Question Set 1 - Easy

Q1: Who is the senior most employee based on job title?

```
SELECT title, last_name, first_name
FROM employee
ORDER BY levels DESC
LIMIT 1
```

Q2: Which countries have the most Invoices?

```
SELECT COUNT(*) AS c, billing_country
FROM invoice
GROUP BY billing_country
ORDER BY c DESC
```

Q3: What are top 3 values of total invoice?

```
SELECT total
FROM invoice
ORDER BY total DESC
```

Q4: Which city has the best customers? We would like to throw a promotional Music Festival in the city we made the most money. Write a query that returns one city that has the highest sum of invoice totals. Return both the city name & sum of all invoice totals

```
SELECT billing_city,SUM(total) AS InvoiceTotal
FROM invoice
GROUP BY billing_city
ORDER BY InvoiceTotal DESC
LIMIT 1;
```

Question 5: Who is the best customer? The customer who has spent the most money will be declared the best customer. Write a query that returns the person who has spent the most money.

```
SELECT customer.customer_id, first_name, last_name, SUM(total) AS total_spending
FROM customer
JOIN invoice ON customer.customer_id = invoice.customer_id
```

```
GROUP BY customer.customer_id
ORDER BY total_spending DESC
LIMIT 1;
```

Question Set 2 - Moderate

Q1: Write query to return the email, first name, last name, & Genre of all Rock Music listeners. Return your list ordered alphabetically by email starting with A

Method 1

```
SELECT DISTINCT email,first_name, last_name
FROM customer
JOIN invoice ON customer.customer_id = invoice.customer_id
JOIN invoiceline ON invoice.invoice_id = invoiceline.invoice_id
WHERE track_id IN(
    SELECT track_id FROM track
    JOIN genre ON track.genre_id = genre.genre_id
    WHERE genre.name LIKE 'Rock'
)
ORDER BY email;
```

Method 2

```
SELECT DISTINCT email AS Email,first_name AS FirstName, last_name AS LastName, genre.name AS Name
FROM customer
JOIN invoice ON invoice.customer_id = customer.customer_id
JOIN invoiceline ON invoiceline.invoice_id = invoice.invoice_id
JOIN track ON track.track_id = invoiceline.track_id
JOIN genre ON genre.genre_id = track.genre_id
WHERE genre.name LIKE 'Rock'
ORDER BY email;
```

Q2: Let's invite the artists who have written the most rock music in our dataset. Write a query that returns the Artist name and total track count of the top 10 rock bands

```
SELECT artist.artist_id, artist.name,COUNT(artist.artist_id) AS number_of_songs
FROM track
JOIN album ON album.album_id = track.album_id
```

```
JOIN artist ON artist.artist_id = album.artist_id

JOIN genre ON genre.genre_id = track.genre_id

WHERE genre.name LIKE 'Rock'

GROUP BY artist.artist_id

ORDER BY number_of_songs DESC

LIMIT 10;
```

Q3: Return all the track names that have a song length longer than the average song length. Return the Name and Milliseconds for each track. Order by the song length with the longest songs listed first.

```
SELECT name,miliseconds

FROM track

WHERE miliseconds > (

        SELECT AVG(miliseconds) AS avg_track_length

        FROM track )

ORDER BY miliseconds DESC;
```

Question Set 3 - Advance

Q1: Find how much amount spent by each customer on artists? Write a query to return customer name, artist name and total spent

Steps to Solve: First, find which artist has earned the most according to the InvoiceLines.Now use this artist to find which customer spent the most on this artist. For this query, you will need to use the Invoice, InvoiceLine, Track, Customer, Album, and Artist tables. Note, this one is tricky because the Total spent in the Invoice table might not be on a single product, so you need to use the InvoiceLine table to find out how many of each product was purchased, and then multiply this by the price for each artist.

```
WITH best_selling_artist AS (
        SELECT artist.artist_id AS artist_id, artist.name AS artist_name,
SUM(invoice_line.unit_price*invoice_line.quantity) AS total_sales
        FROM invoice_line
        JOIN track ON track.track_id = invoice_line.track_id
        JOIN album ON album.album_id = track.album_id
        JOIN artist ON artist.artist_id = album.artist_id
        GROUP BY 1
        ORDER BY 3 DESC
        LIMIT 1
)
SELECT c.customer_id, c.first_name, c.last_name, bsa.artist_name, SUM(il.unit_price*il.quantity) AS
amount_spent
FROM invoice i
JOIN customer c ON c.customer_id = i.customer_id
JOIN invoice_line il ON il.invoice_id = i.invoice_id
JOIN track t ON t.track_id = il.track_id
JOIN album alb ON alb.album_id = t.album_id
JOIN best_selling_artist bsa ON bsa.artist_id = alb.artist_id
GROUP BY 1,2,3,4
ORDER BY 5 DESC;
```

Q2: We want to find out the most popular music Genre for each country. We determine the most popular genre as the genre with the highest amount of purchases. Write a query that returns each

country along with the top Genre. For countries where the maximum number of purchases is shared return all Genres.

Steps to Solve: There are two parts in question- first most popular music genre and second need data at country level.

Method 1: Using CTE

```
WITH popular_genre AS
(
   SELECT COUNT(invoice_line.quantity) AS purchases, customer.country, genre.name, genre.genre_id,
        ROW_NUMBER() OVER(PARTITION BY customer.country ORDER BY COUNT(invoice_line.quantity) DESC) AS RowNo
   FROM invoice_line
        JOIN invoice ON invoice.invoice_id = invoice_line.invoice_id
        JOIN customer ON customer.customer_id = invoice.customer_id
        JOIN track ON track.track_id = invoice_line.track_id
        JOIN genre ON genre.genre_id = track.genre_id
        GROUP BY 2,3,4
        ORDER BY 2 ASC, 1 DESC
)
SELECT * FROM popular_genre WHERE RowNo <= 1
```

Method 2: : Using Recursive

```
WITH RECURSIVE
        sales_per_country AS(
                SELECT COUNT(*) AS purchases_per_genre, customer.country, genre.name, genre.genre_id
                FROM invoice_line
                JOIN invoice ON invoice.invoice_id = invoice_line.invoice_id
                JOIN customer ON customer.customer_id = invoice.customer_id
```

```
        JOIN track ON track.track_id = invoice_line.track_id
        JOIN genre ON genre.genre_id = track.genre_id
        GROUP BY 2,3,4
        ORDER BY 2
    ),
    max_genre_per_country AS (SELECT MAX(purchases_per_genre) AS max_genre_number,
country
        FROM sales_per_country
        GROUP BY 2
        ORDER BY 2)

SELECT sales_per_country.*
FROM sales_per_country
JOIN max_genre_per_country ON sales_per_country.country = max_genre_per_country.country
WHERE sales_per_country.purchases_per_genre = max_genre_per_country.max_genre_number;
```

Q3: Write a query that determines the customer that has spent the most on music for each country. Write a query that returns the country along with the top customer and how much they spent. For countries where the top amount spent is shared, provide all customers who spent this amount

Steps to Solve: Similar to the above question. There are two parts in question- first find the most spent on music for each country and second filter the data for respective customers.

Method 1: using CTE

```
WITH Customter_with_country AS (
        SELECT customer.customer_id,first_name,last_name,billing_country,SUM(total) AS
total_spending,
    ROW_NUMBER() OVER(PARTITION BY billing_country ORDER BY SUM(total) DESC) AS
RowNo
        FROM invoice
        JOIN customer ON customer.customer_id = invoice.customer_id
        GROUP BY 1,2,3,4
        ORDER BY 4 ASC,5 DESC)
```

```
SELECT * FROM Customter_with_country WHERE RowNo <= 1
```

Method 2: Using Recursive

```
WITH RECURSIVE
	customter_with_country AS (
		SELECT customer.customer_id,first_name,last_name,billing_country,SUM(total) AS total_spending
		FROM invoice
		JOIN customer ON customer.customer_id = invoice.customer_id
		GROUP BY 1,2,3,4
		ORDER BY 2,3 DESC),

	country_max_spending AS(
		SELECT billing_country,MAX(total_spending) AS max_spending
		FROM customter_with_country
		GROUP BY billing_country)

SELECT cc.billing_country, cc.total_spending, cc.first_name, cc.last_name, cc.customer_id
FROM customter_with_country cc
JOIN country_max_spending ms
ON cc.billing_country = ms.billing_country
WHERE cc.total_spending = ms.max_spending
ORDER BY 1;
```