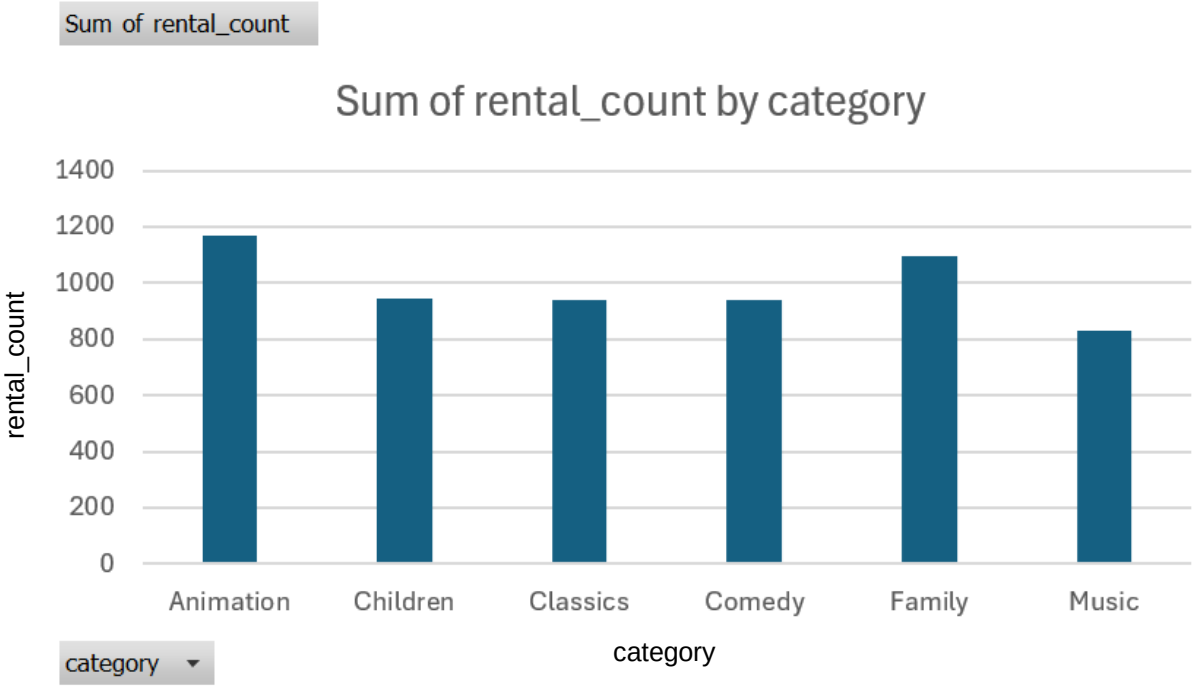
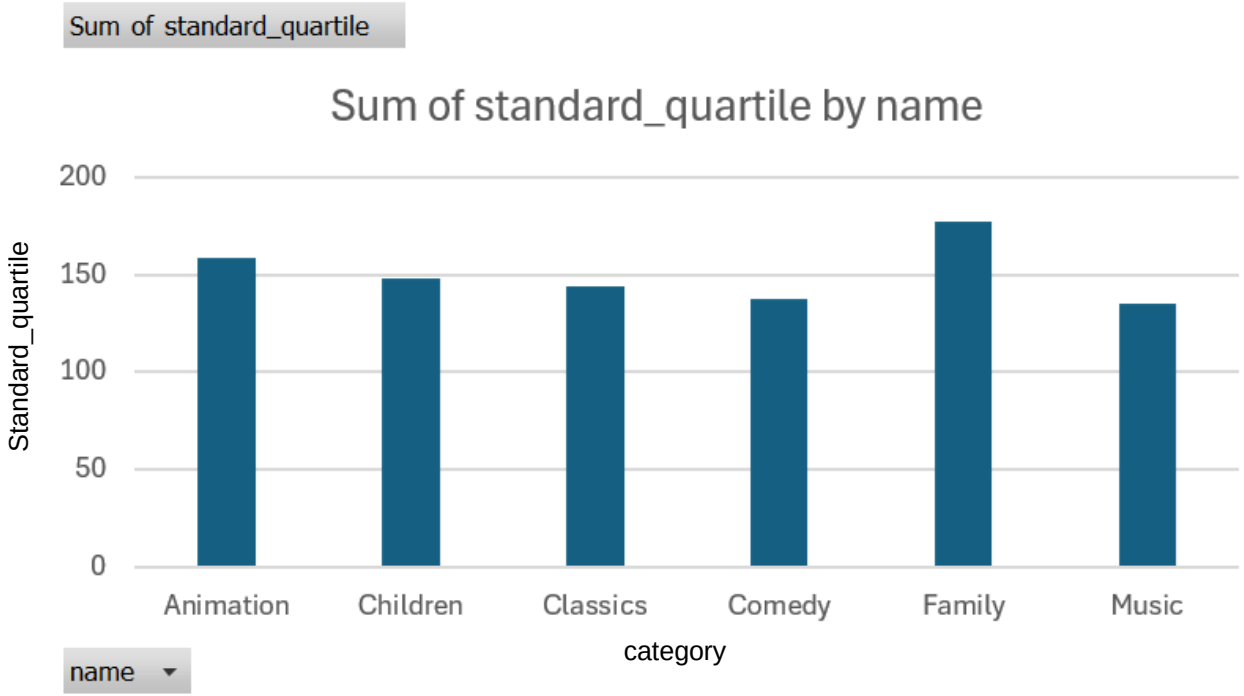
Q1 : Create a query that lists each movie, the film category it is classified in, and the number of times it has been rented out.



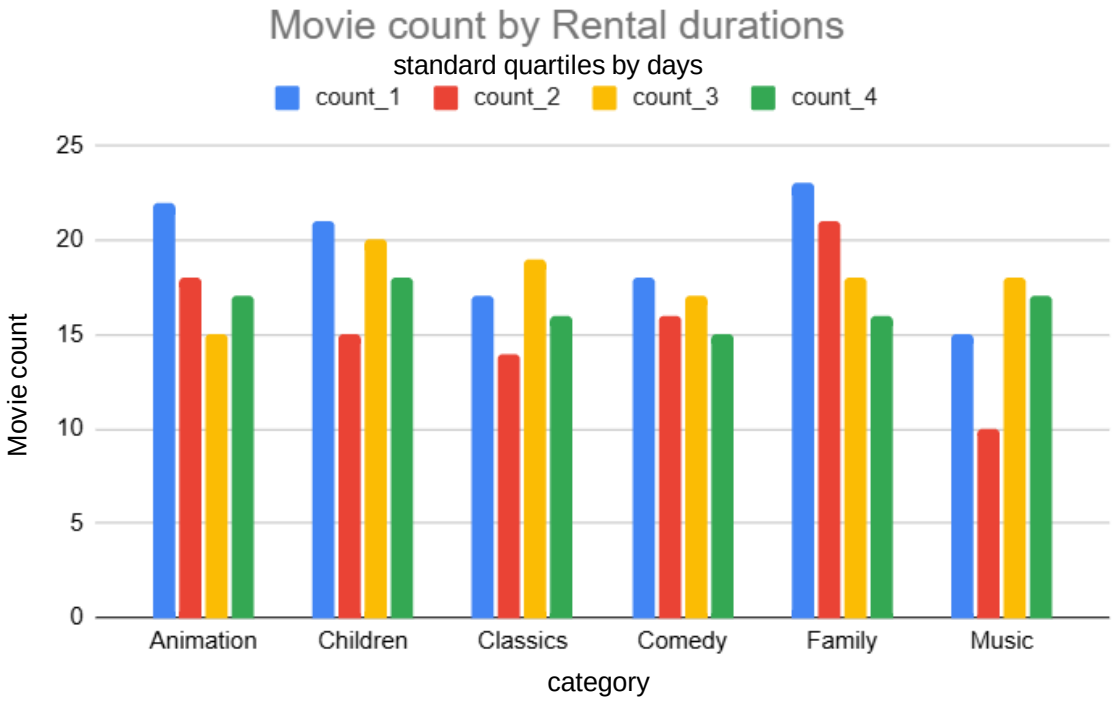
We can see the Animation category was rented more than any other category during the period , followed by the Family – Comedy categories.

Q2 : 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 average rental duration(in the number of days) for movies across all categories? Make sure to also indicate the category that these family-friendly movies fall into.



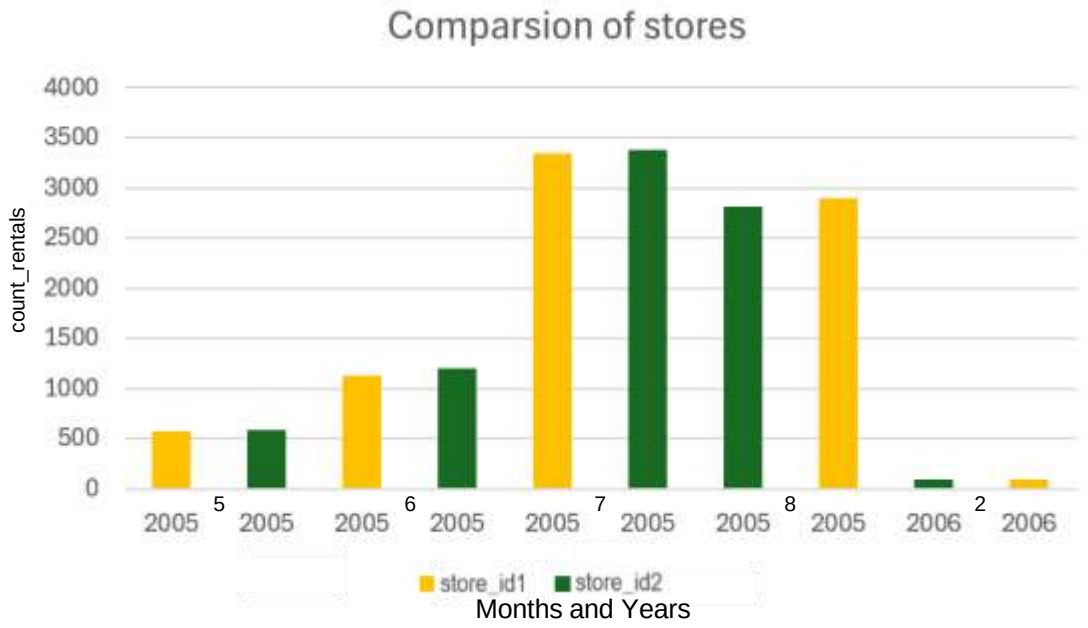
The bar chart displays the sum of quartiles for different movie categories , In visualization The family category showing a higher quartile sum .

Q3 : 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.
The resulting table should have three columns: Category , Rental length category ,Count .



This chart shows the Bar charts shows The Category of Family is most rented movies category by the rental duration .

Q4 : We want to find out how the two stores compare in their count of rental orders during every month for all the years we have data for.
Write a query that returns the store ID for the store, the year and month and the number of rental orders each store has fulfilled for that month. Your table should include a column for each of the following: year, month, store ID and count of rental orders fulfilled during that month.



In visualization , chart showing the stores is very close rental numbers every month in The Sakila movie database.