```
SELECT courses.type,

DATE_TRUNC ('week',  leads.created_at) as week,

COUNT(*) as number_of_leads

FROM leads INNER JOIN courses ON leads.course_id = courses.id

GROUP BY courses.type, week

ORDER_BY week_start;
```

Спочатку я визначила, що треба буде працювати з об'єднаною таблицею і зробила inner join. Далі відразу повернула кількість створених лідів за кожен тиждень і застосувала AGG, після чого обов'язково треба використати умову GROUP BY.

```
SELECT domains.country_name, COUNT(*) as won_leads

FROM leads INNER JOIN courses ON leads.course_id = courses.id

INNER JOIN users ON leads.user_id = users.id

INNER JOIN domains ON users.domain_id = domains.id

WHERE leads.created_at > '01.01.2024'

AND leads.status  = 'WON'

AND courses.type = 'FLEX'

GROUP BY domains.country_name

ORDER BY won_leads;
```

```
SELECT users.email, leads.lead_id, leads.lost_reason

FROM leads INNER JOIN courses ON leads.course_id = courses.id

INNER JOIN users ON leads.user_id = users.id

WHERE leads.status = 'LOST'

AND courses.type = 'FLEX'

AND leads.created_at >= '2024-07-01'
```

Якщо ми хочемо вивести тільки ті значення де результат відомий, т.б. виключити null values.

```sql
SELECT users.email, leads.lead_id, leads.lost_reason

FROM leads INNER JOIN courses ON leads.course_id = courses.id

INNER JOIN users ON leads.user_id = users.id

WHERE leads.status = 'LOST'

AND courses.type = 'FLEX'

AND leads.created_at >= '2024-07-01'

AND leads.lost_reason IS NOT NULL;
```