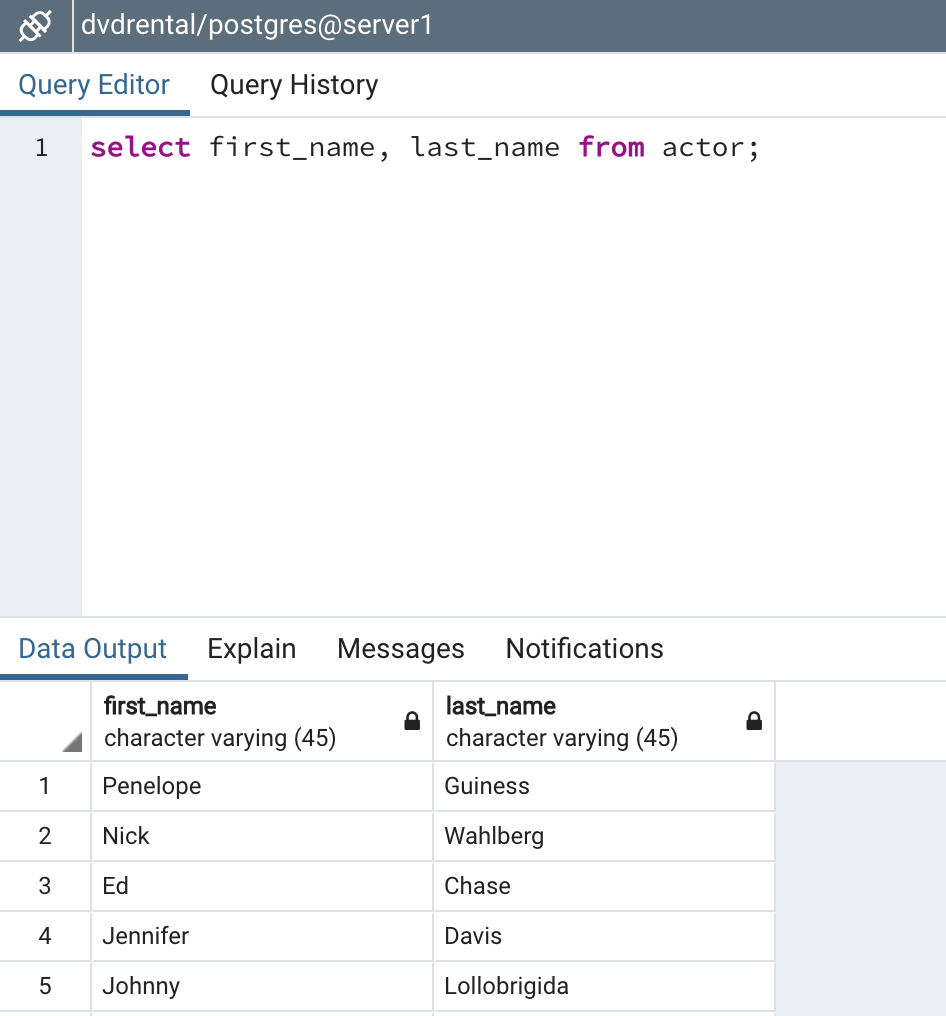
**Carlos Donoso Cabero**

ejercicios sql

Máster Data Analytics para la Empresa - EDEM

1. Proporciona una SQL que muestre los siguientes datos:

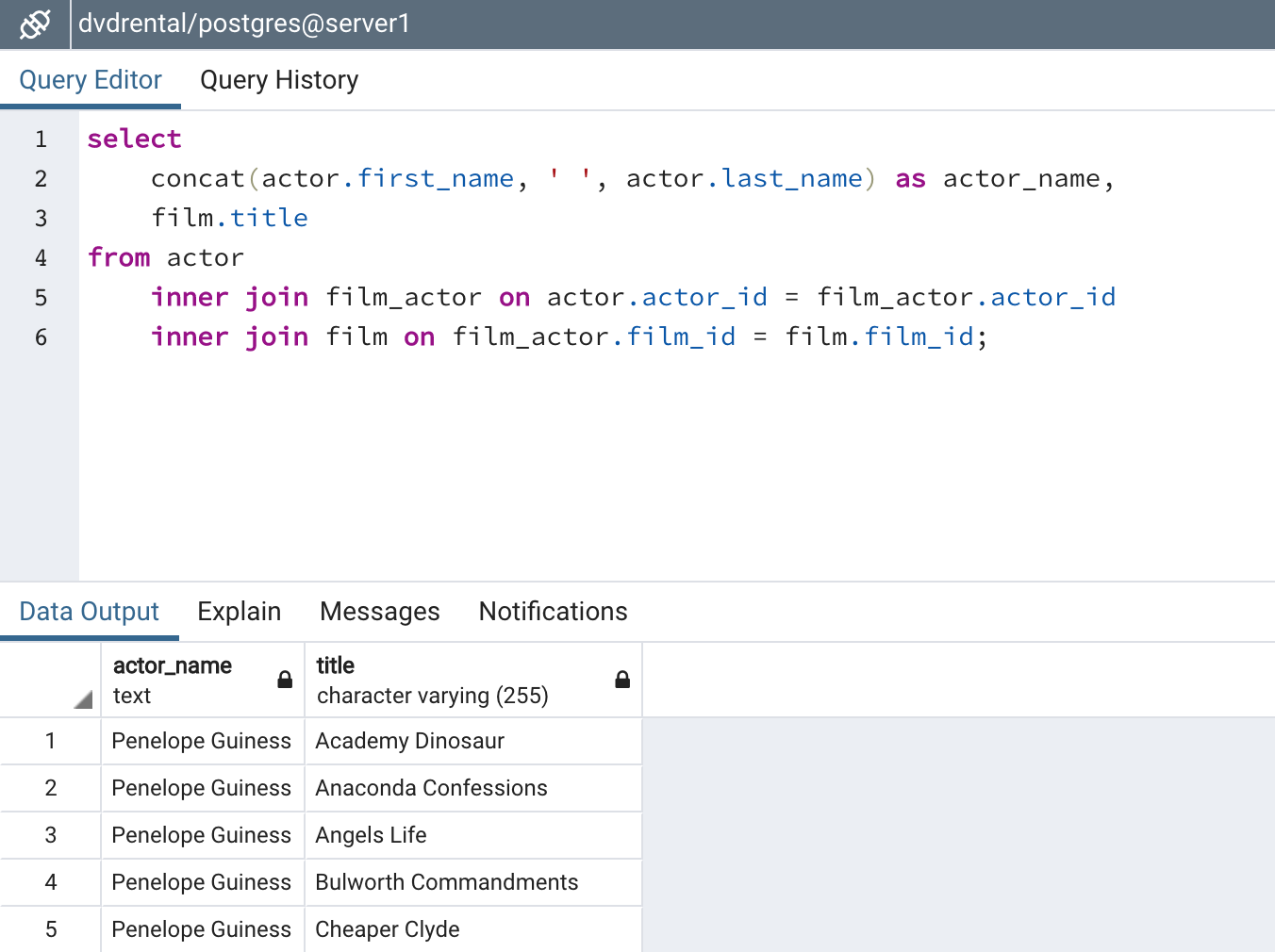
* -  Nombre Actor
* -  Apellido Actor



select first\_name, last\_name from actor;

1. Proporciona una SQL que muestre los siguientes datos:

* -  Nombre Actor
* -  Título de la Película



select

concat(actor.first\_name, ' ', actor.last\_name) as actor\_name,

film.title

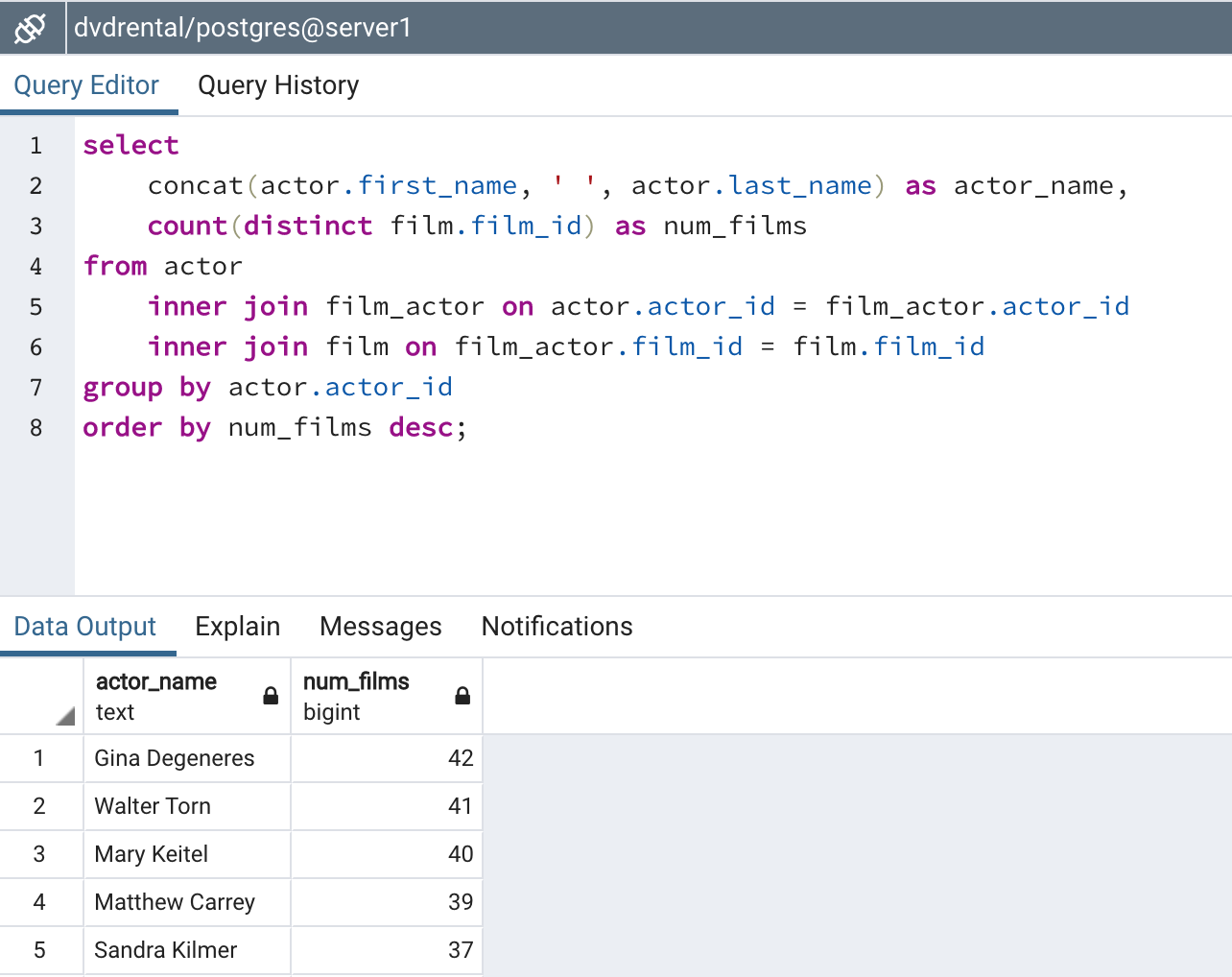
from actor

inner join film\_actor on actor.actor\_id = film\_actor.actor\_id

inner join film on film\_actor.film\_id = film.film\_id;

1. Proporciona una SQL que muestre los siguientes datos:

* -  Nombre Actor
* -  Número de películas
* -  Ordenar de mayor a menor



select

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

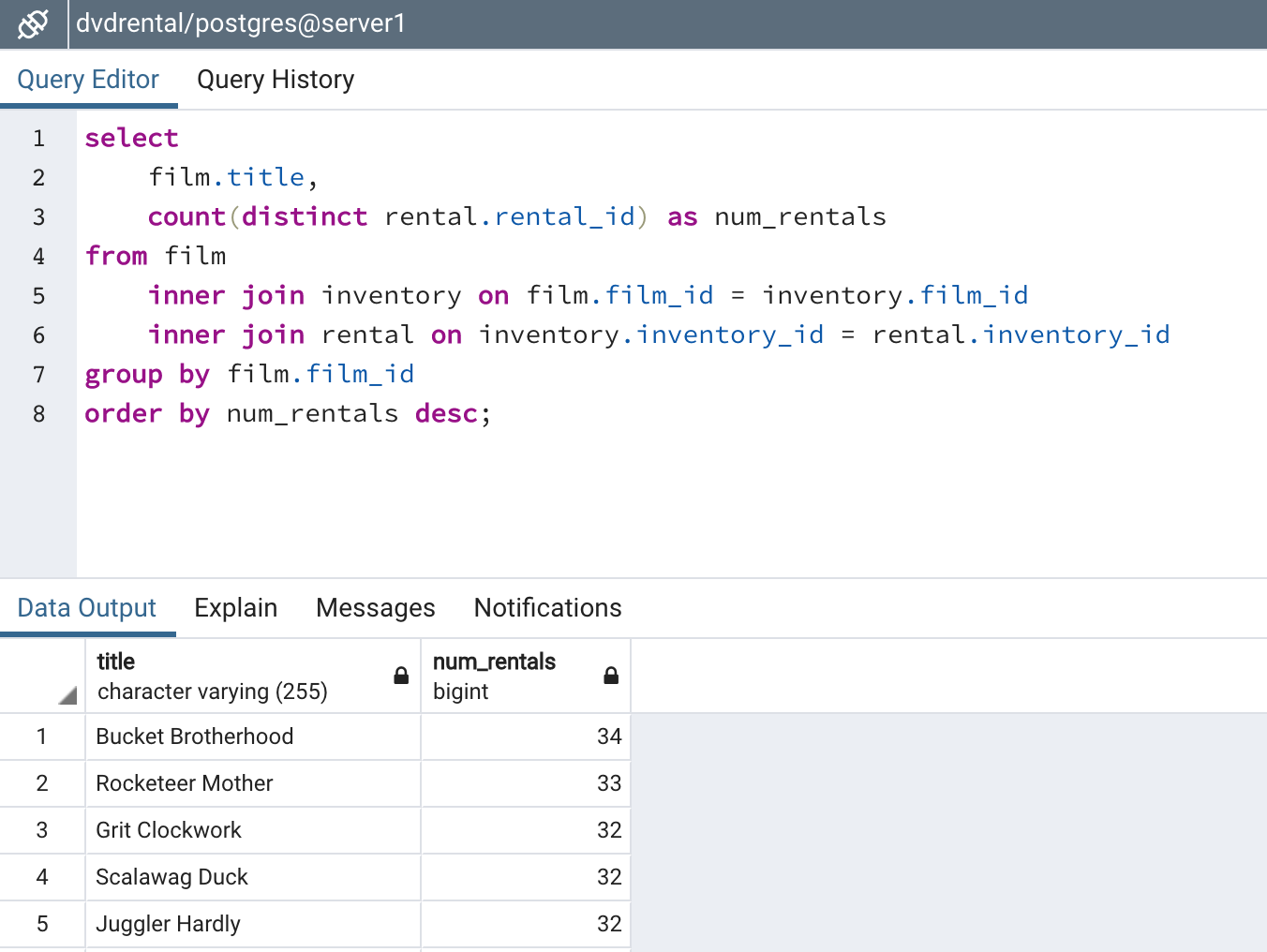
inner join film on film\_actor.film\_id = film.film\_id

group by actor.actor\_id

order by num\_films desc;

1. Proporciona una SQL que muestre los siguientes datos:

* -  Película
* -  Número de veces alquilada



select

film.title,

count(distinct rental.rental\_id) as num\_rentals

from film

inner join inventory on film.film\_id = inventory.film\_id

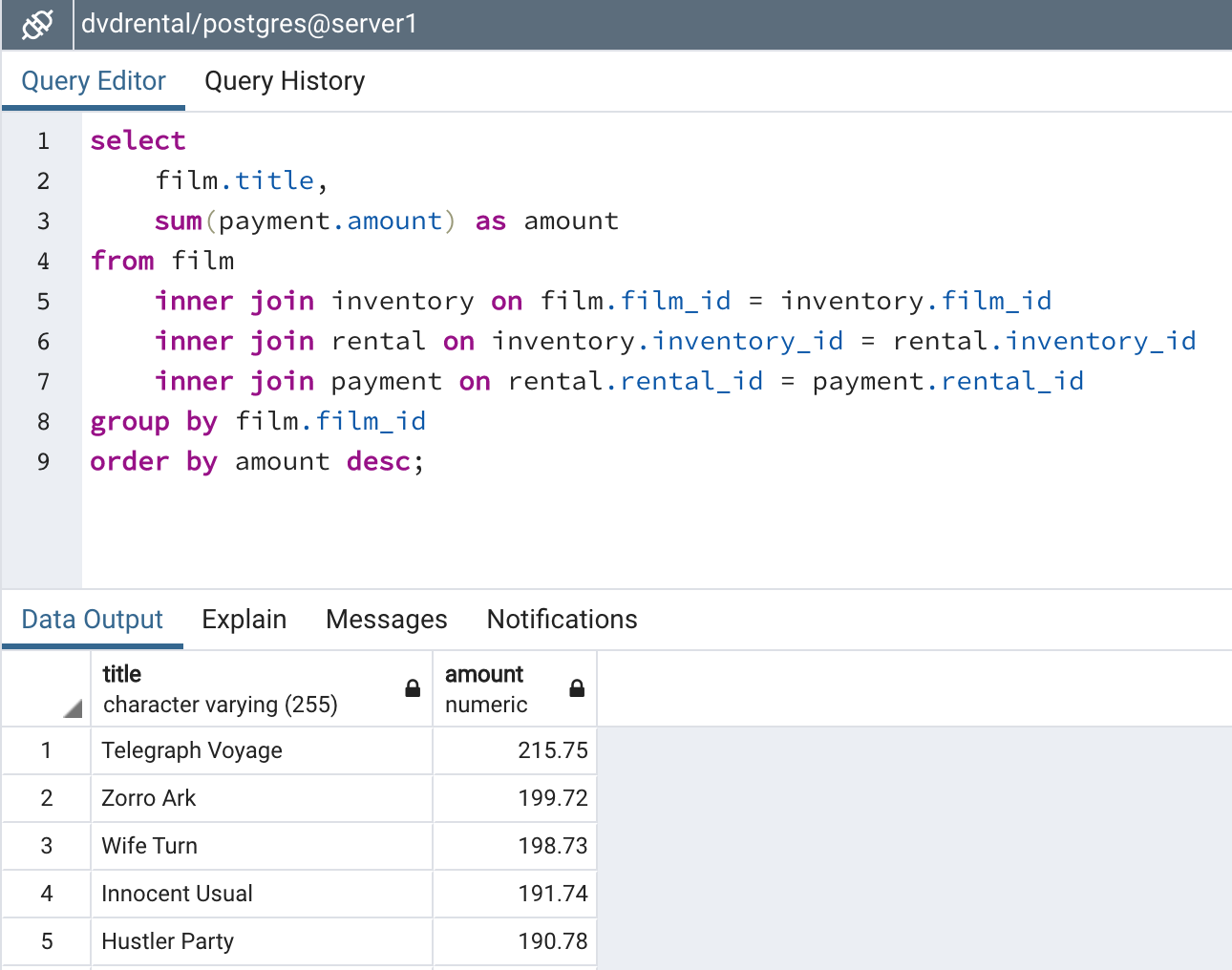
inner join rental on inventory.inventory\_id = rental.inventory\_id

group by film.film\_id

order by num\_rentals desc;

1. Proporciona una SQL que muestre los siguientes datos:

* -  Película
* -  Dinero recaudado por película



select

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

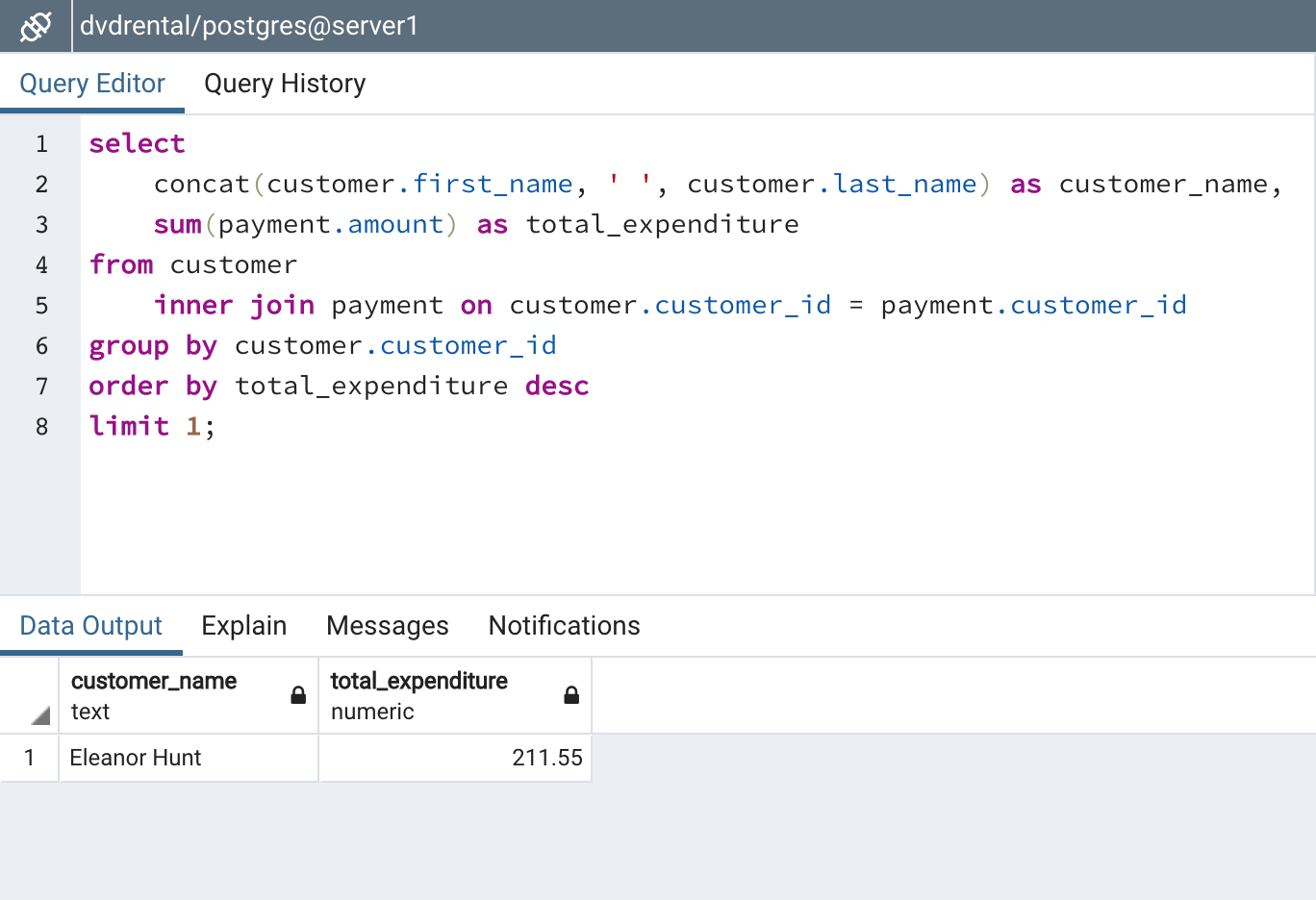
inner join payment on rental.rental\_id = payment.rental\_id

group by film.film\_id

order by amount desc;

1. Proporciona una SQL que muestre los siguientes datos:

- Nombre del mejor cliente (mayor gasto)



select

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

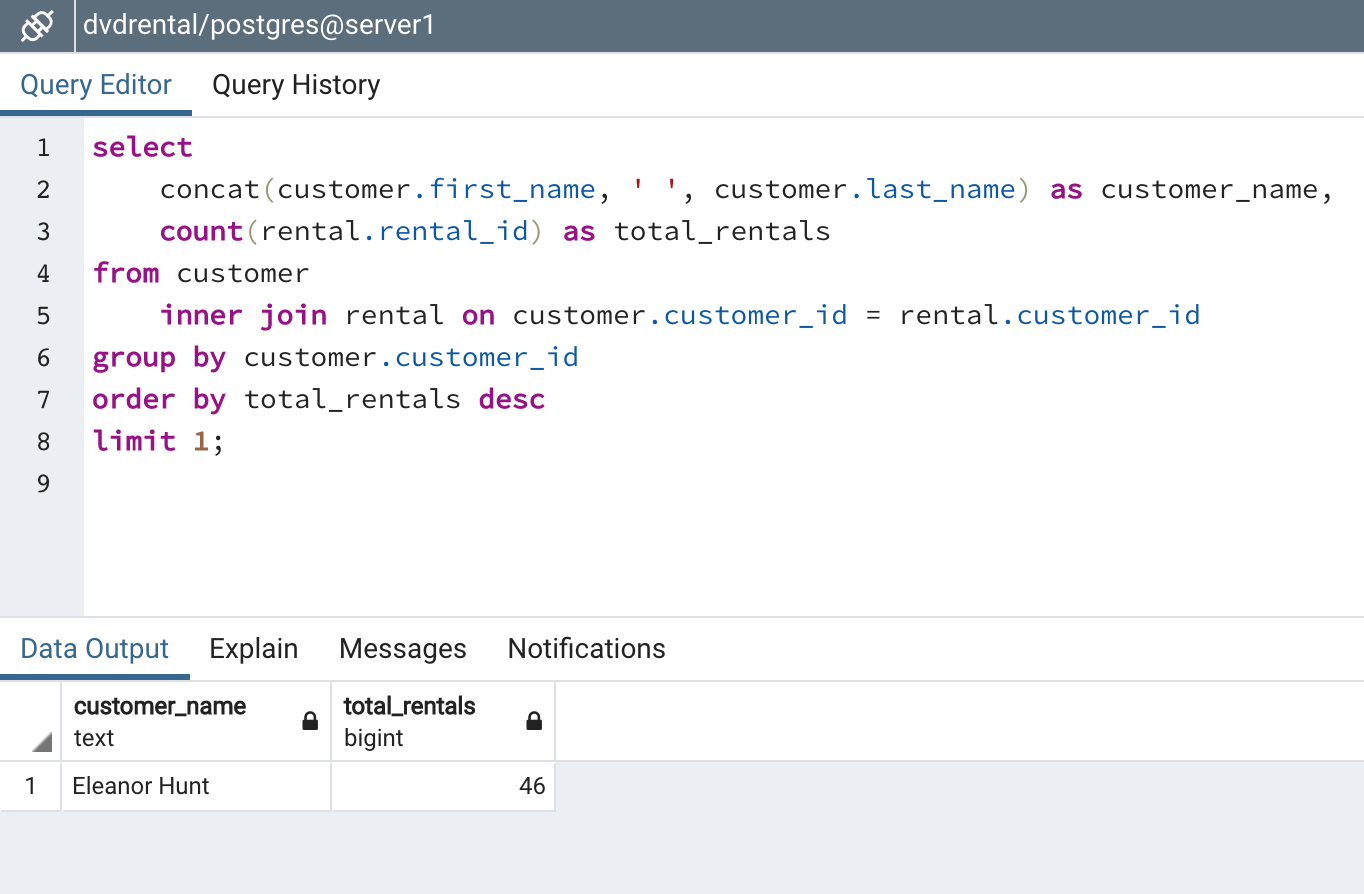
group by customer.customer\_id

order by total\_expenditure desc

limit 1;

1. Proporciona una SQL que muestre los siguientes datos:

- Nombre del mejor cliente (mayor número alquileres)



select

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;