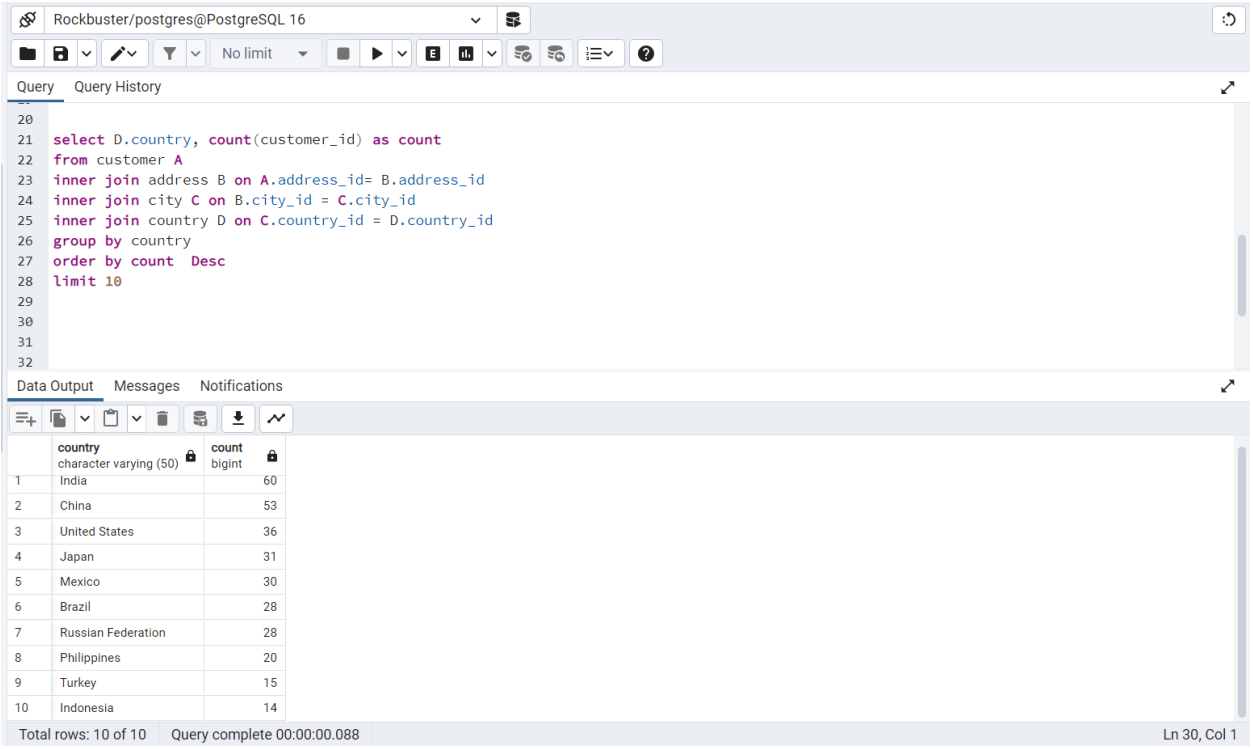
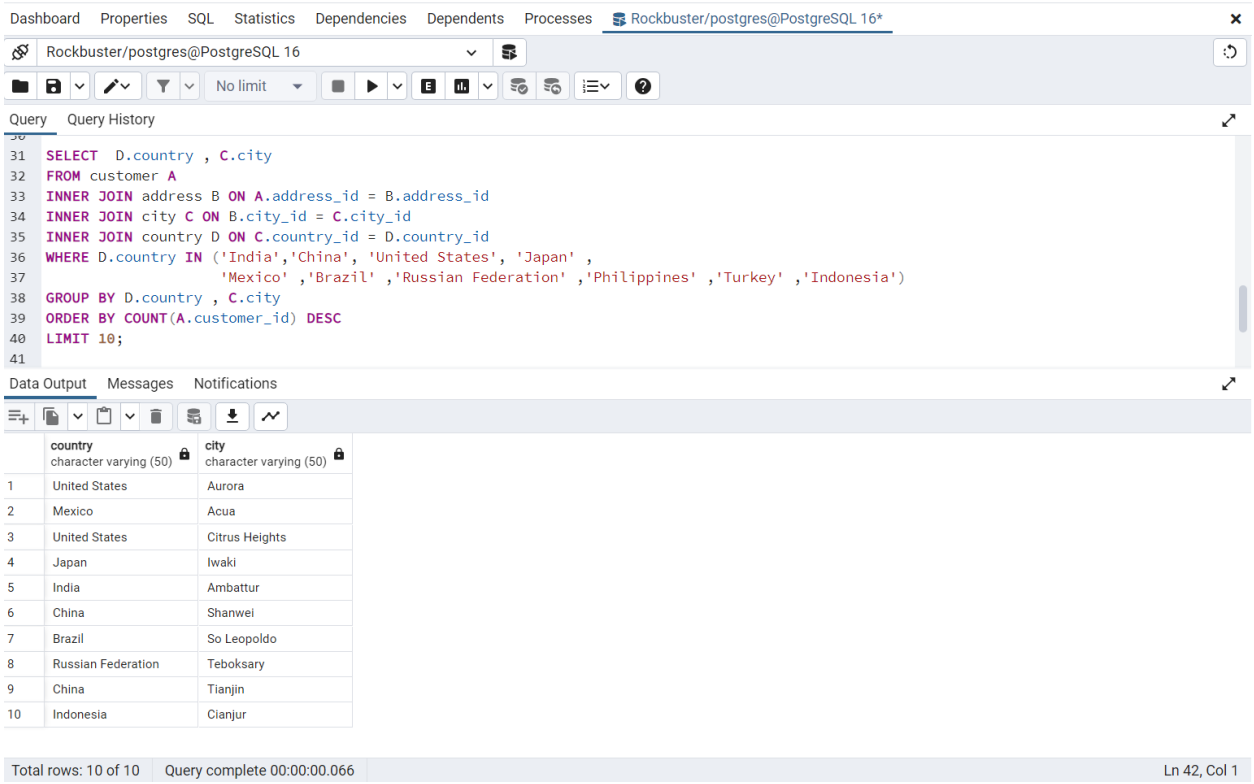
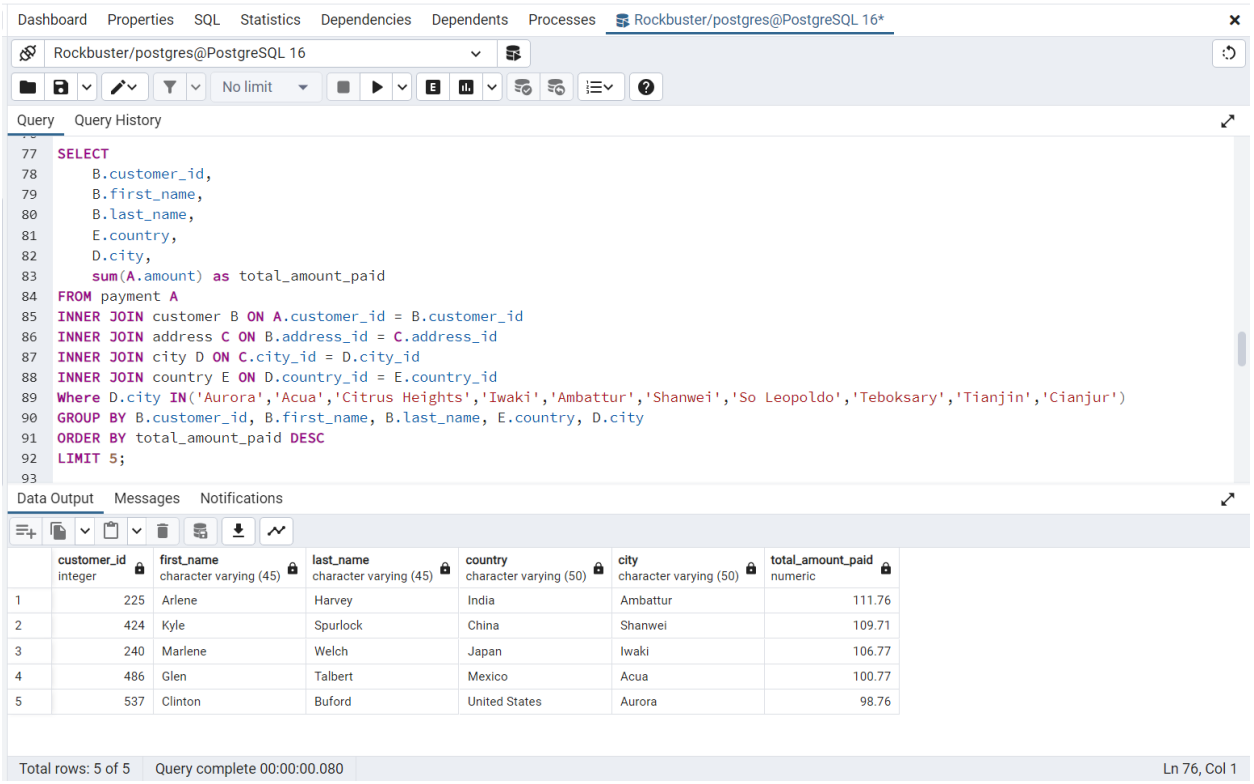
3.7: Joining Tables of Data



The data that we want is stored in the customer and country tables. However, these tables aren't directly connected, so we'll need to join the customer table with the address table, the address table with the city table, and finally the city table with the country table to get the relevant information. In the query I have selected country and count of customer_id and joined **customer→ address→city→country** tables using inner join. I used the **'group by'** clause to group the count(customer_id) country wise.I utilized the **'orderby'** clauses to display the highest number of customer countries in descending order. Used **limit 10** keywords to display top 10 countries.



We need the top 10 cities in top 10 countries that have the highest number of customers for Rockbuster. Here we need data from customer , city and country tables. There is no direct connection between these tables. We need to join these tables. In this query I have selected the country and city column and joined **customer → address → city → country** tables using **inner join**. Then by using **where** clause and **IN** operator i have written the top 10 countries(i got from query 1). Used **group by** clause to group data country and city wise then used **order by** clause to order the count(customer_id) in descending order. Then used a **limit** 10 key word to display top 10 records.



In this query we need specific columns. That's why I have used **inner join** to join the tables **payment** → **customer** → **address** → **city** → **country.** Used **where** clause and **IN** operators to write the top 10 cities (got from query 2). Grouped customer_id, first_name, last_name, country, city data using '**group by'** clause. Used '**order by'** clause to order the amount in descending order. **Limit** keyword used to display top 5 records.