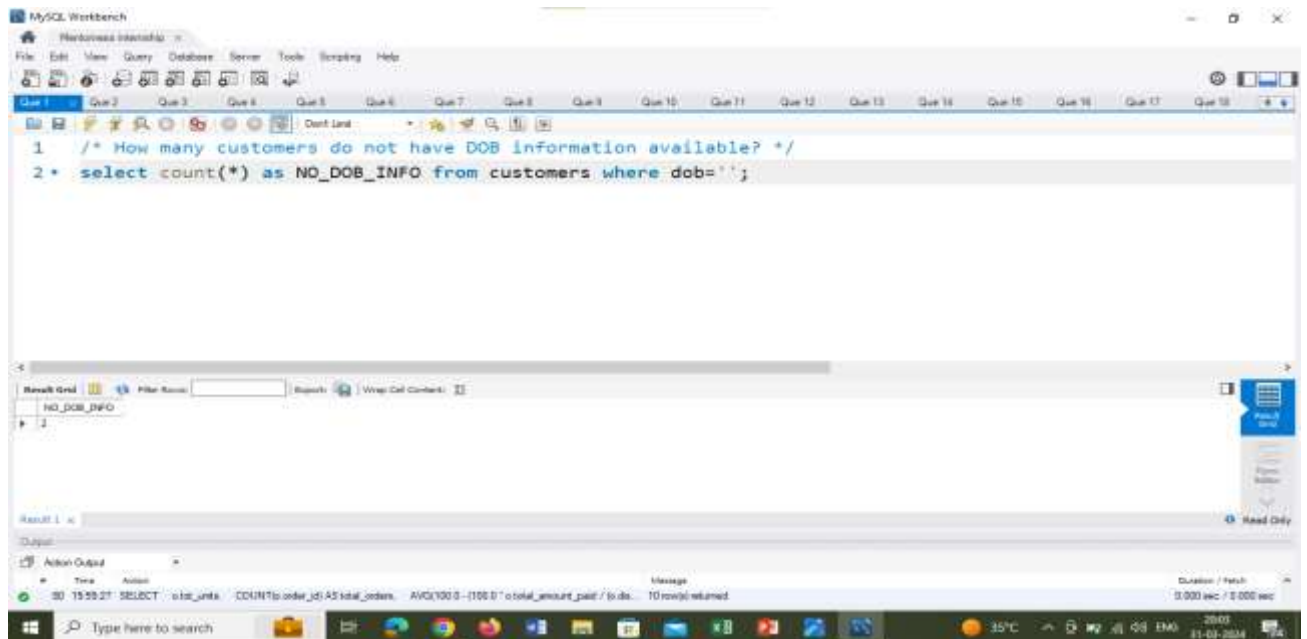


MENTORNESS TASK 2

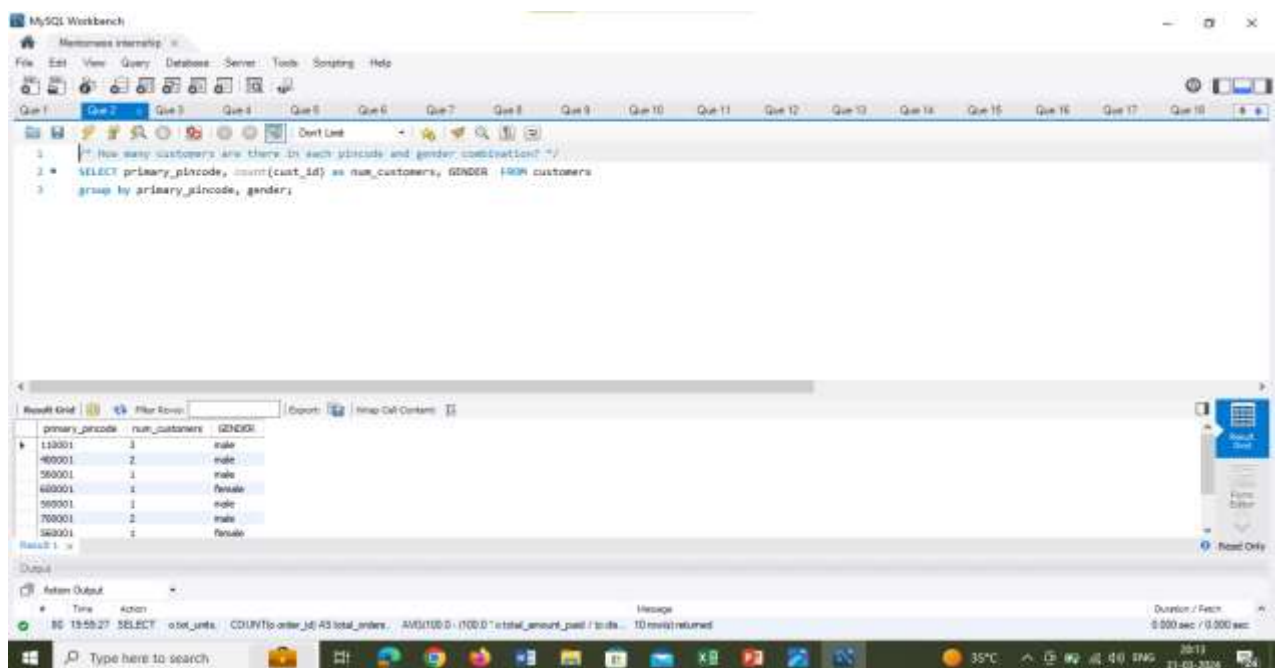
SALES ANALYSIS PROJECT USING MYSQL

By - V.Akshatha

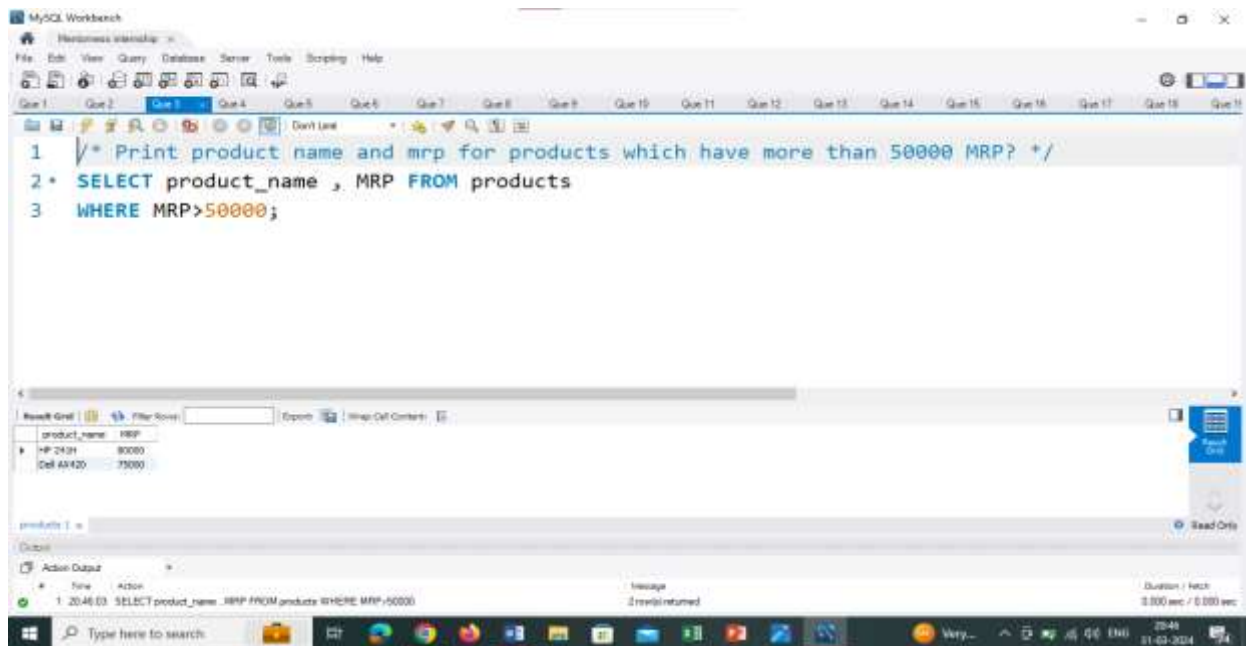
QUE 1



QUE 2



QUE 3



A screenshot of the MySQL Workbench interface. The 'Query Editor' tab is active, showing a SQL query. The 'Results' tab is also visible, displaying the output of the query. The query is as follows:

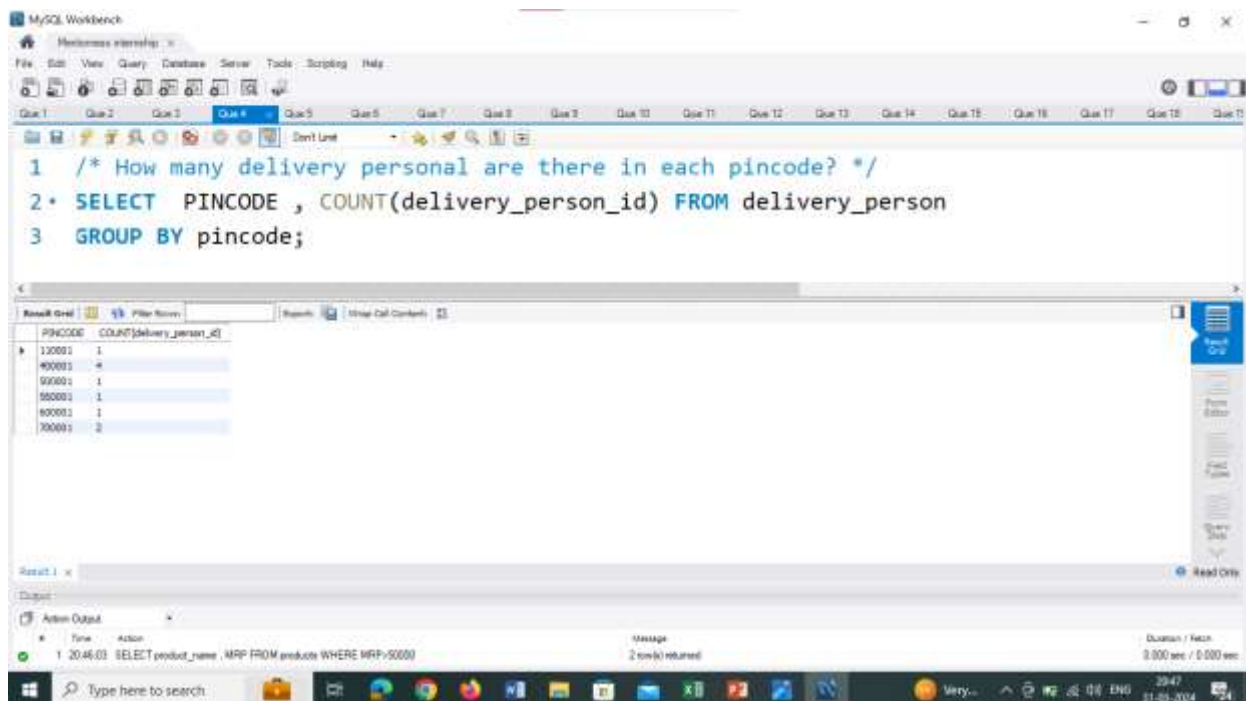
```
1 /* Print product name and mrp for products which have more than 50000 MRP? */
2 * SELECT product_name , MRP FROM products
3 WHERE MRP>50000;
```

The 'Results' tab shows a table with two columns: 'product_name' and 'MRP'. The data is as follows:

product_name	MRP
HP 243H	80000
Dell A8420	75000

The 'Action Output' tab shows the execution details of the query. The message is '2 rows returned'.

QUE 4



A screenshot of the MySQL Workbench interface. The 'Query Editor' tab is active, showing a SQL query. The 'Results' tab is also visible, displaying the output of the query. The query is as follows:

```
1 /* How many delivery personal are there in each pincode? */
2 * SELECT PINCODE , COUNT(delivery_person_id) FROM delivery_person
3 GROUP BY pincode;
```

The 'Results' tab shows a table with two columns: 'PINCODE' and 'COUNT(delivery_person_id)'. The data is as follows:

PINCODE	COUNT(delivery_person_id)
120001	1
400001	4
500001	1
550001	1
600001	1
700001	2

The 'Action Output' tab shows the execution details of the query. The message is '2 rows returned'.

QUE 5

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The SQL editor contains the following query:

```
1 /* For each Pin code, print the count of orders, sum of total amount paid, average amount
2 paid, maximum amount paid, minimum amount paid for the transactions which were
3 paid by 'cash'. Take only 'buy' order types */
4 * SELECT delivery_pincode , COUNT(ORDER_ID) as count_of_orders , SUM(TOTAL_AMOUNT_PAID) as sum_total_paid ,
5 AVG(TOTAL_AMOUNT_PAID) as avg_total_paid ,
6 MIN(TOTAL_AMOUNT_PAID) as min_total_paid , PAYMENT_TYPE , order_type FROM ORDERS
7 WHERE payment_type='cash' and order_type='Buy'
8 group by delivery_PINCODE;
```

The Results Grid shows the following data:

delivery_pincode	count_of_orders	sum_total_paid	avg_total_paid	min_total_paid	PAYMENT_TYPE	order_type
3000001	28	4796422	171372.2143	1114	cash	buy
3000001	53	8871206	167362.3586	887	cash	buy
8000001	19	1498295	78857.6315	1113	cash	buy
4000001	105	11546200	109964.7619	844	cash	buy
1100001	19	4026774	211935.3564	676	cash	buy
5000001	19	2829381	148914.7565	663	cash	buy

The Status Bar at the bottom shows the execution time as 0.000 sec / 0.000 sec.

QUE 6

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The SQL editor contains the following query:

```
1 /* For each delivery_person_id, print the count of orders and total amount paid for
2 product_id = 12350 or 12348 and total units > 8. Sort the output by total amount paid in
3 descending order. Take only 'buy' order types */
4 * select delivery_person_id, count(distinct(order_id)) as count_of_orders , sum(total_amount_paid) from orders
5 where product_id=12350 or product_id=12348 and tot_units>8 and order_type='buy'
6 group by delivery_person_id;
```

The Results Grid shows the following data:

delivery_person_id	count_of_orders	sum(total_amount_paid)
1000001	20	82156
1000002	20	109281
1000003	21	133696
1000004	23	87940
1000005	22	133049
1000006	19	80907
1000007	12	56938
1000008	25	93679
1000009	22	95480
1000010	19	91314

The Status Bar at the bottom shows the execution time as 0.015 sec / 0.030 sec.

QUE 7

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The query editor contains the following SQL code:

```
1 /* Print the Full names (first name plus last name) for customers that have email on "gmail.com"? */
2 * select concat( first_name , ' ' , last_name) as full_name from customers
3 where email like '%gmail.com';
4
```

The Results grid shows the output of the query:

full_name
Rahul Gupta
Ashish Sharma
Anshul Patel
Neha Verma
John Bernard
Muhammad Ali
Ahmed Khan
Pooja Rana

The bottom status bar indicates that 10 rows were returned.

QUE 8

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The query editor contains the following SQL code:

```
1 /* Which pincode has average amount paid more than 150,000? Take only 'buy' order types */
2 * select delivery_pincode from orders
3 where order_types='buy'
4 group by delivery_pincode
5 having avg(total_amount_paid) > 150000;
```

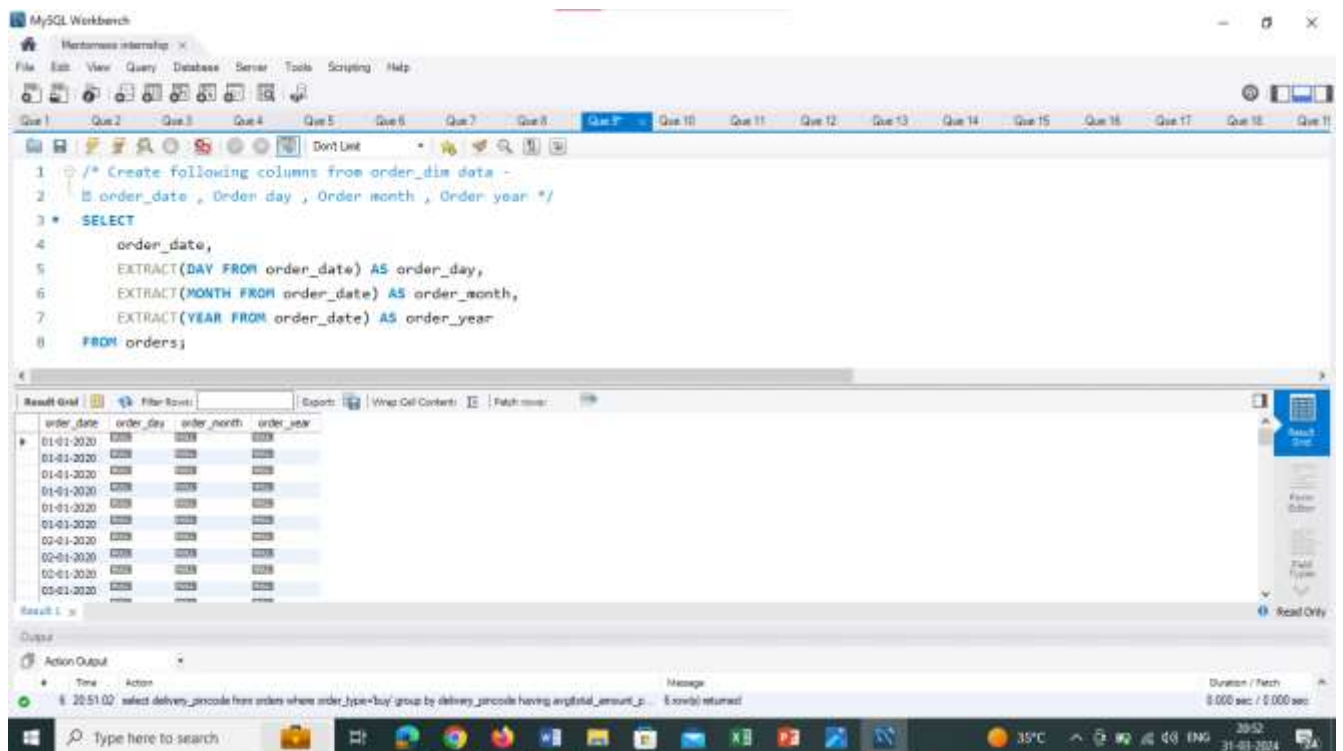
The Results grid shows the output of the query:

delivery_pincode
110001

The bottom status bar indicates that 1 row was returned.

The left sidebar shows the database schema, including tables like customers, orders, and products. The bottom status bar shows the session information and the location of the SQL script.

QUE 9



The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The query editor contains the following SQL code:

```
1 /* Create following columns from order_dim data -
2  * order_date, Order day, Order month, Order year */
3 * SELECT
4     order_date,
5     EXTRACT(DAY FROM order_date) AS order_day,
6     EXTRACT(MONTH FROM order_date) AS order_month,
7     EXTRACT(YEAR FROM order_date) AS order_year
8 FROM orders;
```

The Result Grid shows the output of the query:

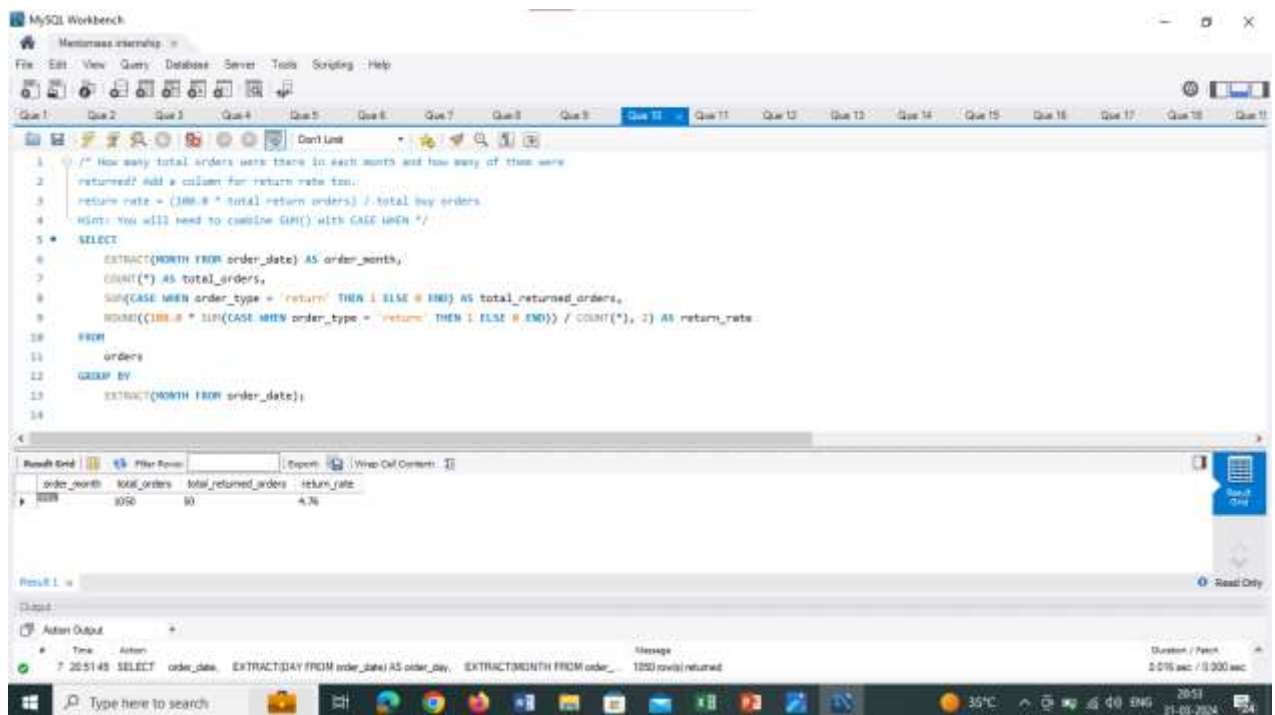
order_date	order_day	order_month	order_year
01-01-2020	01	01	2020
01-01-2020	01	01	2020
01-01-2020	01	01	2020
01-01-2020	01	01	2020
01-01-2020	01	01	2020
01-01-2020	01	01	2020
02-01-2020	02	01	2020
02-01-2020	02	01	2020
02-01-2020	02	01	2020
03-01-2020	03	01	2020
03-01-2020	03	01	2020

The Action Output shows the execution of the query:

```
7 20:51:02 select delivery_parcels from orders where order_type='buy' group by delivery_parcels having avg(total_amount_p...
8 rows returned
```

Duration / Fetch: 0.000 sec / 0.000 sec

QUE 10



The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The query editor contains the following SQL code:

```
1 /* How many total orders were there in each month and how many of those were
2  * returned? Add a column for return rate too.
3  * return rate = (100.0 * total return orders) / total buy orders
4  * Hint: You will need to combine SUM() with CASE WHEN */
5 * SELECT
6     EXTRACT(MONTH FROM order_date) AS order_month,
7     COUNT(*) AS total_orders,
8     SUM(CASE WHEN order_type = 'return' THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS total_returned_orders,
9     ROUND(((100.0 * SUM(CASE WHEN order_type = 'return' THEN 1 ELSE 0 END)) / COUNT(*), 2) AS return_rate
10 FROM
11     orders
12 GROUP BY
13     EXTRACT(MONTH FROM order_date);
```

The Result Grid shows the output of the query:

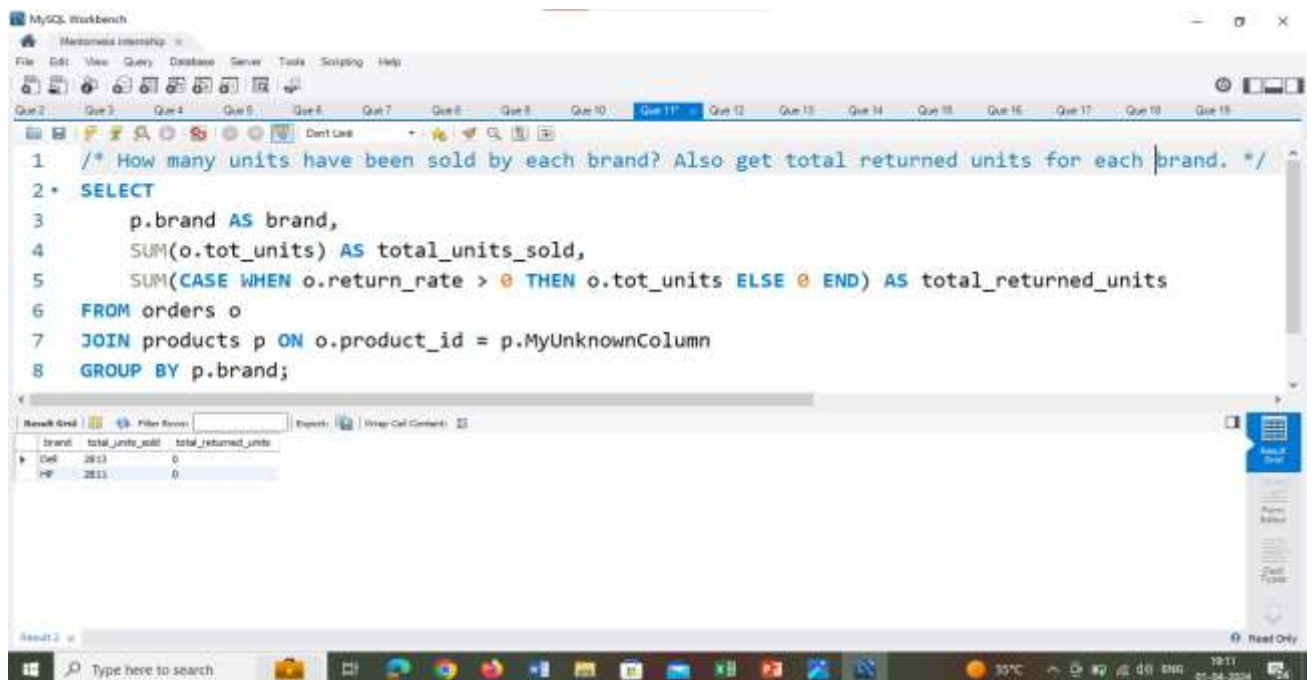
order_month	total_orders	total_returned_orders	return_rate
0000	1050	10	4.76

The Action Output shows the execution of the query:

```
7 20:51:45 SELECT order_date, EXTRACT(DAY FROM order_date) AS order_day, EXTRACT(MONTH FROM order_...
1200 rows returned
```

Duration / Fetch: 0.016 sec / 0.000 sec

QUE 11



The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface with a query editor and a results window. The query is as follows:

```
1 /* How many units have been sold by each brand? Also get total returned units for each brand. */
2 * SELECT
3     p.brand AS brand,
4     SUM(o.tot_units) AS total_units_sold,
5     SUM(CASE WHEN o.return_rate > 0 THEN o.tot_units ELSE 0 END) AS total_returned_units
6 FROM orders o
7 JOIN products p ON o.product_id = p.MyUnknownColumn
8 GROUP BY p.brand;
```

The results window displays the following data:

brand	total_units_sold	total_returned_units
Del	2813	0
HP	2813	0

QUE 12



The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface with a query editor and a results window. The query is as follows:

```
1 /* How many distinct customers and delivery boys are there in each state? */
2 * select count(distinct(cust_id)) , count(gender) from customers join pincode on pincode.pincode=customers.primary_pincode
3 where gender='male'
4 group by pincode.state;
```

The results window displays the following data:

count(distinct(cust_id))	count(gender)
1	1
2	2
3	3
1	1
1	1
2	2

QUE 13

MySQL Workbench

File Edit View Query Database Server Tools Scripting Help

Query 13

```

1 /* for every customer, print how many total units were ordered, how many units were ordered from their primary_pincode and how many were ordered not from the
2 primary_pincode. Also calculate the percentage of total units which were ordered from primary_pincode (number to multiply the numerator by 100.0). Sort by the percentage column in
3 */
4 SELECT
5     o.cust_id,
6     SUM(o.tot_units) AS total_units_ordered,
7     SUM(CASE WHEN o.delivery_pincode = c.primary_pincode THEN o.tot_units ELSE 0 END) AS units_ordered_primary_pincode,
8     SUM(CASE WHEN o.delivery_pincode != c.primary_pincode THEN o.tot_units ELSE 0 END) AS units_ordered_not_primary_pincode,
9     ROUND((100.0 * SUM(CASE WHEN o.delivery_pincode = c.primary_pincode THEN o.tot_units ELSE 0 END)) / SUM(o.tot_units), 2) AS percentage_ordered_primary_pincode
10 FROM orders o
11 JOIN customers c ON o.cust_id = c.cust_id
12 GROUP BY o.cust_id
13 ORDER BY percentage_ordered_primary_pincode DESC;

```

Result Grid

cust_id	total_units_ordered	units_ordered_primary_pincode	units_ordered_not_primary_pincode	percentage_ordered_primary_pincode
10000002	372	164	208	44.09
10000008	430	152	278	37.07
10000012	534	108	425	20.42
10000027	309	72	237	23.51
10000035	375	58	316	15.73
10000036	290	44	246	15.17
10000037	423	61	352	14.77

Result 1

Output

Action Output

Time Action Message Duration / Fetch

20:53:58 select count(distinct(cust_id)) from customers join orders on pincode=customers.primary_pincode 8 rows returned 0.000 sec / 0.000 sec

QUE 14

MySQL Workbench

File Edit View Query Database Server Tools Scripting Help

Query 14

```

1 /* For each product name, print the sum of number of units, total amount paid, total displayed selling price, total exp of these units, and finally the net discount from selling
2 price (i.e. 100.0 - (100.0 * total amount paid / total displayed selling price) & the net discount from exp (i.e. 100.0 - 100.0 * total amount paid / total exp) */
3 select products.product_name, sum(orders.tot_units) as sum_of_units, sum(orders.total_amount_paid) as total_amount_paid,
4 sum(orders.displayed_selling_price_per_unit) as total_displaying_price,
5 sum(products.exp) as total_exp,
6 (100.0 - (100.0 * sum(orders.total_amount_paid)) / sum(orders.displayed_selling_price_per_unit)) as net_discount_selling_price,
7 (100.0 - (100.0 * sum(orders.total_amount_paid)) / sum(products.exp)) as net_discount_exp from orders
8 join products on orders.product_id=products.product_id
9 group by products.product_name;

```

Result Grid

product_name	sum_of_units	total_amount_paid	total_displaying_price	total_exp	net_discount_selling_price	net_discount_exp
Del A1430	992	58124196	12210000	13050000	104.76037	104.15018
HP 928 Pendrive	904	579005	115020	128000	105.00783	104.51957
Del 928 Pendrive	889	574306	132211	149750	104.54462	103.86155
Del ABC Mouse	942	809662	162844	182600	104.87140	104.41353
HP X72 Mouse	1023	1155504	258105	289500	104.47649	103.99303
HP 243H	884	51296664	12448800	13920000	104.12996	103.69228

Result 1

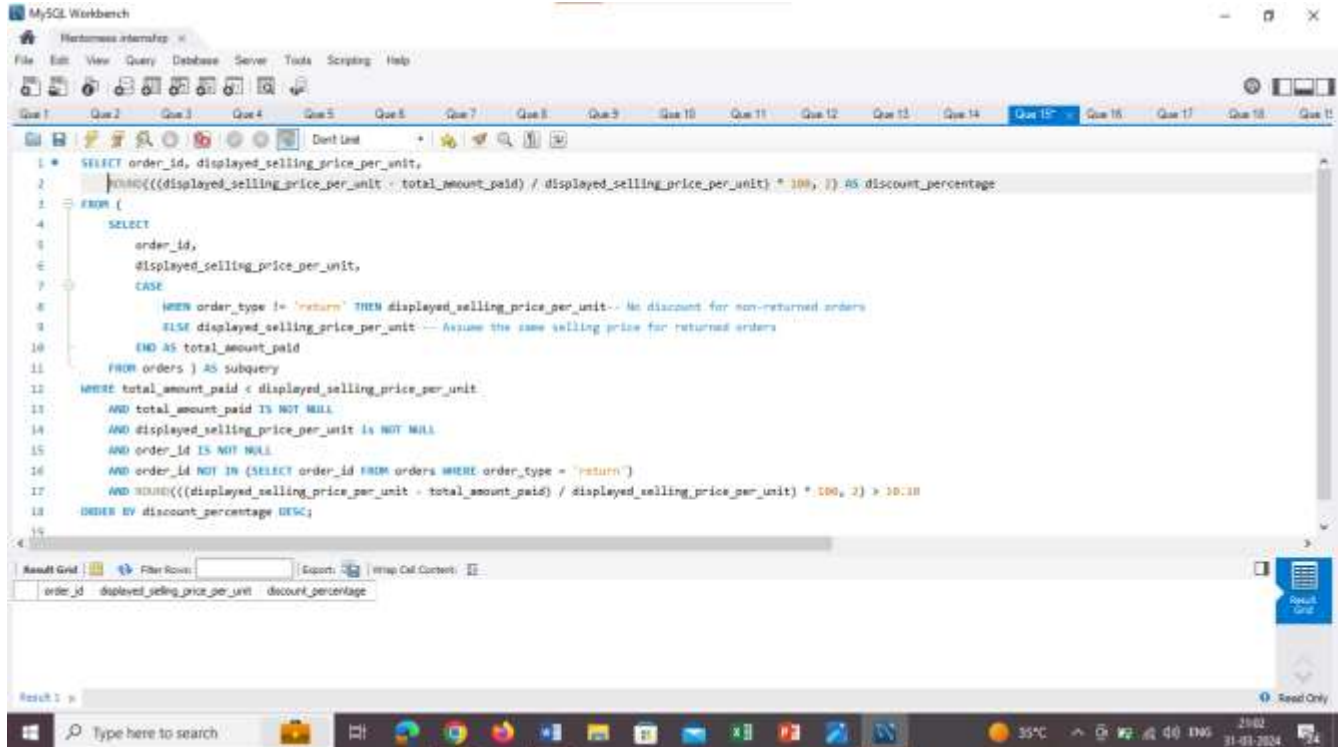
Output

Action Output

Time Action Message Duration / Fetch

20:55:14 SELECT o.cust_id, SUM(o.tot_units) AS total_units_ordered, SUM(CASE WHEN o.delivery_pincode = c.pr... 14 rows returned 0.015 sec / 0.000 sec

QUE 15



MySQL Workbench

File Edit View Query Database Server Tools Scripting Help

Que 1 Que 2 Que 3 Que 4 Que 5 Que 6 Que 7 Que 8 Que 9 Que 10 Que 11 Que 12 Que 13 Que 14 Que 15 Que 16 Que 17 Que 18 Que 19

Discount

```
1 * SELECT order_id, displayed_selling_price_per_unit,
2      ROUND(((displayed_selling_price_per_unit - total_amount_paid) / displayed_selling_price_per_unit) * 100, 2) AS discount_percentage
3 FROM (
4     SELECT
5         order_id,
6         displayed_selling_price_per_unit,
7         CASE
8             WHEN order_type != 'return' THEN displayed_selling_price_per_unit -- No discount for non-returned orders
9             ELSE displayed_selling_price_per_unit -- Assume the same selling price for returned orders
10        END AS total_amount_paid
11     FROM orders ) AS subquery
12 WHERE total_amount_paid < displayed_selling_price_per_unit
13       AND total_amount_paid IS NOT NULL
14       AND displayed_selling_price_per_unit IS NOT NULL
15       AND order_id IS NOT NULL
16       AND order_id NOT IN (SELECT order_id FROM orders WHERE order_type = 'return')
17       AND ROUND(((displayed_selling_price_per_unit - total_amount_paid) / displayed_selling_price_per_unit) * 100, 2) > 10.10
18 ORDER BY discount_percentage DESC;
```

Result Grid

order_id	displayed_selling_price_per_unit	discount_percentage
----------	----------------------------------	---------------------

Result 1

Read Only

Type here to search

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QUE 16

MySQL Workbench

Navigation: Home, Recent, Favorites, Recent Databases, Recent Servers, Recent Scripts, Recent Queries

Query 17

```

1 /* Using the per unit procurement cost in product_dim, find which product category has made the most profit in both absolute amount and percentage profit.
2 Absolute Profit = Total Amt Sold - Total Procurement Cost , Percentage Profit = 100.0 * Total Amt Sold / Total Procurement Cost - 100.0 */
3 * SELECT
4     p.category,
5     SUM(o.total_amount_paid) AS total_amount_sold,
6     SUM(o.total_amount_paid) - SUM(o.tot_units * p.procurement_cost_per_unit) AS absolute_profit,
7     ROUND((100.0 * SUM(o.total_amount_paid)) / SUM(o.tot_units * p.procurement_cost_per_unit) - 100.0, 2) AS percentage_profit
8 FROM orders o
9 JOIN products p ON o.product_id = p.product_id
10 GROUP BY p.category
11 ORDER BY absolute_profit DESC, percentage_profit DESC;

```

Result Grid

category	total_amount_sold	absolute_profit	percentage_profit
laptop	109520860	40208860	98.18
mouse	2865166	970516	97.57
peripheral	1253111	614461	124.07

Read Only

QUE 17

MySQL Workbench

Navigation: Home, Recent, Favorites, Recent Databases, Recent Servers, Recent Scripts, Recent Queries

Query 17

```

1 * SELECT c.first_name,
2     SUM(CASE WHEN SUBSTR(o.order_date, 4, 2) = '01' THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS Jan,
3     SUM(CASE WHEN SUBSTR(o.order_date, 4, 2) = '02' THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS Feb,
4     SUM(CASE WHEN SUBSTR(o.order_date, 4, 2) = '03' THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS Mar,
5     SUM(CASE WHEN SUBSTR(o.order_date, 4, 2) = '04' THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS Apr,
6     SUM(CASE WHEN SUBSTR(o.order_date, 4, 2) = '05' THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS May,
7     SUM(CASE WHEN SUBSTR(o.order_date, 4, 2) = '06' THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS Jun,
8     SUM(CASE WHEN SUBSTR(o.order_date, 4, 2) = '07' THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS Jul,
9     SUM(CASE WHEN SUBSTR(o.order_date, 4, 2) = '08' THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS Aug,
10    SUM(CASE WHEN SUBSTR(o.order_date, 4, 2) = '09' THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS Sep,
11    SUM(CASE WHEN SUBSTR(o.order_date, 4, 2) = '10' THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS Oct,
12    SUM(CASE WHEN SUBSTR(o.order_date, 4, 2) = '11' THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS Nov,
13    SUM(CASE WHEN SUBSTR(o.order_date, 4, 2) = '12' THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS Dec
14 FROM customers c INNER JOIN orders o ON c.primary_pincode = o.delivery_pincode WHERE o.order_type = 'buy' GROUP BY c.first_name;

```

Result Grid

first_name	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Sandhya	18	12	11	12	15	6	14	13	8	0	0	0
John	18	12	11	12	15	6	14	13	8	0	0	0
Christina	20	13	23	26	14	17	24	17	26	3	0	0
Robert	20	13	23	26	14	17	24	17	26	3	0	0
Muhammad	25	13	23	26	14	17	24	17	26	3	0	0
Pooja	26	40	41	46	51	51	46	49	44	1	0	0
Abhinav	26	40	41	46	51	51	46	49	44	1	0	0
Amit	8	19	30	13	7	8	8	22	34	0	0	0
Neel	8	19	30	13	7	8	8	22	34	0	0	0
Anandpreet	17	13	9	11	18	15	7	6	9	8	0	0
Sumit	17	13	9	11	18	15	7	6	9	8	0	0

Read Only

QUE 18

MySQL Workbench

Menomness internship

File Edit View Query Database Server Tools Scripting Help

Que 1 Que 2 Que 3 Que 4 Que 5 Que 6 Que 7 Que 8 Que 9 Que 10 Que 11 Que 12 Que 13 Que 14 Que 15 Que 16 Que 17 Que 18 Que 19

```

1 /* For each gender - male and female - find the absolute and percentage profit (like in Q16) by product name. */
2 * SELECT
3     c.gender,
4     p.category,
5     SUPP(o.total_amount_paid) - SUPP(p.procurement_cost_per_unit * o.tot_units) AS absolute_profit,
6     100.0 * SUPP(o.total_amount_paid)/SUPP(p.procurement_cost_per_unit * o.tot_units) - 1 AS percentage_profit
7 FROM customers AS c
8 LEFT JOIN orders AS o
9     ON c.cust_id = o.cust_id
10 LEFT JOIN products AS p
11     ON p.MyUnknownColumn = o.product_id
12 GROUP BY c.gender, p.category;

```

Result Grid

gender	category	absolute_profit	percentage_profit
male	laptop	27926298	156.55751
male	mouse	793290	203.31324
male	perchase	449435	216.11067
female	laptop	12452618	294.30908
female	mouse	257236	177.81955
female	perchase	165026	205.58274

Result 1

Type here to search

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31-03-2024

QUE 19

MySQL Workbench

Menomness internship

File Edit View Query Database Server Tools Scripting Help

Que 2 Que 3 Que 4 Que 5 Que 6 Que 7 Que 8 Que 9 Que 10 Que 11 Que 12 Que 13 Que 14 Que 15 Que 16 Que 17 Que 18 Que 19

```

1 /* Generally the more numbers of units you buy, the more discount seller will give you. For 'Dell AX420' is there a relationship between num
2 * SELECT
3     o.tot_units,
4     COUNT(o.order_id) AS total_orders,
5     AVG(100.0 - ((100.0 * o.total_amount_paid / (o.displayed_selling_price_per_unit * o.tot_units)))) AS average_discount_from_sp
6 FROM orders AS o
7 JOIN products AS p ON p.MyUnknownColumn = o.product_id WHERE o.order_type = 'buy' AND p.product_name = 'Dell AX420'
8 GROUP BY o.tot_units ORDER BY o.tot_units;

```

Result Grid

tot_units	total_orders	average_discount_from_sp
1	21	4.95260800
2	18	5.37513666
3	18	5.89496100
4	18	5.87508750
5	15	6.26335050
6	18	5.50000000
7	18	5.72206555
8	16	4.87521875
9	18	5.52647526
10	18	5.68762000

Result 1

Type here to search

35°C

21:09

31-03-2024