

1. Завантажте дані:

Створіть схему `pandemic` у базі даних за допомогою SQL-команди.
Оберіть її як схему за замовчуванням за допомогою SQL-команди.
Імпортуйте [дані](#)

```
CREATE DATABASE IF NOT EXISTS pandemic;  
USE pandemic;  
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS infectious_cases_original;  
CREATE TABLE infectious_cases_original (  
  Entity VARCHAR(255),  
  Code VARCHAR(10),  
  Year INT,  
  Number_yaws DECIMAL(20, 8),  
  polio_cases DECIMAL(20, 8),  
  cases_guinea_worm DECIMAL(20, 8),  
  Number_rabies DECIMAL(20, 8),  
  Number_malaria DECIMAL(20, 8),  
  Number_hiv DECIMAL(20, 8),  
  Number_tuberculosis DECIMAL(20, 8),  
  Number_smallpox DECIMAL(20, 8),  
  Number_cholera_cases DECIMAL(20, 8)  
);
```

```
USE pandemic;  
  
select * from infectious_cases_original
```

infectious_cases_original 1 × Statistics 1

select count(*) from infectious_cases | Enter a SQL expression to filter results (use Ctrl+Space)

	A-Z Entity	A-Z Cod	123 Yea	123 Number_yav	123 polio_cases	123 cases_guinea_w	123 Number_rabie	123 Number_malaria
1	Afghanistan	AFG	1,980	[NULL]	6,160	0	[NULL]	[NU]
2	Afghanistan	AFG	1,981	[NULL]	5,859	0	[NULL]	[NU]
3	Afghanistan	AFG	1,982	[NULL]	9,730	0	[NULL]	[NU]
4	Afghanistan	AFG	1,983	[NULL]	13,937	0	[NULL]	[NU]
5	Afghanistan	AFG	1,984	[NULL]	3,864	0	[NULL]	[NU]
6	Afghanistan	AFG	1,985	[NULL]	13,867	0	[NULL]	[NU]

```
USE pandemic;

select count(*) from infectious_cases original
```

Results 1 × Statistics 1

select count(*) from infectious_cases original

	123 count(*)
1	10,521

2. Нормалізуйте таблицю infectious_cases до 3ї нормальної форми. Збережіть у цій же схемі дві таблиці з нормалізованими даними.

```
USE pandemic;
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS Cases;
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS Countries;
CREATE TABLE Countries (
  country_code VARCHAR(3) PRIMARY KEY,
  entity_name VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL
);
CREATE TABLE Cases (
  country_code VARCHAR(3) NOT NULL,
  `year` INT NOT NULL,
  number_yaws DECIMAL(20, 8),
  polio_cases DECIMAL(20, 8),
  cases_guinea_worm DECIMAL(20, 8),
  number_rabies DECIMAL(20, 8),
  number_malaria DECIMAL(20, 8),
  number_hiv DECIMAL(20, 8),
  number_tuberculosis DECIMAL(20, 8),
  number_smallpox DECIMAL(20, 8),
  number_cholera_cases DECIMAL(20, 8),

  PRIMARY KEY (country_code, `year`),
  FOREIGN KEY (country_code) REFERENCES Countries(country_code)
);
```

```
USE pandemic;
INSERT INTO Countries (country_code, entity_name)
SELECT DISTINCT
  Code,
  Entity
FROM
```

```
infectious_cases_original
```

WHERE

```
Code IS NOT NULL AND Code != '' AND LENGTH(Code) = 3;
```

INSERT INTO Cases (

```
country_code,  
`year`,  
number_yaws,  
polio_cases,  
cases_guinea_worm,  
number_rabies,  
number_malaria,  
number_hiv,  
number_tuberculosis,  
number_smallpox,  
number_cholera_cases  
)
```

SELECT

```
Code,  
`Year`,  
Number_yaws,  
polio_cases,  
cases_guinea_worm,  
Number_rabies,  
Number_malaria,  
Number_hiv,  
Number_tuberculosis,  
Number_smallpox,  
Number_cholera_cases
```

FROM

```
infectious_cases_original
```

WHERE

```
Code IS NOT NULL AND `Year` IS NOT NULL AND LENGTH(Code) = 3;
```

```
USE pandemic;
```

```
select count(*) from cases
```

Results 1

Statistics 1

select count(*) from cases | Enter a SQL ex

	123 count(*)	
1	9,284	

```
USE pandemic;
```

```
select count(*) from countries
```

Results 1 Statistics 1

select count(*) from countries Enter a SQL e

	123 count(*)	
1	208	

Some records were filtered out during the transfer from the original table to the two related tables.

Below you can see a list of such 37 records.

It looks it represents aggregates and countries without cases or countries with non-standard 3-char code.

```
USE pandemic;
```

```
SELECT DISTINCT
  Entity,
  Code
FROM
  infectious_cases_original
WHERE
  Code IS NULL OR Code = '' OR LENGTH(Code) != 3;
```

infectious_cases_original 1 × Statistics 1

SELECT DISTINCT Entity, Code FROM inf | Enter a SQL expression to filter

	A-Z Entity	A-Z Code	
31	South-East Asia Region (WHO)		
32	Sub-Saharan Africa (WB)		
33	Wales		
34	Western Pacific		
35	Western Pacific Region (WHO)		
36	World	OWID_WRL	
37	Yugoslavia	OWID_YGS	

3. Проаналізуйте дані:

Для кожної унікальної комбінації `Entity` та `Code` або їх `id` порахуйте середнє, мінімальне, максимальне значення та суму для атрибута `Number_rabies`.



Врахуйте, що атрибут `Number_rabies` може містити порожні значення — вам попередньо необхідно їх відфільтрувати.

Результат відсортуйте за порахованим середнім значенням у порядку спадання.

Оберіть тільки 10 рядків для виведення на екран.

Option 1. For original table

```
USE pandemic;
SELECT
  Entity,
  Code,
  AVG(Number_rabies) AS avg_rabies,
  MIN(Number_rabies) AS min_rabies,
  MAX(Number_rabies) AS max_rabies,
  SUM(Number_rabies) AS total_rabies
FROM
  infectious_cases_original
WHERE
  Number_rabies IS NOT NULL
GROUP BY
  Entity, Code
ORDER BY
  avg_rabies DESC
LIMIT 10;
```

```
USE pandemic;

SELECT
  Entity,
  Code,
  AVG(Number_rabies) AS avg_rabies,
  MIN(Number_rabies) AS min_rabies,
  MAX(Number_rabies) AS max_rabies,
  SUM(Number_rabies) AS total_rabies
FROM
  infectious_cases_original
WHERE
  Number_rabies IS NOT NULL
GROUP BY
  Entity, Code
ORDER BY
  avg_rabies DESC
LIMIT 10;
```

infectious_cases_original 1 × Statistics 1

SELECT Entity, Code, AVG(Number_rabies) AS avg_rabies, MIN(Number_rabies) AS min_rabies, MAX(Number_rabies) AS max_rabies, SUM(Number_rabies) AS total_rabies

	AZ Entity	AZ Code	123 avg_rabies	123 min_rabies	123 max_rabies	123 total_rabies
1	World	OWID_WRL	20,192.3703666667	14,075.508	24,744.658	605,771.111
2	Lower Middle Inc		15,193.9593833333	10,202.528	19,182.795	455,818.7815
3	South Asia (WB)		11,729.8887533333	7,271.2754	15,361.878	351,896.6626
4	South-East Asia R		11,424.3268933333	6,806.0127	15,641.958	342,729.8068
5	G20		10,189.0460033333	6,339.0796	13,164.881	305,671.3801
6	India	IND	8,599.17328	5,425.8726	11,121.142	257,975.984

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Option 2. For normalised tables

```
USE pandemic;

SELECT
  c.country_code,
  c.entity_name,
  AVG(cs.number_rabies) AS avg_rabies,
  MIN(cs.number_rabies) AS min_rabies,
  MAX(cs.number_rabies) AS max_rabies,
  SUM(cs.number_rabies) AS total_rabies
FROM
  Countries AS c
JOIN
  Cases AS cs ON c.country_code = cs.country_code
WHERE
  cs.number_rabies IS NOT NULL
GROUP BY
  c.country_code, c.entity_name
ORDER BY
  avg_rabies DESC
LIMIT 10;
```

```
USE pandemic;

SELECT
    c.country_code,
    c.entity_name,
    AVG(cs.number_rabies) AS avg_rabies,
    MIN(cs.number_rabies) AS min_rabies,
    MAX(cs.number_rabies) AS max_rabies,
    SUM(cs.number_rabies) AS total_rabies
FROM
    Countries AS c
JOIN
    Cases AS cs ON c.country_code = cs.country_code
WHERE
    cs.number_rabies IS NOT NULL
GROUP BY
    c.country_code, c.entity_name
ORDER BY
    avg_rabies DESC
LIMIT 10;
```

countries 1

Statistics 1

SELECT c.country_code, entity_name, #

Enter a SQL expression to filter results (use Ctrl+Space)

	AZ country_code	AZ entity_name	123 avg_rabies	123 min_rabies	123 max_rabies	123 total_rabies
1	IND	India	8,599.17328	5,425.8726	11,121.142	257,
2	PAK	Pakistan	1,582.1696266667	1,177.1449	1,881.7257	47,
3	NGA	Nigeria	1,335.4154866667	1,073.9458	1,441.1188	40,
4	CHN	China	1,247.906733	744.251	2,075.593	37,4
5	ETH	Ethiopia	1,145.1725223333	758.0497	1,323.4026	34.3

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4. Побудуйте колонку різниці в роках.

Для оригінальної або нормованої таблиці для колонки `year` побудуйте з використанням вбудованих SQL-функцій:

атрибут, що створює дату першого січня відповідного року,

💡 Наприклад, якщо атрибут містить значення '1996', то значення нового атрибута має бути '1996-01-01'.

атрибут, що дорівнює поточній даті,

атрибут, що дорівнює різниці в роках двох вищезгаданих колонок.

```
USE pandemic;

SELECT
    `year`,
    MAKEDATE(`year`, 1) AS first_day_of_year,
    CURRENT_DATE() AS today,
    TIMESTAMPDIFF(YEAR, MAKEDATE(`year`, 1), CURRENT_DATE()) AS year_difference
FROM
    Cases
```

ORDER BY

`year` **DESC**

LIMIT 100;

```
USE pandemic;
```

```
● SELECT
```

```
    `year`,
```

```
    MAKEDATE(`year`, 1) AS first_day_of_year,
```

```
    CURRENT_DATE() AS today,
```

```
    TIMESTAMPDIFF(YEAR, MAKEDATE(`year`, 1), CURRENT_DATE()) AS year_difference
```

```
FROM
```

```
    Cases
```

```
ORDER BY
```

```
    `year` DESC
```

```
LIMIT 100;
```

Cases 1 × Statistics 1

SELECT `year`, MAKEDATE(`year`, 1) AS fi Enter a SQL expression to filter results (use Ctrl+Space)

	123 year ▼	🕒 first_day_of_year ▼	🕒 today ▼	123 year_difference ▼	
1	2,022	2022-01-01	2025-11-13	3	
2	2,022	2022-01-01	2025-11-13	3	
3	2,022	2022-01-01	2025-11-13	3	
4	2,022	2022-01-01	2025-11-13	3	
5	2,022	2022-01-01	2025-11-13	3	
6	2,022	2022-01-01	2025-11-13	3	
7	2,022	2022-01-01	2025-11-13	3	
8	2,022	2022-01-01	2025-11-13	3	

5. Побудуйте власну функцію.

Створіть і використайте функцію, що буде такий же атрибут, як і в попередньому завданні: функція має приймати на вхід значення року, а повертати різницю в роках між поточною датою та датою, створеною з атрибута року (1996 рік → '1996-01-01').

```
USE pandemic;
```

```
DELIMITER //
```

```
DROP FUNCTION IF EXISTS GetYearDifference//
```

```
CREATE FUNCTION GetYearDifference(input_year INT)
```

```
RETURNS INT
```

```
DETERMINISTIC
```

```
BEGIN
```

```
    DECLARE first_day_of_input_year DATE;
```



```

DECLARE today_date DATE;
SET first_day_of_input_year = MAKEDATE(input_year, 1);
SET today_date = CURRENT_DATE();
RETURN TIMESTAMPDIFF(YEAR, first_day_of_input_year, today_date);
END//
DELIMITER ;

```

```

USE pandemic;
SELECT
    `year`,
    MAKEDATE(`year`, 1) AS first_day_of_year,
    CURRENT_DATE() AS today,
    GetYearDifference(`year`) AS calculated_year_difference
FROM
    Cases
ORDER BY
    `year` DESC
LIMIT 100;

```

```

    USE pandemic;

    SELECT
        `year`,
        MAKEDATE(`year`, 1) AS first_day_of_year,
        CURRENT_DATE() AS today,
        GetYearDifference(`year`) AS calculated_year_difference
    FROM
        Cases
    ORDER BY
        `year` DESC
    LIMIT 100;

```

cases 1 × Statistics 1

SELECT `year`, MAKEDATE(`year`, 1) AS fi | Enter a SQL expression to filter results (use Ctrl+Space)

	123 year	first_day_of_year	today	123 calculated_year_difference
1	2,022	2022-01-01	2025-11-13	3
2	2,022	2022-01-01	2025-11-13	3
3	2,022	2022-01-01	2025-11-13	3
4	2,022	2022-01-01	2025-11-13	3
5	2,022	2022-01-01	2025-11-13	3
6	2,022	2022-01-01	2025-11-13	3
7	2,022	2022-01-01	2025-11-13	3
8	2,022	2022-01-01	2025-11-13	3
9	2,022	2022-01-01	2025-11-13	3