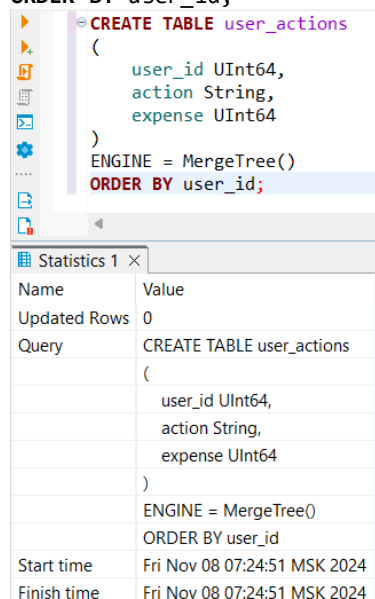


1. Создать таблицу

```
CREATE TABLE user_actions
(
    user_id UInt64,
    action String,
    expense UInt64
)
ENGINE = MergeTree()
ORDER BY user_id;
```

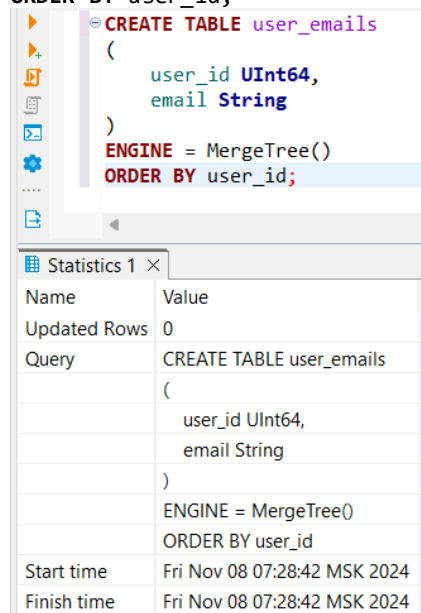


The screenshot shows the SQL editor with the query for creating the 'user_actions' table. Below the editor, the 'Statistics 1' window is open, displaying the following information:

Name	Value
Updated Rows	0
Query	CREATE TABLE user_actions (user_id UInt64, action String, expense UInt64) ENGINE = MergeTree() ORDER BY user_id
Start time	Fri Nov 08 07:24:51 MSK 2024
Finish time	Fri Nov 08 07:24:51 MSK 2024

2. Создать словарь, в качестве ключа user id, в качестве атрибута email String, источник словаря – этот же экземпляр ClickHouse

```
CREATE TABLE user_emails
(
    user_id UInt64,
    email String
)
ENGINE = MergeTree()
ORDER BY user_id;
```



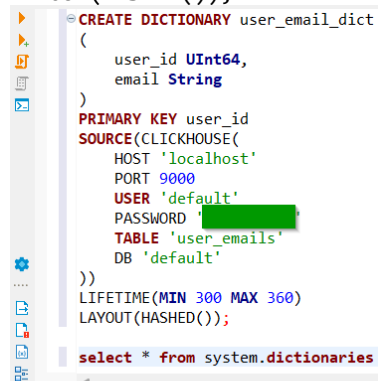
The screenshot shows the SQL editor with the query for creating the 'user_emails' table. Below the editor, the 'Statistics 1' window is open, displaying the following information:

Name	Value
Updated Rows	0
Query	CREATE TABLE user_emails (user_id UInt64, email String) ENGINE = MergeTree() ORDER BY user_id
Start time	Fri Nov 08 07:28:42 MSK 2024
Finish time	Fri Nov 08 07:28:42 MSK 2024

```

CREATE DICTIONARY user_email_dict
(
    user_id UInt64,
    email String
)
PRIMARY KEY user_id
SOURCE(CLICKHOUSE(
    HOST 'localhost'
    PORT 9000
    USER 'default'
    PASSWORD '*****'
    TABLE 'user_emails'
    DB 'default'
))
LIFETIME(MIN 300 MAX 360)
LAYOUT(HASHED());

```



3. Наполнить таблицу и источник любыми данными, с низкоардинальными значениями для поля action и хотя бы по несколько повторяющихся строк для каждого user_id

```

INSERT INTO user_actions (user_id, action, expense)
VALUES
    (1, 'login', 0),
    (1, 'view_product', 0),
    (1, 'add_to_cart', 0),
    (1, 'purchase', 100),
    (2, 'login', 0),
    (2, 'view_product', 0),
    (2, 'add_to_cart', 0),
    (2, 'purchase', 150),
    (3, 'login', 0),
    (3, 'view_product', 0),
    (3, 'add_to_cart', 0),
    (3, 'view_product', 0),
    (3, 'purchase', 200),
    (4, 'login', 0),
    (4, 'view_product', 0),
    (4, 'add_to_cart', 0),

```

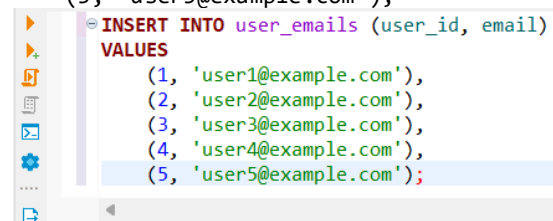
```
(4, 'remove_from_cart', 0),
(4, 'logout', 0),
(5, 'login', 0),
(5, 'view_product', 0),
(5, 'add_to_cart', 0),
(5, 'purchase', 75);
```



```
INSERT INTO user_actions (user_id, action, expense)
VALUES
  (1, 'login', 0),
  (1, 'view_product', 0),
  (1, 'add_to_cart', 0),
  (1, 'purchase', 100),
  (2, 'login', 0),
  (2, 'view_product', 0),
  (2, 'add_to_cart', 0),
  (2, 'purchase', 150),
  (3, 'login', 0),
  (3, 'view_product', 0),
  (3, 'add_to_cart', 0),
  (3, 'view_product', 0),
  (3, 'purchase', 200),
  (4, 'login', 0),
  (4, 'view_product', 0),
  (4, 'add_to_cart', 0),
  (4, 'remove_from_cart', 0),
  (4, 'logout', 0),
  (5, 'login', 0),
  (5, 'view_product', 0),
  (5, 'add_to_cart', 0),
  (5, 'purchase', 75);
```

Name	Value
Updated Rows	22
Query	INSERT INTO user_actions (user_id, action, expense) VALUES

```
INSERT INTO user_emails (user_id, email)
VALUES
  (1, 'user1@example.com'),
  (2, 'user2@example.com'),
  (3, 'user3@example.com'),
  (4, 'user4@example.com'),
  (5, 'user5@example.com');
```



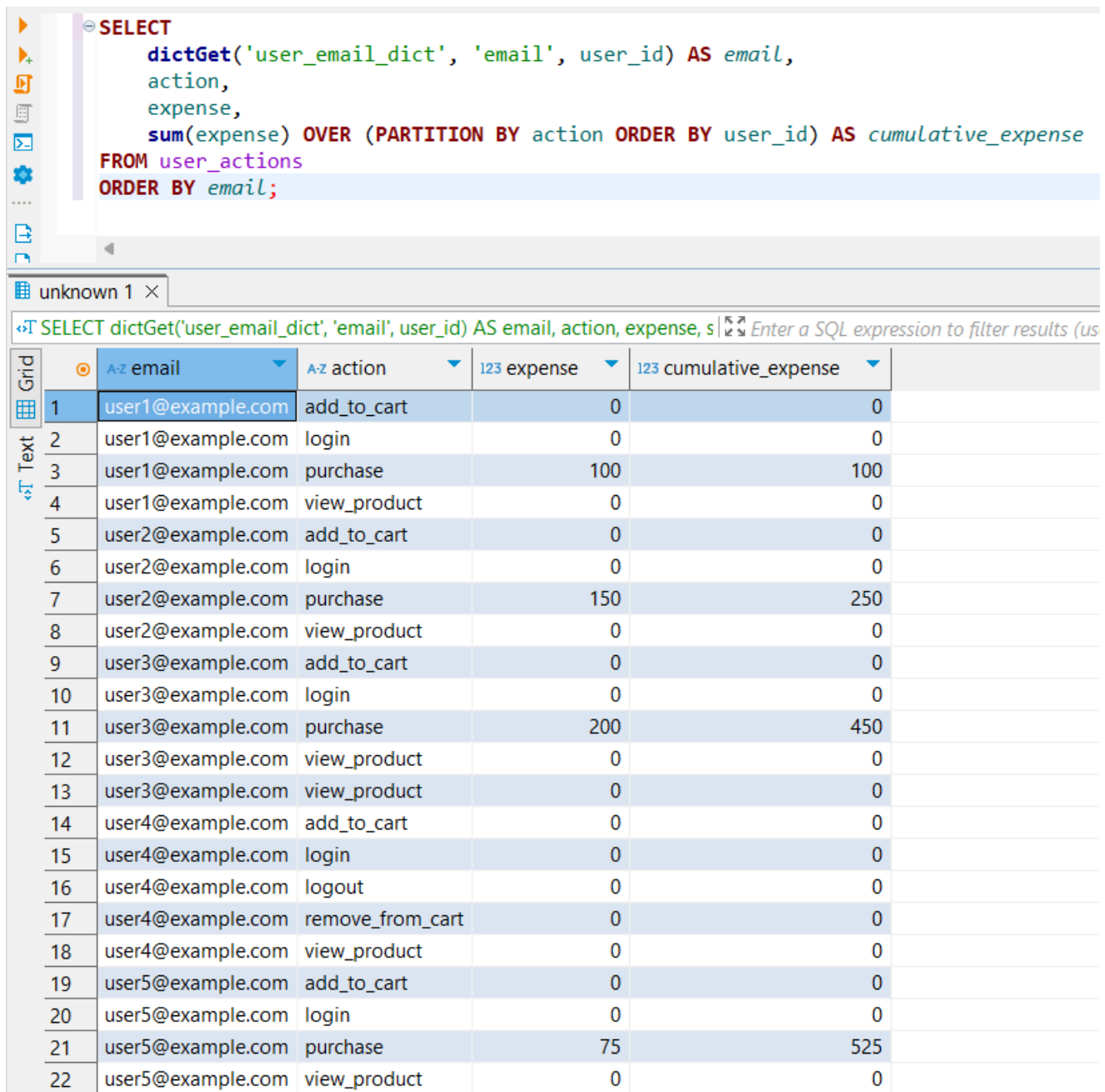
```
INSERT INTO user_emails (user_id, email)
VALUES
  (1, 'user1@example.com'),
  (2, 'user2@example.com'),
  (3, 'user3@example.com'),
  (4, 'user4@example.com'),
  (5, 'user5@example.com');
```

Name	Value
Updated Rows	5
Query	INSERT INTO user_emails (user_id, email) VALUES (1, 'user1@example.com'), (2, 'user2@example.com'), (3, 'user3@example.com'), (4, 'user4@example.com'), (5, 'user5@example.com')
Start time	Fri Nov 08 07:35:51 MSK 2024
Finish time	Fri Nov 08 07:35:51 MSK 2024

4. Написать SELECT, возвращающий:

- email при помощи dictGet,
- аккумулятивную сумму expense, с окном по action
- сортировка по email

```
SELECT
    dictGet('user_email_dict', 'email', user_id) AS email,
    action,
    expense,
    sum(expense) OVER (PARTITION BY action ORDER BY user_id) AS cumulative_expense
FROM user_actions
ORDER BY email;
```



The screenshot shows a SQL IDE interface. The top pane displays the SQL query: `SELECT dictGet('user_email_dict', 'email', user_id) AS email, action, expense, sum(expense) OVER (PARTITION BY action ORDER BY user_id) AS cumulative_expense FROM user_actions ORDER BY email;`. The bottom pane shows the results in a table grid. The table has 5 columns: a row number, email, action, expense, and cumulative_expense. The data is sorted by email, and the cumulative_expense is calculated for each action within each email group.

	A-Z email	A-Z action	123 expense	123 cumulative_expense
1	user1@example.com	add_to_cart	0	0
2	user1@example.com	login	0	0
3	user1@example.com	purchase	100	100
4	user1@example.com	view_product	0	0
5	user2@example.com	add_to_cart	0	0
6	user2@example.com	login	0	0
7	user2@example.com	purchase	150	250
8	user2@example.com	view_product	0	0
9	user3@example.com	add_to_cart	0	0
10	user3@example.com	login	0	0
11	user3@example.com	purchase	200	450
12	user3@example.com	view_product	0	0
13	user3@example.com	view_product	0	0
14	user4@example.com	add_to_cart	0	0
15	user4@example.com	login	0	0
16	user4@example.com	logout	0	0
17	user4@example.com	remove_from_cart	0	0
18	user4@example.com	view_product	0	0
19	user5@example.com	add_to_cart	0	0
20	user5@example.com	login	0	0
21	user5@example.com	purchase	75	525
22	user5@example.com	view_product	0	0