Data Science Homework 4

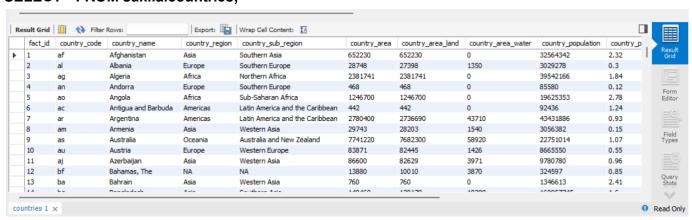
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Note: I have used MySql for this homework. In Mysql, when creating a table, you need to specify which database you need to create your table in. Since 'sakila' was the default database that was there when i installed mysql, so i have created all my tables in 'sakila' database.

Queries for creating tables for both of the csv files Below is the query:

```
USE sakila:
CREATE TABLE countries (
  fact_id INT,
  country code VARCHAR(5),
  country_name VARCHAR(100),
  country_region VARCHAR(100),
  country_sub_region VARCHAR(100),
  country_area INT,
  country_area_land INT,
  country_area_water INT,
  country_population BIGINT,
  country_population_growth FLOAT,
  country_birth_rate FLOAT,
  country_death_rate FLOAT,
  country_migration_rate FLOAT
);
```

For checking and loading/importing the country dataset into a table Below is my screen of my sql server showing data has been properly imported. SELECT * FROM sakila.countries:



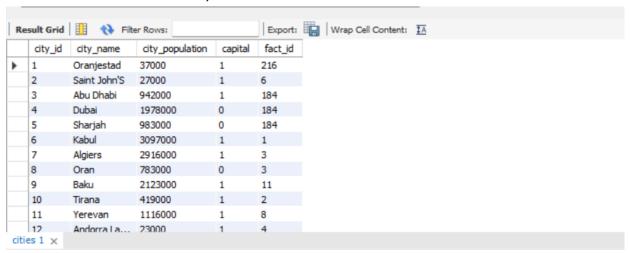
For cities.csv

```
USE sakila;
CREATE TABLE cities (
city_id INT,
city_name VARCHAR(255),
```

```
city_population INT,
capital BOOLEAN,
fact_id INT
);
```

For checking and loading/importing the cities dataset into a table Below is my screen of my sql server showing data has been properly imported.

SELECT * FROM sakila.cities;



The data in both these tables were imported manually through the CSV files through mysql's direct access.

1. The count of total number of records in each table.

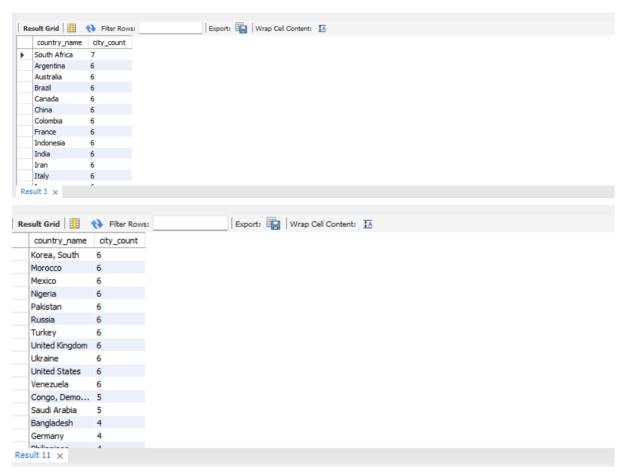
select count(*) as Total_Number_Of_Records from sakila.countries



2. the count of number of cities for each country in descending order of count (use group by)

```
SELECT sakila.countries.country_name, COUNT(sakila.cities.city_id) AS city_count FROM sakila.cities
```

```
JOIN
sakila.countries
ON
sakila.cities.fact_id =sakila. countries.fact_id
GROUP BY
sakila.countries.country_name
ORDER BY
city count DESC;
```



Here also the output was really big, so i have added only a few snippets.

3. the count of regions and sub-regions in each country. Sort them by ascending order of country name. (use group by)

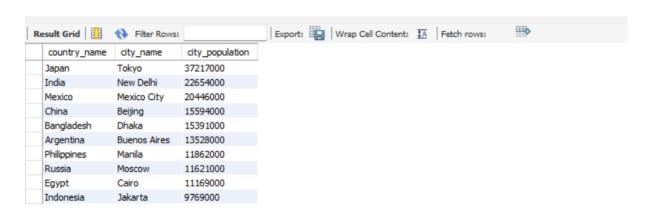
```
SELECT
sakila.countries.country_name,
COUNT(DISTINCT sakila.countries.country_region) AS region_count,
COUNT(DISTINCT sakila.countries.country_sub_region) AS sub_region_count
FROM
sakila.countries
GROUP BY
sakila.countries.country_name
ORDER BY
sakila.countries.country_name ASC;
```



Basically region_count and subregion_count is 1 for all the countries. Because the output was really big, I pasted only a snippet of it.

4. Top 10 most populous capital cities. Display country, city and population in descending order.

```
SELECT
sakila.countries.country_name,
sakila.cities.city_name,
sakila.cities.city_population
FROM
sakila.cities
JOIN
sakila.countries
ON
sakila.cities.fact_id = sakila.countries.fact_id
WHERE
sakila.cities.capital = 1
ORDER BY
sakila.cities.city_population DESC
LIMIT 10;
```



5. Average city population of capital and non-capital cities. (use group by)

SELECT

CASE

WHEN sakila.cities.capital = 1 THEN 'Capital Cities'

ELSE 'Non-Capital Cities'

END AS city_type,

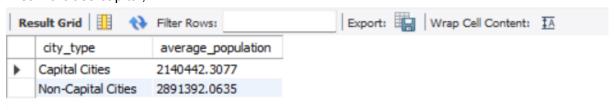
AVG(sakila.cities.city_population) AS average_population

FROM

sakila.cities

GROUP BY

sakila.cities.capital;



6. Average country birth rate for each region and sub-region (use group by)

SELECT

sakila.countries.country_region,

sakila.countries.country sub region,

AVG(sakila.countries.country_birth_rate) AS average_birth_rate

FROM

sakila.countries

GROUP BY

sakila.countries.country_region,

sakila.countries.country_sub_region;

