

## QUERY :

### --1. Identify the top 10 customers and their email so we can reward them

```
SELECT
    CONCAT(customer.first_name, ' ', customer.last_name) as FullName,
    customer.email,
    SUM(payment.amount) as TotalPurchase
FROM customer
    JOIN payment
    USING(customer_id)
GROUP BY FullName, customer.email
ORDER BY TotalPurchase DESC
LIMIT 10;
```

### --2. Identify the bottom 10 customers and their emails

```
SELECT
    CONCAT(customer.first_name, ' ', customer.last_name) as FullName,
    customer.email,
    SUM(payment.amount) as TotalPurchase
FROM customer
    JOIN payment ON customer.customer_id = payment.customer_id
GROUP BY FullName, customer.email
ORDER BY TotalPurchase ASC
LIMIT 10;
```

### --3. What are the most profitable movie genres (ratings)?

```
SELECT
    category.name AS GenreFilm,
    --film.rating,
    SUM(payment.amount) AS total_revenue
FROM film
    JOIN film_category ON film.film_id = film_category.film_id
```

```

        JOIN category ON film_category.category_id = category.category_id
        JOIN inventory ON film.film_id = inventory.film_id
        JOIN rental ON inventory.inventory_id = rental.inventory_id
        JOIN payment ON rental.rental_id = payment.rental_id

GROUP BY category.name /*,film.rating*/

ORDER BY total_revenue DESC;

```

**--4. How many rented movies were returned late, early, and on time?**

```

WITH q1 AS (SELECT *, DATE_PART('day', return_date - rental_date)
            AS date_difference
            FROM rental),
q2 AS (SELECT rental_duration, date_difference,
            CASE
                WHEN rental_duration > date_difference THEN 'EARLY'
                WHEN rental_duration < date_difference THEN 'LATE'
                ELSE 'ON TIME'
            END AS Return_status
            FROM film f
            JOIN inventory i ON f.film_id = i.film_id
            JOIN q1 ON i.inventory_id = q1.inventory_id)

SELECT return_status, count(*) AS total_film
FROM q2
GROUP BY return_status
ORDER BY total_film DESC;

```

**--5. What is the customer base in the countries where we have a presence ?**

```

SELECT country,
        count(DISTINCT customer_id) AS customer_base
FROM country
        JOIN city
        USING(country_id)

```

```
        JOIN address
        USING(city_id)
        JOIN customer
        USING(address_id)

GROUP BY country
ORDER BY customer_base DESC;
```

**--6. Which country is the most profitable for the business ?**

```
SELECT country,
        SUM(amount) AS total_sales
FROM country
        JOIN city
        USING(country_id)
        JOIN address
        USING(city_id)
        JOIN customer
        USING(address_id)
        JOIN payment
        USING(customer_id)

GROUP BY country
ORDER BY total_sales DESC;
```

**--7. What is the average rental rate per movie genre (rating) ?**

```
SELECT c.name AS genre, ROUND(AVG(f.rental_rate),2) AS AverageRentalRate
FROM category c
        JOIN film_category fc
        USING(category_id)
        JOIN film f
        USING(film_id)

GROUP BY 1
ORDER BY 2 DESC;
```

## EXECUTE RESULT :

1.

The screenshot shows the pgAdmin 4 interface with a SQL query executed. The query identifies the top 10 customers by total purchase amount. The results are displayed in a table with columns: fullname, email, and totalpurchase.

```
--1. Identify the top 10 customers and their email so we can reward them
SELECT
  CONCAT(customer.first_name, ' ', customer.last_name) as FullName,
  customer.email,
  SUM(payment.amount) as TotalPurchase
FROM customer
JOIN payment
USING(customer_id)
GROUP BY FullName, customer.email
ORDER BY TotalPurchase DESC
LIMIT 10;
```

	fullname	email	totalpurchase
1	Eleanor Hunt	eleanor.hunt@sakilacustomer.org	211.55
2	Karl Seal	karl.seal@sakilacustomer.org	208.58
3	Marion Snyder	marion.snyder@sakilacustomer.org	194.61
4	Rhonda Kennedy	rhonda.kennedy@sakilacustomer.org	191.62
5	Clara Shaw	clara.shaw@sakilacustomer.org	189.60
6	Tommy Collazo	tommy.collazo@sakilacustomer.org	183.63
7	Ana Bradley	ana.bradley@sakilacustomer.org	167.67
8	Curtis Irbey	curtis.irbey@sakilacustomer.org	167.62
9	Marcia Dean	marcia.dean@sakilacustomer.org	166.61
10	Mike Way	mike.way@sakilacustomer.org	162.67

Total rows: 10 of 10 Query complete 00:00:00.517 Ln 12, Col 28

2.

The screenshot shows the pgAdmin 4 interface with a SQL query executed. The query identifies the bottom 10 customers by total purchase amount. The results are displayed in a table with columns: fullname, email, and totalpurchase.

```
--2. Identify the bottom 10 customers and their emails
SELECT
  CONCAT(customer.first_name, ' ', customer.last_name) as FullName,
  customer.email,
  SUM(payment.amount) as TotalPurchase
FROM customer
JOIN payment ON customer.customer_id = payment.customer_id
GROUP BY FullName, customer.email
ORDER BY TotalPurchase ASC
LIMIT 10;
```

	fullname	email	totalpurchase
1	Brian Wyman	brian.wyman@sakilacustomer.org	27.93
2	Leona Obrien	leona.obrien@sakilacustomer.org	32.90
3	Caroline Bowman	caroline.bowman@sakilacustomer.org	37.87
4	Anthony Schwab	anthony.schwab@sakilacustomer.org	47.85
5	Tiffany Jordan	tiffany.jordan@sakilacustomer.org	49.88
6	Kirk Stclair	kirk.stclair@sakilacustomer.org	50.83
7	Bobbie Craig	bobbie.craig@sakilacustomer.org	52.81
8	Jo Fowler	jo.fowler@sakilacustomer.org	54.85
9	Penny Neal	penny.neal@sakilacustomer.org	56.84
10	Johnny Turpin	johnny.turpin@sakilacustomer.org	57.81

Total rows: 10 of 10 Query complete 00:00:00.200 Ln 17, Col 1

3.

The screenshot shows the pgAdmin 4 interface with a SQL query executed against the 'dvrental/postgres@PostgreSQL 15' database. The query is designed to find the most profitable movie genres based on ratings and total revenue.

```

--3. What are the most profitable movie genres (ratings)?
SELECT
  category.name AS GenreFilm,
  --film.rating,
  SUM(payment.amount) AS total_revenue
FROM film
JOIN film_category ON film.film_id = film_category.film_id
JOIN category ON film_category.category_id = category.category_id
JOIN inventory ON film.film_id = inventory.film_id
JOIN rental ON inventory.inventory_id = rental.inventory_id
JOIN payment ON rental.rental_id = payment.rental_id
GROUP BY category.name /*,film.rating*/
ORDER BY total_revenue DESC;

```

The results are displayed in a table with two columns: 'genrefilm' (character varying (25)) and 'total\_revenue' (numeric). The data shows the top 8 genres by total revenue.

genrefilm	total_revenue
1 Sports	4892.19
2 Sci-Fi	4336.01
3 Animation	4245.31
4 Drama	4118.46
5 Comedy	4002.48
6 New	3966.38
7 Action	3951.84
8 Foreign	3934.47

Total rows: 16 of 16 Query complete 00:00:00.185 Ln 29, Col 1

4.

The screenshot shows the pgAdmin 4 interface with a SQL query executed against the 'dvrental/postgres@PostgreSQL 15' database. The query is designed to find how many rented movies were returned late, early, and on time.

```

--4. How many rented movies were returned late, early, and on time?
WITH q1 AS (SELECT *, DATE_PART('day', return_date - rental_date)
  AS date_difference
  FROM rental),
q2 AS (SELECT rental_duration, date_difference,
  CASE
    WHEN rental_duration > date_difference THEN 'EARLY'
    WHEN rental_duration < date_difference THEN 'LATE'
    ELSE 'ON TIME'
  END AS Return_status
  FROM film f
  JOIN inventory i ON f.film_id = i.film_id
  JOIN q1 ON i.inventory_id = q1.inventory_id)
SELECT return_status, count(*) AS total_film
FROM q2
GROUP BY return_status
ORDER BY total_film DESC;

```

The results are displayed in a table with two columns: 'return\_status' (text) and 'total\_film' (bigint). The data shows the count of movies returned in each status category.

return_status	total_film
1 EARLY	7738
2 LATE	6403
3 ON TIME	1903

Total rows: 3 of 3 Query complete 00:00:00.184 Ln 50, Col 20

5.

The screenshot shows the pgAdmin 4 interface with a SQL query executed. The query is as follows:

```
--5. What is the customer base in the countries where we have a presence?
SELECT country,
       count(DISTINCT customer_id) AS customer_base
FROM country
JOIN city
  USING(country_id)
JOIN address
  USING(city_id)
JOIN customer
  USING(address_id)
GROUP BY country
ORDER BY customer_base DESC;
```

The results are displayed in a table with the following data:

country	customer_base
India	60
China	53
United States	36
Japan	31
Mexico	30
Brazil	28
Russian Federation	28
Philippines	20
Turkey	15

Total rows: 108 of 108 Query complete 00:00:00.217 Ln 62, Col 1

6.

The screenshot shows the pgAdmin 4 interface with a SQL query executed. The query is as follows:

```
--6. Which country is the most profitable for the business?
SELECT country,
       SUM(amount) AS total_sales
FROM country
JOIN city
  USING(country_id)
JOIN address
  USING(city_id)
JOIN customer
  USING(address_id)
JOIN payment
  USING(customer_id)
GROUP BY country
ORDER BY total_sales DESC;
```

The results are displayed in a table with the following data:

country	total_sales
India	6034.78
China	5251.03
United States	3685.31
Japan	3122.51
Mexico	2984.82
Brazil	2919.19
Russian Federation	2765.62
Philippines	2219.70
Turkey	1498.49

Total rows: 108 of 108 Query complete 00:00:00.349 Ln 75, Col 1

7.

The screenshot shows the pgAdmin 4 interface with a PostgreSQL database named 'divdrental'. The query window displays the following SQL code:

```

85 --7. What is the average rental rate per movie genre (rating)?
86 SELECT c.name AS genre, ROUND(AVG(f.rental_rate),2) AS AverageRentalRate
87 FROM category c
88 JOIN film_category fc
89 USING(category_id)
90 JOIN film f
91 USING(film_id)
92 GROUP BY 1
93 ORDER BY 2 DESC;
94

```

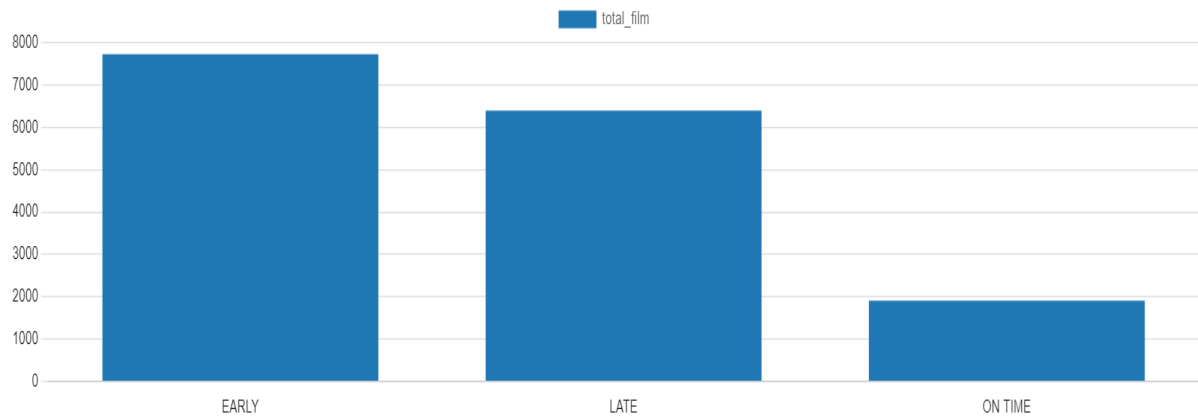
The Data Output tab shows the results of the query:

genre	average rental rate
1 Games	3.25
2 Travel	3.24
3 Sci-Fi	3.22
4 Comedy	3.16
5 Sports	3.13
6 New	3.12
7 Foreign	3.10
8 Horror	3.03
9 Drama	3.02

Total rows: 16 of 16. Query complete 00:00:00.173. A green notification box at the bottom right says 'File saved successfully.'.

VISUAL :

3.



6.

