– there may or may not be a consistent decision rule for the charge for a movie. Here is some code to investigate that.

SELECT\*, (return\_date - rental\_date) as rental\_period FROM rental r

WHERE r.rental\_id NOT IN (SELECT p.rental\_id FROM payment p)

SELECT\*FROM payment

ORDER BY rental\_id asc

SELECT distinct count(rental\_id) FROM payment

SELECT return\_date, 24\*(EXTRACT(DAY FROM (r.return\_date - r.rental\_date)))+ EXTRACT(HOUR FROM (r.return\_date - r.rental\_date)) as rental\_period, r.inventory\_id, p.amount, p.amount/(24\*(EXTRACT(DAY FROM (r.return\_date - r.rental\_date)))+ EXTRACT(HOUR FROM (r.return\_date - r.rental\_date))) as rate

FROM rental r

JOIN payment p ON r.rental\_id = p.rental\_id

--WHERE EXTRACT(DAY FROM (r.return\_date - r.rental\_date)) <> 0

ORDER BY inventory\_id

SELECT p.amount, (return\_date-rental\_date) as rental\_period, f.rental\_rate, f.rental\_duration, r.inventory\_id

FROM payment p

JOIN rental r ON r.rental\_id = p.rental\_id

JOIN inventory i ON i.inventory\_id = r.inventory\_id

JOIN film f ON f.film\_id = i.film\_id

ORDER by r.inventory\_id

SELECT corr(EXTRACT(DAY FROM (return\_date-rental\_date)),p.amount) as rental\_correlation, r.inventory\_id

FROM payment p

JOIN rental r ON r.rental\_id = p.rental\_id

GROUP BY r.inventory\_id

HAVING corr(EXTRACT(DAY FROM (return\_date-rental\_date)),p.amount) < .5

ORDER by r.inventory\_id