## Q2. SQL skills assessment:

1. You have the following table at disposal (called campaign\_comms\_user\_level):

campaign_i d	user_id	date_sent	opened_email	clicked_on_link	visited_landing_pa ge	converte d
183946	68324	20180705	1	1	0	0
183946	65715	20180712	1	0	0	0
421564	46546	20180702	1	1	1	1
654654	86451	20180801	0	0	0	0
421564	65158	20180807	1	0	0	0

Before starting doing question 2, I have created two empty tables in the base, which we use in Fellowship Project. It is MariaDB base.

I have assumed that there are five campaigns (183946, 421564, 654654, 165715, 283946) sent on five different dates (02.07.2018, 05.072018, 12.07.2018, 01.08.2018, 07.08.2018) to some customer base. I have no information in the assignment as to whether such assumptions are appropriate.

I have filled in 60 fields with random data. Tried to use the information, which were in tables in Question2.

INSERT INTO campaign\_comms\_user\_level (id, campaign\_id, user\_id,
date\_sent, opened\_email, clicked\_on\_link, visited\_landing\_page,
converted)
VALUES

```
For example:
```

```
(1,183946,68324,20180705,1,1,0,0),
(2,183946,65715,20180712,1,0,0,0),
(3,421564,46546,20180702,1,1,1,1),
(4,654654,86451,20180801,0,0,0,0),
(5,421564,65158,20180807,1,0,0,0),
```

In my opinion it does mean:

```
if 0,0,0,0 the event is email_sent,
      if 1,0,0,0, the event is opened_email,
      if 1,1,0,0, the event is clicked on link,
      if 1,1,1,0, the event is visited landing page,
      if 1,1,1,1 the event is converted?
In the second table were use long name of events:
email sent, opened email, clicked on link, visited landing page,
converted
Unfortunately in our base they were too long. They should have
till 11 signs (char(11)).
I had to change te names for:
email_sent, opened_em, click_link, visit_page, converted
INSERT INTO campaign comms (id, date, campaign id, user id,
event)
VALUES
For example:
(1,20180705, 183946, 68324, 'clic_link'), (2,20180712, 183946, 65715, 'opened_em'), (3,20180702, 421564, 46546, 'converted'), (4,20180801, 654654, 86451, 'email_sent'), (5,20180807, 421564, 65158, 'opened_em'),
Write SQL queries to:
   a. Calculate a "funnel" per campaign (= ordered milestones with proportion of
   successes in each milestone based on the successes in the previous milestone).
Ad a.
First I want to count how many single conversions are on each
milestones.
SELECT COUNT(*)
FROM campaign_comms_user_level
WHERE opened email = '1';
Result
57
```

```
SELECT COUNT(*)
FROM campaign_comms user level
WHERE clicked_on_link = '1' AND opened_email = '1';
Result
47
SELECT COUNT(*)
FROM campaign_comms_user_level
WHERE clicked_on_link = '1' AND opened_email = '1' AND
visited_landing_page = '1';
Result
34
SELECT COUNT(*)
FROM campaign comms user level
WHERE clicked_on_link = '1' AND opened_email = '1'
AND visited landing page = '1' AND converted = '1';
Result
20
Now I want to check the percentage conversion for every
milestones.
SELECT
     (SELECT COUNT(*) FROM campaign comms user level
          WHERE opened email = '1') AS Opened,
     (SELECT COUNT(*) FROM campaign comms user level
          WHERE clicked on link = '1') AS Clicked,
     ROUND((SELECT COUNT(*) FROM campaign comms user level
          WHERE clicked_on_link = '1')*100/ (SELECT COUNT(*)
FROM campaign comms user level
          WHERE opened_email = '1') ,2) AS Percent;
        123 Opened T1 123 Clicked T1
                                     123 Percent TI
                   57
                                 47
                                             82.46
```

```
SELECT
```

123 Opened TI	123 Clicked T:	123 Percent T:
47	34	72.34

#### **SELECT**

123 Opened 🟋 🕻	124 Clicked T‡	127 Percent T‡
34	26	76.47

Next step should be combined calculating. I want to count how many conversions are on each milestones **per campaign**.

I can use SUM() because the value is 1 or 0

```
SELECT campaign_id AS Campaign, SUM(opened_email) AS Opened,
SUM(clicked_on_link) AS Clicked, SUM(visited_landing_page) AS
Visited, SUM(converted) AS Converted
FROM campaign_comms_user_level
GROUP BY campaign_id;
```

123 Campaign 📆	123 Opened T‡	123 Clicked T:	123 Visited T‡	123 Converted T:
165,715	12	9	8	4
183,946	12	7	2	2
283,949	12	11	8	7
421,564	12	11	11	10
654,654	9	9	5	3

```
SELECT campaign_id, SUM(opened_email) AS Op,
SUM(clicked_on_link) AS Cl,
SUM(visited_landing_page) AS Vis, SUM(converted) AS Con,
ROUND(SUM(clicked_on_link)*100/NULLIF(SUM(opened_email),0),2) AS ClPerc,
ROUND(SUM(visited_landing_page)*100/
NULLIF(SUM(clicked_on_link),0),2) AS VisPerc,
ROUND(SUM(converted)*100/NULLIF(SUM(visited_landing_page),0),2)
AS ConPerc
FROM campaign_comms_user_level
GROUP BY campaign_id;
```

123 campaign_id 🏋‡	1 <del>23</del> Op <b>₹</b> ‡	123 CI <b>₹</b> ‡	123 Vis <b>\(\frac{1}{4}\)</b>	123 Con <b>₹</b> ‡	123 CIPerc T‡	124 VisPerc 🟋	123 ConPerc 🏋 🕽
165,715	12	9	8	4	75	88.89	50
183,946	12	7	2	2	58.33	28.57	100
283,949	12	11	8	7	91.67	72.73	87.5
421,564	12	11	11	10	91.67	100	90.91
654,654	9	9	5	3	100	55.56	60

- b. Find the most successful campaign in terms of
  - i) proportion of opened (among sent) emails
  - ii) proportion of conversions among emails opened.

# Ad b.i)

SELECT campaign\_id AS Campaign, COUNT(date\_sent) AS Send,
SUM(opened\_email) AS Opened,
ROUND(SUM(opened\_email)\*100/COUNT(date\_sent),2) AS Percentage
FROM campaign\_comms\_user\_level
GROUP BY campaign\_id
ORDER BY Percentage DESC;

123 Campaign 🏋 🕻	123 Send 🟋	123 Opened 🏋 🕻	123 Percentage 🏋 🕻
165,715	12	12	100
283,949	12	12	100
183,946	12	12	100
421,564	12	12	100
654,654	12	9	75

## Ad b.ii)

SELECT campaign\_id AS Campaign, SUM(opened\_email) AS Opened,
SUM(converted) AS Converted,
ROUND(SUM(converted)\*100/COUNT(opened\_email),2) AS Percentage
FROM campaign\_comms\_user\_level
GROUP BY campaign\_id
ORDER BY Percentage DESC;

123 Opened TI	123 Converted T:	124 Percentage 🏋
12	10	83.33
12	7	58.33
12	4	33.33
9	3	25
12	2	16.67
	12 12 12 9	12 7 12 4 9 3

- c. Find all users who were contacted with at least 5 campaigns and
  - i) converted in more than 75% of cases
  - ii) never converted.

## Ad c.i)

In this section I don't exactly understand what does it mean the word 'converted' in both sentences.

In my opinion in this section it does it mean every value 1 for whatever milestone.

```
SELECT COUNT(campaign_id) AS NumberCampaign, user_id AS UserId,
(SUM(opened_email)+SUM(clicked_on_link)
+SUM(visited_landing_page)+SUM(converted)) AS OneSum,
COUNT(date_sent)*4 AS Total,
(SUM(opened_email)+SUM(clicked_on_link)
+SUM(visited_landing_page)+SUM(converted))/(COUNT(date_sent)*4)
AS Converted
FROM campaign_comms_user_level
GROUP BY user_id
HAVING COUNT(campaign_id) >= 5 AND Converted > 0.75;
```

123 NumberCampaign	T:	123 UserId T:	123 OneSum 🏋 🕻	1⅔ Total 🏋‡	123 Converted T:
	5	86,451	16	20	0.8
	5	46,465,433	16	20	8.0

```
Ad c.ii)
```

I have changed the conditions for campaign\_id = 1 and opened = 0.

```
SELECT COUNT(campaign_id) AS NumberCampaign, user_id AS UserId,
SUM(opened_email) AS Opened,
COUNT(date_sent)*4 AS TotalClick, SUM(opened_email)/
(COUNT(date_sent)*4) AS Converted
FROM campaign_comms_user_level
GROUP BY user_id
HAVING COUNT(campaign_id) = 1 AND Opened = 0;
SELECT COUNT(campaign_id) AS NumberCampaign, user_id AS UserId,
```

```
      123 NumberCampaign
      T1
      123 UserId
      T1
      123 Opened
      T1
      123 TotalClick
      T1
      123 Converted
      T1

      1
      8,645,111
      0
      4
      0
```

```
SUM(opened_email) AS Opened,
COUNT(date_sent)*4 AS TotalClick, SUM(opened_email)/
(COUNT(date_sent)*4) AS Converted
FROM campaign_comms_user_level
GROUP BY user_id
HAVING COUNT(campaign_id) >=5 AND Opened = 0;
```

For conditions gave in task there were not results.

2. Regarding the metrics calculated in the previous task, is there any methodological issue / something we need to take care of? How would you assess the quality of the data stored in *campaign comms user level*?

### Ad 2.

In my opinion the table 'campaign\_comms\_user\_level' should has
additional columns:

- 1. dates and time of conversion (morning, lunch, evening...), to optimize each milestone. We would be able to assess the speed of a given path, at each stage of the path. At what time, after the shipping date is the highest conversion. And when customers are likely to open an email or make a purchase. For example, when a customer stops at a certain step, you can stimulate their interest by sending an additional offer, a discount coupon...
- 2. The type of campaign (SMS, newsletter, display...) and the source (www, Facebook, Google...) gives us a picture of which campaign performs better in our funnel for specific customers.
- 3. Demographic data on customers (age, gender, interests, occupation...) and geographical data (city, village, ...) are also very important. Customer segmentation, i.e. adding information on whether a customer is new or returning.
- 4. There is a lack of information about what the customer has bought and for how much. And whether they have made a purchase before.

The combination and analysis of the above data makes it possible to target relevant advertising to a specific group at a specific time.

5. When comparing campaigns to each other, we also need information on how many impressions were generated for each campaign. We get different results when the conversion is from one mailing and from several.

3. Write an SQL script which creates the above table (campaign\_comms\_user\_level) using only the information from the table below (called campaign comms):

date	campaign_id	user_id	event	
20180722	183946	657464654	opened_email	
20180801	421564	6874654651	converted	
	•••	•••	•••	

Where event can have the following values:

• 'email\_sent', 'email\_opened', 'clicked\_on\_link', 'visited\_landing\_page', 'converted'

```
Ad 3.
ALTER TABLE campaign comms
     ADD opened_email varchar(20),
     ADD clicked_on_link varchar(20),
     ADD visited landing page varchar(20),
     ADD converted varchar(20);
UPDATE campaign_comms
     SET opened_email = 0,
          clicked on link = 0,
          visited landing page = 0,
          converted = 0
     WHERE event = 'email_sent';
UPDATE campaign_comms
     SET opened email = 1,
          clicked on link = 0,
          visited_landing_page = 0,
          converted = 0
     WHERE event = 'opened em';
UPDATE campaign comms
     SET opened email = 1,
          clicked_on_link = 1,
          visited landing page = 0,
          converted = 0
     WHERE event = 'clic link';
UPDATE campaign comms
```

```
SET opened_email = 1,
          clicked on link = 1,
          visited_landing_page = 1,
          converted = 0
     WHERE event = 'visit page';
UPDATE campaign_comms
     SET opened email = 1,
          clicked_on_link = 1,
          visited_landing_page = 1,
          converted = 1
    WHERE event = 'converted';
ALTER TABLE campaign comms
DROP COLUMN event;
ALTER TABLE campaign comms
RENAME COLUMN date TO data_sent;
In my knowledge, there is no SQL command to define the column
ordering.
I can explicitly list the name of columns in the order which is
in table above, to be returned in the same order.
SELECT campaign_id, user_id, data_sent, opened_email,
clicked on link, visited landing page, converted
FROM campaign comms;
Kind Regards
Dorota Gawrońska-Popa
```