

SQL-NFT Data Analysis



Over the past 18 months, an emerging technology has caught the attention of the world; the NFT. What is an NFT? They are digital assets stored on the block chain and over \$22 billion was spent last year on purchasing NFTs. Why? People enjoyed the art, the speculated on what they might be worth in the future, and people didn't want to miss out.

The future of NFT's is unclear as much of the NFT's turned out to be scams of sorts since the field is wildly unregulated. They're also contested heavily for their impact on the environment.

Regardless of these controversies, it is clear that there is money to be made in NFT's. And one cool part about NFT's is that all of the data is recorded on the block chain, meaning anytime something happens to an NFT, it is logged in this database.

Dataset Overview:

That data set is a sales data set of one of the most famous NFT projects, Cryptopunks. Meaning each row of the data set represents a sale of an NFT. The data includes sales from January 1st, 2018 to December 31st, 2021. The table has several columns including the buyer address, the ETH price, the price in U.S. dollars, the seller's address, the date, the time, the NFT ID, the transaction hash, and the NFT name.

I've to answer the following prompts.

Q1. How many sales occurred during this time period?

➤ SELECT COUNT(*) FROM cryptopunkdata;

	COUNT(*)
▶	15111

Q2. Return the top 5 most expensive transactions (by USD price) for this data set. Return the name, ETH price, and USD price, as well as the date.

➤ SELECT name, eth_price, usd_price, day FROM cryptopunkdata ORDER BY usd_price DESC LIMIT 5;

	name	eth_price	usd_price	day
▶	CryptoPunk #4156	2500	11102350	12/09/21
	CryptoPunk #3100	4200	7541310	03/11/21
	CryptoPunk #7804	4200	7541310	03/11/21
	CryptoPunk #8857	2000	6418580	09/11/21
	CryptoPunk #5217	2250	5362807.5	07/30/21

Q3. Return a table with a row for each transaction with an event column, a USD price column, and a moving average of USD price that averages the last 50 transactions.

➤ SELECT transaction_hash AS event, usd_price, AVG(usd_price)OVER(ORDER BY day ROWS BETWEEN 49 preceding AND CURRENT ROW) AS usd_mov_avg FROM cryptopunkdata;

	event	usd_price	usd_mov_avg
▶	0xa1f1cc23812220037fa12e781ee564a287c91...	8441.4616	8441.4616
	0x0bce425efd3beb7b7e03033d85cff9736e900...	4058.395	6249.9283000000005
	0x969966e465ce3bb5af874e049eaf3dd96d835...	65340.1595	25946.672033333336
	0xd6da980c8020683b33614543d798be114713...	249918.3219	81939.5845
	0x09a749c0bbf9b20514d4b2ffe14e862404011...	252711.9375	116094.0551
	0xd6d3757d5b616cfc5e6fe55395a5f013f03772...	253226.5509	138949.47106666668
	0x5c99c41f69e798d4c8d08f8ed3aa7d0c968fdb...	253630.89	155332.53091428571

Q7. Create a view called “1919_purchases” and contains any sales where “0x1919db36ca2fa2e15f9000fd9cdc2edcf863e685” was the buyer.

- CREATE VIEW 1919_purchases AS SELECT * FROM cryptopunkdata WHERE buyer_address="0x1919db36ca2fa2e15f9000fd9cdc2edcf863e685";

	buyer_address	eth_price	usd_price	seller_address	day	utc_time
▶	0x1919db36ca2fa2e15f9000fd9cdc2edcf863e685	68.88	232349.46	0x6611fe71c233e4e7510b2795c242c9a57790b...	01/13/22	01/13/22
	0x1919db36ca2fa2e15f9000fd9cdc2edcf863e685	60	194449.8	0x7a01064728c79b52605d41edb5009b3b4c04...	01/12/22	01/12/22
	0x1919db36ca2fa2e15f9000fd9cdc2edcf863e685	115	362439.75	0xacb7925087acfe2b5a446fe2d7fa39c6a766f829	01/10/22	01/10/22
	0x1919db36ca2fa2e15f9000fd9cdc2edcf863e685	60	189099	0xf05155f792819710da259c103d30e4b70178e...	01/10/22	01/10/22
	0x1919db36ca2fa2e15f9000fd9cdc2edcf863e685	60	189099	0xd1c44141ef925d5a02e5414f3e1755ff89243...	01/10/22	01/10/22
	0x1919db36ca2fa2e15f9000fd9cdc2edcf863e685	63	201534.48	0xcddfa13281b357b399a1276d5df4d4e357713...	01/08/22	01/08/22



Q8. Create a histogram of ETH price ranges. Round to the nearest hundred value.

- SELECT ROUND(eth_price,-2) AS bucket, COUNT(*) AS count, RPAD(' ', COUNT(*),'*') AS bar FROM cryptopunkdata GROUP BY bucket ORDER BY bucket DESC;

bucket	count	bar
800	4	***
700	2	*
600	3	**
500	10	*****
400	31	*****
300	47	*****
200	289	*****

Q9. Return a unioned query that contains the highest price each NFT was bought for and a new column called status saying “highest” with a query that has the lowest price each NFT was bought for and the status column saying “lowest”. The table should have a name column, a price column called price, and a status column. Order the result set by the name of the NFT, and the status, in ascending order.

- SELECT name, MAX(eth_price) AS price, 'Highest' AS status FROM cryptopunkdata GROUP BY name UNION SELECT name, MIN(eth_price) AS price, 'Lowest' AS status FROM cryptopunkdata GROUP BY name ORDER BY name, status;

	name	price	status
▶	CryptoPunk #1	60	Highest
	CryptoPunk #1	60	Lowest
	CryptoPunk #1000	150	Highest
	CryptoPunk #1000	44.9	Lowest
	CryptoPunk #1001	175	Highest
	CryptoPunk #1001	7.305	Lowest
	CryptoPunk #1002	19.95	Highest

Q10. What NFT sold the most each month / year combination? Also, what was the name and the price in USD? Order in chronological format.

➤ SELECT name, usd_price, sale_year,sale_month,sales_count,rank_of_month FROM(SELECT name, MAX(usd_price) AS usd_price, YEAR(day) AS sale_year, MONTH(day) AS sale_month, COUNT(*) AS sales_count, DENSE_RANK() OVER(PARTITION BY YEAR(day), MONTH(day) ORDER BY COUNT(*)DESC) AS rank_of_month FROM cryptopunkdata GROUP BY name, YEAR(day),MONTH(day)) AS most_sold WHERE rank_of_month=1;

	name	usd_price	sale_year	sale_month	sales_count	rank_of_month
▶	CryptoPunk #7443	419554.2	NULL	NULL	11	1
	CryptoPunk #8922	249734.5314	2001	1	3	1
	CryptoPunk #3410	3632.9209	2001	2	1	1
	CryptoPunk #1743	3581.753	2001	2	1	1
	CryptoPunk #9683	3874.141	2001	2	1	1
	CryptoPunk #4861	3983.7865	2001	2	1	1
	CrvotoPunk #9340	3998.4059	2001	2	1	1

Q11. Return the total volume (sum of all sales), round to the nearest hundred on a monthly basis (month/year).

➤ SELECT YEAR(day) AS sale_year, MONTH(day) AS sale_month, COUNT(*) AS total_volume FROM cryptopunkdata GROUP BY YEAR(day), MONTH(day)ORDER BY YEAR(day), MONTH(day);

	sale_year	sale_month	total_volume
▶	NULL	NULL	9981
	2001	1	27
	2001	2	15
	2001	3	14
	2001	4	17
	2001	5	27
	2001	6	28

Q12. Count how many transactions the wallet "0x1919db36ca2fa2e15f9000fd9cdc2edcf863e685"had over this time period

➤ SELECT COUNT(*) FROM cryptopunkdata WHERE buyer_address='0x1919db36ca2fa2e15f9000fd9cdc2edcf863e685' OR seller_address='0x1919db36ca2fa2e15f9000fd9cdc2edcf863e685';

	COUNT(*)
▶	491

Q13. Create an “estimated average value calculator” that has a representative price of the collection every day based off of these criteria:

Exclude all daily outlier sales where the purchase price is below 10% of the daily average price

Take the daily average of remaining transactions

a) First create a query that will be used as a subquery. Select the event date, the USD price, and the average USD price for each day using a window function. Save it as a temporary table.

b) Use the table you created in Part A to filter out rows where the USD prices is below 10% of the daily average and return a new estimated value which is just the daily average of the filtered data.

➤ CREATE TEMPORARY TABLE avg_usd_price_per_day AS SELECT day, usd_price, AVG(usd_price)OVER(PARTITION BY day) AS daily_avg FROM cryptopunkdata;

SELECT*, AVG(usd_price)OVER(PARTITION BY day) AS new_estimated_value FROM avg_usd_price_per_day WHERE usd_price>(0.9*daily_avg);

	day	usd_price	daily_avg	new_estimated_value
▶	01/01/21	65340.1595	25946.672033333336	65340.1595
	01/01/22	249918.3219	239244.213820375	263637.84512857144
	01/01/22	285867.7437	239244.213820375	263637.84512857144
	01/01/22	255285.0045	239244.213820375	263637.84512857144
	01/01/22	253630.89	239244.213820375	263637.84512857144
	01/01/22	235251.84	239244.213820375	263637.84512857144
	01/01/22	234112.3389	239244.213820375	263637.84512857144