

AS_DS27_Day 13_Miranda Khairunnisa

Question 1

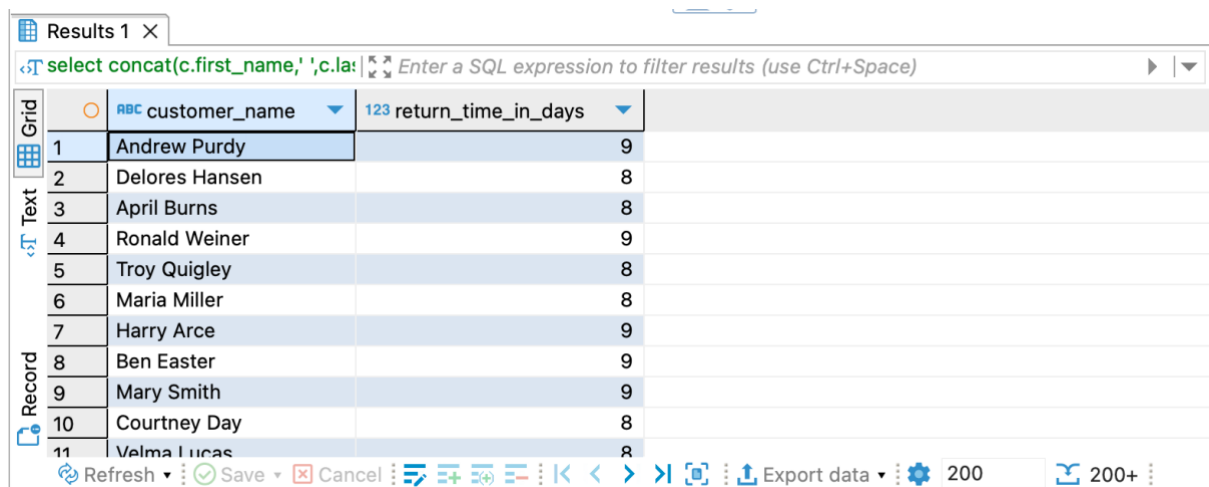
Pada skema dvdrental, dapatkan nama lengkap customers dan waktu pengembalian untuk semua transaksi yang melebihi batas waktu pengembalian (7 hari).

In the dvdrental scheme, get customer full names and return times for all transactions that exceed the return time limit (7 days).

```
select concat(c.first_name,' ',c.last_name) as customer_name,  
        date_part('day',r.return_date - r.rental_date) as return_time_in_days  
from customer c  
join rental r  
on c.customer_id = r.customer_id  
where date_part('day',r.return_date - r.rental_date) > 7;
```

Extra note: datediff tidak berlaku di PostgreSQL.

Ref: <https://www.sqlines.com/postgresql/how-to/datediff>



The screenshot shows a SQL query results window with the following data:

	customer_name	return_time_in_days
1	Andrew Purdy	9
2	Delores Hansen	8
3	April Burns	8
4	Ronald Weiner	9
5	Troy Quigley	8
6	Maria Miller	8
7	Harry Arce	9
8	Ben Easter	9
9	Mary Smith	9
10	Courtney Day	8
11	Velma Lucas	8

Question 2

Pada skema dvdrental, tampilkan nama pelanggan yang melakukan transaksi peminjaman lebih dari sekali pada hari Senin! Gunakan CTE!

In the dvdrental scheme, display the names of customers who made rental transactions more than once on Monday! Use CTEs!

-- CTE yang digunakan beberapa hal berikut:

-- menggabungkan nama customer

-- extract day of the week (Monday hari ke 1)

-- membuat case kalau rental Monday itu jadi 1, kalau di hari lain jadi 0

-- menjumlahkan dengan sum dan group by berapa kali rental di hari Monday

```
with rental_info as (  
    select concat(c.first_name, ' ', c.last_name) as customer_name,  
           sum(case when (extract(dow from r.rental_date) = 1) then 1  
                     else 0  
                end) as monday_rentals  
    from rental r  
    join customer c  
    on r.customer_id = c.customer_id  
    group by concat(c.first_name, ' ', c.last_name)  
)  
  
select customer_name  
from rental_info  
where monday_rentals > 1;
```

Extracting Day of Week from PostgreSQL:

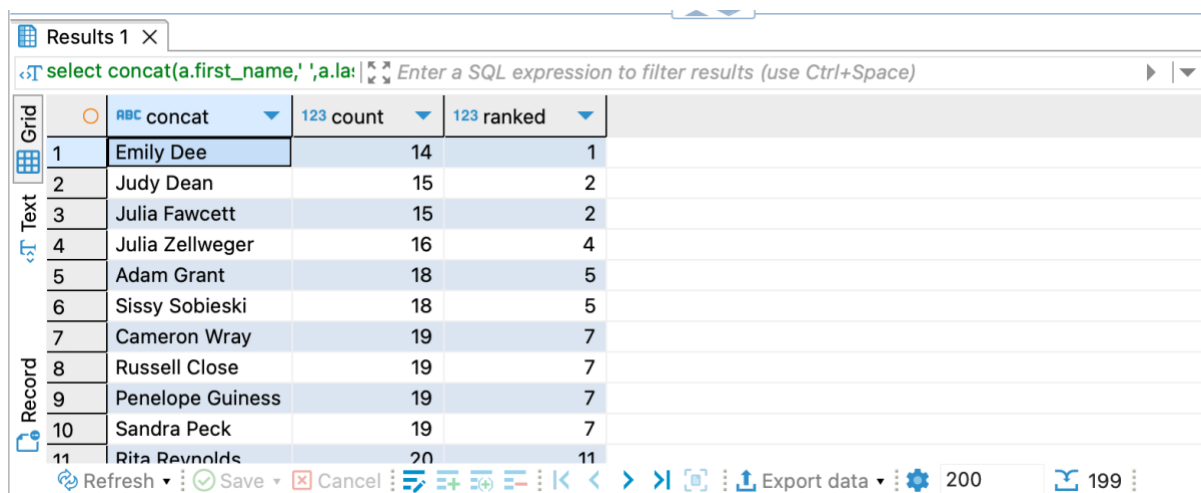
Ref: <https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/how-to-extract-day-of-week-from-date-field-in-postgresql/>

Question 3

Pada skema dvdrental, temukan nama aktor dan jumlah film yang dia mainkan, serta peringkat aktor berdasarkan jumlah film. Urutkan berdasarkan peringkat secara ascending. Gunakan RANK!

In the dvdrental scheme, find the actor's name and the number of films he appeared in, as well as the actor's ranking by number of films. Sort by rank in ascending order. Use RANK!

```
select concat(a.first_name,' ',a.last_name),
        count(fa.film_id),
        rank() over (order by count(fa.film_id) asc) as ranked
from actor a
join film_actor fa
on a.actor_id = fa.actor_id
group by concat(a.first_name,' ',a.last_name);
```



The screenshot shows a database query results window titled "Results 1". The SQL query entered is: `select concat(a.first_name,' ',a.last_name), count(fa.film_id), rank() over (order by count(fa.film_id) asc) as ranked from actor a join film_actor fa on a.actor_id = fa.actor_id group by concat(a.first_name,' ',a.last_name);`. The results are displayed in a table with 4 columns: "concat", "count", and "ranked". The table contains 11 rows of data, sorted by the "ranked" column in ascending order. The "concat" column shows the full name of the actor, the "count" column shows the number of films they appeared in, and the "ranked" column shows their rank based on the number of films.

	concat	count	ranked
1	Emily Dee	14	1
2	Judy Dean	15	2
3	Julia Fawcett	15	2
4	Julia Zellweger	16	4
5	Adam Grant	18	5
6	Sissy Sobieski	18	5
7	Cameron Wray	19	7
8	Russell Close	19	7
9	Penelope Guinness	19	7
10	Sandra Peck	19	7
11	Rita Reynolds	20	11

Question 4

Pada skema DS Salaries, tampilkan (semua kolom) dengan job_title yang memiliki salary_in_usd lebih besar dari rata-rata salary dari seluruh job_title. Namun, tampilkan hanya company_size = S.

In the DS Salaries scheme, display (all columns) with job_titles that have a salary_in_usd greater than the average salary of all job_titles. However, show only company_size = S.

select *

from ds_salaries d

where d.salary_in_usd > (select avg(d.salary_in_usd) from ds_salaries d)

and d.company_size = 'S';

The screenshot shows two SQL query results in a data visualization tool. The top query is: `select * from ds_salaries`. The bottom query is: `select * from ds_salaries`. Both queries are executed, and the results are displayed in a grid view.

Top Query Results:

id	work_year	experience_level	employment_type	job_title	salary	salary_currency
1	2020	SE	FT	Machine Learning Scientist	260,000	USD
2	2020	SE	FT	Lead Data Scientist	190,000	USD
3	2020	SE	FT	Lead Data Engineer	125,000	USD
4	2020	SE	FT	Big Data Engineer	100,000	EUR
5	2020	EN	FT	Machine Learning Engineer	138,000	USD
6	2021	SE	FT	Data Engineer	115,000	USD
7	2021	SE	FT	Machine Learning Scientist	120,000	USD
8	2021	SE	FT	Cloud Data Engineer	160,000	USD
9	2021	SE	FT	Director of Data Science	168,000	USD
10	2021	EN	FT	Machine Learning Engineer	125,000	USD
11	2021	FX	CT	Principal Data Scientist	416,000	USD

Bottom Query Results:

currency	salary_in_usd	employee_residence	remote_ratio	company_location	company_size
	260,000	JP	0	JP	S
	190,000	US	100	US	S
	125,000	NZ	50	NZ	S
	114,047	PL	100	GB	S
	138,000	US	100	US	S
	115,000	US	100	US	S
	120,000	US	50	US	S
	160,000	BR	100	US	S
	168,000	JP	0	JP	S
	125,000	US	100	US	S
	416,000	US	100	US	S