**Section 2: Advanced GROUP BY Exercises**

In the following advanced SQL exercises, we’ll use a sportsclub database that stores information about runners and running events. It contains three tables: runner, event, and runner\_event. Let's look at the data in this database.

The runner table contains the following columns:

* id stores the unique ID of the runner.
* name stores the runner's name.
* main\_distance stores the distance (in meters) that the runner runs during events.
* age stores the runner's age.
* is\_female indicates if the runner is male or female.

The event table contains the following columns:

* id stores the unique ID of the event.
* name stores the name of the event (e.g. London Marathon, Warsaw Runs, or New Year Run).
* start\_date stores the date of the event.
* city stores the city where the event takes place.

The runner\_event table contains the following columns:

* runner\_id stores the ID of the runner.
* event\_id stores the ID of the event.