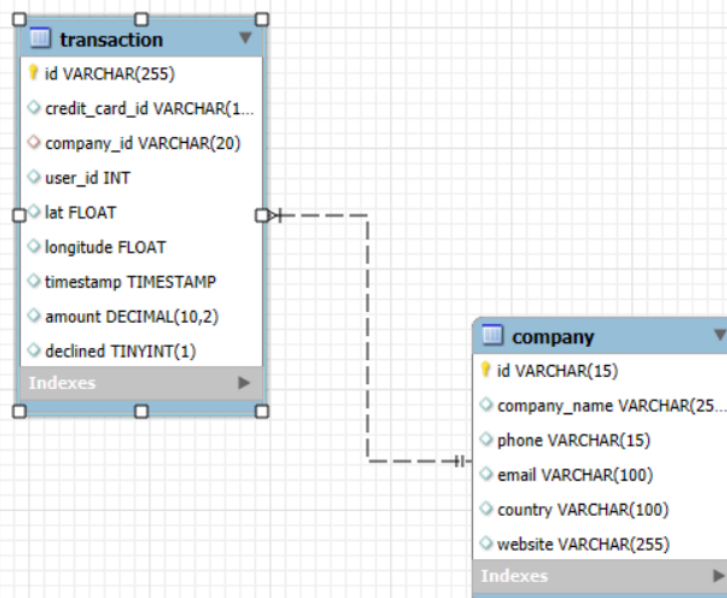
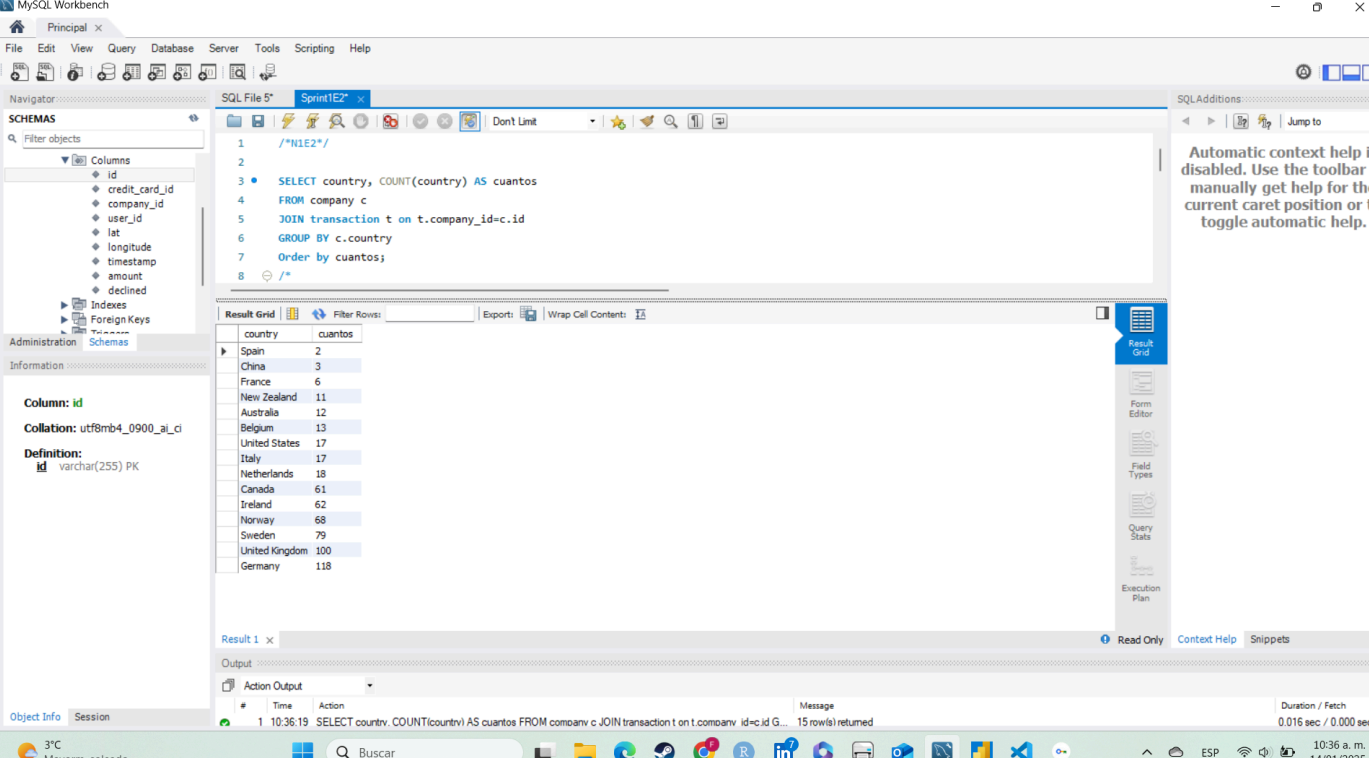


Este esquema se compone por 2 tablas, Company que contiene la información de las empresas(clientes) Con el nombre, teléfono, email, país, y página web y un Id que es la primary key, en la segunda tabla Transaction, que son las transacciones, hay las siguientes columnas, hay un Id, que es el Id de la transacción, un credit_card_Id, user_Id, company_Id que sería correspondiente al Id de la tabla Company y a través de la cual están relacionadas, posteriormente tenemos lat y longitud que son las coordenadas, timestamp que es el dato que nos proporciona fecha y hora de la transacción, amount que nos indica el monto de la transacción, y decline que es un dato booleano que nos indica si la transacción se realizó con éxito o no.



Ejercicio 2.1- Listado de los países que están realizando compras.



The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The SQL editor contains the following query:

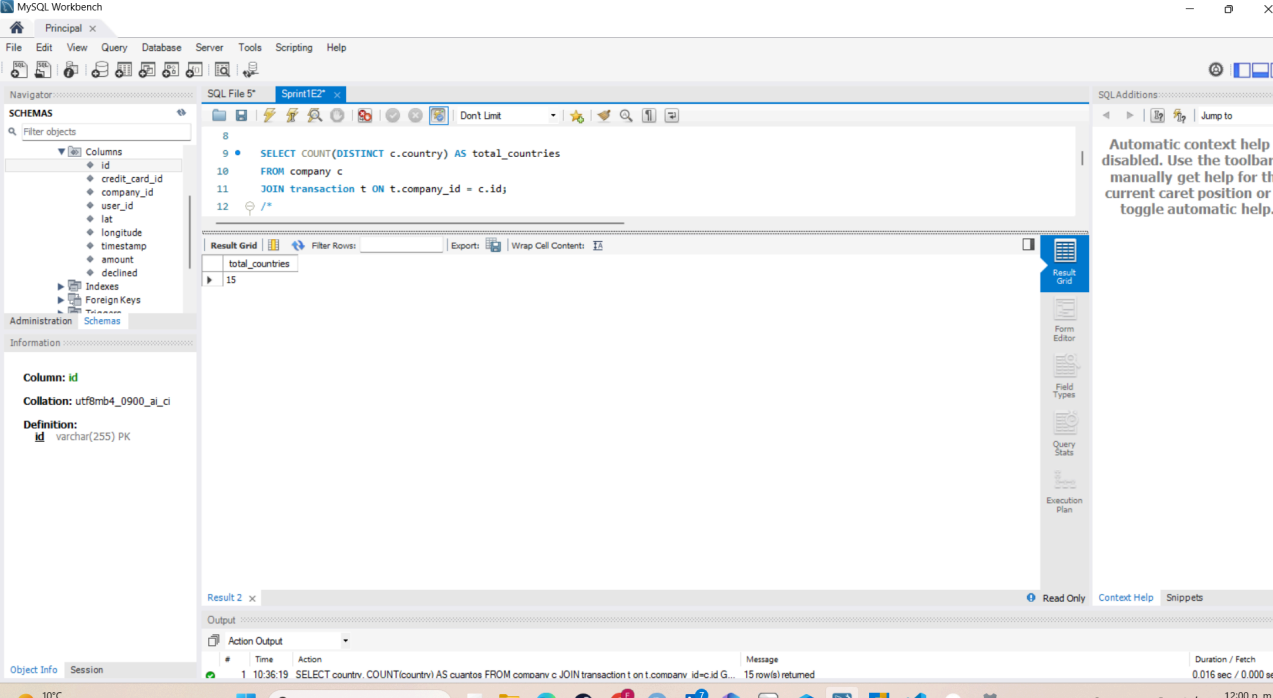
```
1 /*N1E2*/
2
3 SELECT country, COUNT(country) AS cuantos
4 FROM company c
5 JOIN transaction t on t.company_id=c.id
6 GROUP BY c.country
7 Order by cuantos;
8 /*
```

The Result Grid displays the following data:

country	cuantos
Spain	2
China	3
France	6
New Zealand	11
Australia	12
Belgium	13
United States	17
Italy	17
Netherlands	18
Canada	61
Ireland	62
Norway	68
Sweden	79
United Kingdom	100
Germany	118

The bottom status bar indicates: 1 10:36:19 SELECT countrv. COUNT(countrv) AS cuantos FROM companv c JOIN transaction t on t.companv id=c.id G... 15 row(s) returned. Duration / Fetch 0.016 sec / 0.000 sec.

Ejercicio 2.2 Desde cuántos países se realizan las compras.



The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The SQL editor contains the following query:

```
8
9 SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT c.country) AS total_countries
10 FROM company c
11 JOIN transaction t ON t.company_id = c.id;
12 /*
```

The Result Grid displays the following data:

total_countries
15

The bottom status bar indicates: 1 10:36:19 SELECT countrv. COUNT(countrv) AS cuantos FROM companv c JOIN transaction t on t.companv id=c.id G... 15 row(s) returned. Duration / Fetch 0.016 sec / 0.000 sec.

Ejercicio 2.3 Identifica a la compañía con la mayor media de ventas.

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The SQL editor contains the following query:

```
SELECT c.company_name, AVG(t.amount) AS media_ventas
FROM company c
JOIN transaction t ON t.company_id=c.id
GROUP BY c.company_name
ORDER BY media_ventas DESC
Limit 1;
```

The Result Grid shows the following data:

company_name	media_ventas
Eget Ipsum Ltd	473.075000

The Information panel on the left shows details for the column 'id':

- Column: id
- Collation: utf8mb4_0900_ai_ci
- Definition: id varchar(255) PK

The bottom status bar shows the message: "SELECT c.company_name, AVG(t.amount) AS media_ventas FROM company c JOIN transaction t ON t.co... 100 row(s) returned". The duration is 0.016 sec / 0.000 sec.

Ejercicio 3.1 Muestra todas las transacciones realizadas por empresas de Alemania.

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The SQL editor contains the following query:

```
SELECT t.id, t.timestamp, t.amount, c.country
FROM company c, transaction t
WHERE c.country = 'Germany' and c.id=t.company_id;
```

The Result Grid shows a list of transactions for German companies. The first few rows are:

id	timestamp	amount	country
1088 ID ID-5B23-A76C-55EF-C568E49A05D0	2021-07-07 17:43:16	293.57	Germany
EA2C3281-C9C1-A387-4F8-729FB4B51C76	2021-05-09 10:25:08	119.36	Germany
00D2E608-5C9E-01B3-4999-899F43AD735A	2021-04-17 05:30:17	252.47	Germany

The bottom status bar shows the message: "SELECT t.id, t.timestamp, t.amount, c.country FROM company c, transaction t WHERE c.country = 'Germany' and c.id=t.company_id 118 row(s) returned". The duration is 0.016 sec / 0.000 sec.

Ejercicio 3.2 Lista las empresas que han realizado transacciones por un amount superior a la media de todas las transacciones.

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The SQL Editor contains the following query:

```
27 SELECT company_name
28 FROM company
29 WHERE (
30     SELECT AVG(t.amount)
31     FROM transaction t
32     WHERE t.company_id = company.id
33 ) > (
34     SELECT AVG(amount)
35     FROM transaction
36 )
37 ;
```

The Result Grid displays the following data:

company_name
Magna A Neque Industries
Fusce Corp.
Vestibulum Lorem PC
Gravida Sagittis LLP
Eli Etiam Laoreet Associates
Non Magna LLC
Magna Incorporated
Fringilla Porttitor Incorporated
Ut Semper Foundation
Ac Industries
Lorem Eu Incorporated
Mauris Institute
Neque Tellus Incorporated
Lacus Quisque Associates

The Output pane shows the execution message: "6 12:08:55 SELECT id,t.timestamp,t.amount,c.country FROM company c,transaction t WHERE c.country = 'Germany' 4696 row(s) returned".

Ejercicio 3.3 Eliminarán del sistema las empresas que carecen de transacciones registradas, entrega el listado de estas empresas.

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The SQL Editor contains the following query:

```
39 /*nivel 1 ejercicio 3.3*/
40
41 SELECT company_name AS para_eliminar, id AS id_sint
42 FROM company c
43 WHERE c.id NOT IN (SELECT t.company_id
44                  FROM transaction t)
45 );
46 DELETE FROM company c
47 WHERE c.id NOT IN (
48     SELECT t.company_id
49     FROM transaction t
50 );
51
```

The Result Grid displays the following data:

para_eliminar	id_sint
---------------	---------

The Output pane shows the execution message: "21 11:46:44 SELECT company_name AS para_eliminar, id AS id_sint FROM company c WHERE c.id NOT IN (SELECT ... 0 row(s) returned".

