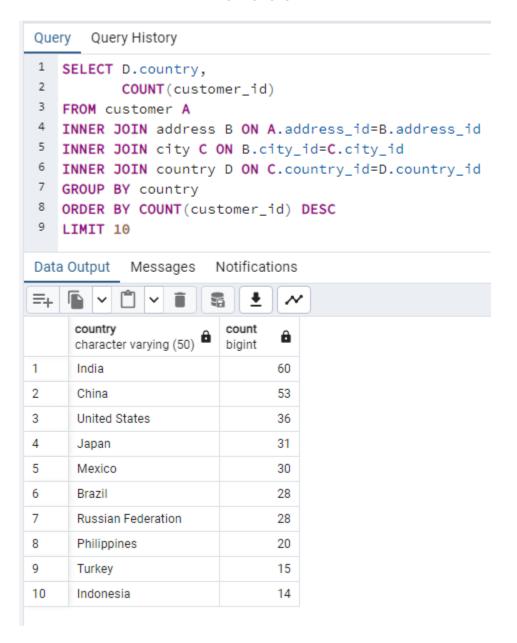
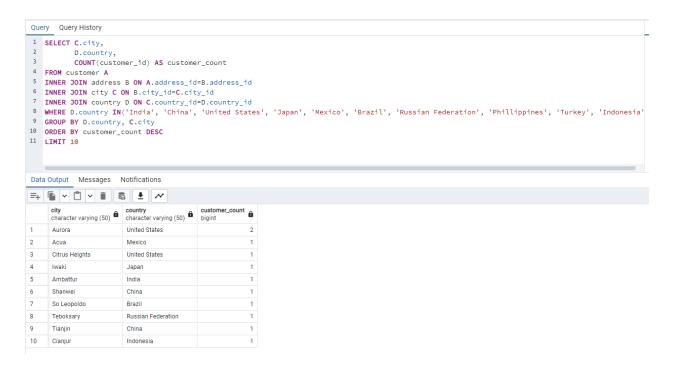
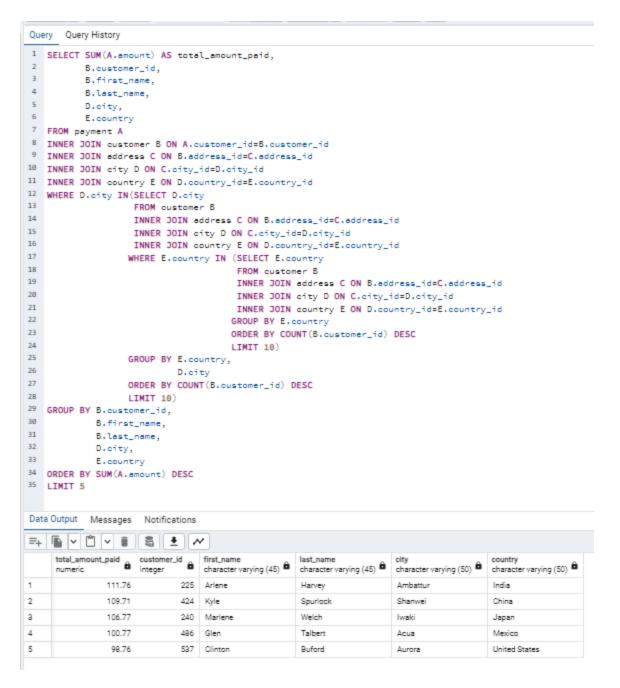
Answers 3.7



To reduce the cost of the query, I wanted to pull only the records that I needed, and nothing else. This is why I wanted only the country and the count of their customer IDs since this was the primary aim of the query. Since I didn't need multiple records or even whole tables, I used INNER JOIN to run this function. I used ORDER BY and DESC to get the top 10 countries in the correct order, and I used LIMIT to pull only those 10 countries. To my limited knowledge, this is the most efficient way to write this query.



This query was more complex than the previous one, and there may be more efficient ways to perform this query. I had the most difficulty with the WHERE function and using it to include the top 10 countries. Once I had figured that part out, the rest of the query was easier. To keep it efficient I wanted to pull on the city and country values alongside the number of customers to present in the final table. I also decided to rename customer_id to customer_count to improve readability.



This query was the most difficult for me to figure out; perhaps by design. I knew I had to include an extra table (payment) so I needed to add another join as well. I made payment into the 'A' table so I shifted everything down to accommodate. For the WHERE function, I simply changed the country names from the previous query into the top 10 cities from the output. I made sure to GROUP BY the requested columns and limited it to the top 5 customers. I referenced previous assignments to see how other students approached this query, and I found significant heterogeneity in how students approached this query and the

output (specifically, the total amount paid by the customers). It makes me wonder if my query was run correctly or if I am missing something.