-- Amount of Apps

SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT id) as UniqueAppIDs

from appleStore_description

SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT id) as UniqueAppIDs

from AppleStore

-- Check for missing values

SELECT COUNT(*) as MissingValues

from appleStore_description

where app_desc is null

SELECT COUNT(*) as MissingValues

from AppleStore

where track_name is null or user_rating is null or prime_genre is null

-- Amount of apps per genre

SELECT prime_genre, count (*) as NumApps

from AppleStore

group by prime_genre

order by NumApps desc

-- Overview of Apps Rating

SELECT min(user_rating) as MinRating,

max(user_rating) as MaxRating,

avg(user_rating) as AvgRating

FROM AppleStore

-- Do paid apps have higher ratings than free apps?

SELECT CASE

WHEN PRICE > 0 THEN 'PAID'

ELSE 'FREE'

END AS App_Type,

AVG(user_rating) AS Avg_Rating FROM AppleStore GROUP BY App_Type

-- Do apps with more languages have higher ratings?

```
SELECT CASE
```

```
when lang_num < 10 THEN '<10 languages'
when lang_num between 10 and 30 then '10-30 languages'
else '>30 languages'
end as language_bucket,
avg(user_rating) as Avg_Rating

FROM AppleStore
group by language_bucket
```

-- Is there a correlation between the description length and the ratings?

```
select CASE
```

order by avg_rating DESC

```
when length(b.app_desc) <500 then 'Short'
when length(b.app_desc) between 500 and 1000 then 'Medium'
else 'Long'
end as description_length_bucket,
avg(a.user_rating) as average_rating
```

FROM

AppleStore AS a

JOIN

appleStore_description as b

ON

a.id = b.id

GROUP BY description_length_bucket

ORDER BY average_rating desc

-- Top-rated app for each genre

```
SELECT
       prime_genre,
       track_name,
       user_rating
FROM (
              SELECT
              prime_genre,
              track_name,
              user_rating,
              rank() OVER (partition by prime_genre order by user_rating desc,
rating_count_tot desc) as rank
              from
              AppleStore
              ) AS a
WHERE
a.rank = 1
```