

## Task 3.9

### Step 1: Answer the business questions from step 1 and 2 of task 3.8 using CTEs

- Rewrite your queries from steps 1 and 2 of task 3.8 as CTEs.
- Copy-paste your CTEs and their outputs into your answers document.
- Write 2 to 3 sentences explaining how you approached this step, for example, what you did first, second, and so on.

Rockbuster/postgres@PostgreSQL 14

Query Editor Query History

```
1 WITH average_amount_paid_cte AS
2 (SELECT A.customer_id, B.first_name, B.last_name, D.city, E.country,
3 SUM(amount) AS total_amount_paid
4 FROM payment A
5 INNER JOIN customer B ON A.customer_id = B.customer_id
6 INNER JOIN address C ON B.address_id = C.address_id
7 INNER JOIN city D ON C.city_id = D.city_id
8 INNER JOIN country E ON D.country_id = E.country_id
9 WHERE E.country IN ('India', 'China', 'United States', 'Japan', 'Mexico', 'Brazil',
10 'Russian Federation', 'Philippines', 'Turkey', 'Indonesia')
11 AND D.city IN ('Aurora', 'Atlixco', 'Xintai', 'Adoni', 'Dhule (Dhulia)', 'Kurashiki',
12 'Pingxiang', 'Sivas', 'Celaya', 'So Leopoldo')
13 GROUP BY A.customer_id, B.first_name, B.last_name, D.city, E.country
14 ORDER BY total_amount_paid DESC LIMIT 5)
15 SELECT ROUND( AVG( total_amount_paid), 2) AS average_amount_paid
16 FROM average_amount_paid_cte;
```

Data Output Explain Messages Notifications

	average_amount_paid numeric
1	107.35

Rockbuster/postgres@PostgreSQL 14

Query Editor Query History

```
1 WITH top_five_customers_cte AS
2 (SELECT A.customer_id, B.first_name, B.last_name, D.city, E.country,
3 SUM(amount) AS total_amount_paid
4 FROM payment A
5 INNER JOIN customer B ON A.customer_id = B.customer_id
6 INNER JOIN address C ON B.address_id = C.address_id
7 INNER JOIN city D ON C.city_id = D.city_id
8 INNER JOIN country E ON D.country_id = E.country_id
9 WHERE E.country IN ('India', 'China', 'United States', 'Japan', 'Mexico', 'Brazil',
10 'Russian Federation', 'Philippines', 'Turkey', 'Indonesia')
11 AND D.city IN ('Aurora', 'Atlixco', 'Xintai', 'Adoni', 'Dhule (Dhulia)', 'Kurashiki',
12 'Pingxiang', 'Sivas', 'Celaya', 'So Leopoldo')
13 GROUP BY A.customer_id, B.first_name, B.last_name, D.city, E.country
14 ORDER BY total_amount_paid DESC LIMIT 5)
15 SELECT country.country,
16 COUNT(DISTINCT customer.customer_id) AS all_customer_count,
17 COUNT(DISTINCT country.country) AS top_five_customer
18 FROM top_five_customers_cte
19 LEFT JOIN customer ON customer.customer_id = customer.customer_id
20 LEFT JOIN address ON customer.address_id = address.address_id
21 LEFT JOIN city ON address.city_id = city.city_id
22 LEFT JOIN country ON city.country_id = country.country_id
23 GROUP BY country.country
24 ORDER BY COUNT( country.country) DESC
25 LIMIT 5
```

Data Output Explain Messages Notifications

	country character varying (50)	all_customer_count bigint	top_five_customer bigint
1	India	60	1
2	China	53	1
3	United States	36	1
4	Japan	31	1
5	Mexico	30	1

I changed my inner query to a CTE by using the “WITH” clause, gave it a name. Then wrote the “SELECT” statement and added the joins.

## **Step 2: Compare the performance of your CTEs and subqueries.**

- Which approach do you think will perform better and why?

I think CTEs might perform better due to its accessibility, and readability.

- Compare the costs of all the queries by creating query plans for each one.

### **Subquery 1**

Data Output	Explain	Messages	Notifications
	QUERY PLAN text		
1	Aggregate (cost=29.22..29.23 rows=1 width=32)		

### **CTE Query 1**

Data Output	Explain	Messages	Notifications
	QUERY PLAN text		
1	Aggregate (cost=29.22..29.24 rows=1 width=32)		

### **Subquery 2**

Data Output	Explain	Messages	Notifications
	QUERY PLAN text		
1	Limit (cost=344.72..344.74 rows=5 width=33)		
2	[...] -> Sort (cost=344.72..345.00 rows=109 width=33)		
3	[...] Sort Key: (count(country.country)) DESC		
4	[...] -> GroupAggregate (cost=304.38..342.91 rows=109 width=33)		

### **CTE Query 2**

Data Output	Explain	Messages	Notifications
	QUERY PLAN text		
1	Limit (cost=344.72..344.74 rows=5 width=33)		
2	[...] -> Sort (cost=344.72..345.00 rows=109 width=33)		
3	[...] Sort Key: (count(country.country)) DESC		
4	[...] -> GroupAggregate (cost=304.38..342.91 rows=109 width=33)		

- The EXPLAIN command gives you an estimated cost. To find out the actual speed of your queries, run them in pgAdmin 4. After each query has been run, a pop-up window will display its speed in milliseconds.

#### Subquery 1

✓ Successfully run. Total query runtime: 188 msec. 1 rows affected.

#### CTE Query 1

✓ Successfully run. Total query runtime: 110 msec. 1 rows affected.

#### Subquery 2

✓ Successfully run. Total query runtime: 239 msec. 5 rows affected.

#### CTE Query 2

✓ Successfully run. Total query runtime: 215 msec. 5 rows affected.

- Did the results surprise you? Write a few sentences to explain your answer.

The cost is same for subquery and CTE. CTEs has taken less time as compared to the subqueries. I assumed that CTEs would perform better because their accessibility & readability, also, they take less time.

**Step 3:** Write 1 to 2 paragraphs on the challenges you faced when replacing your subqueries with CTEs.

For me, the challenge was to understand the concept as its still very new to me. I had difficulties replacing the inner and outer queries.