

Part 1 - Data Science for COVID-19 in South Korea:

- A. Create Tables

- What is the difference between type “char” and type “varchar”?
 - Varchar is variable length and char is fixed length.
- How many bytes it should take for “tinyint”, “smallint”, “mediumint”, “int”? And what’s the range they can express?
 - Tinyint 1byte range (-128 to 127) ,smallint 2byte range(-32,768 to 32767), mediumint 3byte range(-8388608 to 8388607), int 4byte range(-2147483648 to 2147483647).
- What do you think about this DB schema? If you can change this table architecture, how would you modify it and why?
 - Overall I think this database is good, and you can get a lot of information out of it without writing too much query ◦ If I can change it, it

will be to add a column that represent the amount of increment per day in some of the tables.

- Screen shots

```
mysql> describe patient_info;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
patient_id	varchar(10)	NO	PRI	NULL	
sex	varchar(10)	YES		NULL	
age	int	YES		NULL	
province	varchar(20)	YES		NULL	
city	varchar(20)	YES		NULL	
infection_case	varchar(100)	YES		NULL	

```
6 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> describe search_trend;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
date	date	NO	PRI	NULL	
cold	float	YES		NULL	
flu	float	YES		NULL	
pneumonia	float	YES		NULL	
coronavirus	float	YES		NULL	

```
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> describe time;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
date	date	NO	PRI	NULL	
test	int	YES		NULL	
negative	int	YES		NULL	
confirmed	int	YES		NULL	
released	int	YES		NULL	
deceased	int	YES		NULL	

```
6 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> describe time_age;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
date	date	NO	PRI	NULL	
age	int	NO	PRI	NULL	
confirmed	int	YES		NULL	
deceased	int	YES		NULL	

4 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```
mysql> describe time_gender;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
date	date	NO	PRI	NULL	
sex	varchar(10)	NO	PRI	NULL	
confirmed	int	YES		NULL	
deceased	int	YES		NULL	

4 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```
mysql> describe time_province;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
date	date	NO	PRI	NULL	
province	varchar(20)	NO	PRI	NULL	
confirmed	int	YES		NULL	
released	int	YES		NULL	
deceased	int	YES		NULL	

5 rows in set (0.01 sec)

```
mysql> describe region;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
code	int	NO	PRI	NULL	
province	varchar(20)	YES		NULL	
city	varchar(20)	YES		NULL	
elementary_school_count	int	YES		NULL	
kindergarten_count	int	YES		NULL	
university_count	int	YES		NULL	
elderly_population_ratio	float	YES		NULL	
elderly_alone_ratio	float	YES		NULL	
nursing_home_count	int	YES		NULL	

9 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```
mysql> describe weather;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Field | Type | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| code  | int  | NO   | PRI | NULL    |       |
| date  | date | NO   | PRI | NULL    |       |
| avg_temp | float | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
| most_wind_direction | int | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
| avg_relative_humidity | float | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

•C. Query tasks

12. 我用 `match_info` 內所有比賽的歷史資料算出每一個隊伍過去的平均勝率、敗率、平手率，再以每場比賽三家賭場所開的賠率去算下注每個隊伍勝、敗、平手，所賺到的錢的期望值各是多少。所以當今天有一場比賽，而我知道雙方的隊伍，就可以藉由這個表來判斷投資哪一方會賺最多。若是不管哪一方期望值都是負的那麼就可以直接放棄這場比賽。