Project 1

Submitted by

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Company: Netflix

NETFLIX – Project Overview

<u>Netflix</u> was first founded in August of 1997 by two serial entrepreneurs, Marc Randolph and Reed Hastings. The company began out in Scotts Valley, California, and has grown to become one of the world's leading internet entertainment platforms.

In the beginning, Netflix was purely a movie rental service. Users ordered movies on the Netflix website, and received DVDs in the post. When they were finished with them, they would simply post them back to Netflix in the envelopes provided.

At the time, this was seen as a boon to those who did not have a video rental store nearby. (remember those blissful late 90s and early 2000?).

Today, Netflix streams movies and has more than **208 million** paid subscribers in over **190 countries** around the world. It offers a wide range of TV series, documentaries, and feature films across a wide variety of genres and languages, including original productions.

In this Project, we are going to develop a database from scratch. That means, we would be taking the business rules as per "NETFLIX" and creating an entire schema explaining the connections of different entities, modules in the backend of NETFLIX webpage, and how they interact with each other.

User Requirements

Phill Dunphy got a new OLED TV and a DOLBY ATMOS home theater for his luxurious \$4mn house. Now, he wants to watch "Formula 1: Drive to Survive", which is available exclusively on NETFLIX.

Phill decides to watch the show on Netflix, for which he needs to buy a subscription, which would be a transaction between Phill and NETFLIX.

This is where we start noting down the user requirements and build a database which captures transactional and analytical data. Where, our end user Not only focuses on CRUD- Creating, Reading, Updating & Deleting the records, but is also interested in analysis, reporting, forecasting, etc.

Such databases have a smaller number of inserts and updates, as the end goal is to analyze the data as fast as possible.

After discussing, and having good brainstorming sessions with the team, we came up with the following Business Rules for our Database.

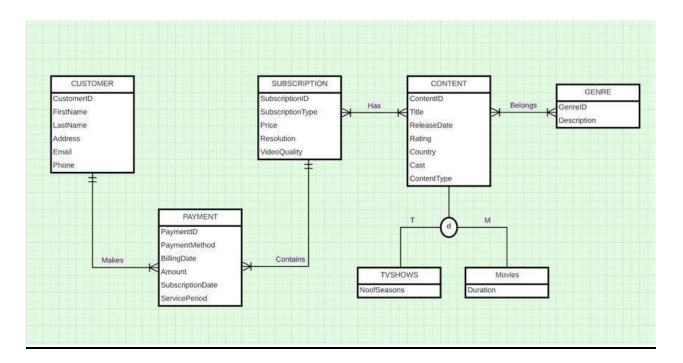
- We can classify content into Movies & TV Shows.
- There can be other types of content like trailers, documentaries etc.
- Content can be either Movies or TV shows but not both.
- Every content has ContentID which uniquely identifies the content, content title, Release date, ratings. TV Shows have the attribute number of seasons and movies have attribute duration.

- To view the content, a customer must buy a subscription by making a payment. Customers can be identified
 by a unique identifier CustomerID.
- Other attributes include Name, which is a combination of first and last name, Address, Email, Phone Number.
- Subscription has a unique identifier SubscriptionID. Other attributes are Subscription type, Price and Resolution.
- Genre has attribute GenreID and Description.
- Payment is made by the customer to buy a subscription.
- It is uniquely identified by PaymentID, and other attributes are Payment Method, Billing Date and Amount Paid.
- A Customer must make at least one payment and a payment must have one and only one customer.
- A subscription can have many customers and a customer should have at least one subscription.
- A content must have at least one or many genres, and a genre should belong to one or many contents.
- A subscription may have at least one or many contents and a content must be part of at least one subscription.
- A content involves one or many casts, and a cast can be a part of one or many contents.

Conceptual and Logical Database Designing E-R Model:

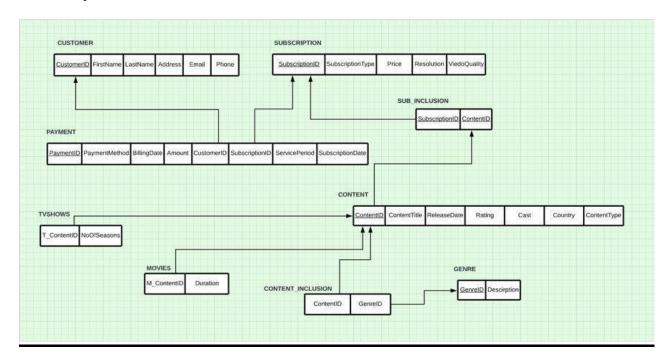
This is the Entity-Relationship Model. It is developed using the business rules provided by the customer for its development.

- Content has a 'subtype discriminator' <u>Content Type</u> which identifies if content belongs to movies or TV shows for each record in content table.
- Content table has partial specialization because a content can belong movies, TV shows and others such as trailers.
- ➤ Content table has disjoint constraint as a content can only belong to either movie or TV show at a time but not both.



Relational Model:

The ER model is normalized to its 3rd Normal Form and thus the Relational Model is created. This form helps in database table creation.



Module Description

MODULEWISE DESCRIPTION

This project divided into four modules. As stated earlier, the database maintains information about the customers making a transaction with Netflix, transaction made for a subscription type and there are different contents available in subscription type.

MODULE-1:

Module-1 deals with the Customer information. A customer has to enter his basic information to buy a Netflix subscription. This information entered is stored in the customer table.

MODULE-2:

Module-2 deals with payments made by the customer to buy a Netflix subscription.

MODULE-3:

Module-3 deals with the type of subscription that Netflix is offering for a particular cost. Each subscription has different content ids, screen resolution and number of users.

MODULE-4:

Module 4 deals content. Content is divided into TV shows; Movies and these TV shows and movies are further classified into different genres.

Implementation

Implementation accounts for creation of database. The database is created with reference to the entity-relationship model and relational model. Post normalization, the database consists of 9 tables. The creation of tables is explained as below.

Creating the Database:

```
CREATE DATABASE NETFLIX:
• Using the Netflix Database for further database development:
USE NETFLIX:
• Customer Table Creation:
CREATE TABLE Customer T (
CustomerId int(10) NOT NULL AUTO INCREMENT,
FirstName VARCHAR(50),
LastName VARCHAR(50),
Address VARCHAR(256),
Email VARCHAR(50),
Phone VARCHAR(20),
CONSTRAINT customer_pk PRIMARY KEY (CustomerId))
ENGINE = INNODB;
• Content Table Creation:
CREATE TABLE Content_T (
ContentId VARCHAR(10) NOT NULL,
ContentTitle VARCHAR(50),
ReleaseDate DATE.
Rating VARCHAR(10),
Country VARCHAR(256),
Cast VARCHAR(256),
ContentType VARCHAR(10),
CONSTRAINT content_pk PRIMARY KEY (ContentID))
ENGINE = INNODB:
• Subscription Table Creation:
CREATE TABLE Subscription_T (
SubscriptionId INT(2) NOT NULL,
SubscriptionType VARCHAR(10),
Price DOUBLE(10,2),
Resolution VARCHAR(10),
VideoQuality VARCHAR(10),
CONSTRAINT subscription_pk PRIMARY KEY (SubscriptionId))
ENGINE = INNODB:
```

• Genre Table Creation:

```
CREATE TABLE Genre_T (
GenreId INT(10) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,
GenreDescription VARCHAR(256),
CONSTRAINT genre_pk PRIMARY KEY (GenreId))
ENGINE = INNODB;
```

• Content-Genre Table Creation:

```
CREATE TABLE ContentGenre_T (
ContentId VARCHAR(10),
GenreId INT(10),
CONSTRAINT contentgenre_pk PRIMARY KEY (ContentId,GenreId),
CONSTRAINT contentgenre_fk FOREIGN KEY (ContentId) REFERENCES Content_T(ContentId) ON
UPDATE CASCADE ON DELETE CASCADE,
CONSTRAINT contentgenre_fk1 FOREIGN KEY (GenreId) REFERENCES Genre_T(GenreId) ON
UPDATE CASCADE ON DELETE CASCADE)
ENGINE = INNODB;
```

• Content-Subscription Table Creation:

```
CREATE TABLE ContentSubscription_T (
ContentId VARCHAR(10),
SubscriptionId INT(2),
CONSTRAINT contentsubscription_pk PRIMARY KEY (ContentId,SubscriptionId),
CONSTRAINT contentsubscription_fk FOREIGN KEY (ContentId) REFERENCES
Content_T(ContentId) ON UPDATE CASCADE ON DELETE CASCADE,
CONSTRAINT contentsubscription_fk1 FOREIGN KEY (SubscriptionId) REFERENCES
Subscription_T(SubscriptionId) ON UPDATE CASCADE ON DELETE CASCADE)
ENGINE = INNODB;
```

• TV Shows Table Creation:

```
CREATE TABLE TvShows_T (
ContentId VARCHAR(10),
Seasons VARCHAR(20),
CONSTRAINT tvshows_pk PRIMARY KEY (ContentId),
CONSTRAINT tvshows_fk FOREIGN KEY (ContentId) REFERENCES Content_T (ContentId) ON
UPDATE CASCADE ON DELETE CASCADE)
ENGINE = INNODB;
```

• Movies Table Creation:

```
CREATE TABLE Movies_T (
ContentId VARCHAR(10),
Duration VARCHAR(20),
CONSTRAINT movies_pk PRIMARY KEY (ContentId),
CONSTRAINT movies_fk FOREIGN KEY (ContentId) REFERENCES Content_T (ContentId) ON
UPDATE CASCADE ON DELETE CASCADE)
ENGINE = INNODB;
```

• Payment Table Creation:

```
CREATE TABLE Payment_T (
PaymentId VARCHAR(10) NOT NULL,
PaymentMethod VARCHAR(20),
SubscriptionDate Date,
BillingDate Date,
ServicePeriod VARCHAR(30),
Amount Double(10,2),
CustomerId INT(10),
SubscriptionId INT(2),
CONSTRAINT payment_pk PRIMARY KEY (PaymentId),
CONSTRAINT payment_fk FOREIGN KEY (CustomerId) REFERENCES customer_t(CustomerId) ON
UPDATE CASCADE ON DELETE CASCADE,
CONSTRAINT payment_fk1 FOREIGN KEY (SubscriptionId) REFERENCES
subscription_t(SubscriptionId) ON UPDATE CASCADE ON DELETE CASCADE)
ENGINE = INNODB;
```

Testing

Testing for Netflix database has been carried out in the form of viewing tables and their creation along with the queries and their outputs. Few of them are listed below.

1. Customer Table:

	CustomerId	FirstName	LastName	Address	Email	Phone
•	1	Lorette	Durie	25 Eagan Alley,Pandansari,Indonesia	Idurie0@redcross.org	(677) 3255304
	2	Faye	Siverns	8 Jana Court, Haz-Zebbug, Malta	fsiverns1@opera.com	(621) 2165919
	3	Celie	O'Shavlan	78 Rowland Park, Hushi, China	coshavlan2@washington.edu	(440) 7366913
	4	Kirsti	Gwillym	8 Oxford Crossing, Ermelo, South Africa	kgwillym3@mail.ru	(251) 1552298
	5	Matthieu	Fosserd	34707 Anhalt Lane, Jiedu, China	mfosserd4@archive.org	(566) 2837656
	6	Devina	Frascone	63494 Armistice Court, Touba, Ivory Coast	dfrascone5@joomla.org	(122) 3507257
	7	Marni	Beaconsall	59248 Charing Cross Road, Ruilin, China	mbeaconsall6@dagondesign.com	(705) 9597629
	8	Harli	Kiledal	50266 Welch Parkway, Luleå, Norrbotten, Sweden	hkiledal7@wikia.com	(944) 3826523
	9	Terrence	Gilbertson	178 Talmadge Point, Katrineholm, Södermanland,	tgilbertson8@liveinternet.ru	(376) 8476573
	10	Yoshiko	Burrel	9 Jenifer Center, Chang Klang, Thailand	yburrel9@friendfeed.com	(486) 5672481
	11	Olympie	Golborn	56 Eagle Crest Parkway, Linchen, China	ogolborna@mapy.cz	(965) 4470661
	12	Lazaro	Croster	781 Larry Point, Canela, Brazil	lcrosterb@bloomberg.com	(519) 4621977
	13	Devon	Bollis	0 Dexter Street, Ningtang, China	dbollisc@networkadvertising.org	(551) 9104104
	14	Jasper	Ilsley	2 Autumn Leaf Park, Tanabi, Brazil	jilsleyd@theatlantic.com	(538) 1973774
	15	Ivette	Dawid	45127 Dennis Lane, Turmus'ayya, Palestinian Ter	idawide@tripod.com	(313) 4629975
	16	Danna	McConnal	5 Drewry Park, Shilong, China	dmcconnalf@ustream.tv	(642) 8407119
	17	Winny	Slixby	0 Melrose Junction, Huancheng, China	wslixbyg@webeden.co.uk	(940) 3862424
	18	Val	Champken	1657 Florence Junction, Cataguases, Brazil	vchampkenh@ftc.gov	(928) 9788879
	19	Lottie	Roy	63059 Londonderry Center, Songgui, China	lroyi@geocities.com	(665) 1799158
	20	Herrick	Botterell	1401 Arkansas Circle, Cha'anpu, China	hbotterellj@china.com.cn	(689) 8632233
	21	Melamie	Matejovsky	064 Elka Lane, Nabinagar, Bangladesh	mmatejovskyk@psu.edu	(974) 9012393

Fig1. Customer Table

2. Subscription Table:

	SubscriptionId	SubscriptionType	Price	Resolution	VideoQuality
•	1	Basic	8.99	480p	Good
	2	Standard	13.99	1080p	Better
	3	Premium	17.99	4K+HDR	Best
	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

Fig2. Subscription Table

3. Payment Table:

PaymentId	PaymentMethod	SubscriptionDate	BillingDate	ServicePeriod	Amount	CustomerId	SubscriptionId
P543563	Netflix Gift Card	2017-04-09	2017-05-10	2017-05-10 - 2017-06-10	8.99	1	1
P543564	Paypal	2017-04-09	2017-06-10	2017-06-10 - 2017-07-10	8.99	1	1
P543565	Credit card	2017-04-09	2017-07-11	2017-07-11 - 2017-08-11	8.99	1	1
P543566	Netflix Gift Card	2017-04-09	2017-08-11	2017-08-11 - 2017-09-11	8.99	1	1
P543567	Netflix Gift Card	2017-04-09	2017-09-11	2017-09-11 - 2017-10-11	8.99	1	1
P543568	Netflix Gift Card	2017-04-09	2017-10-12	2017-10-12 - 2017-11-12	8.99	1	1
P543569	Netflix Gift Card	2017-04-09	2017-11-12	2017-11-12 - 2017-12-12	8.99	1	1
P543570	Credit card	2017-04-09	2017-12-13	2017-12-13 - 2018-01-13	8.99	1	1
P543571	Netflix Gift Card	2017-04-0 2017-0	04-09 1-13	2018-01-13 - 2018-02-13	8.99	1	1
P543572	Credit card	2017-04-09	2018-02-13	2018-02-13 - 2018-03-13	8.99	1	1
P543573	Credit card	2017-04-09	2018-03-16	2018-03-16 - 2018-04-16	8.99	1	1
P543574	Credit card	2017-04-09	2018-04-16	2018-04-16 - 2018-05-16	8.99	1	1
P543575	Paypal	2017-04-09	2018-05-17	2018-05-17 - 2018-06-17	8.99	1	1
P543576	Netflix Gift Card	2017-04-09	2018-06-17	2018-06-17 - 2018-07-17	8.99	1	1
P543577	Debit Card	2017-04-09	2018-07-18	2018-07-18 - 2018-08-18	8.99	1	1
P543578	Debit Card	2017-04-09	2018-08-18	2018-08-18 - 2018-09-18	8.99	1	1
P543579	Credit card	2017-04-09	2018-09-18	2018-09-18 - 2018-10-18	8.99	1	1
P543580	Netflix Gift Card	2017-04-09	2018-10-19	2018-10-19 - 2018-11-19	8.99	1	1
P543581	Netflix Gift Card	2017-04-09	2018-11-19	2018-11-19 - 2018-12-19	8.99	1	1
P543582	Paypal	2017-04-09	2018-12-20	2018-12-20 - 2019-01-20	8.99	1	1
P543583	Debit Card	2017-04-09	2019-01-20	2019-01-20 - 2019-02-20	8.99	1	1

Fig3. Payment Table

4. Content Table:

(ContentId	ContentTitle	ReleaseDate	Rating	Country	Cast	ContentType
)	000001	3%	2020-08-14	TV-MA	Brazil	JoãoMiguel,BiancaComparato,MichelGomes,Ro	TVShow
C	0000002	(T)ERROR	2016-06-30	NR	UnitedStates		Movie
C	0000003	10,000B.C.	2019-06-01	PG-13	UnitedStates,SouthAfrica	StevenStrait,CamillaBelle,CliffCurtis,JoelVirgel,A	Movie
C	000004	1BR	2020-08-23	TV-MA	UnitedStates	NicoleBrydonBloom,GilesMatthey,TaylorNichols,	Movie
C	0000005	3Idiots	2019-08-01	PG-13	India	AamirKhan,KareenaKapoor,Madhavan,Sharman	Movie
C	000006	6Balloons	2018-04-06	TV-MA	UnitedStates	AbbiJacobson, DaveFranco, JaneKaczmarek, Tim	Movie
C	000007	ABillionColourStory	2018-04-01	TV-14	India	DhruvaPadmakumar,GauravSharma,Vasuki	Movie
C	000008	AGhostStory	2020-01-07	R	UnitedStates	CaseyAffleck,RooneyMara,LizFranke,RobZabre	Movie
C	0000009	ALoveSongforLatasha	Al ausCanafas	Latacha	UnitedStates		Movie
C	0000010	ASeriesofUnfortunateEvents	ALoveSongfor	Latasna	UnitedStates	NeilPatrickHarris,PatrickWarburton,MalinaWeiss	TVShow
C	0000011	AWalktoRemember	2020-07-01	PG	UnitedStates	MandyMoore,ShaneWest,PeterCoyote,DarylHa	Movie
C	0000012	Aaviri	2019-12-31	TV-14	India	RaviBabu,NehaChauhan,SriMuktha,BharaniSha	Movie
C	0000013	ActionReplayy	2020-05-11	TV-PG	India	AkshayKumar, AishwaryaRaiBachchan, OmPuri, Ki	Movie
C	0000014	AfterMaria	2019-05-24	TV-PG	UnitedStates		Movie
C	0000015	AinsleyEatstheStreets	2019-07-12	TV-PG	UnitedKingdom	AinsleyHarriott	TVShow
C	0000016	AlejandroRiaño:Especiald	2018-01-10	TV-MA	Colombia	AlejandroRiaño	Movie
C	0000017	AliensAteMyHomework	2018-03-06	PG	UnitedStates	WilliamShatner,DanPayne,KirstenRobek,TyCons	Movie
C	0000018	AllIWish	2020-03-18	R	UnitedStates	SharonStone,TonyGoldwyn,LizaLapira,EllenBurs	Movie
C	0000019	Amelia:ATaleofTwoSisters	2017-06-01	TV-PG	UnitedKingdom	RachaelStirling	Movie
C	0000020	AmericanVandal	2018-09-14	TV-MA	UnitedStates	TylerAlvarez, Griffin Gluck, Jimmy Tatro, Camille Hy	TVShow
C	0000021	Anaamika	2020-09-17	TV-14	India	Nayantara, VaibhavReddy, Pasupathy, Harshvar	Movie

Fig4. Content Table

5. TV Shows Table:

	ContentId	Seasons	
١	C000001	4Seasons	
	C000010	3Seasons	
	C000015	1Season	
	C000020	2Seasons	
	C000024	1Season	
	C000030	1Season	
	C000031	1Season	
	C000033	1Season	
	C000034	1Season	
	C000035	1Season	
	C000041	1Season	
	C000042	6Seasons	
	C000043	3Seasons	
	C000044	1Season	
	C000045	1Season	
	C000046	2Seasons	
	C000047	2Seasons	
	C000050	2Seasons	
	C000053	11Seasons	
	C000055	2Seasons	
	C000060	6Seasons	

6. Movies Table:

	ContentId	Duration
•	C000002	84min
	C000003	109min
	C000004	90min
	C000005	164min
	C000006	75min
	C000007	104min
	C000008	92min
	C000009	20min
	C000011	102min
	C000012	110min
	C000013	129min
	C000014	38min
	C000016	60min
	C000017	90min
	C000018	95min
	C000019	44min
	C000021	130min
	C000022	162min
	C000023	64min
	C000025	83min
	C000026	94min

Fig5. TV Shows Table

Fig6. Movies Table

7. Genre Table:

	GenreId	GenreDescription
١	1	Action&Adventure
	2	AnimeFeatures
	3	AnimeSeries
	4	BritishTVShows
	5	Children&FamilyMovies
	6	Classic&CultTV
	7	ClassicMovies
	8	Comedies
	9	CrimeTVShows
	10	CultMovies
	11	Documentaries
	12	Docuseries
	13	Dramas
	14	Faith&Spirituality
	15	HorrorMovies
	16	IndependentMovies
	17	InternationalMovies
	18	InternationalTVShows
	19	Kids'TV
	20	KoreanTVShows
	21	LGBTQMovies

Fig7. Genre Table

8.Content-Genre Table:

	ContentId	GenreId
•	C000003	1
	C000022	1
	C000026	1
	C000036	1
	C000040	1
	C000051	1
	C000059	1
	C000072	1
	C000074	1
	C000075	1
	C000103	1
	C000110	1
	C000123	1
	C000136	1
	C000147	1
	C000149	1
	C000167	1
	C000173	1
	C000188	1
	C000201	1
	C000212	4

Fig8. Content-Genre Table

9. Content-Subscription Table:

	ContentId	SubscriptionId
•	C000001	1
	C000002	1
	C000003	1
	C000004	1
	C000005	1
	C000006	1
	C000007	1
	C000008	1
	C000009	1
	C000010	1
	C000011	1
	C000012	1
	C000013	1
	C000014	1
	C000015	1
	C000016	1
	C000017	1
	C000018	1
	C000019	1
	C000020	1
	C000021	1

Fig9. Content-Subscription Table

Below table shows all the tables and views available in the database along with the count of rows for respective table.

SELECT TABLE_NAME,	TABLE_NAME	TABLE_TYPE	No of Rows
TABLE_TYPE,	payment_t	BASE TABLE	3017
SUM(TABLE_ROWS) AS "No of Rows"	contentgenre_t	BASE TABLE	691
FROM	contentsubscription_t	BASE TABLE	628
INFORMATION_SCHEMA.TABLES	content_t	BASE TABLE	312
WHERE TABLE_SCHEMA = 'netflix'	movies_t	BASE TABLE	212
GROUP BY TABLE_NAME	customer_t	BASE TABLE	100
ORDER BY SUM(TABLE_ROWS)	tvshows_t	BASE TABLE	100
DESC;	genre_t	BASE TABLE	41
	subscription_t	BASE TABLE	3
	customers_inflow	VIEW	NULL
	non_subscribed_customers	VIEW	NULL

SQL Queries

Query 1:

In this query we find the availability of a particular content amongst the other content types. To achieve the result, we have used Natural Join, Group by and Order By.

```
Select ContentTitle, ReleaseDate,
CASE
WHEN count(contentid) = 3 then 'All Subscriptions'
WHEN count(contentid) = 2 then 'Standard, Premium'
WHEN count(contentid) =1 then 'Premium'
END as SubscriptionType
from subscription_t
NATURAL JOIN contentsubscription_t
NATURAL JOIN content_t
GROUP BY ContentId
ORDER BY ReleaseDate, ContentTitle;
```

ContentTitle	ReleaseDate	SubsciptionType
StopatNothing:TheLanceArmstrongStory	2015-02-15	All Subscriptions
W/Bob&David	2015-11-13	All Subscriptions
PowerRangersTimeForce	2016-01-01	All Subscriptions
FrozenPlanet:OnThinIce	2016-01-28	Premium
ChickenLittle	2016-03-16	Premium
(T)ERROR	2016-06-30	All Subscriptions
Suicide(Hitabdut)	2016-07-01	All Subscriptions
Holidays	2016-07-15	Premium
Lusers	2016-07-15	All Subscriptions
Rebirth	2016-07-15	All Subscriptions
John&Jane	2016-08-15	Standard, Premium
TheBestofRafaÅ,RutkowskiOlkaSzczÄ™Å>	2016-09-19	Standard, Premium
LoveChequeCharge	2016-10-01	All Subscriptions

Fig10. Query1 Output

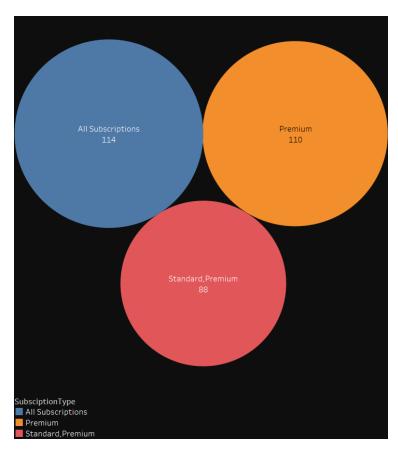


Fig11. Tableau Data of Query1

Query 2:

This Query is an example of Inner Join. We used Inner Join to extract data of customers and the tenure of their remaining subscription period along with the amount they have paid so far for their subscription with NETFLIX.

SELECT

c.customerid,concat(c.firstname," ",c.lastname) AS "Name",
s.subscriptiontype,
p.subscriptiondate,count(1) As "Months Active" ,sum(p.amount)
FROM payment_t AS p INNER JOIN subscription_t AS s
ON p.subscriptionid = s.SubscriptionId
INNER JOIN customer_t AS c
ON p.customerid = c.customerid
Group By c.customerid,s.subscriptionid
ORDER BY subscriptiondate ASC ,sum(p.amount) DESC;

customerid	Name	subscriptiontype	subscriptiondate	Months Active	sum(p.amount)
64	Art Lundon	Standard	2016-02-15	57	797.43
22	Nissa Lagne	Premium	2016-03-30	56	1007.44
11	Olympie Golborn	Standard	2016-04-15	56	783.44
95	Jeramie Skaife d'Ingerthorpe	Basic	2016-05-06	56	503.44
17	Winny Slixby	Basic	2016-05-28	57	512.43
35	Oneida Rosenshine	Standard	2016-06-01	53	741.47
81	Monroe Bony	Premium	2016-07-07	55	989.45
80	Pam Mordon	Standard	2016-08-13	52	727.48
34	Lura Grigg	Premium	2016-09-13	49	881.51
96	Feliza Morgans	Standard	2016-10-26	52	727.48
69	Harriette Harron	Basic	2016-12-05	43	386.57
10	Yoshiko Burrel	Basic	2016-12-14	48	431.52
52	Dulciana Thonger	Premium	2016-12-22	50	899.50

Fig12. Query2 Output

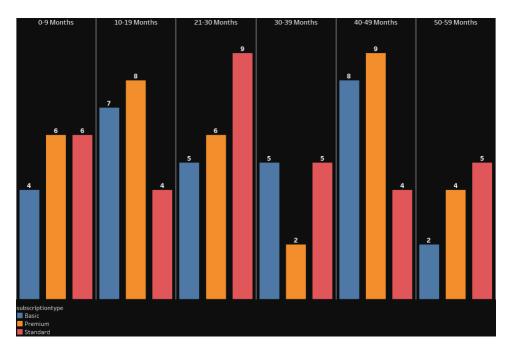


Fig13. Tableau Data of Query2

Query 3:

This query is a representation of year wise content count. This is achieved by using Group By and Order By.

The tableau representation gives a pictorial view with respect to years and content type and count.

SELECT Year(ReleaseDate) "Release Date",
ContentType,count(distinct contentid) "Count Of Content Released"
from content_t
GROUP BY YEAR(ReleaseDate),ContentType
ORDER BY YEAR(ReleaseDate);

Release Date	ContentType	Count Of Content Released
2015	Movie	1
2015	TVShow	1
2016	Movie	13
2016	TVShow	3
2017	Movie	34
2017	TVShow	13
2018	Movie	43
2018	TVShow	21
2019	Movie	58
2019	TVShow	32
2020	Movie	61
2020	TVShow	30
2021	Movie	2

Fig14. Query 3 Output

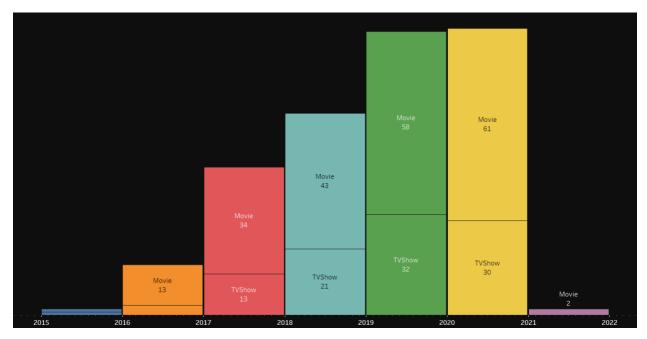


Fig15. Tableau Data of Query3

Query 4:

This query provides the count of content being produced by different countries. Here we have limited our output to 10. This is achieved by using Group By and Order By.

Select Country, count (Contentid) from content_t GROUP BY Country ORDER BY count (Contentid) DESC LIMIT 10;

Country	count(Contentid)
UnitedStates	105
India	37
NULL	17
UnitedKingdom	16
Japan	12
Egypt	5
Philippines	5
China	5
Poland	4
France	4

Fig12. Query4 Output

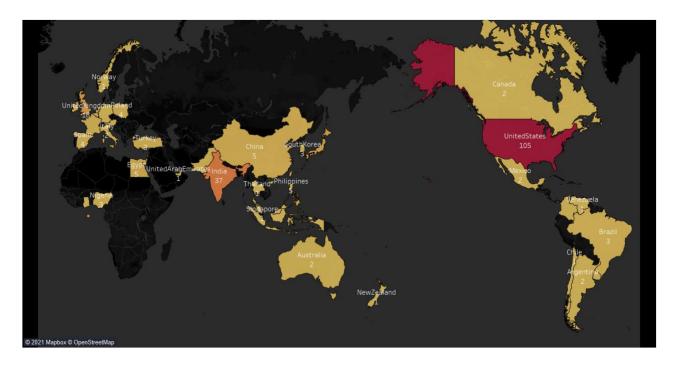


Fig15. Tableau Data of Query4

Query 5:

This query gives us a result of genre description, its relative content type along with the count of it that is present in the Netflix database. The limit of display count set is 10.

SELECT g.genredescription,count(c.contentid),contenttype FROM content_t as c,contentgenre_t as cg,genre_t as g

WHERE c.contentid = cg.contentid AND g.genreid = cg.genreid

GROUP BY g.genreid,contenttype

ORDER BY count(c.contentid) DESC LIMIT 10;

genredescription	contenttype	count(c.contentid)
InternationalMovies	Movie	88
Dramas	Movie	74
InternationalTVShows	TVShow	56
Comedies	Movie	54
Action&Adventure	Movie	34
Documentaries	Movie	33
TVComedies	TVShow	27
TVDramas	TVShow	27
IndependentMovies	Movie	23
Children&FamilyMovies	Movie	22

Fig12. Query5 Output



Fig15. Tableau Data of Query

Query 6:

This is a view created to display all the non-subscribed customers who have not paid for their subscription past their billing date.

```
CREATE VIEW NON_SUBSCRIBED_CUSTOMERS AS

SELECT * FROM customer_t NATURAL JOIN (SELECT T1.customerid,MAX(BillingDate)
AS 'Last BillingDate'
FROM payment_t as p RIGHT OUTER JOIN (SELECT c.customerid from Customer_t as c
LEFT OUTER JOIN payment_t as p
on p.customerid = c.customerid
and DATEDIFF(CURTIME(),p.BillingDate) <= 31
WHERE p.BillingDate IS NULL) AS T1 ON
p.customerid = t1.customerid
GROUP BY CUSTOMERID) AS T;

SELECT * from NON_SUBSCRIBED_CUSTOMERS;
```

CustomerId	FirstName	LastName	Address	Email	Phone	Last BillingDate
4	Kirsti	Gwillym	8 Oxford Crossing, Ermelo, South Africa	kgwillym3@mail.ru	(251) 1552298	2021-03-06
10	Yoshiko	Burrel	9 Jenifer Center, Chang Klang, Thailand	yburrel9@friendfeed.com	(486) 5672481	2021-03-13
12	Lazaro	Croster	781 Larry Point, Canela, Brazil	lcrosterb@bloomberg.com	(519) 4621977	NULL
52	Dulciana	Thonger	6715 Brickson Park Alley, Haguimit, Philippines	dthonger1f@quantcast.com	(999) 6911143	2021-03-21
51	Tatiana	Dublin	86066 David Way,Hendala,Sri Lanka	tdublin 10@theguardian.com	(737) 9331882	2021-03-03
79	Matthus	Sandell	21 Beilfuss Hill, Altay, Kazakhstan	msandell26@dell.com	(888) 1512835	2021-03-06

Fig12. Query6 Output

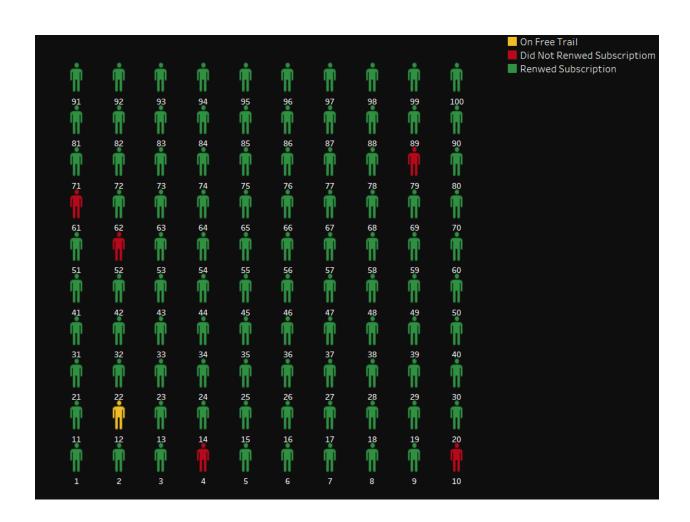


Fig15. Tableau Data of Query6

Query 7:

This view gives us detailed information of Customers inflow for each quarter. It clearly displays the total number of customers joined per quarter.

CREATE VIEW CUSTOMERS_INFLOW AS

SELECT CONCAT("Q",quarter(SubscriptionDate)," - ",year(subscriptionDate)) "Quarter-Year", count(DISTINCT customerid) "New Customers Joined"

FROM payment_t

GROUP by quarter(SubscriptionDate), year(subscriptionDate)

ORDER BY year(subscriptionDate), quarter(SubscriptionDate);

SELECT * from CUSTOMERS_INFLOW;

Quarter-Year	New Customers Joined
Q1 - 2016	2
Q2 - 2016	4
Q3 - 2016	3
Q4 - 2016	6
Q1 - 2017	6
Q2 - 2017	6
Q3 - 2017	3
Q4 - 2017	2
Q1 - 2018	5
Q2 - 2018	5
Q3 - 2018	5
Q4 - 2018	6
Q1 - 2019	8

Fig12. Query7 Output

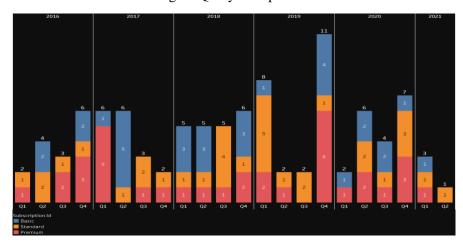


Fig15. Tableau Data of Query7

Query 8:

This is a Stored Procedure which provides count of active months of the customer and type of subscription.

```
DELIMITER //
CREATE PROCEDURE Active_months (IN m int(10),subtype varchar(20))
BEGIN
Select
c.customerid,concat(c.firstname," ",c.lastname) AS "Name",count(p.BillingDate) As "Months Active" ,s.SubscriptionType
from payment_t as p
INNER JOIN customer_t as c
on p.customerid = c.customerid INNER JOIN subscription_t as s
on s.subscriptionid = p.subscriptionid
Group By c.customerid,s.subscriptionid
HAVING count(p.BillingDate) > m and lower(s.SubscriptionType) = lower(subtype);
END //
DELIMITER;
```

CALL ACTIVE_MONTHS (45,'basic');

customerid	Name	Months Active	SubscriptionType
1	Lorette Durie	47	Basic
10	Yoshiko Burrel	48	Basic
17	Winny Slixby	57	Basic
54	Nelia Rosenfarb	49	Basic
95	Jeramie Skaife d'Ingerthorpe	56	Basic

Fig16. Query8 Output

CALL ACTIVE_MONTHS (50, 'premium');

customerid	Name	Months Active	SubscriptionType
22	Nissa Lagne	56	Premium
23	Alikee Halkyard	50	Premium
52	Dulciana Thonger	50	Premium
81	Monroe Bony	55	Premium

Fig17. Query8 Output

Query 9:

This Stored Procedure provides data of content released in a particular country in a particular given period of time.

```
DELIMITER //
CREATE PROCEDURE released_data (IN y_date int(10), c varchar(20))
BEGIN
set @country = lower(c);
SELECT ReleaseDate, Country, contenttitle from content_T
WHERE year(ReleaseDate) = y_date
and lower(country) like CONCAT('%', @country, '%');
END //
DELIMITER;
CALL released_data(2019, "India");
```

ReleaseDate	Country	contenttitle
2019-08-01	India	3Idiots
2019-12-31	India	Aaviri
2019-08-07	India	Badla
2019-09-27	India	BardofBlood
2019-04-24	India	Fireflies
2019-12-08	India	Saaho
2019-01-30	India	SatSriAkal

Fig18. Query9 Output

CALL released_data(2019, "United Kingdom");

ReleaseDate	Country	contenttitle
2020-09-11	UnitedKingdom,China	Buddi
2020-11-25	UnitedKingdom,UnitedStates	ShawnMendes:LiveinConcert
2020-01-01	UnitedStates,Germany,UnitedKingdom	Terminator3:RiseoftheMachines
2020-04-22	Canada,UnitedStates,UnitedKingdom	TheWilloughbys
2020-05-15	UnitedKingdom,Spain	WhiteLines

Fig19. Query9 Output

