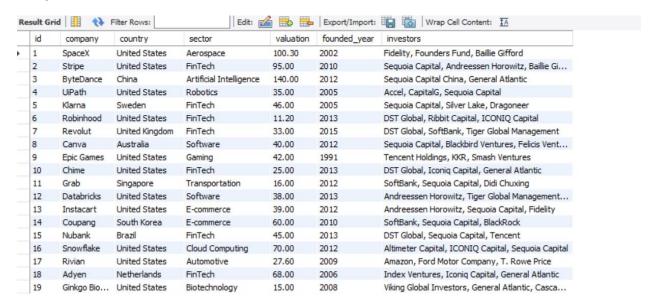
```
create database IF NOT EXISTS unicorn_companies;
USE unicorn_companies;
create table unicorn(
id INT AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,
 company VARCHAR(255),
 country VARCHAR(100),
 sector VARCHAR(100),
 valuation DECIMAL(10, 2),
 founded_year INT,
 investors TEXT
);
LOAD DATA INFILE 'C:/ProgramData/MySQL/MySQL Server 8.0/Uploads/unicorns.csv' INTO
TABLE unicorn
FIELDS TERMINATED BY ",
ENCLOSED BY ""
LINES TERMINATED BY '\r\n'
IGNORE 1 LINES
(company, country, sector, valuation, founded_year, investors);
```

select * from unicorn;

SnapShot:



I have taken the 20 rows in my data, for analysis the data correctly.

Analysis Questions:

-- 1- Top 5 Countries by Number of Unicorns

select country, count(*) as count_of_countries

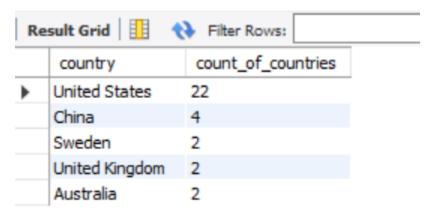
from unicorn

group by country

order by count_of_countries desc

limit 5;

Snapshot:



-- 2- Top 3 Sectors by Average Valuation:

select sector, avg(valuation) as average_valuation

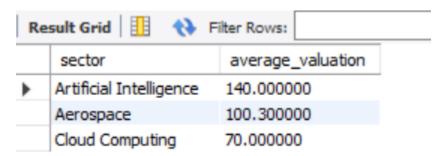
from unicorn

group by sector

order by average_valuation desc

limit 3;

Snapshot:



-- 4- Total Valuation of Unicorns in the FinTech Sector

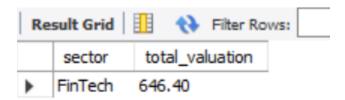
select sector, sum(valuation) as total_valuation

from unicorn

where sector = "FinTech"

group by sector;

Snapshot:



-- 5- Most Common Investors

SELECT investors, COUNT(*) AS investor_count

FROM unicorn

GROUP BY investors

ORDER BY investor_count DESC

LIMIT 1;

Snapshot:



-- Explore trends in the data, such as the growth of unicorns in specific sectors or countries

SELECT sector, founded_year, COUNT(*) AS unicorn_count

FROM unicorn

GROUP BY sector, founded_year

ORDER BY founded_year ASC, unicorn_count DESC;

-- Which investors have the most unicorns in their portfolio?

SELECT investors, COUNT(*) AS investor_count

FROM unicorn

GROUP BY investors

ORDER BY investor_count DESC;

-- Compare valuations of companies founded in different decades to understand growth trends.

SELECT

CASE

WHEN founded_year BETWEEN 1990 AND 1999 THEN '1990s'

WHEN founded_year BETWEEN 2000 AND 2009 THEN '2000s'

WHEN founded_year BETWEEN 2010 AND 2019 THEN '2010s'

ELSE '2020s'

END AS decade,

AVG(valuation) AS average_valuation,

COUNT(*) AS unicorn_count

FROM unicorn

GROUP BY decade

ORDER BY decade ASC;

Snapshot:

