## 1. Rising Temperature

Table: Weather

| Column Name                         | -+                     | ⊦<br>       |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------|
| id<br>  recordDate<br>  temperature | int<br>  date<br>  int | <br> <br> - |

id is the primary key for this table. This table contains information about the temperature in a certain day.

Write an SQL query to find all dates' id with higher temperature compared to its previous dates (yesterday).

Return the result table in any order.

The query result format is in the following example:

#### Weather

| id   recordDate   Temperature   ++ | +                   |  | +                      |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|--|------------------------|
| 1                                  |                     |  |                        |
|                                    | 1  <br>  2  <br>  3 | 2015-01-01  <br>2015-01-02  <br>2015-01-03 | 10  <br>  25  <br>  20 |

Result table:

+---+ | id | +---+ | 2 | | 4 |

## 2. Game Play Analysis I

Table: Activity

| +  | ++   |
|--|------|
| Column Name  | Type |
| player_id<br>  device_id<br>  event_date<br>  games_played | int  |

(player\_id, event\_date) is the primary key of this table. This table shows the activity of players of some game. Each row is a record of a player who logged in and played a number of games (possibly 0) before logging out on some day using some device.

Write an SQL query that reports the **first login date** for each player.

The query result format is in the following example:

### Activity table:

| +                             | +               | ++   | +            |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|--|--------------|
| player_id                     | device_id<br>+  | event_date  <br>+  | games_played |
| 1<br>  1<br>  2<br>  3<br>  3 | ;<br>  3<br>  1 | 2016-03-01  <br>  2016-05-02  <br>  2017-06-25  <br>  2016-03-02  <br>  2018-07-03 | 6   1   0    |

### Result table:

| <b>_</b>        | ++   |
|-----------------|--|
| •               | first_login  <br>                              |
| 1<br>  2<br>  3 | 2016-03-01  <br>  2017-06-25  <br>  2016-03-02 |

# 3. Game Play Analysis II

Table: Activity

| +  | +                               |
|--|---------------------------------|
| Column Name  | Type                            |
| player_id  <br>  device_id  <br>  event_date  <br>  games_played | int  <br>int  <br>date  <br>int |

(player\_id, event\_date) is the primary key of this table.
This table shows the activity of players of some game.
Each row is a record of a player who logged in and played a number of games (possibly 0) before logging out on some day using some device.

Write a SQL query that reports the device that is first logged in for each player.

The query result format is in the following example:

### Activity table:

| +                             |                               | ++   |                 |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|-----------------|
| playe                         | r_id   device_                | _id   event_date   | games_played    |
| 1<br>  1<br>  2<br>  3<br>  3 | 2<br>  2<br>  3<br>  1<br>  4 | 2016-03-01  <br>  2016-05-02  <br>  2017-06-25  <br>  2016-03-02  <br>  2018-07-03 | 6  <br>1  <br>0 |

### Result table:

| player_id | ++<br>  device_id  <br>++ |
|-----------|---------------------------|
| 1<br>  2  | 2                         |
| +         | ++                        |

# 4. Employee Bonus

Select all employee's name and bonus whose bonus is < 1000.

Table:Employee

| +        | +             | +             | +              |
|----------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| empId    | name          | supervisor    | salary         |
| 1<br>  2 | John<br>  Dan | 3  <br>  3    | 1000  <br>2000 |
| 3        | Brad          | 3  <br>  null | 4000           |
| 4        | Thomas        | 3             | 4000           |

empId is the primary key column for this table.

Table: Bonus

| empId   bo | •  |
|------------|----|
|            | 90 |

empId is the primary key column for this table.

Example ouput:

| +    | ++       |
|------|----------|
| name | bonus    |
| +    | ++       |
| John | null     |
| Dan  | 500      |
| Brad | j null j |
| +    | ++       |

## **5. Big Countries**

There is a table World

| name<br>    |        | area    | population | +<br>  gdp |
|-------------|--------|---------|------------|------------|
| Afghanistan | Asia   | 652230  | 25500100   | 20343000   |
| Albania     | Europe | 28748   | 2831741    | 12960000   |
| Algeria     | Africa | 2381741 | 37100000   | 188681000  |
| Andorra     | Europe | 468     | 78115      | 3712000    |
| Angola      | Africa | 1246700 | 20609294   | 100990000  |

A country is big if it has an area of bigger than 3 million square km or a population of more than 25 million.

Write a SQL solution to output big countries' name, population and area.

For example, according to the above table, we should output:

| name        | population           | area                | İ          |
|-------------|----------------------|---------------------|------------|
| Afghanistan | 25500100<br>37100000 | 652230<br>  2381741 | <br> <br>+ |