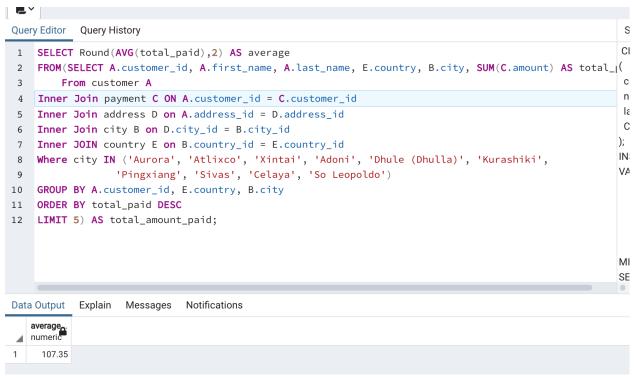
1.



2.

```
1 SELECT DISTINCT(A.country),
     COUNT(DISTINCT D.customer_id) AS all_customer_count,
       COUNT(DISTINCT A.country) AS top_customer_count
 3
 4 FROM country A
 5 Inner JOIN city B
 6
     ON A.country_id = B.country_id
 7 INNER JOIN address c
 8
     ON b.city_id = C.city_id
 9
    INNER JOIN customer D
10
     ON C.address_id = D.address_id
11 LEFT JOIN (SELECT A.customer_id, A.first_name, A.last_name, E.country, B.city, SUM(C.amount) AS total_paid
12 From customer A
13 Inner Join payment C ON A.customer_id = C.customer_id
14 Inner Join address D on A.address_id = D.address_id
15 Inner Join city B on D.city_id = B.city_id
16 Inner JOIN country E on B.country_id = E.country_id
17 Where E.country IN ('India', 'China', 'United States', 'Japan', 'Mexica', 'Brazil',
                  'Russian Federation', 'Philippines', 'Turkey', 'Indonesia')
18
19 AND B.city IN ('Aurora', 'Atlixco', 'Xintai', 'Adoni', 'Dhule (Dhulla)', 'Kurashiki',
                 'Pingxiang', 'Sivas', 'Celaya', 'So Leopoldo')
20
21 GROUP BY A.customer_id, E.country, B.city
22 ORDER BY total_paid DESC
23 LIMIT 5) AS top_5_customers
24 ON A.country = top_5_customers.COUNTRY
25 GROUP BY A.country, top_5_customers
26 ORDER BY all_customer_count DESC
27 LIMIT 5;
Data Output Explain Messages Notifications
                   all_customer_count_bigint top_customer_count_bigint
character varying (50)
1 India
                               60
2 China
                               53
3 United States
                               36
                               31
5 Mexico
                               30
```

Step one could be used without the subquery using the aggregate function but step two would need results from another table so the subquery is required.

Subqueries are useful when needing to aggregate data from two different tables without having to create a new table. It also helps for when data is constantly updating.