description

Table: `Department`

+-------------+---------+ | Column Name | Type | +-------------+---------+ | id | int | | revenue | int | | month | varchar | +-------------+---------+ In SQL,(id, month) is the primary key of this table. The table has information about the revenue of each department per month. The month has values in ["Jan","Feb","Mar","Apr","May","Jun","Jul","Aug","Sep","Oct","Nov","Dec"].

Reformat the table such that there is a department id column and a revenue column **for each month**.

Return the result table in **any order**.

The result format is in the following example.

Example 1:

Input: Department table: +------+---------+-------+ | id | revenue | month | +------+---------+-------+ | 1 | 8000 | Jan | | 2 | 9000 | Jan | | 3 | 10000 | Feb | | 1 | 7000 | Feb | | 1 | 6000 | Mar | +------+---------+-------+ **Output:** +------+-------------+-------------+-------------+-----+-------------+ | id | Jan_Revenue | Feb_Revenue | Mar_Revenue | ... | Dec_Revenue | +------+-------------+-------------+-------------+-----+-------------+ | 1 | 8000 | 7000 | 6000 | ... | null | | 2 | 9000 | null | null | ... | null | | 3 | null | 10000 | null | ... | null | +------+-------------+-------------+-------------+-----+-------------+ **Explanation:** The revenue from Apr to Dec is null. Note that the result table has 13 columns (1 for the department id + 12 for the months).

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
```