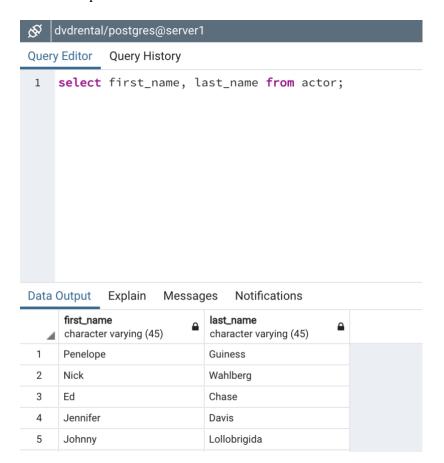
EJERCICIOS SQL

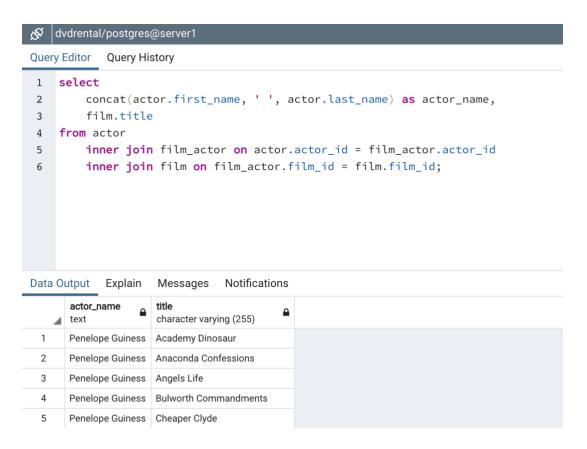
Máster Data Analytics para la Empresa - EDEM

- 1. Proporciona una SQL que muestre los siguientes datos:
- Nombre Actor
- - Apellido Actor



select first_name, last_name from actor;

- 2. Proporciona una SQL que muestre los siguientes datos:
- Nombre Actor
- Título de la Película

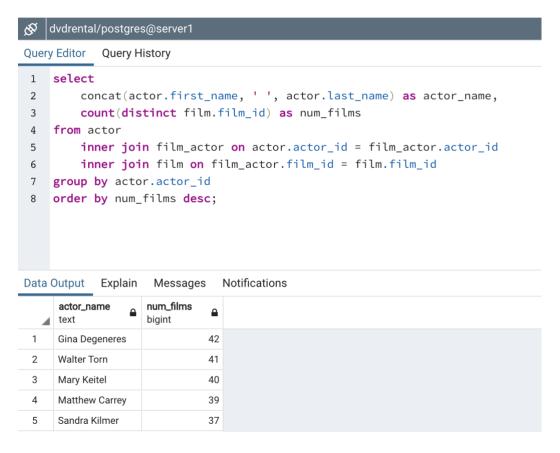


concat(actor.first_name, ' ', actor.last_name) as actor_name,
film.title

from actor

inner join film_actor on actor.actor_id = film_actor.actor_id
inner join film on film_actor.film_id = film.film_id;

- 3. Proporciona una SQL que muestre los siguientes datos:
- Nombre Actor
- - Número de películas
- Ordenar de mayor a menor



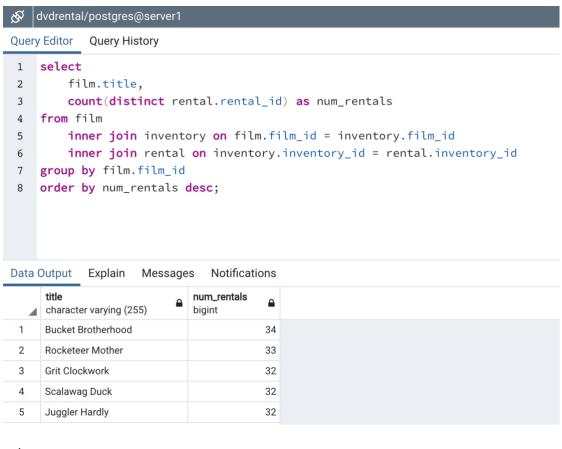
concat(actor.first_name, ' ', actor.last_name) as actor_name, count(distinct film.film_id) as num_films

from actor

inner join film_actor on actor.actor_id = film_actor.actor_id
inner join film on film_actor.film_id = film.film_id

group by actor.actor_id order by num films desc;

- 4. Proporciona una SQL que muestre los siguientes datos:
- Película
- Número de veces alquilada

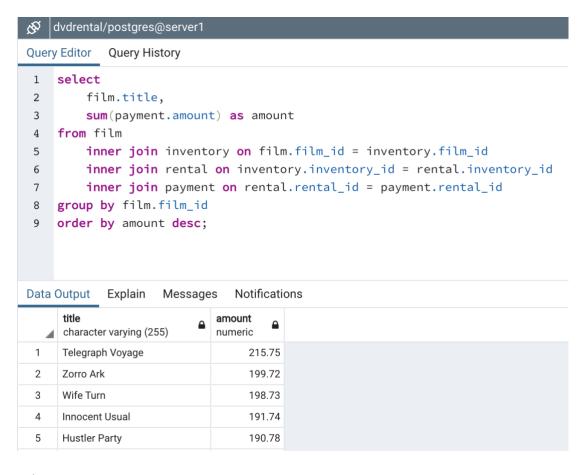


film.title, count(distinct rental.rental_id) as num_rentals

from film

inner join inventory on film.film_id = inventory.film_id
 inner join rental on inventory.inventory_id = rental.inventory_id
group by film.film_id
order by num_rentals desc;

- 5. Proporciona una SQL que muestre los siguientes datos:
- Película
- Dinero recaudado por película



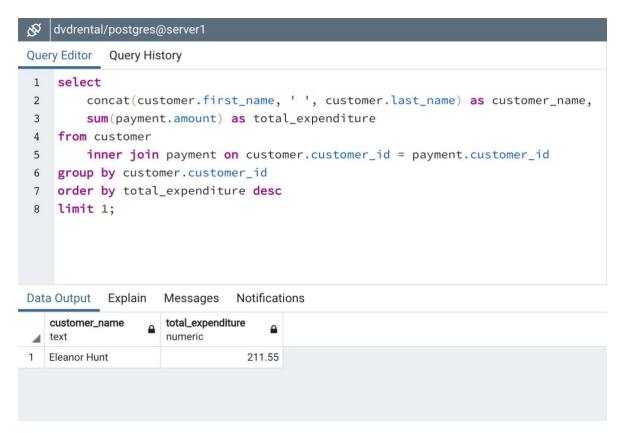
film.title, sum(payment.amount) as amount

from film

inner join inventory on film.film_id = inventory.film_id inner join rental on inventory.inventory_id = rental.inventory_id inner join payment on rental.rental_id = payment.rental_id

group by film.film_id order by amount desc;

- 6. Proporciona una SQL que muestre los siguientes datos:
- Nombre del mejor cliente (mayor gasto)

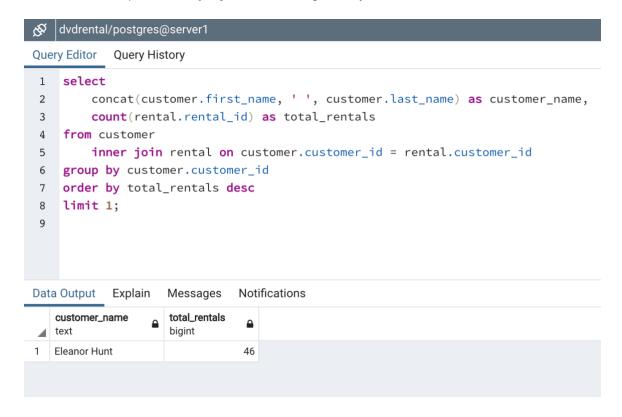


 $concat (customer.first_name, ' ', customer.last_name) \ as \ customer_name, \\ sum (payment.amount) \ as \ total_expenditure$

from customer

inner join payment on customer.customer_id = payment.customer_id
group by customer.customer_id
order by total_expenditure desc
limit 1;

- 7. Proporciona una SQL que muestre los siguientes datos:
- Nombre del mejor cliente (mayor número alquileres)



concat(customer.first_name, ' ', customer.last_name) as customer_name, count(rental.rental_id) as total_rentals

from customer

inner join rental on customer.customer_id = rental.customer_id
group by customer.customer_id
order by total_rentals desc
limit 1;