

Amazon Prime SQL project Report


1.What are the top 5 most frequent genres on Amazon Prime?

```
SELECT
genres, COUNT(*) AS total_count
FROM
amazon_data
GROUP BY genres
ORDER BY total_count DESC
LIMIT 5;
```

	genres	total_count
▶	drama	84158
	comedy	47273
	thriller	40797
	action	37025
	romance	32989

2.What percentage of total content does each genre represent?

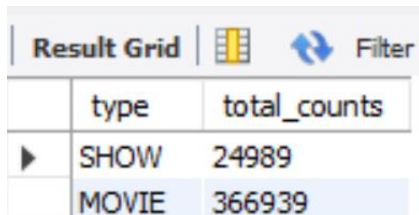
```
SELECT
genres,
COUNT(*) AS genres_count,
ROUND(COUNT(*) * 100.0 / (SELECT COUNT(*) FROM amazon_data), 2) AS
percentage_of_total
FROM
amazon_data
GROUP BY
genres
ORDER BY
percentage_of_total DESC;
```

Result Grid  Filter Rows: <input type="text"/>			
	genres	genres_count	percentage_of_total
▶	drama	84158	21.47
	comedy	47273	12.06
	thriller	40797	10.41
	action	37025	9.45
	romance	32989	8.42

Amazon Prime SQL project Report

3.How many titles are available per content type (e.g., Movie vs TV Show)?

```
SELECT  
    type, COUNT(*) AS total_counts  
FROM  
    amazon_data  
GROUP BY type;
```

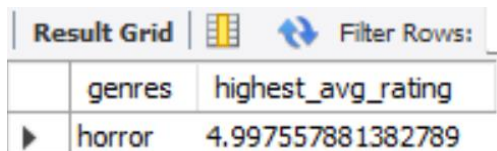


The screenshot shows a 'Result Grid' with two columns: 'type' and 'total_counts'. There are two rows: 'SHOW' with a count of 24989, and 'MOVIE' with a count of 366939. The 'MOVIE' row is highlighted in blue.

	type	total_counts
▶	SHOW	24989
	MOVIE	366939

4. Which genre has the highest average IMDb rating?

```
SELECT  
    genres, AVG(imdb_score) AS highest_avg_rating  
FROM  
    amazon_data  
GROUP BY genres  
ORDER BY highest_avg_rating  
LIMIT 1;
```



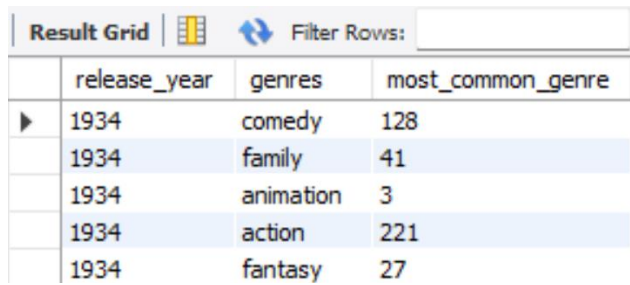
The screenshot shows a 'Result Grid' with two columns: 'genres' and 'highest_avg_rating'. There is one row: 'horror' with an average rating of 4.997557881382789. The 'horror' row is highlighted in blue.

	genres	highest_avg_rating
▶	horror	4.997557881382789

5.Which genres are most commonly produced per year?

```
SELECT  
    release_year, genres, COUNT(*) AS most_common_genre  
FROM  
    amazon_data  
GROUP BY genres , release_year;
```

Amazon Prime SQL project Report



The screenshot shows a SQL query result grid with a header row and five data rows. The header row has columns: release_year, genres, and most_common_genre. The data rows show the year 1934 with genres comedy, family, animation, action, and fantasy, and their respective counts: 128, 41, 3, 221, and 27.

	release_year	genres	most_common_genre
▶	1934	comedy	128
	1934	family	41
	1934	animation	3
	1934	action	221
	1934	fantasy	27

6. How many titles are available per country or region?


SELECT

production_countries, COUNT(title) AS total_title_count

FROM

amazon_data

GROUP BY production_countries;



The screenshot shows a SQL query result grid with a header row and five data rows. The header row has columns: production_countries and total_title_count. The data rows show the countries US, GB, MX, CA, and DE with their respective total title counts: 201181, 33964, 1898, 17097, and 10264.

	production_countries	total_title_count
▶	US	201181
	GB	33964
	MX	1898
	CA	17097
	DE	10264

7. Which region has the most diverse content genres?

SELECT

production_countries,

COUNT(DISTINCT genres) AS diverse_content

FROM

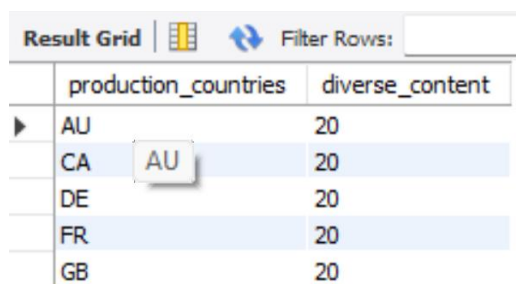
amazon_data

GROUP BY production_countries

HAVING diverse_content = 20

ORDER BY diverse_content DESC

;



The screenshot shows a SQL query result grid with a header row and five data rows. The header row has columns: production_countries and diverse_content. The data rows show the countries AU, CA, DE, FR, and GB with their respective diverse content counts: 20, 20, 20, 20, and 20. A tooltip for 'AU' is visible over the CA row.

	production_countries	diverse_content
▶	AU	20
	CA	20
	DE	20
	FR	20
	GB	20

Amazon Prime SQL project Report

8. How many exclusive titles are available only in one region?

```
SELECT COUNT(*)
FROM
  (SELECT
    title
  FROM
    amazon_data
  GROUP BY title
  HAVING COUNT(DISTINCT production_countries) = 1) AS exclusive_titles;
```

	COUNT(*)
▶	8800

9. Which genres are most popular per region?

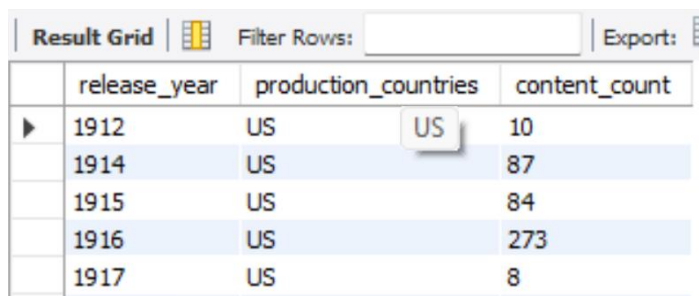
```
WITH Rank AS (
  SELECT
    production_countries,
    genres,
    COUNT(genres) AS genre_count,
    RANK() OVER (
      PARTITION BY production_countries
      ORDER BY COUNT(genres) DESC
    ) AS rn
  FROM amazon_data
  GROUP BY production_countries, genres
)
SELECT
  production_countries,
  genres,
  genre_count
FROM Rank
WHERE rn = 1
ORDER BY genre_count DESC;
```

	production_countries	genres	genre_count
▶	US	drama	41502
	GB	drama	8312
	IN	drama	8110
	FR	IN popen	3797
	CA	drama	3582

Amazon Prime SQL project Report

10. Compare the top 3 regions by content count over the years.

```
WITH top_regions AS (  
    SELECT production_countries  
    FROM amazon_data  
    GROUP BY production_countries  
    ORDER BY COUNT(*) DESC  
    LIMIT 3  
)  
SELECT  
    release_year,  
    production_countries,  
    COUNT(*) AS content_count  
FROM amazon_data  
WHERE production_countries IN (  
    SELECT production_countries FROM top_regions  
)  
GROUP BY release_year, production_countries  
ORDER BY release_year, production_countries;
```



	release_year	production_countries	content_count
▶	1912	US	10
	1914	US	87
	1915	US	84
	1916	US	273
	1917	US	8

11. How has the number of new titles changed each year?

```
SELECT  
    release_year,  
    COUNT(*) AS total_new_titles  
FROM amazon_data  
GROUP BY release_year  
ORDER BY release_year;
```

Amazon Prime SQL project Report

release_year	total_new_titles
1912	10
1914	87
1915	84
1916	273
1917	8

12. What is the trend of average IMDb ratings over the years?

SELECT

release_year,


ROUND(AVG(imdb_score), 2) AS avg_imdb_rating

FROM amazon_data

WHERE imdb_score IS NOT NULL

GROUP BY release_year

ORDER BY release_year;

Result Grid  Filter Rows: <input type="text"/>		
	release_year	avg_imdb_rating
▶	1912	5.8
	1914	5.48
	1915	6.11
	1916	7.4
	1917	6.3

13. Are more shows or movies being added recently?

SELECT

release_year,

type,


COUNT(*) AS content_count

FROM amazon_data

WHERE release_year IS NOT NULL AND type IS NOT NULL

GROUP BY release_year, type



ORDER BY release_year, type;

Result Grid  Filter Rows: <input type="text"/>			
	release_year	type	content_count
▶	1912	MOVIE	10
	1914	MOVIE	87
	1915	MOVIE	84
	1916	MOVIE	273
	1917	MOVIE	8

Amazon Prime SQL project Report

14. How have genre proportions changed over time?

```
WITH genre_counts AS (  
    SELECT  
        release_year,  
        genres,  
        COUNT(*) AS genre_count  
    FROM amazon_data  
    WHERE release_year IS NOT NULL AND genres IS NOT NULL  
    GROUP BY release_year, genres  
)  
total_per_year AS (  
    SELECT  
        release_year,  
        COUNT(*) AS total_titles  
    FROM amazon_data  
    WHERE release_year IS NOT NULL AND genres IS NOT NULL  
    GROUP BY release_year  
)  
SELECT  
    g.release_year,  
    g.genres,  
    g.genre_count,  
    ROUND((g.genre_count * 100.0) / t.total_titles, 2) AS genre_percentage  
FROM genre_counts g  
JOIN total_per_year t  
ON g.release_year = t.release_year  
ORDER BY g.release_year, genre_percentage DESC;
```

Result Grid  Filter Rows: <input type="text"/> Export: 				
	release_year	genres	genre_count	genre_percentage
▶	1912	drama	10	100.00
	1914	fantasy	32	36.78
	1914	comedy	32	36.78
	1914	family	23	26.44
	1915	drama	30	35.71

Amazon Prime SQL project Report

15. What's the yearly count of content per genre?

SELECT

release_year,

genres,



COUNT(*) AS genre_count

FROM amazon_data

WHERE release_year IS NOT NULL AND genres IS NOT NULL

GROUP BY release_year, genres

ORDER BY release_year, genre_count DESC;

Result Grid   Filter Rows: <input type="text"/>			
	release_year	genres	genre_count
▶	1912	drama	10
	1914	fantasy	32
	1914	comedy	32
	1914	family	23
	1915	drama	30