SAKILA III

GROUP 5
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1. How many customers are there for each country? Have your result display the full country name and the number of customers for each country.

```
SELECT country.country, COUNT(customer_id) AS total_number_of_customer
FROM country
INNER JOIN city
ON country.country_id = city.country_id
INNER JOIN address
ON city.city_id = address.city_id
INNER JOIN customer
ON address.address_id = customer.address_id
GROUP BY country.country;
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Export: | Wrap Cell Content:

country	total_number_of_customer
Afghanistan	1
Algeria	3
American Samoa	1
Angola	2
Anguilla	1
Argentina	13
Armenia	1
Austria	3

Result 6

Output

Action Output

#	Time	Action	Message
6	10:57:36	SELECT country.country, COUNT(customer_id) AS total_number_of_customer FRO...	108 row(s) returned

2. How many customers are there for each city? Have your result display the full city name, the full country name, as well as the number of customers for each city.

```sql
SELECT
    country.country,
    city.city,
    COUNT(address.address_id) AS total_customer
FROM
    address
        INNER JOIN
    city ON address.city_id = city.city_id
        INNER JOIN
    country ON city.country_id = country.country_id
GROUP BY city.city
ORDER BY country.country ASC;
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Export: | Wrap Cell Content:

country	city	total_customer
Argentina	Santa F	1
Argentina	Tandil	1
Argentina	Vicente Lpez	1
Armenia	Yerevan	1
Australia	Woodridge	2
Austria	Graz	1
Austria	Linz	1

Result 46

Output

Action Output

#	Time	Action				Message
73	12:23:08	SELECT	country.country,	city.city,	COUNT(address.address_id) AS total_cu...	599 row(s) returned

Now, look at the payment table where it has information about the customer as well as how much the customer paid to rent the item. Based on this,

1. Retrieve both the average rental amount, the total rental amount, as well as the total number of transactions for each month of each year.

```sql
SELECT
    DATE_FORMAT(payment.payment_date, '%M-%Y') AS month_and_year,
    SUM(payment.amount) AS total_rental_amount,
    COUNT(payment.payment_date) AS total_transactions,
    AVG(payment.amount) AS average_rental_amount
FROM
    payment
GROUP BY DATE_FORMAT(payment.payment_date, '%M-%Y');
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Export: | Wrap Cell Content:

month_and_year	total_rental_amount	total_transactions	average_rental_amount
May-2005	4824.43	1157	4.169775
June-2005	9631.88	2312	4.166038
July-2005	28373.89	6711	4.227968
August-2005	24072.13	5687	4.232835
February-2006	514.18	182	2.825165

2. Your manager comes and asks you to pull payment report based on the hour of the day. The managers want to know which hour the company earns the most money/payment. Have your sql query generate the top 10 hours of the day with the most sales. Have the first row of your result be the hour with the most payments received.

```sql
SELECT
    DATE_FORMAT(rental.rental_date, '%h %p') AS hour_of_the_day,
    SUM(payment.amount) AS total_payment_received
FROM
    rental
        INNER JOIN
    payment ON rental.rental_id = payment.rental_id
GROUP BY DATE_FORMAT(rental.rental_date, '%H-%p')
ORDER BY SUM(payment.amount) DESC
LIMIT 10;
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Export: | Wrap Cell Content: | Fetch rows:

hour_of_the_day	total_payment_received
03 PM	3515.13
06 PM	2969.12
09 PM	2939.29
04 AM	2903.19
11 PM	2871.58
08 AM	2871.04
10 AM	2861.27

Result 10

Output

Action Output

#	Time	Action	Message
28	19:11:52	SELECT DATE_FORMAT(rental.rental_date, '%h %p') AS hour_of_the_day, S...	10 row(s) returned