Pyhton For Business Analytics

John Droescher

R.Martin – Homework1

1.

```
SELECT first_name, last_name, last_statement
FROM executions
LIMIT 3
```

2.

```
SELECT first_name
FROM executions
LIMIT 3
```

3.

```
SELECT 50 / 2, 51 / 2
```

4.

```
SeLeCt   first_name,last_name
 fRoM     executions
 WhErE ex_number = 145
```

5.

```
SELECT first_name, last_name, ex_age
FROM executions
WHERE ex_age <= 25
```

6.

```
SELECT first_name, last_name, ex_number
FROM executions
WHERE first_name = 'Raymond'
AND last_name LIKE 'Lan%'
```

7.

SELECT 0 AND (0 OR 1)

FINAL chapter 1.

```
SELECT last_statement
FROM executions
WHERE first_name LIKE 'Napo%'
```

8. SELECT COUNT(ex_number) FROM executions

9. SELECT COUNT(*) FROM executions

10. SELECT

    a. COUNT(CASE WHEN county='Harris' THEN 1

    b. ELSE NULL END),

    c. COUNT(CASE WHEN county='Bexar' THEN 1

    d. ELSE NULL END) e. FROM executions

11. SELECT COUNT (EX_NUMBER)

    a. FROM EXECUTIONS

    b. WHERE EX_AGE>50

12. SELECT COUNT (EX_NUMBER)

    a. FROM EXECUTIONS

    b. WHERE LAST_STATEMENT IS NULL

13. SELECT MIN (ex_age), MAX (EX_AGE), AVG (EX_AGE)

    a. FROM executions

14. SELECT AVG(LENGTH(LAST_STATEMENT))

    a. FROM EXECUTIONS

15. SELECT DISTINCT COUNTY

    a. FROM EXECUTIONS

16. SELECT

    a. 1.0 * COUNT(CASE WHEN last_statement LIKE '%innocent%'

    b. THEN 1 ELSE NULL END) / COUNT(*)

    c. FROM executions

17. SELECT county,

    a. COUNT(*) AS county_executions

    b. FROM executions

    c. GROUP BY county

18. SELECT

    a. last_statement IS NOT NULL AS has_last_statement,

    b. county,

    c. COUNT(*)

    d. FROM executions

    e. GROUP BY has_last_statement, county

19. SELECT COUNTY

    a. FROM EXECUTIONS

    b. WHERE EX_AGE>=50

    c. GROUP BY COUNTY

    d. HAVING COUNT(*)>2

20. SELECT DISTINCT COUNTY

    a. FROM EXECUTIONS

    b. GROUP BY COUNTY

21. SELECT first_name, last_name

22. FROM executions

23. WHERE LENGTH(last_statement) =

    a. (SELECT MAX(LENGTH (LAST_STATEMENT))FROM EXECUTIONS)

24. SELECT

    a. County,

b. 100.0 * COUNT(*) / (SELECT COUNT(*) FROM EXECUTIONS)

c. AS percentage

d. FROM executions

e. GROUP BY county

f. ORDER BY percentage DESC

25. SELECT

a. last_ex_date AS start,

b. ex_date AS end,

c. JULIANDAY(ex_date) - JULIANDAY(last_ex_date)

d. AS day_difference

e. FROM executions

f. JOIN (select ex_number +1 as ex_number, ex_date as last_ex_date from executions) previous

g. ON executions.ex_number = previous.ex_number

h. ORDER BY day_difference DESC

i. LIMIT 10