1a. Create a list of all the different replacement cost of the films

Ans: select distinct(replacement\_cost) as replacement\_cost from film

1b. Determine the lowest replacement cost

Ans: select distinct(replacement\_cost) as replacement\_cost from film

order by replacement\_cost asc

result: 9.99

2a. Write a query that gives an overview of how many films have replacement costs in the following cost ranges

1. low 9.99 – 19.99
2. medium 20 – 24.99
3. High > 29.99

Ans: select count(replacement\_cost),

case

when replacement\_cost between 9.99 and 19.99 then 'Low'

when replacement\_cost between 19.99 and 24.99 then 'Medium'

when replacement\_cost > 29.99 then 'High'

End as category

from film

group by category

2b. How many films have a replacement cost in the low group

Ans: 514

3a. Create a list of the film titles including their title, length and category name ordered descending by the length. Filter the results to only the movies in the category drama or sports

Ans: select title, length, name as category from category ca

left join film\_category fc

on ca.category\_id = fc.category\_id

left join film as f

on f.film\_id = fc.film\_id

where name IN ('Drama', 'Sports')

order by length desc

3b. In which category is the longest film and how long is it?

Ans: sports, 184

4a. Create an overview of how many movies (title) there are in each category.

Ans: select name, count(\*) from film as f

left join film\_category as fc

on f.film\_id = fc.film\_id

left join category c

on c.category\_id = fc.category\_id

group by name

order by count(\*) desc

4b. Which category is the most common among the films?

Ans: Sports, 74

5a. Create an overview of the actors first and last names and in how many movies they appear.

Ans: select first\_name, last\_name, count(film\_id) as num\_of\_movies from actor as a

left join film\_actor as fa

on a.actor\_id = fa.actor\_id

group by first\_name, last\_name

order by num\_of\_movies desc

5b. Which actor is part of the most movies?

Ans: Susan Davies. 54 movies

6a. Create an overview of the addresses that are not associated to any customer.

Ans: select count(\*) from (select \* from customer as c

full outer join address as a

on c.address\_id = a.address\_id

where c.customer\_id is null) 6b. How many addresses are those?

Ans: 4

7a. Create an overview of cities and how much sales (sum of amount) have occurred there.

Ans: select ci.city, sum(amount) from customer cu

left join address a

on cu.address\_id = a.address\_id

left join city as ci

on a.city\_id = ci.city\_id

left join payment as pa

on cu.customer\_id = pa.customer\_id

group by ci.city

order by sum(amount) desc

7b. Which city has the most sales

Ans: Cape Coral (221.55)

8a. Create an overview of the revenue (sum of amount) made by customers grouped by a column in the format ‘country, city’

Ans: select co.country || ', ' || ci.city as country\_city, sum(amount) as total from customer cu

left join address a

on cu.address\_id = a.address\_id

left join city as ci

on a.city\_id = ci.city\_id

left join payment as pa

on cu.customer\_id = pa.customer\_id

left join country as co

on ci.country\_id = co.country\_id

group by country\_city

order by total

8b. Which country, city had the least sales

Ans: United States, Tallahassee, 50.85