

Step 2: Find out how many of the top 5 customers are based within each country.

Inner Query (subquery):

```
(SELECT A.customer_id,
A.first_name,
A.last_name,
B.city,
E.country,
SUM(C.amount) AS total_amount_paid
FROM customer A
INNER JOIN payment C on A.customer_id = C.customer_id
INNER JOIN address D on A.address_id = D.address_id
INNER JOIN city B on D.city_id = B.city_id
INNER JOIN country E on B.country_id = E.country_id
WHERE E.country IN ('India', 'China', 'United States', 'Japan', 'Mexico', 'Brazil', 'Russian Federation',
'Philippines', 'Turkey', 'Indonesia')
AND B.city IN ('Aurora', 'Atlixco', 'Xintai', 'Adoni', 'Dhule (Dhulia)', 'Kurashiki', 'Pingxiang', 'Sivas',
'Celaya', 'So Leopoldo')
GROUP BY A.customer_id, E.country, B.city
ORDER BY total_amount_paid DESC limit 5) AS top_5_customers
```

Outer Query:

```
SELECT DISTINCT(A.country),
COUNT (DISTINCT D.customer_id) AS all_customer_count,
COUNT (DISTINCT A.country) AS top_customer_count
FROM country A
INNER JOIN city B
ON A.country_id=B.country_id
INNER JOIN address C
ON B.city_id=C.city_id
INNER JOIN customer D
ON C.address_id=D.address_id
LEFT JOIN
```

Query:

```
SELECT DISTINCT(A.country),
COUNT (DISTINCT D.customer_id) AS all_customer_count,
COUNT (DISTINCT A.country) AS top_customer_count
FROM country A
INNER JOIN city B
ON A.country_id=B.country_id
INNER JOIN address C
ON B.city_id=C.city_id
INNER JOIN customer D
ON C.address_id=D.address_id
LEFT JOIN (SELECT A.customer_id,
A.first_name,
A.last_name,
B.city,
E.country,
SUM(C.amount) AS total_amount_paid
FROM customer A
INNER JOIN payment C on A.customer_id = C.customer_id
INNER JOIN address D on A.address_id = D.address_id
INNER JOIN city B on D.city_id = B.city_id
INNER JOIN country E on B.country_id = E.country_id
```

```
WHERE E.country IN ('India', 'China', 'United States', 'Japan', 'Mexico', 'Brazil', 'Russian Federation',
'Philippines', 'Turkey', 'Indonesia')
AND B.city IN ('Aurora', 'Atlixco', 'Xintai', 'Adoni', 'Dhule (Dhulia)', 'Kurashiki', 'Pingxiang', 'Sivas',
'Celaya', 'So Leopoldo')
GROUP BY A.customer_id, E.country, B.city
ORDER BY total_amount_paid DESC limit 5) AS top_5_customers
ON A.country=top_5_customers.COUNTRY
GROUP BY A.country, top_5_customers
ORDER BY all_customer_count DESC
LIMIT 5;
```

Data output Messages Notifications			
	country character varying (50)	all_customer_count bigint	top_customer_count bigint
1	India	60	1
2	China	53	1
3	United States	36	1
4	Japan	31	1
5	Mexico	30	1

✓ PostgreSQL 14/Rockbuster - Database connected.

✓ Server connected.

Total rows: 5 of 5 Query complete 00:00:00.204 Ln 29, Col 42

Step 3: Step 1 could be done without using subqueries. Instead, I could have used **HAVING** along with the aggregation functions. However, step 2 requires subqueries since I am using multiple columns from multiple tables. Subqueries are useful when you have to filter data that is constantly changing and need to analyze results of complex queries.