WORKSHEET 5 SQL

Table Explanations:

 The **movie** table contains information about each movie. There are text descriptions such as title and overview. Some fields are more obvious than others: revenue (the amount of money the movie made), budget (the amount spent on creating the movie). Other fields are calculated based on data used to create the data source: popularity, votes_avg, and votes_count. The status indicates if the movie is Released, Rumoured, or in Post-Production.
 The **country** list contains a list of different countries, and the **movie_country** table contains a record of which countries a movie was filmed in (because some movies are filmed in multiple countries). This is a standard many-to-many table, and you'll find these in a lot of databases.
 The same concept applies to the **production_company** table. There is a list of production companies and a many-to-many relationship with movies which is captured in the **movie_company** table.
 The **languages** table has a list of languages, and the **movie_languages** captures a list of languages in a movie. The difference with this structure is the addition of a **language_role** table.
 This **language_role** table contains two records: Original and Spoken. A movie can have an original language (e.g. English), but many Spoken languages. This is captured in the **movie_languages** table along with a role.
 Genres define which category a movie fits into, such as Comedy or Horror. A movie can have multiple genres, which is why the **movie_genres** table exists.

 The same concept applies to **keywords**, but there are a lot more keywords than genres. I'm not sure what qualifies as a keyword, but you can explore the data and take a look. Some examples as "paris", "gunslinger", or "saving the world".
 The cast and crew section of the database is a little more complicated. Actors, actresses, and crew members are all people, playing different roles in a movie. Rather than have separate lists of names for crew and cast, this database contains a table called **person**, which has each person's name.
 The **movie_cast** table contains records of each person in a movie as a cast member. It has their character name, along with the **cast_order**, which I believe indicates that lower numbers appear higher on the cast list.
 The **movie_cast** table also links to the gender table, to indicate the gender of each character. The gender is linked to the **movie_cast** table rather than the **person** table to cater for characters which may be a different gender than the person, or characters of unknown gender. This means that there is no gender table linked to the **person** table, but that's because of the sample data.
 The **movie_crew** table follows a similar concept and stores all crew members for all movies. Each crew member has a job, which is part of a **department** (e.g. Camera).

Query:

1. Write SQL query to show all the data in the Movie table

Ans: Select * from movie

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2. Write SQL query to show the title of the longest runtime movie

Ans: SELECT title

FROM movie

WHERE runtime= (SELECT MAX (runtime) FROM movie);

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3. Write SQL query to show the highest revenue generating movie title

Ans: SELECT title
FROM movie
WHERE revenue= (SELECT MAX (revenue) FROM movie);

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4. Write SQL query to show the movie title with maximum value of revenue/budget

Ans: SELECT title
FROM movie
WHERE budget= (SELECT MAX (budget) FROM movie);

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5. Write a SQL query to show the movie title and its cast details like name of the person, gender, character name, cast order.

Ans: SELECT title, person_name, gender, character_name, cast_order
FROM movie
NATURAL JOIN person
NATURAL JOIN gender
NATURAL JOIN movie_cast

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6. Write a SQL query to show the country name where maximum number of movies has been produced, along with the number of movies produced.

Ans: Select country_name
From country
Where max(country_id)

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7. Write a SQL query to show all the genre_id in one column and genre_name in second column.

Ans: Select genre_id,genre_name
From genre
Group by genre_name

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8. Write a SQL query to show name of all the languages in one column and number of movies in that particular column in another column.

9. Write a SQL query to show movie name in first column, no. of crew members in second column and number of cast members in third column.

10. Write a SQL query to list top 10 movies title according to popularity column in decreasing order.

11. Write a SQL query to show the name of the 3rd most revenue generating movie and its revenue.

12. Write a SQL query to show the names of all the movies which have “rumoured” movie status.

13. Write a SQL query to show the name of the “United States of America” produced movie which generated maximum revenue.

14. Write a SQL query to print the movie_id in one column and name of the production company in the second column for all the movies.

15. Write a SQL query to show the title of top 20 movies arranged in decreasing order of their budget.