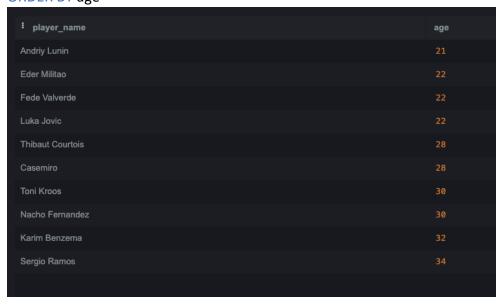
REPORT

1. Present the age structure of the team ascending (player_name, age);

SELECT player_name, age FROM team
ORDER BY age



2. Present the age structure for each role DESC (role, player_name, age);

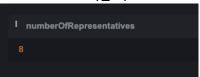
SELECT role, player_name, age FROM team
ORDER BY role, age DESC

i role	player_name	age
D	Sergio Ramos	34
D	Nacho Fernandez	30
D	Eder Militao	22
F	Karim Benzema	32
F	Luka Jovic	22
GK	Thibaut Courtois	28
GK	Andriy Lunin	21
М	Toni Kroos	30
М	Casemiro	28
М	Fede Valverde	22

3. Indicate how many country representatives are in the team (total);

SELECT COUNT(country_representatives) AS numberOfRepresentatives FROM data

WHERE country_representatives = 'x'



4. Present how many country representative are in the team for each specific country (country, number);

SELECT country, COUNT(country_representatives) AS numberOfRepresentatives FROM data

WHERE country_representatives = 'x'

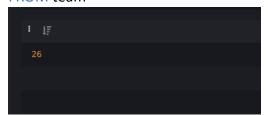
GROUP BY country



5. Determine the average age in the team;

SELECT AVG(age)

FROM team

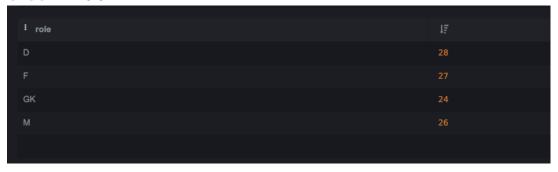


6. Determine the average age for each role (role, age);

SELECT role, AVG(age)

FROM team

GROUP BY role



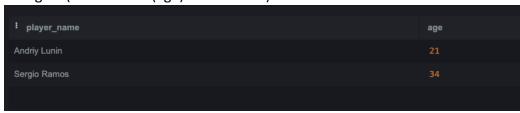
7. Present the youngest and the oldest player in the team (player_name, age);

SELECT player_name, age

FROM team

WHERE age = (SELECT MIN(age) FROM team)

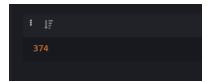
OR age = (SELECT MAX(age) FROM team)



8. Determine team's market value;

SELECT SUM(market_value)

FROM data



9. Present the market value structure ASC (player_name, market_value);

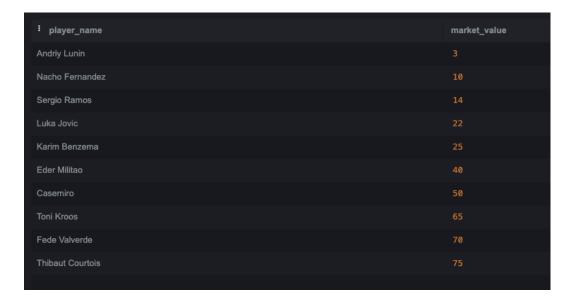
SELECT player_name, market_value

FROM data AS data

INNER JOIN team AS team

ON data.player_number = team.player_number

ORDER BY market_value



10. Present the market value structure for each role ASC (role, player_name, market_value);

SELECT role, player_name, market_value

FROM data AS data

INNER JOIN team AS team

ON data.player_number = team.player_number

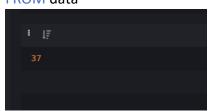
ORDER BY role, market_value



11. Determine the average market value of the team;

SELECT AVG(market value)

FROM data



12. Determine the average market value for each role (role, market_value);

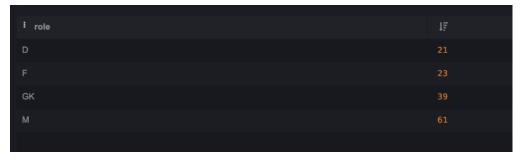
SELECT role, AVG(market value)

FROM data AS data

INNER JOIN team AS team

ON data.player_number = team.player_number

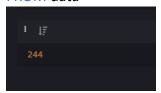
GROUP BY role



13. Count transfer amount;

SELECT SUM(transfer_amount)

FROM data



14. Determine the cheapest and the most expensive player;

SELECT player_name, transfer_amount

FROM data AS data

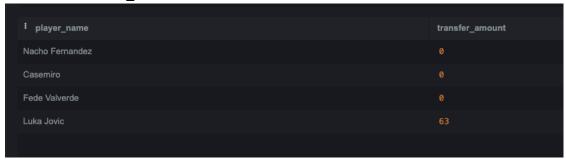
INNER JOIN team AS team

ON data.player_number = team.player_number

WHERE transfer_amount = (SELECT MIN(transfer_amount) FROM data)

OR transfer_amount = (SELECT MAX(transfer_amount) FROM data)

ORDER BY transfer_amount

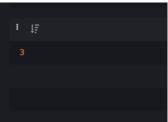


15. How many alumnus are in the team;

SELECT COUNT(previous_club_country)

FROM data

WHERE previous_club_country = 'alumnus'



16. Determine how many players came to the team from specific countries (country, number);

SELECT country, COUNT(player_number)

FROM data

GROUP BY country



17. Show players with the lowest and the highest transfer chance;

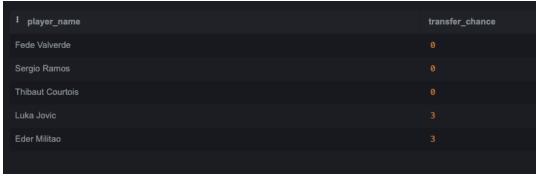
SELECT player_name, transfer_chance

FROM team

WHERE transfer_chance = (SELECT MIN(transfer_chance) FROM team)

OR transfer_chance = (SELECT MAX(transfer_chance) FROM team)

ORDER BY transfer_chance

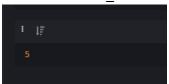


18. How many players stay in the team, if players with transfer chance >= 2 leave;

SELECT COUNT(player number)

FROM team

WHERE transfer chance < 2



19. Which role will have the biggest gaps, if players with transfer chance 1 or 3 leave;

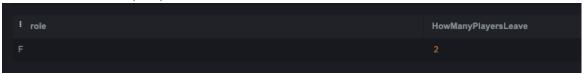
SELECT TOP 1 role, COUNT(player number) AS HowManyPlayersLeave

FROM team

WHERE transfer_chance IN ('1','3')

GROUP BY role

ORDER BY HowManyPlayersLeave DESC



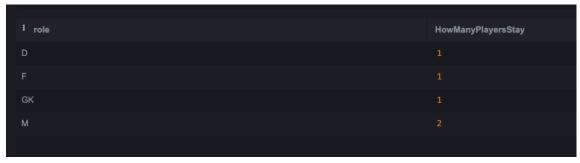
20. How many players stay in each role, if players with transfer chance >= 2 leave;

SELECT role, COUNT(player_number) AS HowManyPlayersStay

FROM team

WHERE transfer chance < 2

GROUP BY role



21. The team makes money on selling player, at least as much as his market value. If players with transfer chance >= 2 leave, how much money the team gain?

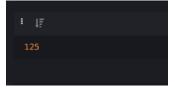
SELECT SUM(market value)

FROM data AS data

INNER JOIN team AS team

ON data.player_number = team.player_number

WHERE transfer_chance >= 2



22. The team makes money on selling player, at least as much as his market value. How much money the team gain or lose on selling each player (player name, amount);

SELECT player_name, market_value - transfer_amount AS loseOrGainAmount FROM data AS data

INNER JOIN team AS team

ON data.player_number = team.player_number



23. The team makes money on selling player, at least as much as his market value.

Count club budget after selling all players (club budget now = 0);

SELECT SUM(market value)

FROM data



24. Each player has market value, transfer amount and transfer chance. Based on this data point one player from each role that has to be sold. Please justify your answer.

SELECT player_name, role, market_value - transfer_amount AS loseOrGainAmount, transfer chance

FROM data AS data

INNER JOIN team AS team

ON data.player number = team.player number

ORDER BY role

Answer:

- Eder Militao: he does not have the biggest lost in D role, but his chance to leave are the biggest (Sergio Rames has bigger lost, but 0 chance to transfer);
- Luka Jovic: his value is the biggest lost from the whole team, he has the highest chance to transfer, so he can leave (F role);
- Andriy Lunin: the biggest chance and lost;

- Casemiro: here is the most difficult. He has good number with value (better than Toni Kroos), but he has bigger chance to transfer (2 to 1). Casemiro is younger and very valuable at the market, so it is good time to say "goodbye" to him

! player_name	role	loseOrGainAmount	transfer_chance
Eder Militao			3
Nacho Fernandez			2
Sergio Ramos		-13	0
Karim Benzema			1
Luka Jovic			3
Thibaut Courtois			0
Andriy Lunin			2
Casemiro			2
Fede Valverde	М		0
Toni Kroos			1