```
-- Display the first 10 records from the customer table (5 min);

select * from customer limit 10;

-- Display the first 3 records from the customer table whose first name starts with ‘b’ (5 min);

select * from customer where first_name like "b%" limit 3;

-- Display the names of the first 5 movies which are rated as ‘G’ (5 min)

select title from film where rating = 'G' limit 5;

-- Find all customers whose first name starts with "a" (5 min)

select * from customer where first_name like "a%" ;

-- Find all customers whose first name ends with "a" (5 min)

select * from customer where first_name like "%a";

-- Display the list of first 4 cities which start and end with ‘a’ (5 min)

select * from city where city like "a%a" limit 4;

-- Find all customers whose first name have "NI" in any position (5 min)

select * from customer where first_name like "%NI%";

-- Find all customers whose first name have "r" in the second position (10 min)

select * from customer where first_name like "_r%";

-- Find all customers whose first name starts with "a" and are at least 5 characters in length (10 min)

select * from customer where first_name like "a%" and length(first_name)>= 5;

-- Find all customers whose first name starts with "a" and ends with "o" (5 min)

select * from customer where first_name like "a%o";

-- List all details of actors (5 min)

select * from actor;

-- List all customer information from DB (5 min)

select * from customer;
```

-- List different countries (5 min)

```
select country from country;
```

-- Display all active customers. (5 min)

```
select * from customer where active = 1;
```

List of all rental IDs for customer with ID 1 (5 min)

```
select * from rental where customer_id = 1;
```

-- Display all the films whose rental duration is greater than 5 (5 min)

```
select * from film where rental_duration > 5;
```

List the total number of films whose replacement cost is greater than $15 and less than $20 (5 min)

```
select * from film where replacement_cost between 15 and 20;
```

-- Find the number of films whose rental rate is less than $1 (5 min);

```
select * from film where rental_rate < 1;
```

-- List the total number of rentals for each customer, ordered by the total number of rentals in descending order.Hint: Use COUNT() and ORDER BY.

```
select customer_id , count(rental_id) as total_rental from rental group by customer_id order by total_rental desc;
```

-- Find the average rental duration for each film rating, but only include categories where the average duration is more than 5 days.Hint: Use AVG() and HAVING.

```
select rating , avg(rental_duration) as avg_duration from film group by rating having avg_duration > 5;
```

-- Retrieve the top 10 customers who have made the highest total payments.Hint: Use SUM() and LIMIT.

```
select customer_id, sum(amount) as `top 10` from payment group by customer_id limit 10;
```

-- List the films that have a rental rate between $2.00 and $4.00, ordered by title alphabetically.Hint: Use BETWEEN and ORDER BY.

```
select title, rental_rate from film where rental_rate between 2 and 4 order by title;
```

-- Find the total number of active customers, grouped by store.Hint: Use GROUP BY and WHERE.

select store_id , count(store_id) from customer where active = 1 group by store_id;

-- List the number of films with each rating, ordered by the rating alphabetically.Hint: Use GROUP BY and ORDER BY.

select rating, count(title) from film group by rating order by rating;

-- Calculate the total revenue generated by each staff and only include staff with revenue over $50,000.Hint: Use SUM() and HAVING.

select staff_id , sum(amount) from payment group by staff_id having sum(amount) > 5000;

-- Retrieve the films that are longer than 120 minutes and order them by length in descending order. Hint: Use > and ORDER BY.

select title, length from film where length > 120 order by length desc;

-- List the total number of films in each rating category where the rental duration is exactly 7 days.Hint: Use GROUP BY and WHERE.

select rating , count(title) from film where rental_duration = 7 group by rating;

-- Find the total number of films with a replacement cost greater than $20, grouped by rating.Hint: Use GROUP BY and WHERE.

select rating , count(title) from film where replacement_cost > 20 group by rating;

-- List the average rental rate of films in each language, and order the results by the average rate in ascending order.Hint: Use AVG() and ORDER BY.

select language_id , avg(rental_rate) from film group by language_id order by avg(rental_rate) ;

-- Calculate the total number of rentals made in the year 2006 and group them by month.Hint: Use YEAR(), MONTH(), and GROUP BY.

select * from rental;

select month(rental_date) as month , count(rental_id) from rental where year(rental_date) = 2005 group by month;

-- Find the number of films that have a special feature of 'Behind the Scenes' and are less than 100 minutes long.Hint: Use LIKE and AND.

select * from film where special_features = "Behind the scenes" and length <100;

-- Retrieve the films where the length is not equal to 90 minutes, grouped by length, and ordered by the number of films in descending order.Hint: Use !=, GROUP BY, and ORDER BY.

select length , count(film_id) from film where length != 90 group by length order by count(film_id) desc;

-- List the number of customers who have a staff ID of 1 and have made more than 10 rentals.Hint: Use COUNT(), GROUP BY, and HAVING.

select customer_id , count(rental_id) from rental where staff_id = 1 group by customer_id having count(rental_id) > 10;

-- Find the total payment amount for each day in 2007, but only include days where the total payment exceeds $100.Hint: Use SUM(), GROUP BY, and HAVING.

select payment_date , sum(amount) from payment where year(payment_date) = 2005 group by payment_date having sum(amount) >10;

-- Retrieve the films with a replacement cost that is not divisible by 5.Hint: Use MOD().

select * from film where mod(replacement_cost , 5) != 0;

-- List the number of customers who signed up on each date in 2006, ordered by the date in ascending order.Hint: Use GROUP BY and ORDER BY.

select create_date , count(customer_id) from customer where year(create_date) = 2006 group by create_date order by create_date;

-- Calculate the total number of payments made in each quarter of 2007.Hint: Use QUARTER() and GROUP BY.

```
select quarter(payment_date), count(payment_id) from payment where year(payment_date) = 2005 group by quarter(payment_date);
```

-- Find the films where the rental rate is either $0.99, $2.99, or $4.99, and order them by rental rate in ascending order.Hint: Use IN and ORDER BY.

```
select title , rental_rate from film where rental_rate in (.99, 2.99 , 4.99) order by rental_rate;
```

```
select * from payment;
```

```
select staff_id , customer_id , avg(amount) from payment group by staff_id , customer_id;
```