



[Return to "Data Foundations" in the classroom](#)

Music SQL Database

REVIEW

CODE REVIEW 5

HISTORY

▼ ONYEKABA NZUBECHUKWU JUDE - SQL QUERY.txt 5

```
1 REFERENCES: N/A
2
3
4 1. /*TOP 10 ALBUMS IN 2010*/
```

AWESOME

Good usage of comments! 🙌

Comments markers are great to set headers or to explain something tricky in some logic.

```
5
6 SELECT
7   ar.Name Artist,
8   al.Title AlbumTitle,
9   al.AlbumId AlbumId,
10  inv.InvoiceDate DatePurchased,
11  SUM (inl.Quantity * inl.UnitPrice) AlbumSales
```

AWESOME

Well done! You have identified the proper relationship of the tables to perform the calculation of the t and do the sum only for unitPrice. You did very well!

```
12 FROM Artist ar
13 JOIN Album al
14   ON ar.ArtistId = al.ArtistId
15 JOIN Track tr
```

```

16  ON al.AlbumId = tr.AlbumId
17 JOIN InvoiceLine inl
18  ON tr.TrackId = inl.TrackId
19 JOIN Invoice inv
20  ON inl.InvoiceId = inv.InvoiceId
21 WHERE inv.InvoiceDate BETWEEN '2010-01-01' AND '2011-01-01'
22 GROUP BY AlbumTitle
23 ORDER BY AlbumSales DESC
24 LIMIT 10;
25
26
27
28 2. /*Total Amount Spent based on country.*/
29
30 SELECT
31 SUM(total) TotalAmountSpent,
32 country Country
33 FROM customer cu,

```

AWESOME

Well done. Whenever you use more than one table you can give it aliases to make ease and faster the

```

SELECT fact.revenue, dim.name
FROM FACT_COST fact
JOIN CLIENT_DIMENSION dim
ON fact.id = dim.id

```

Note that we don't have to write the whole name of the tables in the SELECT and JOIN statements. The usage of aliases is a very good practice.

```

34 Invoice inv
35 WHERE cu.customerid = inv.customerid
36 GROUP BY country
37 ORDER BY TotalAmountSpent DESC;
38
39
40 3./*Top 10 Genre based on highest Revenue.*/
41
42 SELECT
43 ge.Name GenreName,
44 SUM(Inl.UnitPrice) Revenue
45 FROM Genre ge
46 JOIN Track tr
47 ON tr.GenreId = ge.GenreId
48 JOIN InvoiceLine inl
49 ON inl.TrackId = tr.TrackId
50 GROUP BY ge.Name

```

AWESOME

You can also use numbers to point which column to perform the group.

It's very good for quick references, but if you want a good code for production, you can call the column. It makes easier future maintenances.

```

51 ORDER BY Revenue DESC
52 LIMIT 10;
53
54 4
    /*Popularity of Blues music by country.*/

```

```
56
57 SELECT
58     inv.BillingCountry Country,
59     COUNT(ge.Name) NumberOfTracks
60 FROM Invoice inv
61 JOIN InvoiceLine inl
62     ON inv.InvoiceId = inl.InvoiceId
63 JOIN Track tr
64     ON inl.TrackId = tr.TrackId
65 JOIN Genre ge
66     ON tr.GenreId = ge.GenreId
67 WHERE ge.Name = 'Blues'
```



AWESOME

Very professional work!

Joins, Filters, and Aggregations being used on a single query! 🙌

```
68 GROUP BY Country
69 ORDER BY NumberOfTracks DESC;
70
71
72
```

RETURN TO PATH