The most popular movie genres in specific locations

With genre as (

Select

event\_id,

unnest(string\_to\_array(genre, ‘,’)) movie\_genre

From

Genres

), loc as (

Select

Event\_id,

City

From

Event a join venue b on a.event\_id = b.event\_id

Where

Category = “movie”

), merge as (

Select

A.event\_id,

Movie\_genre,

City

From

Genre a join loc b on a.event\_id = b.event\_id

), grp as (

Select

Movie\_genre,

City,

count(\*) num\_genre

From

Merge

Group by city,

Movie\_genre

), rank as (

Select

City,

Movie\_genre,

dense\_rank() over(partition by city order by num\_genre desc) rr

From

Grp

)

Select

City,

Movie\_genre

From

Rank

Where

Rr = 1

2) The busiest day for movie bookings

Select

extract(day from booking\_date) day,

count(\*) num\_bookings

From

Booking

Group by

Day

Order by num\_bookings desc

Limit 1

3) The percentage of customers who book tickets for

other events (like plays or concerts) after booking

movie tickets.

With base\_count as (

Select

count(\*) num\_users

From

Event a join booking b on a.event\_id = b.event\_id

Join user c on b.user\_id = c.user\_id

Where

Category = “movie”

), other\_events as (

Select

count(\*) num\_other\_events

From

Event a join booking b on a.event\_id = b.event\_id

Join user c on b.user\_id = c.user\_id

Where

Category = “movie”

Group by

c. user\_id

Having count(\*) > 1

)

Select

100.\* Num\_users / num\_other\_events

From base\_count, other\_events

4) The average number of tickets booked per transaction.

Select

avg(num\_tickets) avg\_num

From

Booking

5) The rate of booking cancellation

Select

1.\* sum(Case when booking\_status\_id = 1 then 1 else 0)/count(\*) rate\_cancellation

From

Booking

6) The impact of pricing on booking volume.

Select

Price\_id,

count(\*)

From

Booking b join price a on b.price\_id = a.id

Group by

Price\_id

7) The correlation between star cast and movie bookings.

Select

Actor\_id,

count(\*)

From

Star\_cast a join event b on a.event\_id = b.event\_id

Join booking c on b.event\_id = c.event\_id

Group by

Actor\_id

8) The number of new users acquired each month.

Select

extract(month from create\_date) mm,

count(\*) num\_users

From

User

Group by

Mm

9) The most effective marketing campaigns in terms of

user acquisition or revenue.

Vague ass question

With camp\_rank as (

Select

Campaign\_name,

dense\_rank() over(partition by campaign\_name order by sum(click\_count) desc) rr

From

User a join campaign b on a.user\_id = b.user\_id

Group by

Campaign\_name

)

Select

Campaign\_name

From

Camp\_rank

Where rr = 1

10) The revenue generated from each movie theatre

Select

a.Venue\_name,

sum(total\_amount) revenue

From

Event a join venue b on a.venue\_id = b.venue\_id

Join booking c on b.event\_id = c.event\_id

Where

Category = “movie”

Group by

A.venue\_name

Business queries for airline reservation app

1. Popular routes based on frequency and revenue
2. Popular flights based on frequency and revenue
3. Busy arrival days and times/ busy departure days and times
4. Peak travel month

Business queries for medical appointment booking app

1. Track cancellation rate
2. Frequency of appointments by day of week
3. Which postal code has the most appointments
4. Which doctor has the lowest rating and which doctor has the highest rating