

# Chinook数据分析

## 1. 哪位员工的顾客总数最多？

- 将员工的姓氏和名字连接起来。
- COUNT 客户 ID 以获取客户总数。

代码块

```
1  SELECT
2      e.LastName || ' ' || e.FirstName AS Employee,
3      COUNT(c.customerid) AS Total_Customer
4  FROM Employee AS e
5  INNER JOIN Customer AS c
6  ON e.EmployeeId = c.SupportRepId
7  GROUP BY 1
8  ORDER BY 1 DESC;
```

	Employee	Total_Customer
1	Peacock Jane	21
2	Park Margaret	20
3	Johnson Steve	18

## 2. 根据发票，我们的主要客户是谁？

- 选择客户的名字和姓氏并计算其发票总额。

代码块

```
1  SELECT
2      C.FirstName || ' ' || C.LastName AS Customer_Name,
3      SUM(I.Total) AS Total_spent
4  FROM Invoice AS I
5  INNER JOIN Customer AS C
6  ON C.CustomerId = I.CustomerId
7  GROUP BY 1
8  ORDER BY 2 DESC
9  LIMIT 5;
```

	Customer_Name	Total_spent
1	Helena Holý	49.62
2	Richard Cunningham	47.62
3	Luis Rojas	46.62
4	Ladislav Kovács	45.62
5	Hugh O'Reilly	45.62

### 3. 摇滚乐听众是谁？我们想知道所有摇滚乐听众的电子邮件地址、名字、姓氏和音乐类型。

- 选择客户的电子邮件、名字和姓氏以及流派，并将流派过滤为摇滚音乐。

代码块

```
1  SELECT
2      C.Email, C.FirstName, C.LastName, G.Name AS Genre
3  FROM Customer AS C
4  INNER JOIN Invoice AS I
5  ON I.CustomerId = C.CustomerId
6  INNER JOIN InvoiceLine AS Il
7  ON Il.InvoiceId = I.InvoiceId
8  INNER JOIN Track AS T
9  ON T.TrackId = Il.TrackId
10 INNER JOIN Genre AS G
11 ON G.GenreId = T.GenreId
12 WHERE Genre = 'Rock'
13 GROUP BY 1,2,3,4
14 ORDER BY 1;
```

	Email	FirstName	LastName	Genre
1	aaronmitchell@yahoo.ca	Aaron	Mitchell	Rock
2	alero@uol.com.br	Alexandre	Rocha	Rock
3	astrid.gruber@apple.at	Astrid	Gruber	Rock
4	bjorn.hansen@yahoo.no	Bjørn	Hansen	Rock
5	camille.bernard@yahoo.fr	Camille	Bernard	Rock
6	daan_peeters@apple.be	Daan	Peeters	Rock
7	diego.gutierrez@yahoo.ar	Diego	Gutiérrez	Rock
8	dmiller@comcast.com	Dan	Miller	Rock
9	dominiquelefebvre@gmail.com	Dominique	Lefebvre	Rock
10	edfrancis@yahoo.ca	Edward	Francis	Rock

## 4. 谁在创作摇滚乐？

- 选择艺术家的姓名并计算他们创作的摇滚音乐的数量。

代码块

```

1  SELECT
2      Ar.Name AS Artist,
3      COUNT(G.name) AS Total_rock
4  FROM Artist AS Ar
5  INNER JOIN Album AS Al
6  ON Al.ArtistId = Ar.ArtistId
7  INNER JOIN Track AS T
8  ON T.AlbumId = Al.AlbumId
9  INNER JOIN Genre AS G
10 ON G.GenreId = T.GenreId
11 WHERE G.Name = 'Rock'
12 GROUP BY 1
13 ORDER BY 2 DESC
14 LIMIT 10;
```

	Artist	Total_rock
1	Led Zeppelin	114
2	U2	112
3	Deep Purple	92
4	Iron Maiden	81
5	Pearl Jam	54
6	Van Halen	52
7	Queen	45
8	The Rolling Stones	41
9	Creedence Clearwater Revival	40
10	Kiss	35

## 5. 根据发票明细，哪位艺术家的收入最高？使用这位艺术家来查找哪位客户在这位艺术家身上花费最多。

### 收入最高的艺术家

- 选择艺术家的姓名和
- 将单价乘以数量来计算总收入。

代码块

```

1  SELECT
2      Ar.Name AS Artist,
3      ROUND(SUM(T.UnitPrice * Il.Quantity),2) AS Total_earned
4  FROM Artist AS Ar
5  INNER JOIN Album AS Al
6  ON Al.ArtistId = Ar.ArtistId
7  INNER JOIN Track AS T
8  ON T.AlbumId = Al.AlbumId
9  INNER JOIN InvoiceLine AS Il
10 ON Il.TrackId = T.TrackId
11 INNER JOIN Invoice AS I
12 ON I.InvoiceId = Il.InvoiceId
13 GROUP BY 1
14 ORDER BY 2 DESC
15 LIMIT 5;

```

	Artist	Total_earned
1	Iron Maiden	138.6
2	U2	105.93
3	Metallica	90.09
4	Led Zeppelin	86.13
5	Lost	81.59

## 在 Iron Maiden 上花费最多的顾客

- 使用 CTE 获取艺术家姓名、客户 ID、客户姓名以及将单价乘以数量得出的花费金额。
- 从 CTE 中选择艺术家、客户 ID、客户姓名和消费金额。
- 将 A 部分中编写的查询作为子查询插入到 WHERE 子句中，以将结果筛选为仅收入最高的艺术家。

代码块

```

1  WITH Customer_spending AS(
2      SELECT  Ar.Name AS Artist,
3              C.CustomerId AS Customer_Id,
4              C.FirstName AS First_Name,
5              C.LastName AS Last_Name,
6              T.UnitPrice* Il.Quantity AS Amount_spent
7      FROM Artist AS Ar
8      INNER JOIN Album AS Al
9      ON Al.ArtistId = Ar.ArtistId
10     INNER JOIN Track AS T
11     ON T.AlbumId = Al.AlbumId
12     INNER JOIN InvoiceLine AS Il
13     ON Il.TrackId = T.TrackId
14     INNER JOIN Invoice AS I
15     ON I.InvoiceId = Il.InvoiceId
16     INNER JOIN Customer AS C
17     ON C.CustomerId = I.CustomerId
18     ORDER BY 5 DESC)
19  SELECT      Artist,
20              Customer_Id,
21              First_Name,
22              Last_Name,
23              SUM(Amount_spent) AS Amount_spent
24  FROM Customer_spending
25  WHERE Artist = (SELECT Artist
26                  FROM(SELECT      Ar.Name AS Artist,
27                                ROUND(SUM(T.UnitPrice *Il.Quantity),2) AS
Total_earned

```

```

28 FROM Artist AS Ar
29 INNER JOIN Album AS Al
30 ON Al.ArtistId = Ar.ArtistId
31 INNER JOIN Track AS T
32 ON T.AlbumId = Al.AlbumId
33 INNER JOIN InvoiceLine AS Il
34 ON Il.TrackId = T.TrackId
35 INNER JOIN Invoice AS I
36 ON I.InvoiceId = Il.InvoiceId
37 GROUP BY 1
38 ORDER BY 2 DESC
39 LIMIT 1) t1)
40 GROUP BY 1,2,3,4
41 ORDER BY 5 DESC
42 LIMIT 6;

```

	Artist	Customer_Id	First_Name	Last_Name	Amount_spent
1	Iron Maiden	55	Mark	Taylor	17.82
2	Iron Maiden	35	Madalena	Sampaio	15.84
3	Iron Maiden	16	Frank	Harris	13.86
4	Iron Maiden	36	Hannah	Schneider	13.86
5	Iron Maiden	5	František	Wichterlová	8.91
6	Iron Maiden	27	Patrick	Gray	8.91

## 6. 列出歌曲长度大于平均歌曲长度的曲目。

- 选择名称和毫秒。
- 使用子查询查找平均歌曲长度。
- 在 WHERE 子句中插入子查询来过滤结果。

代码块

```

1 SELECT
2     Name,
3     Milliseconds AS Song_length_ms
4 FROM Track
5 WHERE Milliseconds > (SELECT ROUND(AVG(Milliseconds),2) AS Avg_Song_length FROM
6     Track)
7 ORDER BY 2 DESC

```

7 LIMIT 10;

	Name	Song_length_ms
1	Occupation / Precipice	5286953
2	Through a Looking Glass	5088838
3	Greetings from Earth, Pt. 1	2960293
4	The Man With Nine Lives	2956998
5	Battlestar Galactica, Pt. 2	2956081
6	Battlestar Galactica, Pt. 1	2952702
7	Murder On the Rising Star	2935894
8	Battlestar Galactica, Pt. 3	2927802
9	Take the Celestra	2927677
10	Fire In Space	2926593

## 7. 找出每个国家最受欢迎的流派

- 使用子查询获取国家、类型 ID、类型名称和购买次数。
- 编写另一个子查询来从第一个子查询中选择最大购买额。
- 使用第一个子查询作为查询 3 来连接第二个子查询。
- 从查询 2 和查询 3 中选择国家、类型 ID、类型名称和最大购买量。

代码块

```
1  SELECT
2      sub2.Country,
3      sub2.Purchases,
4      sub3.Genre_Id,
5      sub3.Genre_Name
6  FROM      (SELECT Country, MAX(purchases) AS Purchases
7              FROM      (SELECT C.Country AS Country,
8                              G.GenreId AS Genre_Id,
9                              G.Name AS Genre_Name,
10                             COUNT(*) AS purchases
11                          FROM Customer AS C
12                          INNER JOIN Invoice AS I
13                          ON C.CustomerId = I.CustomerId
14                          INNER JOIN InvoiceLine AS Il
15                          ON I.InvoiceId = Il.InvoiceId
16                          INNER JOIN Track AS T
17                          ON Il.TrackId = T.TrackId
18                          INNER JOIN Genre AS G
19                          ON G.GenreId = T.GenreId
20              GROUP BY 1,2,3
```

```

21         ORDER BY 1) sub1 -- first sub query
22     GROUP BY 1
23     ORDER BY 2) sub2      --- second sub query
24 JOIN   (SELECT C.Country AS Country,
25           G.GenreId AS Genre_Id,
26           G.Name AS Genre_Name,
27           COUNT(*) AS purchases
28     FROM Customer AS C
29     INNER JOIN Invoice AS I
30     ON C.CustomerId = I.CustomerId
31     INNER JOIN InvoiceLine AS Il
32     ON I.InvoiceId = Il.InvoiceId
33     INNER JOIN Track AS T
34     ON Il.TrackId = T.TrackId
35     INNER JOIN Genre AS G
36     ON G.GenreId = T.GenreId
37     GROUP BY 1,2,3
38     ORDER BY 1) sub3 --- third query
39 WHERE sub2.Country = sub3.Country AND sub2.Purchases = sub3.purchases
40 ORDER BY 1,4;

```

	Country	Purchases	Genre_Id	Genre_Name
1	Argentina	9	4	Alternative & Punk
2	Argentina	9	1	Rock
3	Australia	22	1	Rock
4	Austria	15	1	Rock
5	Belgium	21	1	Rock
6	Brazil	81	1	Rock
7	Canada	107	1	Rock
8	Chile	9	1	Rock
9	Czech Republic	25	1	Rock
10	Denmark	21	1	Rock

## 附录



