



SQL Mountain VS Beaches Preferences Analysis

```
1 • create schema mountain;
2 • select * from mountain.mountains_vs_beaches_preferences;
3
4 #1. What is the total number of records in the dataset?
5 • select count(*) as Total_Record
6   from mountain.mountains_vs_beaches_preferences;
7
8 #2. List distinct education levels.
9 • select distinct(Education_Level)
10  from mountain.mountains_vs_beaches_preferences;
11
12 #3. What is the average vacation budget?
13 • select avg(Vacation_Budget) as Avg_Vacation_Budget
14  from mountain.mountains_vs_beaches_preferences;
```



```
16 #4. Find the maximum income in the dataset.
17 • select max(Income) as Max_Income
18 from mountain.mountains_vs_beaches_preferences;
19
20 #5. Count how many people prefer mountains.
21 • select count(*) as Mountain_Lovers
22 from mountain.mountains_vs_beaches_preferences
23 where Preference = 1;
24
25 #6. What is the average travel frequency of people with pets?
26 • select avg(Travel_Frequency)
27 from mountain.mountains_vs_beaches_preferences
28 where Pets = 1;
```

30 #7. How many people live in urban areas and prefer beaches?

31 • `select count(*)`

32 `from mountain.mountains_vs_beaches_preferences`

33 `where Preference = 0 and Location = 'urban';`

34

35 #8. Find the gender breakdown of people who prefer mountains.

36 • `select Gender , count(Preference) as mountain_lovers`

37 `from mountain.mountains_vs_beaches_preferences`

38 `where Preference = 1`

39 `group by Gender;`

```
41 #9. What is the most popular activity among suburban residents?
42 • select Preferred_Activities , count(*) as count
43 from mountain.mountains_vs_beaches_preferences
44 where Location = 'suburban'
45 group by Preferred_Activities
46 order by count desc
47 limit 1;
48
49 #10. Find the average proximity to beaches for
50 # high-income individuals (income > 80,000).
51 • select avg(Proximity_to_Beaches)
52 from mountain.mountains_vs_beaches_preferences
53 where Income > 80000;
```

```
55 #11. Find the most common season preference for
56 # individuals with environmental concerns.
57 • select Favorite_Season , count(*) as count
58 from mountain.mountains_vs_beaches_preferences
59 where Environmental_Concerns = 1
60 group by Favorite_Season
61 order by count desc
62 limit 1;
63
64 #12. What is the income distribution by gender for beach lovers?
65 • select Gender , avg(Income) , min(Income) , max(Income)
66 from mountain.mountains_vs_beaches_preferences
67 where Preference = 0
68 group by Gender;
```



```
70 #13. Find the percentage of respondents who live in rural
71 # areas and prefer mountains.
72 • select (count(*) * 100.0 / (select count(*) from
73     mountain.mountains_vs_beaches_preferences)) as percentage
74 from mountain.mountains_vs_beaches_preferences
75 where Location = 'rural' and Preference = 1;
76
77 #14. Find the relation between travel frequency and vacation budget.
78 • select Travel_Frequency , sum(Vacation_Budget)
79 from mountain.mountains_vs_beaches_preferences
80 group by Travel_Frequency;
```

```
82 #15. Which education level has the highest average vacation budget?
83 • select Education_Level , avg(Vacation_Budget) as Avg_Budget
84 from mountain.mountains_vs_beaches_preferences
85 group by Education_Level
86 order by Avg_Budget desc
87 limit 1;
88
89 #16. Determine the top 3 preferred activities in summer.
90 • select Preferred_Activities , count(*) as count
91 from mountain.mountains_vs_beaches_preferences
92 where Favorite_Season = 'summer'
93 group by Preferred_Activities
94 order by count desc
95 limit 3;
```



```
97 #17. What is the average proximity to beaches and mountains by location type?
98 • select Location , avg(Proximity_to_Mountains) , avg(Proximity_to_Beaches)
99 from mountain.mountains_vs_beaches_preferences
00 group by Location;
01
02 #18. Create a summary of preference counts by gender and location.
03 • select Gender, Location, count(*) as Count
04 from mountain.mountains_vs_beaches_preferences
05 group by Gender, Location
06 order by Gender, Location;
```