```
(The queries with ** means complex queries)
Query 1:
Choose all the species that has a similar prefix of its specific name and genus name
SELECT Scientific_Name,Family
FROM Species
WHERE Scientific Name LIKE CONCAT(SUBSTRING(Family,1,3),'%')
Query 2:
Select all animals that are in Bird Category
SELECT s.Scientific Name as bird name
FROM Species s left join Family_Order FO on s.Family = FO.Family
  left join Order Category OC on FO.SpeciesOrder = OC.SpeciesOrder
WHERE OC.Category = 'Bird';
Query 3:
Select all the animals that are both imported and exported by the same country.
SELECT DISTINCT S.Taxon
FROM Species Trade S
WHERE Exporter IN (SELECT Importer
          FROM Species_Trade S2
          WHERE S2.Taxon=S.Taxon)
Query 4:
Select all animals living in CA's national park
SELECT o.Scientific Name as CA animal
FROM Occurrence o
WHERE o.Park Name in
  ( SELECT Name
   FROM National_Park np
   WHERE np.State = 'CA'
    );
Query 5:
Select all parks that in a state that has fire of class A
SELECT Name
FROM National Park np
WHERE np.State in (
  select distinct state
  from Wild fire wf
  where wf.FIRE_SIZE = 'A'
  );
Query 6:
Get species abundance of a state:
SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT O.Scientific_Name) AS SPECIES_NUM
FROM Occurrence O
```

```
WHERE O.Park_Name IN (SELECT NP.Name FROM National_Park NP WHERE NP.state =
'WA');
Query 7**:
Species in Acadia National Park that in the same Family and different genus, group by
family, ordered their number desc and Family
WITH Temp AS (
  SELECT ID, O.Scientific Name, Family, Park Name, State
  FROM Occurrence O JOIN National Park NP ON O.Park ID = NP.Code
    JOIN Species S ON S.Scientific Name = O.Scientific Name
SELECT t1.Family, t1.Park Name, COUNT(*) AS NUM
FROM Temp t1, Temp t2
WHERE t1.Park_Name = t2.Park_Name AND t1.Park_Name = 'Acadia National Park'
    AND t1.Family = t2.Family AND t1.Scientific Name <> t2.Scientific Name
GROUP BY t1.Family
ORDER BY NUM DESC, t1.Family
Query 8**:
Select national parks that have more than 1% of its species suffered severely from the
wild fire in the park
WITH TEMP AS (SELECT Scientific_Name, COUNT(*)
  FROM Wild fire W
```

```
FROM Wild_fire W

JOIN Occurrence O on W.National_park=O.Park_Name

GROUP BY Scientific_Name

ORDER BY COUNT(*) DESC

LIMIT 3000)

SELECT Name

FROM National_Park N JOIN Occurrence O on N.Name=O.Park_Name

WHERE O.Scientific_Name IN (SELECT Scientific_Name

FROM TEMP)

GROUP BY N.Name

HAVING COUNT(*)>(SELECT 0.01*COUNT(*)

FROM National_Park N2

WHERE N2.Name=N.Name

GROUP BY N.Name)

ORDER BY N.Name
```

Query 9\*\*:

Find all Species Order distribution in different parks in State 'WA'

```
SELECT FO.SpeciesOrder, O.Park_Name, COUNT(*) AS NUM FROM Occurrence O JOIN Species S ON O.Scientific_Name = S.Scientific_Name JOIN Family_Order FO ON FO.Family = S.Family WHERE O.Park Name IN (
```

```
SELECT NP.Name FROM National_Park NP WHERE NP.state = 'WA')
GROUP BY FO.SpeciesOrder, O.Park_Name
ORDER BY NUM DESC
```

## Query 10\*\*:

Select all animals in mammal category that live in either MN or NT's national park but not in CA's national park where no A class wildlife has happened

```
WITH temp as (
  SELECT s.Scientific_Name, O.Park_Name
  FROM Species s left join Family_Order FO on s.Family = FO.Family
  left join Order_Category OC on FO.SpeciesOrder = OC.SpeciesOrder
  join Occurrence O on s.Scientific_Name = O.Scientific_Name
  WHERE OC.Category = 'Mammal'
SELECT temp.Scientific_Name, temp.Park_Name
FROM temp join National Park on temp.Park Name = National Park.Name
  join Wild_fire Wf on National_Park.State = Wf.STATE
WHERE Park_Name in (SELECT Name FROM National_Park np WHERE np.State = 'MN'
or np.State = 'MT')
AND Wf.FIRE SIZE != 'A'
AND temp.Scientific_Name not in (
  SELECT Scientific Name
  FROM temp
  WHERE temp.Park_Name in (SELECT Name FROM National_Park np WHERE np.State
= 'CA'));
```

```
Credentials:

Database: MySQL

db_config = {
    "username" : "kevin",
    "host": "project-550.cicrqoasmhsn.us-east-2.rds.amazonaws.com",
    "port": "3306",
    "password": "8368018123aA"
}
```