Assignment 3

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* 1. 

SELECT year, month, births FROM "US\_births\_1994-2003\_CDC\_NCHS"

WHERE (month = 6 OR month = 12) AND births > 10000

UNION ALL

SELECT year, month, births FROM "US\_births\_2000-2014\_SSA"

WHERE (month = 6 OR month = 12) AND births > 10000

ORDER BY births DESC

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| year | month | births |
| 2008 | 12 | 15645 |
| 2007 | 12 | 15590 |
| 2007 | 12 | 15555 |
| 2007 | 12 | 15214 |
| 2006 | 12 | 14997 |

For those wanting to know which years had births exceeding 10,000 in June and December, we have a greater result set by using the data from 1994-2003 and 2000-2014.

* 1. 



SELECT name, ALIGN, HAIR FROM "marvel-wikia-data"

WHERE ALIGN LIKE "%Neutral%"

AND SEX LIKE "%Female%"

AND HAIR LIKE "%Black%"

UNION ALL

SELECT name, ALIGN, HAIR FROM "dc-wikia-data"

WHERE ALIGN LIKE "%Neutral%"

AND SEX LIKE "%Female%"

AND HAIR LIKE "%Black%"

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **name** | **ALIGN** | **HAIR** |
| Elektra Natchios (Earth-616) | Neutral Characters | Black Hair |
| Gamora (Earth-616) | Neutral Characters | Black Hair |
| Valentina Allegra de Fontaine (Earth-616) | Neutral Characters | Black Hair |
| Karnilla (Earth-616) | Neutral Characters | Black Hair |
| Callisto (Earth-616) | Neutral Characters | Black Hair |

Using tables for both Marvel and DC comic book characters, we gain a much bigger result set for finding *neutral* *female* characters with *black* hair.

* 1. 

SELECT league, team1, team2, probtie FROM spi\_matches

WHERE (team1 LIKE "Liverpool" or team2 LIKE "Liverpool")

AND team2 LIKE "%"

UNION ALL

SELECT league, team1, team2, probtie FROM spi\_matches\_latest

WHERE (team1 LIKE "Liverpool" or team2 LIKE "Liverpool")

AND team2 LIKE "%"

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **league** | **team1** | **team2** | **probtie** |
| Barclays Premier League | Arsenal | Liverpool | 0.2334 |
| Barclays Premier League | Burnley | Liverpool | 0.2402 |
| Barclays Premier League | Tottenham Hotspur | Liverpool | 0.2589 |
| Barclays Premier League | Liverpool | Leicester City | 0.2218 |
| Barclays Premier League | Chelsea | Liverpool | 0.2388 |

Using both tables I was able to get a richer data set that contained more overall matches where Liverpool played any opponent and their probability to tie.

* 1. 

SELECT date, actual\_mean\_temp, average\_precipitation FROM KPHL

WHERE actual\_mean\_temp > 75

UNION ALL

SELECT date, actual\_mean\_temp, average\_precipitation FROM KSEA

WHERE actual\_mean\_temp > 75

ORDER BY actual\_mean\_temp DESC

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **date** | **actual\_mean\_temp** | **average\_precipitation** |
| 2014-7-2 | 86 | 0.13 |
| 2015-6-12 | 85 | 0.11 |
| 2014-7-7 | 84 | 0.13 |
| 2014-7-8 | 84 | 0.14 |
| 2014-9-2 | 84 | 0.12 |

Using data from multiple regions given by the 2 tables, we can get more results for our search which provides a better result set than if only one table were used instead.

* 1. 

SELECT Person, Event, Date FROM events1

WHERE Type LIKE "Speech"

AND Person LIKE "%Bernie%"

UNION ALL

SELECT Person, Event, Date FROM events2

WHERE Type LIKE "Speech"

AND Person LIKE "%Bernie%"

ORDER BY Date

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Person** | **Event** | **Date** |
| Bernie Sanders | Town Hall | 16-Dec |
| Bernie Sanders | Progress Iowa's 2014 Holiday Party | 16-Dec |
| Bernie Sanders | Town Hall | 16-Dec |
| Bernie Sanders | Progress Iowa's 2014 Holiday Party | 16-Dec |
| Bernie Sanders | Iowa Public Television | 17-Dec |

The additional data provided by table 2 gives us a richer result set to see a more cohesive picture of all of the events attended by political candidates.

* 1. 

SELECT "grad-students".Major, "grad-students".Major\_category, Median, Grad\_median

FROM "grad-students", "recent-grads"

WHERE "grad-students".Major = "recent-grads".Major

AND "grad-students".Major\_category = "recent-grads".Major\_category

AND "grad-students".Grad\_median > 90000

AND "recent-grads".Median >= 45000

AND "grad-students".Major LIKE "%Engineering%"

ORDER BY Grad\_median DESC

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Major | Major\_category | Median | Grad\_median |
| PETROLEUM ENGINEERING | Engineering | 110000 | 124000 |
| NUCLEAR ENGINEERING | Engineering | 65000 | 110000 |
| AEROSPACE ENGINEERING | Engineering | 60000 | 107000 |
| ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING | Engineering | 60000 | 106000 |
| GEOLOGICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL ENGINEERING | Engineering | 50000 | 105000 |

Using two tables yields a better query result for someone looking at graduate school’s value in engineering degrees because one table has undergraduate median pay and the other table has graduate median pay.

* 1. 



SELECT cable\_weekly.name, SUM(matched\_clips), SUM(matched\_stories), SUM(pct\_of\_all\_candidate\_stories), SUM(pct\_of\_all\_candidate\_clips) FROM cable\_weekly, online\_weekly

WHERE cable\_weekly.name = online\_weekly.name

AND cable\_weekly.date = online\_weekly.date

AND cable\_weekly.name LIKE "%Andrew Yang%"

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **name** | **SUM(matched\_clips)** | **SUM(matched\_stories)** | **SUM(pct\_of\_all\_candidate\_stories)** | **SUM(pct\_of\_all\_candidate\_clips)** |
| Andrew Yang | 1332 | 3991.0 | 2.02458026864353 | 0.357419548901558 |

Using the combination of the two tables, we can find how popular a specific candidate is in regards to both online text and mainstream media popularity.

* 1. 

SELECT p.yearID, p.gameID, t.no\_2\_player, p.TOTper9innASG FROM allstar\_player\_talent as p, allstar\_team\_talent as t

WHERE p.yearID = t.yearID

AND p.gameID = t.gameID

AND p.bbref\_ID = t.no\_2\_player

AND p.startingPos = 1

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **yearID** | **gameID** | **no\_2\_player** | **TOTper9innASG** |
| 2009 | NLS200907140 | linceti01 | 0.211848247 |
| 2009 | NLS200907140 | hallaro01 | 0.152668448 |
| 2002 | NLS200207090 | schilcu01 | 0.192304593 |
| 1996 | NLS199607090 | nagych01 | 0.165440248 |
| 1988 | NLS198807120 | violafr01 | 0.182058263 |

Using the two tables, we were able to find more specifically the MVPs who were 2nd best players on their team and get their expected runs added above avg

* 1. 

SELECT f.city, f.state, f."2014\_murders", p."2015\_murders", p."2016\_murders", (p."2016\_murders" - f."2014\_murders") as "2014-2016 difference"

FROM murder\_2015\_final as f, murder\_2016\_prelim as p

WHERE f.city = p.city

AND f.state = p.state

ORDER BY "2014-2016 difference" DESC

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **city** | **state** | **2014\_murders** | **2015\_murders** | **2016\_murders** | **2014-2016 difference** |
| Chicago | Illinois | 411 | 378 | 536 | 125 |
| Orlando | Florida | 15 | 19 | 73 | 58 |
| Cleveland | Ohio | 63 | 96 | 89 | 26 |
| Louisville | Kentucky | 56 | 52 | 79 | 23 |
| Fort Wayne | Indiana | 12 | 17 | 34 | 22 |

The first table has data for 2014 and 2015 murders while the second table has preliminary data for murders in 2016 as well as data from 2015 again, so using both tables allows us to see all the numbers together and calculate the rise/decline in murders from 2014 to 2015 instead.

* 1. 

SELECT Country, NumberofIncidents, NumberInjured, NumberKilled

FROM country\_stats\_1993\_appendix2 AS c, eu\_terrorism\_fatalities\_by\_country as eu

WHERE c.Country IN (

SELECT col.name

FROM pragma\_table\_info('eu\_terrorism\_fatalities\_by\_country') col

)

AND eu.iyear = 1993

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Country** | **NumberofIncidents** | **NumberInjured** | **NumberKilled** |
| Belgium | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| Denmark | 6 | 36 | 0 |
| France | 52 | 9 | 5 |
| Germany | 198 | 181 | 27 |
| Greece | 30 | 1 | 0 |

Using both tables, I am able to see the total number of terrorist incidents per country in the EU as well as the injuries and fatalities which I would be unable to otherwise.