**Question 1 ( SQL)**

There are two tables in a database of real estate owners. One has ownership information and the other has price information, in millions. An owner may own multiple houses, but a house will have only one owner.

Write a query to print the IDs of the owners who have at least 100 million worth of houses and own more than 1 house. The order of output does not matter. The result should be in the format: BUYER\_ID TOTAL\_WORTH

There are 2 tables: house, price.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Name** | **Type** | **Description** |
| Table Name: house | | |
| BUYER\_ID | INTEGER | Unique buyer ID |
| HOUSE\_ID | STRING | Unique house ID |
| Tablvare Name: price | | |
| HOUSE\_ID | STRING | Unique house ID. The primary key. |
| PRICE | INTEGER | The price of the house. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Table Name: house | |
| BUYER\_ID | HOUSE\_ID |
| 1 | 1001 |
| 2 | 1002 |
| 1 | 1003 |
| 3 | 1004 |
| Table Name: price | |
| HOUSE\_ID | PRICE |
| 1001 | 60 |
| 1002 | 120 |
| 1003 | 40 |
| 1004 | 90 |

**Sample Output**

1 100

Explanation

1 has a total of (60 + 40) = 100 million worth houses and is included in the results.

2 has 120 million worth houses but has only 1 house.

3 has 90 million worth of houses.

**Solution:**

create database realestateowners;

use realestateowners;

create table House(

Buyer\_Id integer not null,

House\_Id integer unique,

foreign key(House\_Id) references Price(House\_Id)

);

create table Price(

House\_Id integer unique primary key,

price integer

);

drop table Price;

drop table House;

select \* from Price;

insert into price(House\_Id,price)

values(1001,60),

(1002,120),

(1003,40),

(1004,90);

select \* from House;

insert into House(Buyer\_Id,House\_Id)

values(1,1001),

(2,1002),

(1,1003),

(3,1004);

#Own More than one House

select Buyer\_Id,sum(price) as total\_worth

from House

inner join Price on House.House\_Id=Price.House\_Id

where Buyer\_Id=1;