

SQL Final Task Report

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Contents

Task №1. Creating users and setting up data access rights	3
1.1. SQL script for creating users and setting up data access rights	3
1.2. Screenshots	3
Task №2. Creating product and country views	4
2.1. SQL script for creating product and country views	4
2.2. Screenshots	4
Task №3. Loading data into the company table	5
3.1. SQL script for loading data into the company table	5
3.2. Screenshots	5
Task №4. Company classification by annual amount of orders	6
4.1. SQL script for company classification by annual amount of orders	6
4.2. Screenshots	6
Task №5. Finding quarterly sales amount by company, and product category	7
5.1. SQL script for finding quarterly sales amount by company, and product category	7
5.2. Screenshots	7
Task №6. Generating the initial planning data	8
6.1. Python code for generating the initial planning data	8
6.2. Screenshots	9
Task №7. Changing the plan data	10
7.1. Python code for changing the plan data	10
7.2. Screenshots	11
Task №8. Plan data approval	13
8.1. Python code for plan data approval	13
8.2. Screenshots	14
Task №9. Data preparation for plan-fact analysis in Q1 2014	15
9.1. SQL script for data preparation for plan-fact analysis in Q1 2014	15
9.2. Screenshots	16

Task №1. Creating users and setting up data access rights

Add the settings script to the report under the heading 'Task №1. Access settings'. Insert a query\queries into the report to put the data in the 'country_managers' table.

1.1. SQL script for creating users and setting up data access rights

```
-- Set up permissions for role 'planadmin'
grant select on all tables in schema public to planadmin;
grant select, update, insert, delete on plan_data to planadmin;
grant select, update, insert, delete on plan_status to planadmin;
grant select, update, insert, delete on country_managers to planadmin;
revoke all privileges on v_plan_edit from planadmin;
revoke all privileges on v_plan from planadmin;

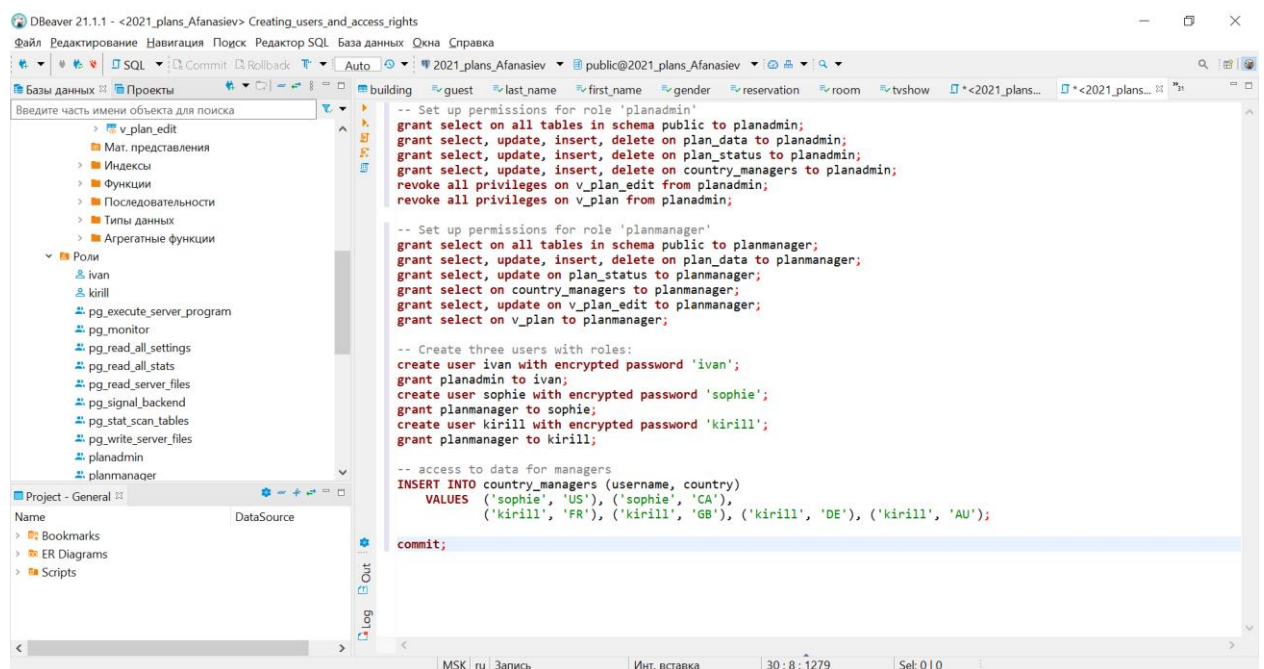
-- Set up permissions for role 'planmanager'
grant select on all tables in schema public to planmanager;
grant select, update, insert, delete on plan_data to planmanager;
grant select, update on plan_status to planmanager;
grant select on country_managers to planmanager;
grant select, update on v_plan_edit to planmanager;
grant select on v_plan to planmanager;

-- Create three users with roles:
create user ivan with encrypted password 'ivan';
grant planadmin to ivan;
create user sophie with encrypted password 'sophie';
grant planmanager to sophie;
create user kirill with encrypted password 'kirill';
grant planmanager to kirill;

-- access to data for managers
INSERT INTO country_managers (username, country)
VALUES ('sophie', 'US'), ('sophie', 'CA'),
       ('kirill', 'FR'), ('kirill', 'GB'), ('kirill', 'DE'), ('kirill', 'AU');

commit;
```

1.2. Screenshots



Task №2. Creating product and country views

Add sql code of the views into the report under 'Task №2. product2 & country 2 materialized views' heading. Also add commands to set necessary permissions.

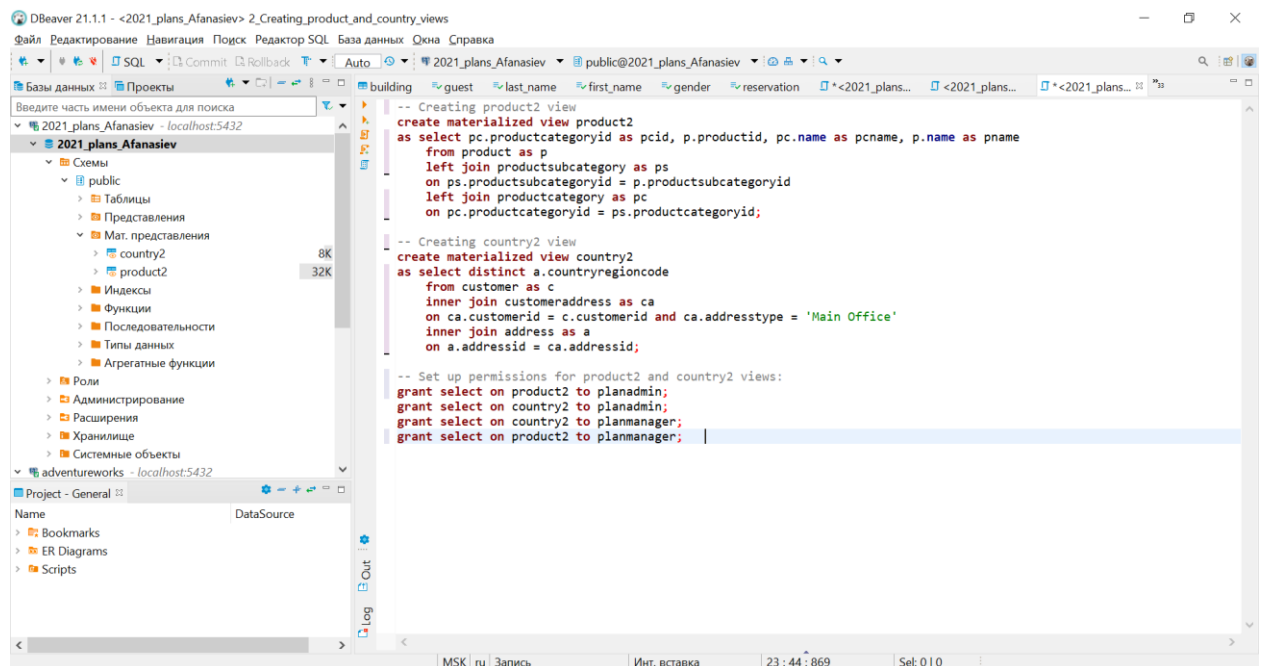
2.1. SQL script for creating product and country views

```
-- Creating product2 view
create materialized view product2
as select pc.productcategoryid as pcid, p.productid, pc.name as pcname, p.name as pname
    from product as p
    left join productsubcategory as ps
    on ps.productsubcategoryid = p.productsubcategoryid
    left join productcategory as pc
    on pc.productcategoryid = ps.productcategoryid;

-- Creating country2 view
create materialized view country2
as select distinct a.countryregioncode
    from customer as c
    inner join customeraddress as ca
    on ca.customerid = c.customerid and ca.addressstype = 'Main Office'
    inner join address as a
    on a.addressid = ca.addressid;

-- Set up permissions for product2 and country2 views:
grant select on product2 to planadmin;
grant select on country2 to planadmin;
grant select on country2 to planmanager;
grant select on product2 to planmanager;
```

2.2. Screenshots



Task №3. Loading data into the company table

Include the prepared query into report under the heading 'Task №3. Loading data into the company table'.

3.1. SQL script for loading data into the company table

```
insert into company(cname, countrycode, city)
select t.cname, t.countrycode, t.city
from (select row_number() over(partition by c.companyname order by a.countryregioncode,
a.city) as r, c.companyname as cname, a.countryregioncode as countrycode, a.city as city
      from customer c inner join customeraddress ca
      on ca.customerid = c.customerid and ca.addressstype = 'Main Office'
      inner join address a on a.addressid = ca.addressid
      where c.companyname is not null and c.firstname is null) t
where t.r = 1;
commit;
```

3.2. Screenshots

The screenshot displays the DBeaver 21.1.1 interface. On the left, the 'Project - General' pane shows the database structure for '2021_plans_Afanasiev', including tables like 'address' (3.5M), 'company' (8K), 'company_abc' (16K), 'company_sales' (8K), 'country_managers' (24K), and 'customer' (3.2M). The main window shows the 'company' table with columns: id, cname, countrycode, and city. The table contains 24 rows of data, including entries like 'A Bicycle Association', 'A Bike Store', 'A Cycle Shop', etc. The status bar at the bottom indicates '699 строк получено - 2ms'.

Task №4. Company classification by annual amount of orders

Add the designed SQL queries to the report under 'Task №4. Company classification' heading.

Add a screenshot of 10-20 records of company_abc.

4.1. SQL script for company classification by annual amount of orders

```
insert into company_abc
with sales as
    (select c.id as cid, extract(year from orderdate) as year, sum(so.subtotal) as
    salestotal
    from company as c
    inner join customer cs on cs.companyname = c.cname
    inner join salesorderheader as so on so.customerid = cs.customerid
        and so.orderdate >= to_date('20120101', 'yyyymmdd')
        and so.orderdate < to_date('20140101', 'yyyymmdd')
    group by c.id, extract(year from orderdate))
select s.cid, s.salestotal as salestotal,
case
when sum(s.salestotal) over(partition by s.year order by s.salestotal desc) /
sum(s.salestotal) over(partition by s.year) <= 0.8 then 'A'
when sum(s.salestotal) over(partition by s.year order by s.salestotal desc) /
sum(s.salestotal) over(partition by s.year) <= 0.95 then 'B'
else 'C'
end as cls, s.year
from sales as s;
commit;
```

4.2. Screenshots

The screenshot shows the DBeaver 21.1.1 interface with the 'company_abc' table selected. The table structure is as follows:

cid	salestotal	cls	year
186	407,433,504	A	2 012
624	375,493,464	A	2 012
497	351,188,46	A	2 012
599	333,603,75	A	2 012
607	327,015,637	A	2 012
157	317,507,39	A	2 012
671	316,681,804	A	2 012
63	313,824,729	A	2 012
258	301,678,212	A	2 012
206	296,800,77	A	2 012
218	294,256,6	A	2 012
360	289,303,258	A	2 012
105	288,884,067	A	2 012
275	281,590,672	A	2 012
367	278,173,418	A	2 012
548	274,221,041	A	2 012
269	265,936,586	A	2 012
590	263,105,69	A	2 012
140	263,035,946	A	2 012
138	261,102,869	A	2 012
434	257,929,493	A	2 012
311	257,638,862	A	2 012
332	250,435,747	A	2 012
412	246,607,153	A	2 012

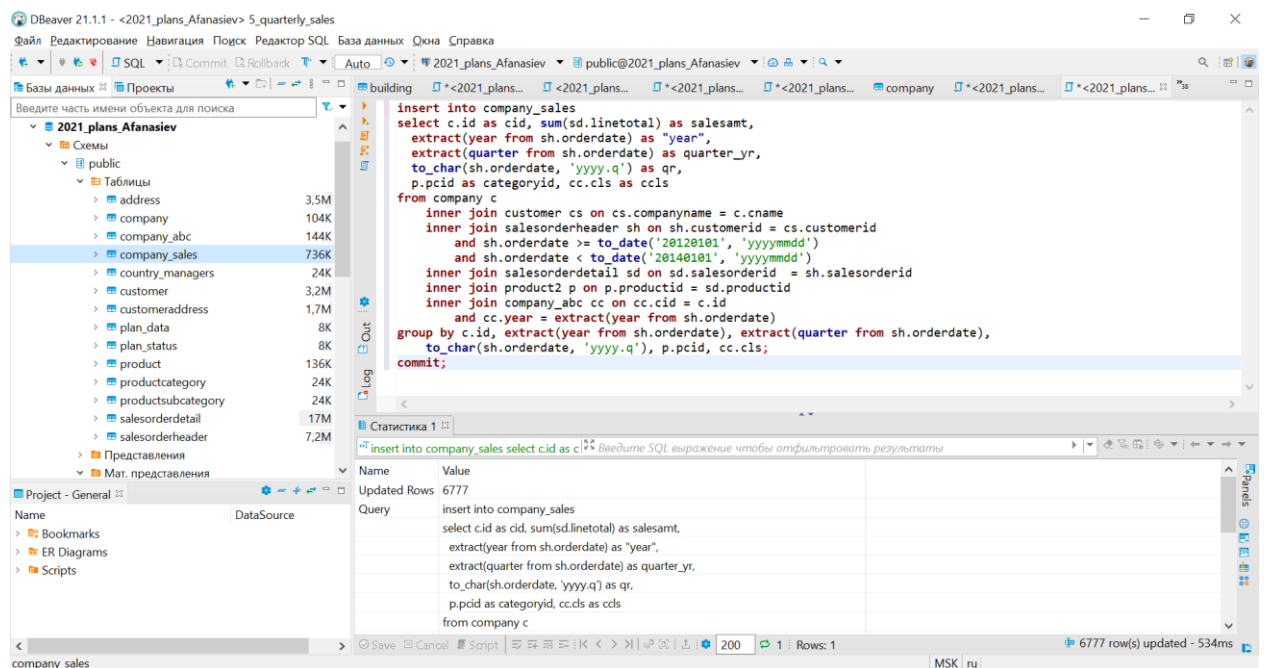
Task №5. Finding quarterly sales amount by company, and product category

Add your query into the report under “Task №5. Finding quarterly sales amount by company, and product category” heading.

5.1. SQL script for finding quarterly sales amount by company, and product category

```
insert into company_sales
select c.id as cid, sum(sd.linetotal) as salesamt, extract(year from sh.orderdate) as "year",
extract(quarter from sh.orderdate) as quarter_yr, to_char(sh.orderdate, 'yyyymmdd') as qr,
p.pcid as categoryid, cc.cls as ccls
from company c
    inner join customer cs on cs.companyname = c.cname
    inner join salesorderheader sh on sh.customerid = cs.customerid
        and sh.orderdate >= to_date('20120101', 'yyyymmdd')
        and sh.orderdate < to_date('20140101', 'yyyymmdd')
    inner join salesorderdetail sd on sd.salesorderid = sh.salesorderid
    inner join product2 p on p.productid = sd.productid
    inner join company_abc cc on cc.cid = c.id
        and cc.year = extract(year from sh.orderdate)
group by c.id, extract(year from sh.orderdate), extract(quarter from sh.orderdate),
to_char(sh.orderdate, 'yyyymmdd'), p.pcid, cc.cls;
commit;
```

5.2. Screenshots



Task №6. Generating the initial planning data

Add the start_planning function to the report under a new header - "Task №6. Initial data preparation".
Write a line with function call that you used to populate the plan_data and plan_status tables.

Add two screenshots of plan_data and plan_status contents, showing results of the function execution
(P and N versions of plan should exist, status should be equal to R).

6.1. Python code for generating the initial planning data

```
import psycopg2

def start_planning(year, quarter, user, pwd):
    con = psycopg2.connect(database='2021_plans_Afanasiev', user=user, password=pwd, host='localhost')
    quarterid = str(year) + '.' + str(quarter)
    try:
        with con:
            with con.cursor() as cur:
                cur.execute("""delete from plan_data pd where pd.quarterid = %s""", [quarterid])
                cur.execute("""delete from plan_status ps where ps.quarterid = %s""", [quarterid])
                cur.execute("""insert into plan_status
                    select %s as quarterid, 'R' as status, now() as modifieddatetime,
                    %s as author, c.countryregioncode as country
                    from country2 c""",
                    [quarterid, user])
                cur.execute("""insert into plan_data
                    with country_prod as (select distinct c2.countryregioncode as country, p.pcid
                    from country2 as c2
                    cross join product2 as p
                    where p.pcid is not null),
                    sales as (select c.countrycode as country, cs.qr as quarterid,
                    cs.categoryid as pcid, sum(cs.salesamt) as salesamt
                    from company as c
                    left join company_sales as cs
                    on cs.cid = c.id and cs.ccls in ('A', 'B') and cs.year in (%s-2, %s-1)
                    and cs.quarter_yr = %s
                    group by c.countrycode, cs.qr, cs.categoryid)
                    select 'N' as versionid, cp.country, %s as quarterid, cp.pcid,
                    coalesce(avg(s.salesamt), 0) as salesamt
                    from country_prod as cp
                    left join sales as s on s.country = cp.country and s.pcid = cp.pcid
                    group by cp.country, cp.pcid""",
                    [year, year, quarter, quarterid])
                cur.execute("""insert into plan_data
                    select 'P' as versionid, pd.country as country,
                    pd.quarterid as quarterid, pd.pcid as pcid, pd.salesamt as salesamt
                    from plan_data pd
                    where pd.versionid = 'N' and pd.quarterid = %s""",
                    [quarterid])
            finally:
                con.commit()
                con.close()
    if __name__ == '__main__':
        start_planning(2014, 1, 'ivan', 'ivan')
```


6.2. Screenshots

The first screenshot shows the DBeaver 21.1.1 interface with the 'plan_data' table selected. The table has columns: versionid, country, quarterid, pcid, and salesamt. The data is displayed in a grid view, showing 48 rows. The status bar indicates '48 строк получено - 3ms (+1)'.

The second screenshot shows the same DBeaver 21.1.1 interface, but with the 'plan_status' table selected. The table has columns: quarterid, status, modifieddatetime, author, and country. The data is displayed in a grid view, showing 6 rows. The status bar indicates '6 строк получено - 1ms (+1)'.

The third screenshot shows the DBeaver 21.1.1 interface with the 'plan_status' table selected. The table has columns: quarterid, status, modifieddatetime, author, and country. The data is displayed in a grid view, showing 6 rows. The status bar indicates '6 строк получено - 1ms (+1)'.

Task №7. Changing the plan data

Add set_lock and remove_lock code into your report under “Changing plan data” header. Also provide a screenshot of v_plan_edit contents when logged in as kirill.

The screenshot should show the changed data before executing the remove_lock function.

7.1. Python code for changing the plan data

```
def set_lock(year, quarter, user, pwd):
    con = psycopg2.connect(database='2021_plans_Afanasiev', user=user, password=pwd, host='localhost')
    quarterid = str(year) + '.' + str(quarter)
    try:
        with con:
            with con.cursor() as cur:
                cur.execute("""update plan_status as ps
                               set status = 'L', modifieddatetime = now(), author = current_user
                               where ps.quarterid = %s and ps.status = 'R'
                               and exists (select 1
                                           from country_managers as cm
                                           where cm.country = ps.country
                                           and cm.username = current_user)""",
                               [quarterid])
    finally:
        con.commit()
        con.close()

#=====

def remove_lock(year, quarter, user, pwd):
    con = psycopg2.connect(database='2021_plans_Afanasiev', user=user, password=pwd, host='localhost')
    quarterid = str(year) + '.' + str(quarter)
    try:
        with con:
            with con.cursor() as cur:
                cur.execute("""update plan_status as ps
                               set status = 'R', modifieddatetime = now(), author = current_user
                               where ps.quarterid = %s and ps.status = 'L'
                               and exists (select 1
                                           from country_managers cm
                                           where cm.country = ps.country
                                           and cm.username = current_user)""",
                               [quarterid])
    finally:
        con.commit()
        con.close()

#=====

if __name__ == '__main__':
    set_lock(2014, 1, 'kirill', 'kirill')
    set_lock(2014, 1, 'sophie', 'sophie')

#=====

if __name__ == '__main__':
    remove_lock(2014, 1, 'kirill', 'kirill')
    remove_lock(2014, 1, 'sophie', 'sophie')
```

7.2. Screenshots

Step 1

Executing the set_lock function:

The screenshot shows the DBeaver 21.1.1 interface with the 'plan_status' table selected. The table has columns: quarterid, status, modifieddatetime, author, and country. The data is as follows:

quarterid	status	modifieddatetime	author	country
2014.1	L	2021-08-01 21:52:15	kirill	AU
2014.1	L	2021-08-01 21:52:15	kirill	FR
2014.1	L	2021-08-01 21:52:15	kirill	GB
2014.1	L	2021-08-01 21:52:15	kirill	DE
2014.1	L	2021-08-01 21:52:15	sophie	US
2014.1	L	2021-08-01 21:52:15	sophie	CA

View v_plan_edit for manager 'kirill':

The screenshot shows the DBeaver 21.1.1 interface with the 'v_plan_edit' view selected for manager 'kirill'. The view has columns: country, quarterid, pcid, salesamt, and versionid. The data is as follows:

country	quarterid	pcid	salesamt	versionid
AU	2014.1	1	0	P
AU	2014.1	2	0	P
AU	2014.1	3	0	P
AU	2014.1	4	0	P
DE	2014.1	1	0	P
DE	2014.1	2	0	P
DE	2014.1	3	0	P
DE	2014.1	4	0	P
FR	2014.1	1	225 323,79	P
FR	2014.1	2	57 214,67	P
FR	2014.1	3	9 282,1	P
FR	2014.1	4	1 544,01	P
GB	2014.1	1	211 533,81	P
GB	2014.1	2	38 808,51	P
GB	2014.1	3	8 292,43	P
GB	2014.1	4	1 752,06	P

View v_plan_edit for manager 'sophie':

The screenshot shows the DBeaver 21.1.1 interface with the 'v_plan_edit' view selected for manager 'sophie'. The view has columns: country, quarterid, pcid, salesamt, and versionid. The data is as follows:

country	quarterid	pcid	salesamt	versionid
CA	2014.1	1	1 016 439,37	P
CA	2014.1	2	130 085,46	P
CA	2014.1	3	19 446,01	P
CA	2014.1	4	4 056,3	P
US	2014.1	1	4 131 941,37	P
US	2014.1	2	438 482,92	P
US	2014.1	3	56 479,27	P
US	2014.1	4	13 199,87	P

Step 2

Increasing planned sales by 40% in the v_plan_edit view on behalf of manager 'kirill':

The screenshot shows the DBeaver 21.1.1 interface with the 'v_plan_edit' view selected for manager 'kirill'. The view has columns: country, quarterid, pcid, salesamt, and versionid. The data is as follows:

country	quarterid	pcid	salesamt	versionid
AU	2014.1	1	0	P
AU	2014.1	2	0	P
AU	2014.1	3	0	P
AU	2014.1	4	0	P
DE	2014.1	1	0	P
DE	2014.1	2	0	P
DE	2014.1	3	0	P
DE	2014.1	4	0	P
FR	2014.1	1	315 453,31	P
FR	2014.1	2	80 100,54	P
FR	2014.1	3	12 994,94	P
FR	2014.1	4	2 161,61	P
GB	2014.1	1	296 147,33	P
GB	2014.1	2	54 331,91	P
GB	2014.1	3	11 609,4	P
GB	2014.1	4	2 452,88	P

Increasing planned sales by 40% in the v_plan_edit view on behalf of manager 'sophie':

country	quarterid	pcid	salesamt	versionid
CA	2014.1	1	1 423 015.12	P
CA	2014.1	2	182 119.64	P
CA	2014.1	3	27 224.41	P
CA	2014.1	4	5 692.82	P
US	2014.1	1	5 784 717.92	P
US	2014.1	2	613 876.09	P
US	2014.1	3	79 070.98	P
US	2014.1	4	18 479.82	P

Step 3

Running the remove_lock function to mark Q1 2014 as not in use (as 'kirill' and then as 'sophie'):

quarterid	status	modifieddatetime	author	country
2014.1	R	2021-08-01 22:19:28	kirill	AU
2014.1	R	2021-08-01 22:19:28	kirill	FR
2014.1	R	2021-08-01 22:19:28	kirill	G8
2014.1	R	2021-08-01 22:19:28	kirill	DE
2014.1	R	2021-08-01 22:19:28	sophie	US
2014.1	R	2021-08-01 22:19:28	sophie	CA

Empty v_plan_edit view for manager 'kirill':

country	quarterid	pcid	salesamt	versionid
---------	-----------	------	----------	-----------

Empty v_plan_edit view for manager 'sophie':

country	quarterid	pcid	salesamt	versionid
---------	-----------	------	----------	-----------

Task №8. Plan data approval

Add `accept_plan` function code to the report under “Plan data approval” heading. Also include a function call as kirill and sophie.

After logging in as sophie add a screenshot of rows in the `v_plan` view.

8.1. Python code for plan data approval

```
def accept_plan(year, quarter, user, pwd):
    con = psycopg2.connect(database='2021_plans_Afanasiev', user=user, password=pwd, host='localhost')
    quarterid = str(year) + '.' + str(quarter)

    try:
        with con:
            with con.cursor() as cur:
                cur.execute("""delete from plan_data as pd
                                where pd.quarterid = %s and pd.versionid = 'A'
                                and exists (select 1 from country_managers as cm
                                             where cm.country = pd.country
                                             and cm.username = current_user)
                                and exists (select 1 from plan_status as ps
                                             where ps.quarterid = pd.quarterid
                                             and ps.country = pd.country and ps.status = 'A')""",
                                [quarterid])
                cur.execute("""update plan_status as ps
                                set status = 'R', modifieddatetime = now(), author = current_user
                                where ps.quarterid = %s and ps.status = 'A'
                                and exists (select 1 from country_managers as cm
                                             where cm.country = ps.country
                                             and cm.username = current_user)""",
                                [quarterid])
                cur.execute("""insert into plan_data
                                select 'A' as versionid, pd.country, pd.quarterid, pd.pcid, pd.salesamt
                                from plan_data as pd
                                where pd.quarterid = %s and pd.versionid = 'P'
                                and exists (select 1 from country_managers as cm
                                             where cm.country = pd.country
                                             and cm.username = current_user)
                                and exists (select 1 from plan_status as ps
                                             where ps.quarterid = pd.quarterid
                                             and ps.country = pd.country and ps.status = 'R')""",
                                [quarterid])
                cur.execute("""update plan_status as ps set status = 'A',
                                modifieddatetime = now(), author = current_user
                                where ps.quarterid = %s and ps.status = 'R'
                                and exists (select 1
                                             from country_managers as cm
                                             where cm.country = ps.country
                                             and cm.username = current_user)""",
                                [quarterid])
            finally:
                con.commit()
                con.close()

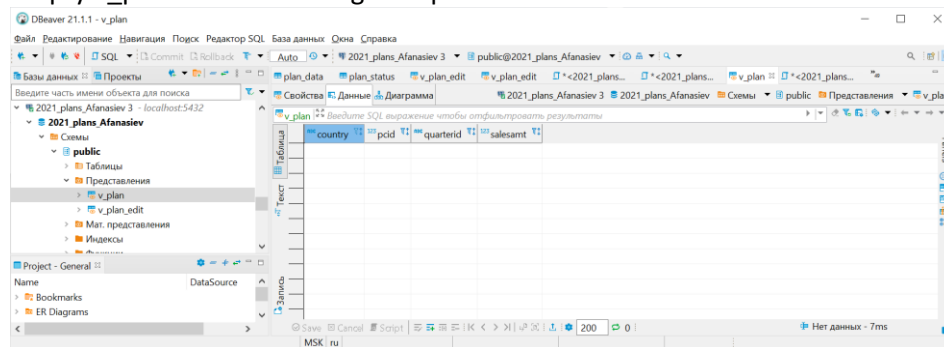
    #=====

if __name__ == '__main__':
    accept_plan(2014, 1, "kirill", "kirill")
    accept_plan(2014, 1, "sophie", "sophie")
```

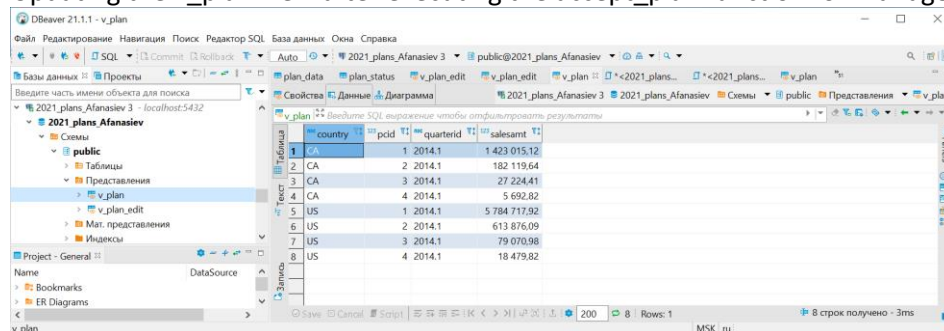
8.2. Screenshots

Login as manager 'sophie'

Empty v_plan view for manager 'sophie':

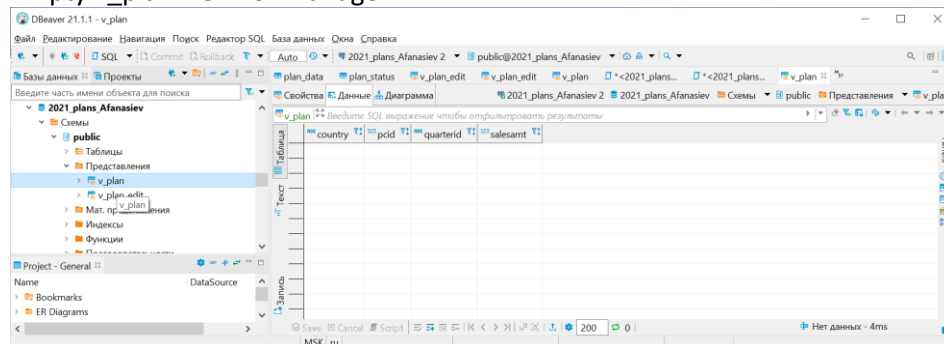


Updating the v_plan view after executing the accept_plan function for manager 'sophie':

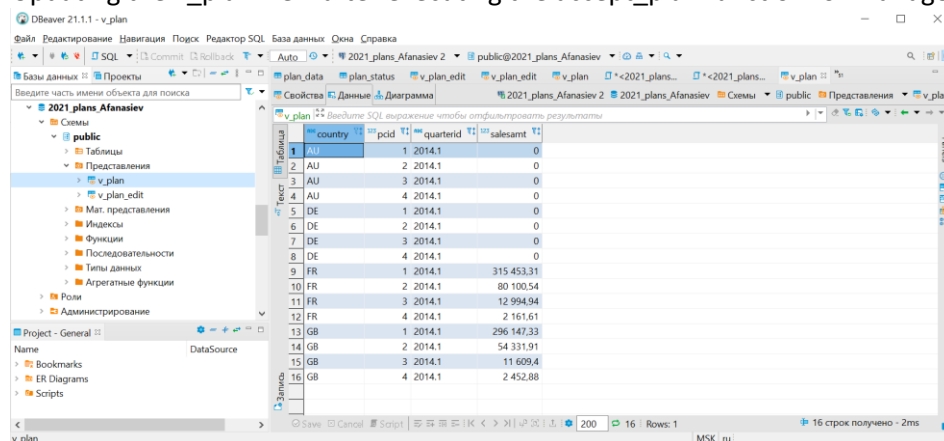


Login as manager 'kirill'

Empty v_plan view for manager 'kirill':



Updating the v_plan view after executing the accept_plan function for manager 'kirill':



Task №9. Data preparation for plan-fact analysis in Q1 2014

Add a header "Data preparation for plan-fact analysis in Q1 2014".

Write which approach you chose.

Include SQL code of the new materialized view together with a screenshot showing data in mv_plan_fact_2014_q1 view.

I chose approach 2: calculating actual data using salesorderheader and ordersalesdetail tables without using company_sales.

9.1. SQL script for data preparation for plan-fact analysis in Q1 2014

```
create materialized view mv_plan_fact_2014_q1
as with country_prod as
  (select distinct '2014.1' as quarterid, c2.countryregioncode as crc, p2.pcid,
   p2.pcname
   from country2 as c2 cross join product2 as p2
   where p2.pcid is not null),
  observed_data as
  (select to_char(sh.orderdate, 'yyy.y') as quarterid, c.countrycode,
   p2.pcid, sum(sd.linetotal) as sales
   from company c
   inner join customer as cs on cs.companyname = c.cname
   inner join salesorderheader as sh on sh.customerid = cs.customerid
    and sh.orderdate >= to_date('20140101', 'yyyymmdd')
    and sh.orderdate < to_date('20140401', 'yyyymmdd')
   inner join salesorderdetail as sd on sd.salesorderid = sh.salesorderid
   inner join product2 as p2 on p2.productid = sd.productid
   where exists (select 1
    from company_abc cc
    where cc.cid = c.id and cc.year = 2013 and cc.cls in ('A', 'B'))
  group by to_char(sh.orderdate, 'yyy.y'), c.countrycode, p2.pcid)
select
  cp.quarterid as "Quarter",
  cp.crc as "Country",
  cp.pcname as "Category name",
  pd.salesamt - od.sales as "Dev.",
  case when coalesce(pd.salesamt, 0) = 0 then null
    else (pd.salesamt - od.sales) / pd.salesamt
  end as "Dev., %"
from country_prod cp
  left join plan_data pd on pd.quarterid = cp.quarterid
    and pd.country = cp.crc and pd.pcid = cp.pcid and pd.versionid = 'A'
  left join observed_data od on od.countrycode = cp.crc
    and od.quarterid = cp.quarterid and od.pcid = cp.pcid;

grant select on mv_plan_fact_2014_q1 to planadmin;

grant select on mv_plan_fact_2014_q1 to planmanager;
```


9.2. Screenshots

