**SQL Quarry Questions**

1. Find the total number of heart attack incidences for each age group in Germany.
2. Calculate the average BMI for each gender across all states.
3. List the top 5 states with the highest heart attack incidence rates among youth.
4. Count the number of heart attack incidences in urban areas compared to rural areas.
5. Find the average heart attack incidence by socioeconomic status.
6. Identify the year with the highest heart attack incidences for adults.
7. Compare the heart attack incidence rates between youth and adults by region.
8. Calculate the percentage of smokers who have had heart attacks across all age groups.
9. Find the average physical activity level for states with below-average heart attack rates.
10. List the years in which alcohol consumption was above the national average.
11. Group the data by gender and calculate the median heart attack incidence.
12. Find the maximum and minimum heart attack incidences for each state and year.
13. Calculate the average stress level for states with the top 10 highest air pollution indices.
14. Group the data by education level and find the average cholesterol level for each group.
15. Calculate the average heart attack rate in regions with above-average healthcare access.
16. Compare the total heart attack incidence rates for urban vs. rural areas grouped by socioeconomic status.
17. Find the most common diet quality rating among youth with heart attacks.
18. Identify the states where the heart attack incidence rate increased year-over-year for three consecutive years.
19. Calculate the average physical activity level grouped by employment status.
20. Using a subquery, find the states where the average BMI is above the national average.
21. Find the states where the youth heart attack rate is higher than the adult rate using a self-join.
22. Identify the regions with heart attack rates above the average for their socioeconomic status using a correlated subquery.
23. Write a query to find the states with the highest incidence rate for smokers and compare it to nonsmokers using a join.
24. Use a subquery to find states with higher-than-average stress levels but lower-than-average heart attack incidences.
25. Calculate the yearly percentage change in heart attack rates for each state.
26. Rank the states by heart attack incidence rate in adults, partitioned by year.
27. Calculate the running total of heart attack incidences for youth in Germany, partitioned by year.
28. Find the cumulative average cholesterol level for each state and year.
29. Use a window function to identify the top 3 states with the highest youth heart attack rates each year.
30. Calculate the difference in heart attack rates between urban and rural areas for each state using a lag function.
31. Find the correlation between air pollution index and heart attack incidence rates.
32. Identify the regions with a consistent increase in heart attack rates across all socioeconomic levels.
33. Analyze the effect of diabetes on heart attack incidences for different age groups using a group-by analysis.
34. Calculate the year-over-year growth in heart attack incidences for youth in Germany.
35. Determine if smoking status or alcohol consumption has a stronger correlation with heart attack incidences.
36. Analyze the impact of education level on physical activity levels and its effect on heart attack rates.
37. Identify the states where family history has the highest influence on heart attack rates, controlling for age group and gender.
38. Use a CTE (Common Table Expression) to find the average diet quality and its relationship to heart attack rates in adults.
39. Analyze the relationship between hypertension and cholesterol levels and their combined effect on heart attack incidence rates.
40. Write a query to segment the population into high-risk and low-risk groups for heart attacks based on stress level, BMI, and healthcare access.