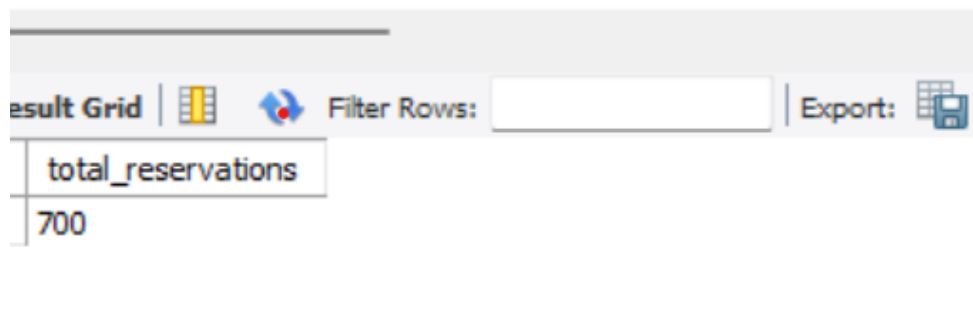


1. What is the total number of reservations in the dataset?

```
SELECT COUNT(*) AS total_reservations
```

```
FROM hotel_reservation.hotel;
```

```
1 • SELECT COUNT(*) AS total_reservations
2 FROM hotel_reservation.hotel;
3
```



total_reservations
700

2. Which meal plan is the most popular among guests?

```
SELECT type_of_meal_plan, COUNT(*) AS count
```

```
FROM hotel_reservation.hotel
```

```
GROUP BY type_of_meal_plan
```

```
ORDER BY count DESC
```

```
LIMIT 1;
```

The screenshot shows a database query editor interface. At the top, there is a toolbar with various icons (file, save, undo, redo, search, zoom, etc.) and a text label "Limit to 1000 rows". Below the toolbar, a SQL query is entered in a text area, with line numbers 1 through 6 on the left. The query is:

```
1 • SELECT type_of_meal_plan, COUNT(*) AS count
2 FROM hotel_reservation.hotel
3 GROUP BY type_of_meal_plan
4 ORDER BY count DESC
5 LIMIT 1;
6
```

Below the query editor, there is a "Result Grid" section. It includes a "Result Grid" tab, a "Filter Rows:" input field, and an "Export:" button. The result grid itself is a table with two columns: "type\_of\_meal\_plan" and "count". It contains one row of data:

type_of_meal_plan	count
Meal Plan 1	527

To the right of the result grid, there is a blue button labeled "Result Grid" with a grid icon.

3. What is the average price per room for reservations involving children?

```
SELECT AVG(avg_price_per_room) AS avg_price_children
FROM hotel_reservation.hotel
WHERE no_of_children > 0;
```

The screenshot shows a database query editor interface. At the top, there is a toolbar with various icons for file operations, execution, and search. A dropdown menu is open, showing the option "Limit to 1000 rows". Below the toolbar, the SQL query is displayed in a text area:

```
1 • SELECT AVG(avg_price_per_room) AS avg_price_childr
2 FROM hotel_reservation.hotel
3 WHERE no_of_children > 0;
4
```

Below the query editor, there is a "Result Grid" section. It includes a "Filter Rows:" input field and an "Export:" button. The result grid itself shows a single row with the column name "avg\_price\_children" and the value "144.56833333333336". To the right of the result grid, there are two buttons: "Result Grid" (highlighted in blue) and "Form".

4. How many reservations were made for the year 20XX (replace XX with the desired year)?

```
SELECT COUNT(*) AS reservations_in_2018
FROM hotel_reservation.hotel
WHERE YEAR(STR_TO_DATE(arrival_date, '%d-%m-%Y')) = 2018;
```

5. What is the most commonly booked room type?

```
SELECT room_type_reserved, COUNT(*) AS count
FROM hotel_reservation.hotel
GROUP BY room_type_reserved
ORDER BY count DESC
LIMIT 1;
```

The screenshot shows a database query editor interface. The top toolbar includes icons for file operations, execution, and a 'Limit to 1000 rows' dropdown. The SQL query is as follows:

```
1 • SELECT room_type_reserved, COUNT(*) AS count
2 FROM hotel_reservation.hotel
3 GROUP BY room_type_reserved
4 ORDER BY count DESC
5 LIMIT 1;
6
```

Below the query editor, the 'Result Grid' tab is active, displaying a table with the following data:

	room_type_reserved	count
▶	Room_Type 1	534

On the right side of the interface, there are buttons for 'Result Grid' (highlighted in blue) and 'Form Editor'.

6. How many reservations fall on a weekend (no\_of\_weekend\_nights > 0)?  
SELECT COUNT(\*) AS reservations\_with\_weekend  
FROM hotel\_reservation.hotel  
WHERE no\_of\_weekend\_nights > 0;

SQL File 1\* x hotel\_reservation.hotel

Limit to 1000 rows

```
1 • SELECT COUNT(*) AS reservations_with_weekend
2 FROM hotel_reservation.hotel
3 WHERE no_of_weekend_nights > 0;
4
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Export: | Wrap C

	reservations_with_weekend
▶	383

Result Grid

Form Editor

7. What is the highest and lowest lead time for reservations?

```
SELECT MAX(lead_time) AS highest_lead_time, MIN(lead_time) AS lowest_lead_time
FROM hotel_reservation.hotel;
```

SQL File 1\* x hotel\_reservation.hotel

Limit to 1000 rows

```
1 • SELECT MAX(lead_time) AS highest_lead_time, MIN(lead_time) AS lowest_lead_time
2 FROM hotel_reservation.hotel;
3
```

Result Grid

	highest_lead_time	lowest_lead_time
▶	443	0

Export: Wrap C

Result Grid

Form Editor

Result 12 x Read Only

8. What is the most common market segment type for reservations?

```
SELECT market_segment_type, COUNT(*) AS count
FROM hotel_reservation.hotel
GROUP BY market_segment_type
ORDER BY count DESC
LIMIT 1;
```

The screenshot shows a SQL query editor with a toolbar at the top containing icons for file operations, execution, and search. The query text is as follows:

```
1 • SELECT market_segment_type, COUNT(*) AS count
2 FROM hotel_reservation.hotel
3 GROUP BY market_segment_type
4 ORDER BY count DESC
5 LIMIT 1;
6
```

Below the query editor is a result grid section with a toolbar including 'Result Grid', 'Filter Rows', 'Export', and 'Wrap C'. The result grid displays the following data:

	market_segment_type	count
▶	Online	518

9. How many reservations have a booking status of "Confirmed"?

```
SELECT COUNT(*) AS confirmed_reservations
FROM hotel_reservation.hotel
WHERE booking_status = 'Not_Canceled';
```

SQL File 1\* x hotel\_reservation.hotel

Limit to 1000 rows

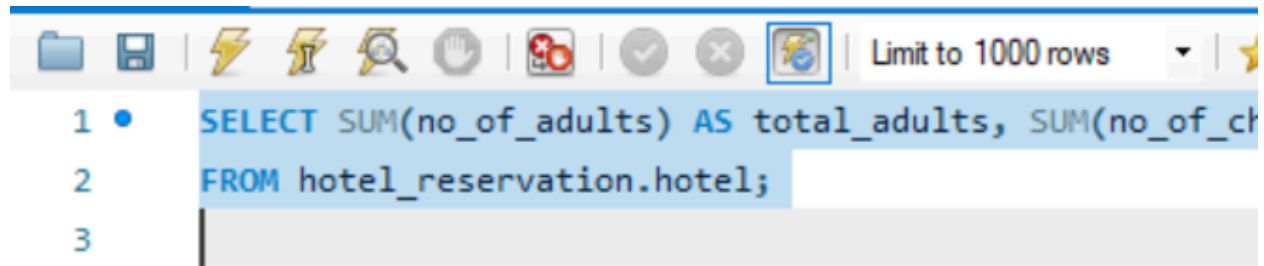
```
1 • SELECT COUNT(*) AS confirmed_reservations
2 FROM hotel_reservation.hotel
3 WHERE booking_status = 'Not_Canceled';
4
```

Result Grid

	confirmed_reservations
▶	493

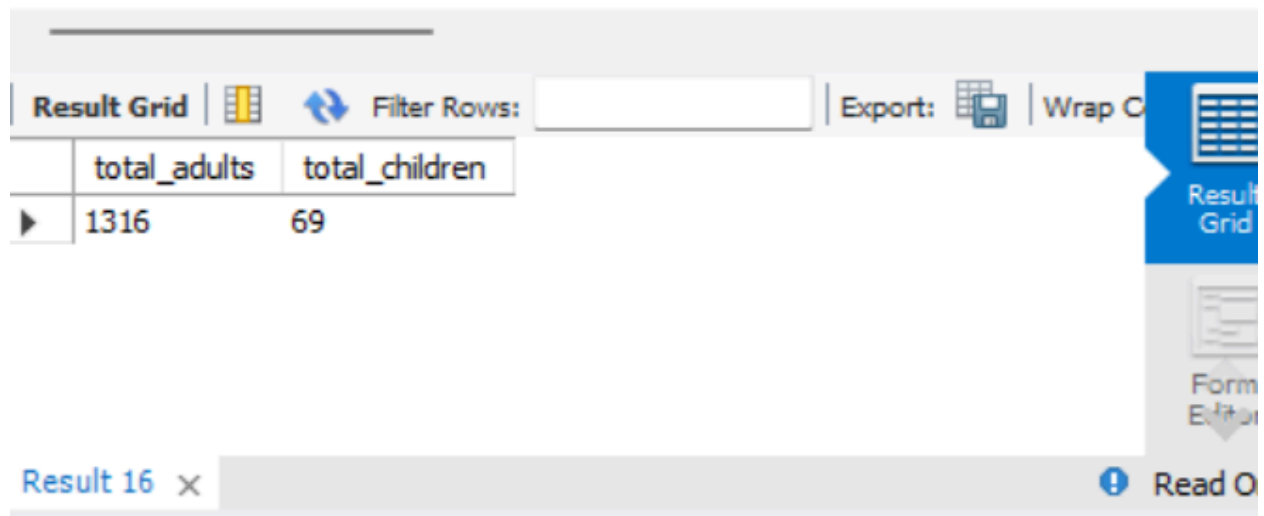
10. What is the total number of adults and children across all reservations?





The screenshot shows a SQL query editor interface. The toolbar at the top includes icons for file operations, execution, and a 'Limit to 1000 rows' dropdown. The query text is as follows:

```
1 • SELECT SUM(no_of_adults) AS total_adults, SUM(no_of_ch  
2 FROM hotel_reservation.hotel;  
3
```



The screenshot shows the 'Result Grid' of a SQL query. The toolbar includes a 'Filter Rows' input, an 'Export' button, and a 'Wrap C' option. The result grid displays the following data:

	total_adults	total_children
▶	1316	69

At the bottom, there is a tab labeled 'Result 16' and a 'Read O' button.

11. What is the average number of weekend nights for reservations involving children?

```
SELECT AVG(no_of_weekend_nights) AS avg_weekend_nights_with_children  
FROM hotel_reservation.hotel  
WHERE no_of_children > 0;
```

The screenshot shows a database query editor interface. The top toolbar includes icons for save, undo, redo, search, and other standard database tools. A dropdown menu is set to "Limit to 1000 rows". The query editor contains the following SQL code:

```
1 • SELECT AVG(no_of_weekend_nights) AS avg_weekend_nights_w
2 FROM hotel_reservation.hotel
3 WHERE no_of_children > 0;
4
```

Below the query editor is the "Result Grid" section. It features a "Filter Rows:" input field, an "Export:" button, and a "Wrap C" option. The result grid displays a single row with the column name "avg\_weekend\_nights\_with\_children" and the value "1.0000". On the right side of the result grid, there are two buttons: "Result Grid" (highlighted in blue) and "Form Editor".

12. How many reservations were made in each month of the year?

```
SELECT MONTH(STR_TO_DATE(arrival_date, '%d-%m-%Y')) AS month, COUNT(*) AS
reservations_count
FROM hotel_reservation.hotel
GROUP BY MONTH(STR_TO_DATE(arrival_date, '%d-%m-%Y'))
ORDER BY month;
```

```
1 • SELECT MONTH(STR_TO_DATE(arrival_date, '%d-%m-%Y')) AS month
2 FROM hotel_reservation.hotel
3 GROUP BY MONTH(STR_TO_DATE(arrival_date, '%d-%m-%Y'))
4 ORDER BY month;
5
```

Result Grid

Filter Rows:  Export: Wrap C

	month	reservations_count
▶	1	11
	2	28
	3	52
	4	67
	5	55
	6	84
	7	44
	8	70
	9	80
	10	103

Result 20 x Read Only

13. What is the average number of nights (both weekend and weekday) spent by guests for each room

type?

```
SELECT room_type_reserved, AVG(no_of_weekend_nights + no_of_week_nights) AS avg_nights
FROM hotel_reservation.hotel
GROUP BY room_type_reserved;
```

SQL File 1\* x hotel\_reservation.hotel

Limit to 1000 rows

```

1 SELECT room_type_reserved, AVG(no_of_weekend_nights + no
2 FROM hotel_reservation.hotel
3 GROUP BY room_type_reserved;
4

```

Result Grid

room_type_reserved	avg_nights
Room_Type 1	2.8783
Room_Type 4	3.8000
Room_Type 2	3.0000
Room_Type 6	3.6111
Room_Type 5	2.5000
Room_Type 7	2.6667

Result Grid

Form Editor

Field Types

14. For reservations involving children, what is the most common room type, and what is the average

price for that room type?

```

SELECT room_type_reserved, COUNT(*) AS count, AVG(avg_price_per_room) AS avg_price
FROM hotel_reservation.hotel
WHERE no_of_children > 0
GROUP BY room_type_reserved
ORDER BY count DESC
LIMIT 1;

```

SQL File 1\* x hotel\_reservation.hotel

Limit to 1000 rows

```
1 SELECT room_type_reserved, COUNT(*) AS count, AVG(avg_pr
2 FROM hotel_reservation.hotel
3 WHERE no_of_children > 0
4 GROUP BY room_type_reserved
5 ORDER BY count DESC
```

Result Grid












	room_type_reserved	count	avg_price
▶	Room_Type 1	24	123.12291666666665

Form Editor



Field

15. Find the market segment type that generates the highest average price per room.  
SELECT market\_segment\_type, AVG(avg\_price\_per\_room) AS avg\_price\_per\_room  
FROM hotel\_reservation.hotel  
GROUP BY market\_segment\_type  
ORDER BY avg\_price\_per\_room DESC  
LIMIT 1;




SQL File 1 x hotel\_reservation.hotel SQL


 Limit to 1000 rows 

```
1 • SELECT market_segment_type, AVG(avg_price_per_room) AS a
2 FROM hotel_reservation.hotel
3 GROUP BY market_segment_type
4 ORDER BY avg_price_per_room DESC
5 LIMIT 1;
```


Result Grid  Filter Rows:  Export:  Wrap C

	market_segment_type	avg_price_per_room
▶	Online	112.45521235521232



 Result Grid  
 Form Editor  
 Field Types



```
1 • SELECT COUNT(*) AS reservations_in_2018
2 FROM hotel_reservation.hotel
3 WHERE YEAR(STR_TO_DATE(arrival_date, '%d-%m-%Y')) = 2018
4
```



	reservations_in_2018
▶	577

  
Result Grid  
  
Form Editor