

Query

Query History

1

SELECT AVG(total\_amount\_paid)AS average

2

FROM

3

(SELECT A.customer\_id, A.first\_name , A.last\_name , D.country, C.city,

4

SUM (E.amount) AS Total\_Amount\_Paid

5

FROM customer A

6

INNER JOIN address B ON A.address\_id = B.address\_id

7

INNER JOIN city C ON B.city\_id = C.city\_id

8

INNER JOIN country D ON C.country\_id = D.country\_id

9

INNER JOIN payment E ON A.customer\_id = E.customer\_id

10

WHERE city IN ('Aurora', 'Acua', 'Citrus Heights', 'Iwaki', 'Ambattur', 'Shanwei', 'Teboksary', 'Tianji',

11

'Cianjur', 'So Leopoldo')

12

GROUP BY country, city, first\_name, last\_name, A.customer\_id

13

ORDER BY Total\_Amount\_Paid Desc

14

LIMIT 5)AS total\_amount\_paid

15

Data Output

Messages

Notifications

+

📄

▼

📋

🗑️

🔍

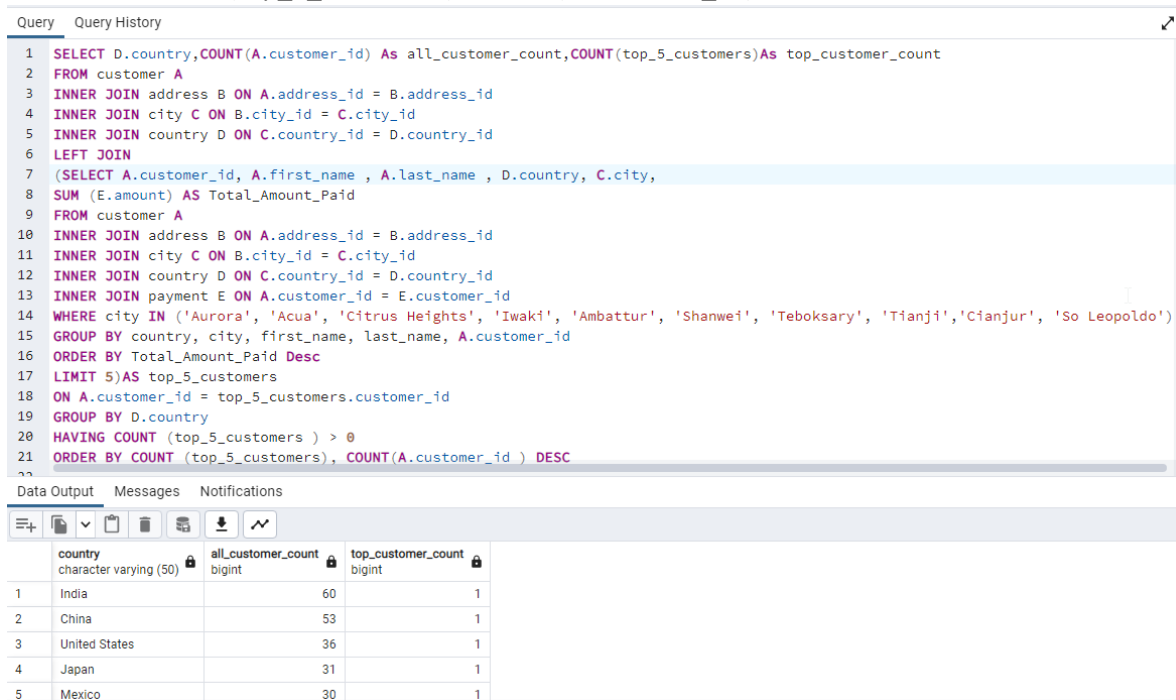
⬇️

📈

	average numeric	🔒
1	105.5540000000000000	

## Step 2: Find out how many of the top 5 customers are based within each country.

```
SELECT D.country,COUNT(A.customer_id) As all_customer_count,COUNT(top_5_customers)As
top_customer_count
FROM customer A
INNER JOIN address B ON A.address_id = B.address_id
INNER JOIN city C ON B.city_id = C.city_id
INNER JOIN country D ON C.country_id = D.country_id
LEFT JOIN
(SELECT A.customer_id, A.first_name , A.last_name , D.country, C.city,
SUM (E.amount) AS Total_Amount_Paid
FROM customer A
INNER JOIN address B ON A.address_id = B.address_id
INNER JOIN city C ON B.city_id = C.city_id
INNER JOIN country D ON C.country_id = D.country_id
INNER JOIN payment E ON A.customer_id = E.customer_id
WHERE city IN ('Aurora', 'Acua', 'Citrus Heights', 'Iwaki', 'Ambattur', 'Shanwei', 'Teboksary',
'Tianji','Cianjur', 'So Leopoldo')
GROUP BY country, city, first_name, last_name, A.customer_id
ORDER BY Total_Amount_Paid Desc
LIMIT 5)AS top_5_customers
ON A.customer_id = top_5_customers.customer_id
GROUP BY D.country
HAVING COUNT (top_5_customers ) > 0
ORDER BY COUNT (top_5_customers), COUNT(A.customer_id ) DESC
```



The screenshot shows a database query editor with a query window and a data output window. The query window contains the SQL query from the previous block. The data output window shows the results of the query, which are displayed in a table format. The table has three columns: country, all\_customer\_count, and top\_customer\_count. The results are as follows:

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

### Step 3:

1. Write 1 to 2 short paragraphs on the following:

- Do you think steps 1 and 2 could be done without using subqueries?

Yes ,we can achieve the same results without a subquery, may be we can join the payment table to get an average.

- When do you think subqueries are useful?

Depending on what you want to achieve, subqueries can be used within the `SELECT`, `FROM`, or `WHERE` clauses. They can also be used as part of a `JOIN` statement. May use in big dataset. But before making that decision, however, it's always worth making a query plan to test the relative cost of two queries.