# Exercises: Data Definition and Data Types

This document defines the **exercise assignments** for the ["Databases Basics - MySQL" course @ Software University.](https://softuni.bg/trainings/1443/databases-basics-mysql-september-2016)

Mr. Bodrog is a greedy small goblin who is in charge of Gringotts – the biggest wizard bank. His most precious possession is a small database of the deposits in the wizard’s world. Taking money is his hobby. He wants your money as well but unfortunately you are not a wizard. The only magic you know is how to work with databases. That’s how you got access to the precious data. Mr. Bodrog wants you to send him some reports otherwise he will send a pack of hungry werewolves after you. You don’t want to confront pack of hungry werewolves, do you?

Import the database and send the total **count** of records to Mr. Bodrog. Make sure nothing got lost.

### Example:

|  |
| --- |
| **count** |
| 162 |

## Longest Magic Wand

Select the size of the **longest** magic wand. Rename the new column appropriately.

### Example:

|  |
| --- |
| **longest\_magic\_wand** |
| 31 |

## Longest Magic Wand per Deposit Groups

For wizards in each deposit group show the **longest** magic wand. Sort result by longest magic wand for each deposit group in increasing order, then by **deposit\_group** alphabetically. Rename the new column appropriately.

### Example:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **deposit\_group** | **longest\_magic\_wand** |
| Human Pride | 30 |
| … | … |

## \* Smallest Deposit Group per Magic Wand Size

Select the deposit group with the lowest **average** wand size.

### Example:

|  |
| --- |
| **deposit\_group** |
| Troll Chest |

## Deposits Sum

Select all deposit groups and its **total deposit sum**. Sort result by **total\_sum** in increasing order.

### Example:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **deposit\_group** | **total\_sum** |
| Blue Phoenix | 819598.73 |
| … | … |

## Deposits Sum for Ollivander family

Select all deposit groups and its total deposit sum but only for the wizards who has their magic wand crafted by Ollivander family. Sort result by **deposit\_group** alphabetically.

### Example:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **deposit\_group** | **total\_sum** |
| Blue Phoenix | 52968.96 |
| Human Pride | 188366.86 |
| … | … |

## Deposits Filter

Select all deposit groups and its total deposit sum but only for the wizards who has their magic wand crafted by Ollivander family. After this filter total deposit sums lower than 150000. Order by total deposit sum in descending order.

### Example:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **deposit\_group** | **total\_sum** |
| Troll Chest | 126585.18 |
| … | … |

## Deposit charge

Create a query that selects:

* **Deposit group**
* **Magic wand creator**
* Minimum **deposit charge** for each group

Select the data in ascending order by **magic\_wand\_creator** and **deposit\_group**.

### Example:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **deposit\_group** | **magic\_wand\_creator** | **min\_deposit\_charge** |
| Blue Phoenix | Antioch Peverell | 30.00 |
| … | … |  |

## Age Groups

Write down a query that creates 7 different groups based on their **age**.

**Age groups** should be as follows:

* [0-10]
* [11-20]
* [21-30]
* [31-40]
* [41-50]
* [51-60]
* [61+]

The query should return

* **Age groups**
* **Count** of wizards in it

Sort result by increasing size of age groups.

### Example:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **age\_group** | **wizard\_count** |
| [11-20] | 21 |
| … | … |

## First Letter

Write a query that returns all unique wizard first letters of their **first names** only if they have deposit of type Troll Chest. Order them alphabetically. Use GROUP BY for uniqueness.

### Example:

|  |
| --- |
| **first\_letter** |
| A |
| … |

## Average Interest

Mr. Bodrog is highly interested in profitability. He wants to know the average interest of all **deposits groups** split by whether the deposit has **expired or not**. But that’s not all. He wants you to select deposits with **start date** after 01/01/1985. Order the data descending by Deposit Group and ascending by Expiration Flag.

The output should consist of the following columns:

### Example:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **deposit\_group** | **is\_deposit\_expired** | **average\_interest** |
| Venomous Tongue | 0 | 16.698947 |
| … | … |  |

## \* Rich Wizard, Poor Wizard

Mr. Bodrog definitely likes his werewolves more than you. This is your last chance to survive! Give him some data to play his favorite game Rich Wizard, Poor Wizard. The rules are simple: You compare the deposits of every wizard with the wizard after him. If a wizard is the last one in the database, simply **ignore it**. At the end you have to sum the difference between the deposits.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| host\_wizard | host\_wizard\_deposit | guest\_wizard | guest\_wizard\_deposit | difference |
| Harry | 10 000 | Tom | 12 000 | -2000 |
| Tom | 12 000 | … | … | … |

At the end your query should return a single value: the SUM of all differences.

### Example:

|  |
| --- |
| **sum\_difference** |
| 44393.97 |

## Employees Minimum Salaries

That’s it! You no longer work for Mr. Bodrog. You have decided to find a proper job as an analyst in SoftUni.   
It’s not a surprise that you will use the **soft\_uni** database. Things get more exciting here!

Select the minimum salary from the **employees** for departments with ID (2,5,7) but only for those who are hired after 01/01/2000. Sort result by **department\_id in ascending order.**  
Your query should return:

* **department\_id**

Example:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **department\_id** | **minimum\_salary** |
| 2 | 25000.00 |
| … | … |

## Employees Average Salaries

Select all high paid employees who earn more than 30000 **into a new table.** Then delete all high paid employees who has **manager\_id = 42** from the new table; Then increase the salaries of all high paid employees with **department\_id =1** with 5000 in the new table. Finally, select the average salaries in each department from the new table. Sort result by **department\_id** in increasing order.

### Example:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **department\_id** | **avg\_salary** |
| 1 | 45166.6666 |
| … | … |

## Employees Maximum Salaries

Find the max salary for each department. Filter those which have max salaries not in the range 30000 and 70000. Sort result by **department\_id** in increasing order.

### Example:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **department\_id** | **max\_salary** |
| 2 | 29800.00 |
| … | … |

## Employees Count Salaries

Count the salaries of all employees who don’t have a manager.

### Example:

|  |
| --- |
| **count** |
| 4 |

## \*3rd Highest Salary

Find the third highest salary in each department if there is such. Sort result by **department\_id** in increasing order.

### Example:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **department\_id** | **third\_highest\_salary** |
| 1 | 36100.00 |
| 2 | 25000.00 |
| … | … |

## \*\*Salary Challenge

Write a query that returns

* **first\_name**
* **last\_name**
* **department\_id**

for all employees who have salary higher than the average salary of their respective departments. Select only the first 10 rows. Order by **department\_id.**

### Example:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **first\_name** | **last\_name** | **department\_id** |
| Roberto | Tamburello | 1 |
| Terri | Duffy | 1 |
| Rob | Walters | 2 |
| … | … | ... |

## Departments Total Salaries

Create a query which shows the total **sum of salaries** for each **department**. Order by **department\_id.**Your query should return:

* **department\_id**

### Example:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **department\_id** | **total\_salary** |
| 1 | 241000.00 |
| … | … |