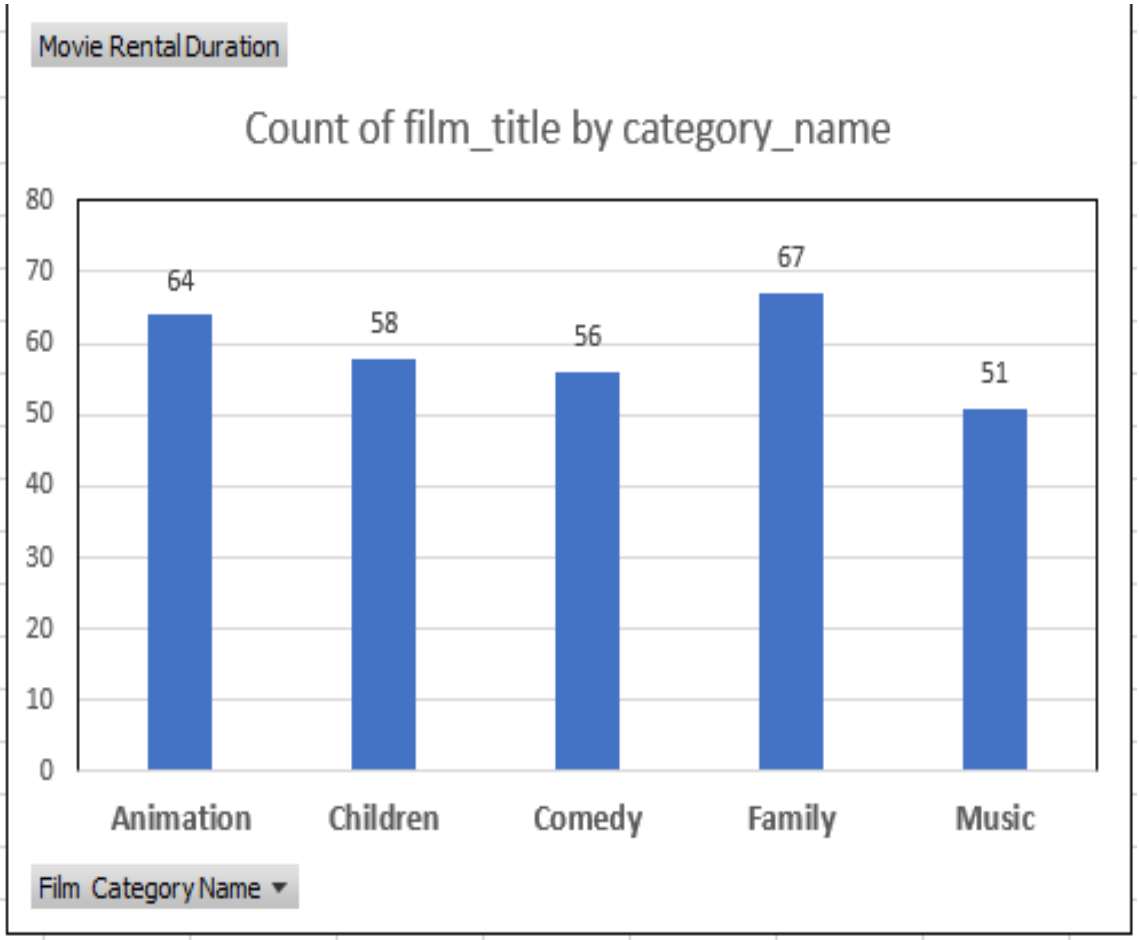
We want to understand more about the movies that families are watching. The following categories are considered family movies: Animation, Children, Classics, Comedy, Family and Music. Create a query that lists each movie, the film category it is classified in, and the number of times it has been rented out.

Graph shows that out of the five categories, the most rented film with a rental count of 67 is the “Familhy Category”. While the “Music Category” has the least rental count of 51

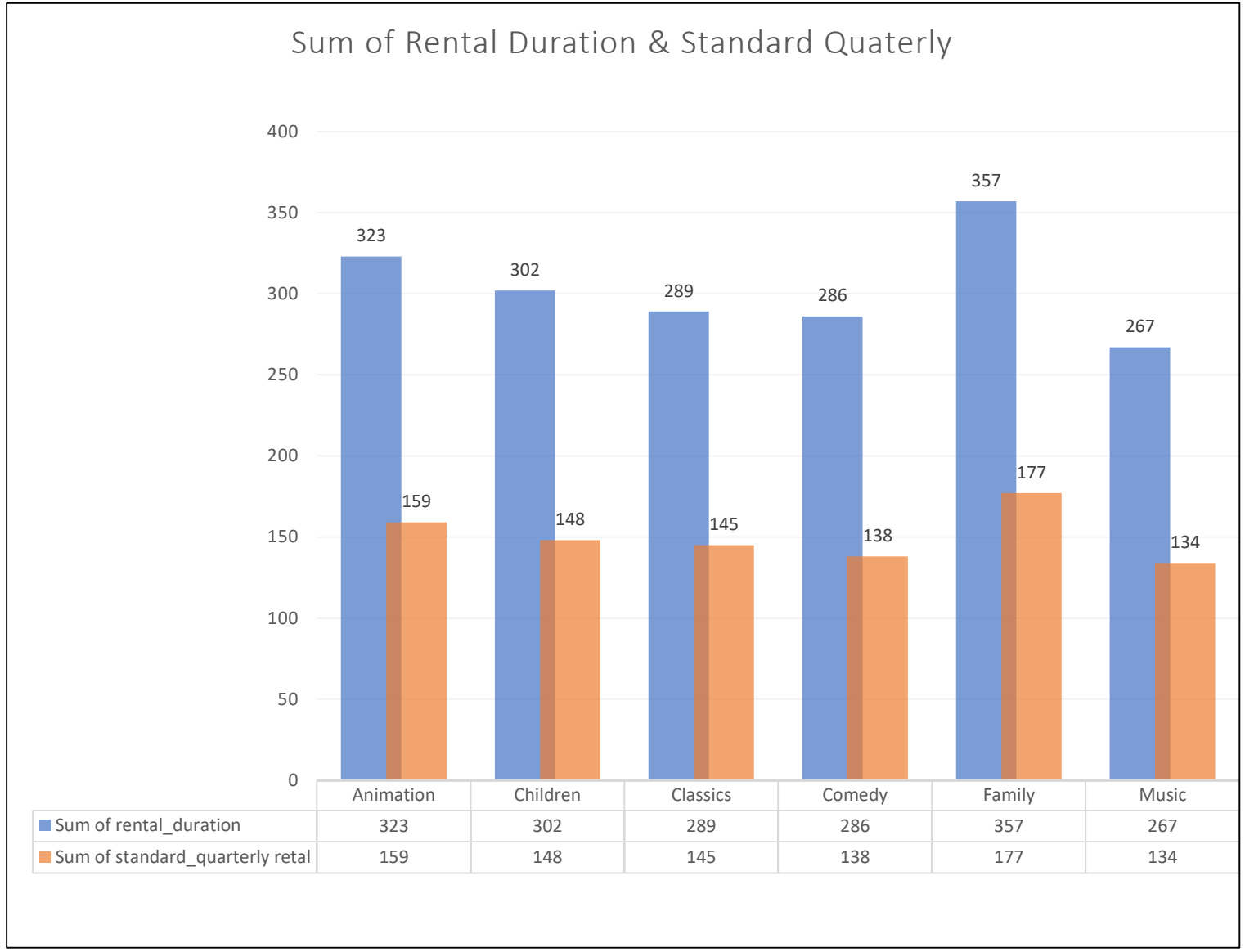
```sql
SELECT
  f.title film_title,
  c.name category_name,
  COUNT(r.rental_id) AS rental_duration
FROM category c
JOIN film_category fc
  ON c.category_id = fc.category_id
JOIN film f
  ON f.film_id = fc.film_id
JOIN inventory i
  ON f.film_id = i.film_id
JOIN rental r
  ON r.inventory_id = i.inventory_id
WHERE name IN ('Animation', 'Children', 'Classic', 'Comedy', 'Family', 'Music')
GROUP BY category_name,
         film_title
ORDER BY 2, 1
```



Q. Now we need to know how the length of rental duration of these family-friendly movies compares to the duration that all movies are rented for. Can you provide a table with the movie titles and divide them into 4 levels (first_quarter, second_quarter, third_quarter, and final_quarter) based on the quartiles (25%, 50%, 75%) of the rental duration for movies across all categories?

A. In comparison the Family category is the longest rented films and has the longest duration across all four quarters.

```sql
SELECT
  film_title,
  category_name,
  rental_duration,
  standard_quartile
FROM (SELECT
  f.title film_title,
  c.name category_name,
  f.rental_duration,
  NTILE(4) OVER (ORDER BY f.rental_duration) AS standard_quartile
FROM category c
JOIN film_category fc
  ON c.category_id = fc.category_id
JOIN film f
  ON fc.film_id = f.film_id
WHERE c.name IN ('Animation', 'Children', 'Classics', 'Comedy', 'Family', 'Music')
ORDER BY standard_quartile) t1
```

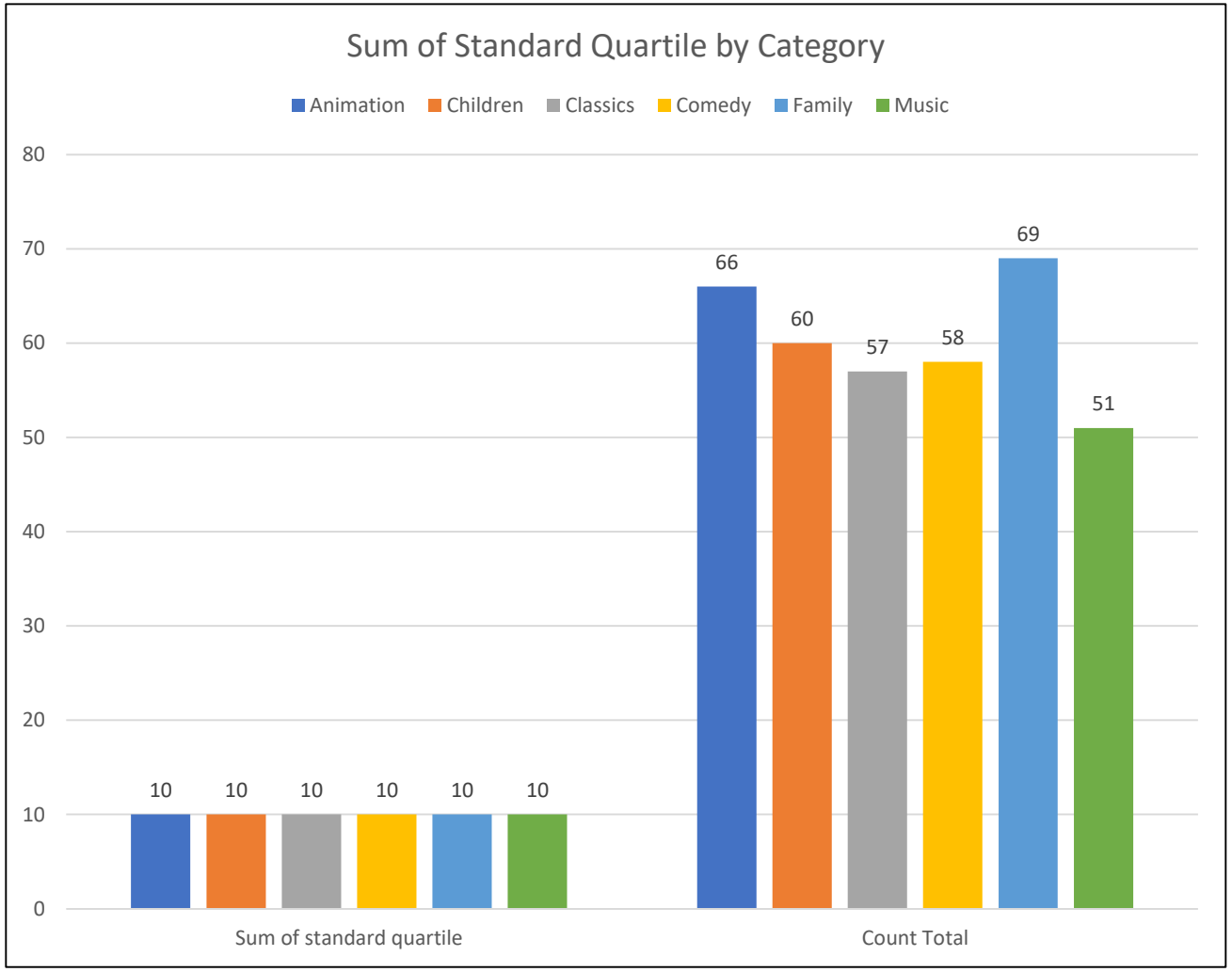


	Animation	Children	Classics	Comedy	Family	Music
Sum of rental_duration	323	302	289	286	357	267
Sum of standard_quarterly retal	159	148	145	138	177	134

Q. Finally, provide a table with the family-friendly film category, each of the quartiles, and the corresponding count of movies within each combination of film category for each corresponding rental duration category.

A. Graph shows the sum count across all categories are the similar, with a the count “family category’ as the highest.

```sql
WITH t1
AS (SELECT
  ca.name,
  NTILE(4) OVER (ORDER BY rental_duration) AS standard_quartile
FROM film fi
JOIN film_category fi_ca
  ON fi_ca.film_id = fi.film_id
JOIN category ca
  ON ca.category_id = fi_ca.category_id
WHERE ca.name IN ('Animation', 'Children', 'Classics', 'Comedy', 'Family', 'Music'))
SELECT
  name,
  standard_quartile,
  COUNT(name) AS Total
FROM t1
GROUP BY 1,
         2
ORDER BY 1, 2;
```



Q. We would like to know who were our top 10 paying customers, how many payments they made on a monthly basis during 2007, and what was the amount of the monthly payments. Can you write a query to capture the customer name, month and year of payment, and total payment amount for each month by these top 10 paying customers?

A. For the month of April 7 out of 10 customers made their highest payments ranging from $72 -$100. While 3 out of 10 made their highest payment in the month of March ranging from $64.85-$86.83

Query Editor | Query History

```sql
WITH TOP10 AS
(SELECT c.customer_id,
        concat(c.first_name, c.last_name) full_name,
        sum(amount) pay_amount
    FROM payment p
    JOIN customer c
      ON p.customer_id = c.customer_id
GROUP BY 1, 2
ORDER BY 3 DESC
LIMIT 10)
SELECT date_trunc('month', p.payment_date) pay_month,
        top10.full_name,
        count(p.payment_date) pay_countpermont,
        sum(p.amount) pay_amount
    FROM payment p
    JOIN top10
      ON top10.customer_id = p.customer_id
GROUP BY 1, 2
ORDER BY 2
```