Description Discussion

..	..
23	400

11. Get all the channel_ids that uploaded at least one video in "AI/ML" or "Robotics" technologies between 2018 and 2021.

Note:

- Consider all the videos that have any of the technologies mentioned above in their `name`
- Sort the output in the ascending order of `channel_id`

Expected Output Format

channel_id
...

QUERY.SQL(Q11)

```sql
SELECT
  DISTINCT channel_id
FROM
  video
WHERE
  (
    name LIKE "%AI/ML%"
    OR name LIKE "%Robotics%"
  )
  AND (
    CAST(strftime("%Y", published_datetime) AS INT) BETWEEN 2018
    AND 2021
  )
ORDER BY
  channel_id ASC;
```

SHOW TABLES

RESET CODE RESET DB RUN CODE SUBMIT

QUERY RESULT

Description Discussion

...	...

10. Get the number of reactions (likes/dislikes) generated in each hour of the day in the year 2020.

Note:

- For this question, convert the `hour_of_day` in string datatype to INT datatype.
- Sort the output in the ascending order of `hour_of_day`

Expected Output Format

hour_of_day	no_of_reactions
0	500
1	2450

QUERY.SQL(Q10)

```sql
SELECT
  cast(strftime('%H', reacted_at) AS int) AS hour_of_day,
  count() AS no_of_reactions
FROM
  user_likes
WHERE
  cast(strftime('%Y', reacted_at) AS int) = 2020
GROUP BY
  hour_of_day
ORDER BY
  hour_of_day
```

SHOW TABLES

RESET CODE RESET DB RUN CODE SUBMIT

QUERY RESULT

Description | Discussion

9. For Marvel channel (id = 351), get the number of subscribers added in each month in the year 2020.

Note:

- You can find the subscribed date of a user for a channel in the `channel_user` table.
- For this question, convert the `month_of_year` in string datatype to INT datatype.
- Sort the output in the ascending order of the month.

Expected Output Format

month_of_year	no_of_subscribers
...	...

QUERY.SQL(Q9)

```sql
SELECT
  CAST(strftime("%m", subscribed_datetime) AS INT) AS month_of_year,
  count(*) AS no_of_subscribers
FROM
  channel_user
WHERE
  channel_id = 351
  AND cast(strftime('%Y', subscribed_datetime) AS int) = 2020
GROUP BY
  month_of_year
ORDER BY
  month_of_year ASC
```

SHOW TABLES

RESET CODE | RESET DB | RUN CODE | SUBMIT

Correct Answer

Description | Discussion

Sort the output in the ascending order of `published_datetime`

Expected Output Format

name	no_of_views	category
...	...	...

8. Get the number of videos released in each year.

Note:

- For this question, convert the `year` in string datatype to INT datatype.
- Sort the output in the ascending order of `year`

Expected Output Format

QUERY.SQL(Q8)

```sql
SELECT
  CAST(strftime('%Y', published_datetime) AS INTEGER) AS year,
  COUNT(video_id) AS no_of_videos
FROM
  video
GROUP BY
  year
ORDER BY
  year ASC;
```

SHOW TABLES

RESET CODE | RESET DB | RUN CODE | SUBMIT

QUERY RESULT

Description | Discussion

7. Categorise the performance of all the videos released by the "Motivation grid" Channel (id = 350).

Performance of a video is measured based on the number of views of the video.

Categorization

no_of_views	category
Less than or equal to 10000	poor
Greater than 10000 and less than or equal to 100000	average
Greater than 100000	good

Note

Sort the output in the ascending order of `published_datetime`

Expected Output Format

QUERY.SQL(Q7)

```sql
SELECT
  name,
  no_of_views,
  CASE
    WHEN no_of_views <= 10000 THEN 'poor'
    WHEN no_of_views <= 100000 THEN 'average'
    ELSE 'good'
  END AS category
FROM
  video
WHERE
  channel_id = 350
ORDER BY
  published_datetime ASC;
```

SHOW TABLES

RESET CODE | RESET DB | RUN CODE | SUBMIT

Correct Answer

6. Find the sum of durations of the videos published by each channel in hours.

Note:

- The output must contain the duration as number of hours.
- Sort the output in the descending order of the `no_of_hours`

Expected Output Format

channel_id	no_of_hours
...	...

7. Categorise the performance of all the videos

QUERY.SQL(Q6)

```sql
SELECT
  channel_id,
  sum(duration_in_secs) / 3600.0 AS no_of_hours
FROM
  video
GROUP BY
  channel_id
ORDER BY
  no_of_hours DESC
```

SHOW TABLES

RESET CODE RESET DB RUN CODE SUBMIT

QUERY RESULT

Description Discussion

...

5. For all the videos, represent the number of views in multiples of thousands.

   For example, if the number of views of a video is 27,9351, it should be represented as 279.351 in the output.

   Note:

   - Sort the output in the descending order of `no_of_views_in_thousands` , and then in the alphabetical order of `name`

   Expected Output Format

video_id	name	no_of_views_in_thou
...	...	...

QUERY.SQL(Q5)

```sql
SELECT
  video_id,
  name,
  (no_of_views / 1000.00) AS no_of_views_in_thousands
FROM
  video
ORDER BY
  no_of_views_in_thousands DESC,
  name ASC;
```

SHOW TABLES

RESET CODE RESET DB RUN CODE SUBMIT

QUERY RESULT

Description Discussion

4. Get the ids of all the channels that have uploaded at least 50 videos.

Note:

- Sort the output in the ascending order of the `channel_id`

Expected Output Format

channel_id
...

5. For all the videos, represent the number of views in multiples of thousands.

QUERY.SQL(Q4)

```sql
SELECT
  channel_id
FROM
  video
GROUP BY
  channel_id
HAVING
  COUNT(*) >= 50
ORDER BY
  channel_id ASC;
```

SHOW TABLES

RESET CODE RESET DB RUN CODE SUBMIT

QUERY RESULT

Description | Discussion

...

3. Get the number of videos uploaded by each channel.

Expected Output Format

channel_id	videos_count
...	...

4. Get the ids of all the channels that have uploaded at least 50 videos.

Note:

- Sort the output in the ascending order of the `channel_id`

QUERY.SQL(Q3)

```sql
SELECT
  channel_id,
  COUNT(video_id) AS videos_count
FROM
  video
GROUP BY
  channel_id;
```

SHOW TABLES

RESET CODE | RESET DB | RUN CODE | SUBMIT

QUERY RESULT

Description | Discussion

users_count
...

2. Get the total number of *distinct* countries where the users are located. Country of the user is present in the `user` table.

Expected Output Format

countries_count
...

3. Get the number of videos uploaded by each channel.

QUERY.SQL(Q2)

```sql
SELECT
  count(DISTINCT country) AS countries_count
FROM
  user
```

SHOW TABLES

RESET CODE | RESET DB | RUN CODE | SUBMIT

QUERY RESULT

Description | Discussion

QUESTIONS

1. Get the total number of users in the platform as `users_count` .

   Note: Use `USER` Table to fetch the data.

   Expected Output Format

users_count
...

2. Get the total number of *distinct* countries where the users are located. Country of the user is present in the `user` table.

QUERY.SQL(Q1)

```sql
SELECT
  COUNT(*) AS users_count
FROM
  user;
```

SHOW TABLES

RESET CODE | RESET DB | RUN CODE | SUBMIT

QUERY RESULT

Description | Discussion

12. Get all the channel_ids that uploaded at least 20 videos in "AI/ML", "Cyber Security", "Data Science" or "Robotics" technologies between 2018 and 2021.

Example: If a channel publishes 5 videos in AI/ML, 10 videos in Cyber Security and 5 videos in Data Science, consider the channel.

Note:

- Consider all the videos that have any of the technologies mentioned above in their `name`
- Sort the output in the ascending order of channel_id.

Expected Output Format

channel_id
...

QUERY.SQL(Q12)

```sql
SELECT
  channel_id
FROM
  video
WHERE
  (
    name LIKE "%AI/ML%"
    OR name LIKE "%Robotics%"
    OR name LIKE "%Cyber Security%"
    OR name LIKE "%Data Science%"
  )
  AND CAST(strftime("%Y", published_datetime) AS INT) BETWEEN 2018
  AND 2021
GROUP BY
  channel_id
HAVING
  count(video_id) >= 20
```

SHOW TABLES

RESET CODE | RESET DB | RUN CODE | SUBMIT

QUERY RESULT