Exercise 1

Based on the attached documents (data_structure and input_data), import the two tables. Show the main features of the schema created and explain the different tables and variables that exist. Be sure to include a diagram that illustrates the relationship between the different tables and variables.

In this **schema**, there are two tables:

Tables:

- Company
- Transaction

Company Table:

The Company table is a main table .It contains various fields (columns) that store information about each company.

Columns:

- 1. id This is a VARCHAR data type. It serves as the unique identifier for each company and is the primary key of the table.
- 2. company_name This is a VARCHAR data type. It stores the name of the company.
- 3. phone This is a VARCHAR data type. It stores the phone number of the company.
- 4. email This is a VARCHAR data type. It stores the email address of the company.
- 5. website This is a VARCHAR data type. It stores the website URL of the company.

Column Name	Data Type	Description
Id(Primary Key)	VARCHAR	the unique identifier for each company
company_name	VARCHAR	name of the company.
phone	VARCHAR	number of the company.
email	VARCHAR	email address of the company
website	VARCHAR	website URL of the company.

Transaction Table:

Transaction table is a dimension table. It Stores detailed records of each transaction made by a company.

Columns:

- 1. id This is a VARCHAR data type. It serves as the unique identifier for each transaction and is the primary key of the table.
- credit_card_id This is a data type. It stores the ID of the credit card used in the transaction and is a foreign key referencing credit_card(id).
- 3. company_id This is a VARCHAR data type. It stores the ID of the company where the transaction took place. It is a foreign key referencing company(id).
- 4. user_id This is an INT data type. It stores the ID of the user who made the transaction. It is a foreign key referencing user(id).
- 5. lat This is a FLOAT data type. It stores the latitude of the location where the transaction occurred.
- 6. longitude This is a FLOAT data type. It stores the longitude of the transaction location.

- 7. timestamp This is a TIMESTAMP data type. It records the date and time when the transaction took place.
- 8. amount This is a DECIMAL data type. It represents the monetary value of the transaction, with up to 10 digits in total and VARCHAR 2 digits after the decimal point.
- 9. declined This is a BOOLEAN data type. It indicates whether the transaction was declined (TRUE) or approved (FALSE).

Column Name	Data Type	Description
Id(Primary Key)	VARCHAR	unique identifier for each transaction
credit_card_id(Foreign Key)	VARCHAR	The ID of the credit card used in the transaction
company_id(Foreign Key)	VARCHAR	The ID of the company
user_id(Foreign Key)	INT	The ID of the user who made the transaction.
lat	FLOAT	The location where the transaction occurred.
longitude	FLOAT	The transaction location
timestamp	TIMESTAMP	It records the date and time when the transaction took place.
amount	DECIMAL	the monetary value of the transaction
declined	BOOLEAN	It indicates whether the transaction was declined (TRUE) or approved (FALSE).

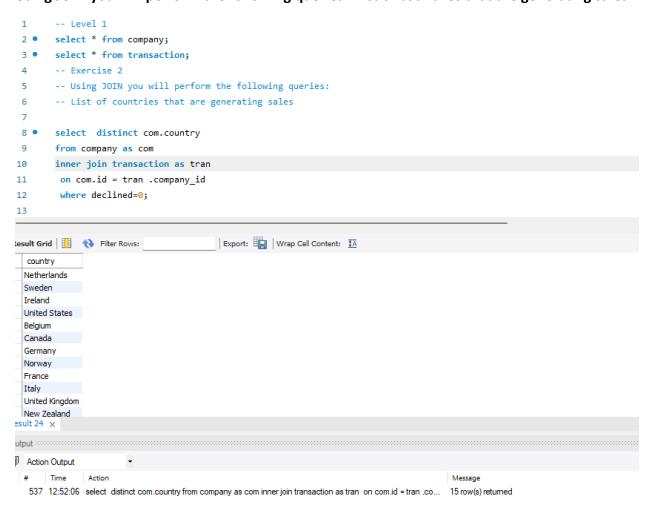
Relationships

- One-to-Many relationship between company and transaction.
 - o One company can have zero or many transactions.
 - o Each transaction belongs to exactly one company.

Transaction(Table) **Id (VARCHAR) (PRIMARY KEY)** credit_card_id (VARCHAR) company_id(VARCHAR) user_id(INT) lat(FLOAT) **Company (Table) longtitude (FLOAT)** Id(VARCHAR) (PRIMARY KEY) timestamp (TIMESTAMP) Company_name(VARCHAR) amount (DECIMAL) Phone(VARCHAR) declined(BOOLEAN) Email(VARCHAR) Country(VARCHAR) website(VARCHAR)

Exercise 2

Using JOIN you will perform the following queries: List of countries that are generating sales.



From how many countries are sales generated?

```
13
14
         -- From how many countries are sales generated?
         select count( distinct com.country)
15 •
16
        from company as com
17
        inner join transaction as tran
18
         on com.id = tran .company_id
19
         where declined = 0;
20
21
tesult Grid | 🔢  Filter Rows:
                                        Export: Wrap Cell Content: IA
  count( distinct
  com.country)
 15
```



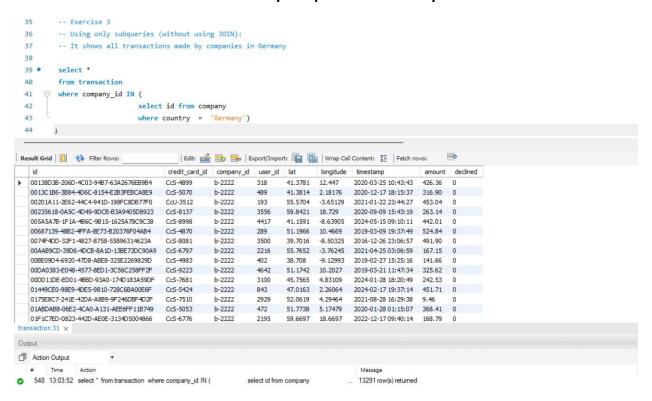
o Identify the company with the highest average sales.

```
22
       -- Identify the company with the highest average sales.
23
24 • select com.company_name , Avg(tran.amount) as sales
25
    from company as com
26 inner join transaction as tran
    on com.id = tran .company_id
where declined=0
27
28
    group by com.company_name
29
    order by sales DESC
30
31
32
33
esult Grid
                                 Export: Wrap Cell Content: 1A
company_name sales
Ac Fermentum Incorporated 284.911333
```

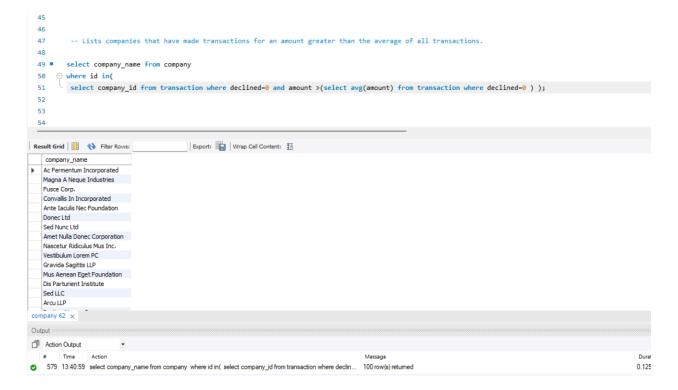


Using only subqueries (without using JOIN):

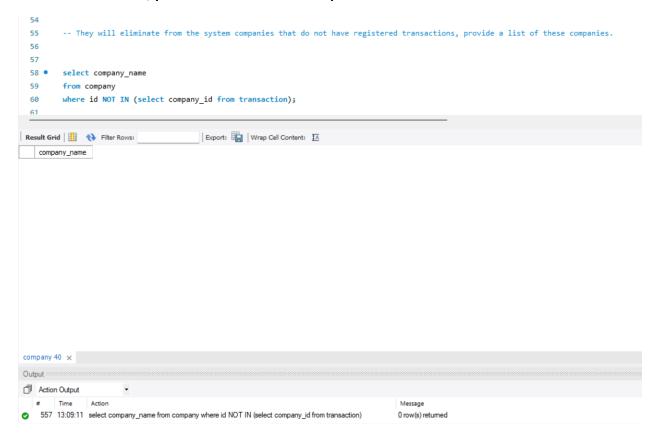
o It shows all transactions made by companies in Germany.



 Lists companies that have made transactions for an amount greater than the average of all transactions.

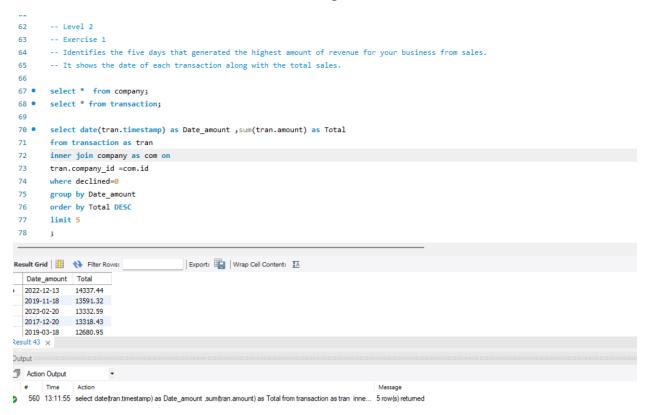


 They will eliminate from the system companies that do not have registered transactions, provide a list of these companies.

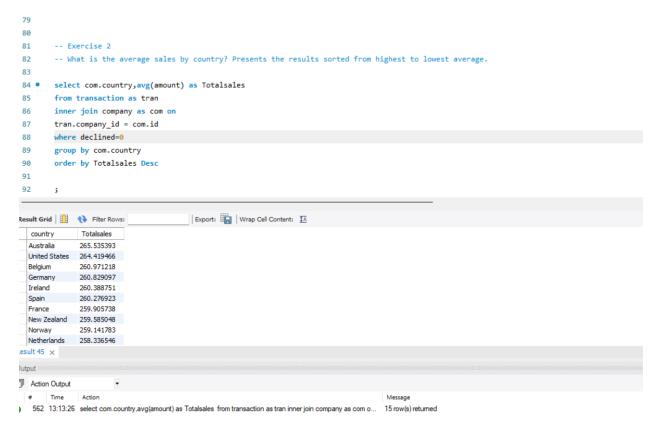


Exercise 1

Identifies the five days that generated the highest amount of revenue for your business from sales. It shows the date of each transaction along with the total sales.

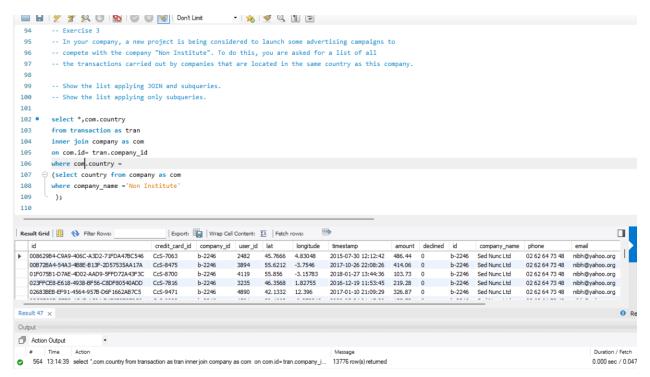


What is the average sales by country? Presents the results sorted from highest to lowest average.

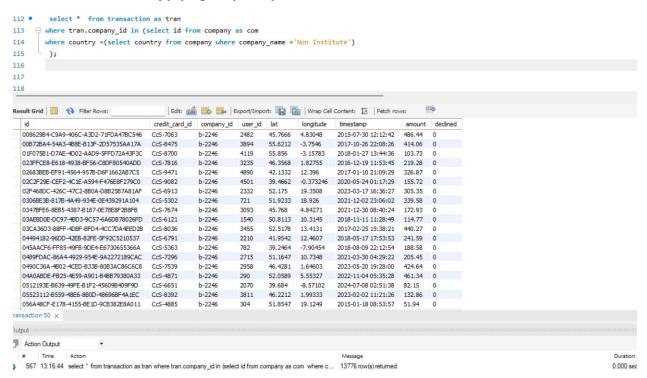


In your company, a new project is being considered to launch some advertising campaigns to compete with the company "Non Institute". To do this, you are asked for a list of all the transactions carried out by companies that are located in the same country as this company.

Show the list applying JOIN and subqueries.

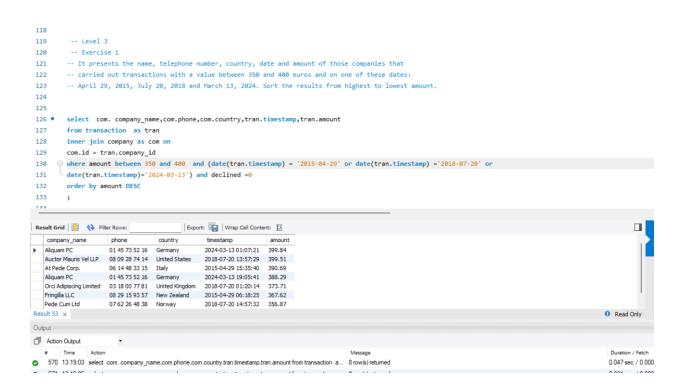


Show the list applying only subqueries.



Exercise 1

It presents the name, telephone number, country, date and amount of those companies that carried out transactions with a value between 350 and 400 euros and on one of these dates: April 29, 2015, July 20, 2018 and March 13, 2024. Sort the results from highest to lowest amount.



We need to optimize the allocation of resources and it will depend on the operational capacity required, so they ask you for information on the number of transactions that companies carry out, but the human resources department is demanding and wants a list of companies where you specify whether they have more than 400 transactions or less.

