

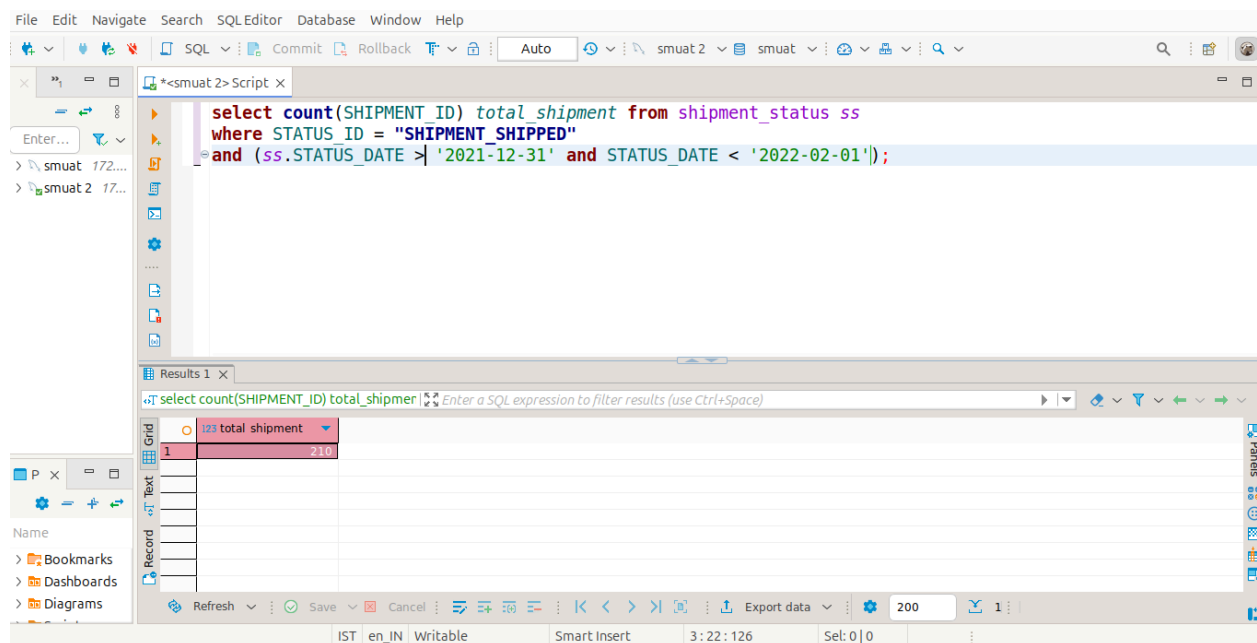
SQL ASSIGNMENT 1

1. Total number of shipments in January 2022 first quarter:

- Determine the total count of shipments made during the first quarter of 2022, specifically in the month of January.

Query:-

```
Select count(SHIPMENT_ID) Jan_shipment from  
shipment_status ss  
where STATUS_ID = "SHIPMENT_SHIPPED"  
and (ss.STATUS_DATE >= '2021-12-31' and ss.STATUS_DATE  
<= '2022-02-01');
```



Explanation :-

The SQL query counts how many shipments were shipped in January 2022. It looks at the `shipment_status` table and checks for entries where the `STATUS_ID` is "SHIPMENT_SHIPPED." It only counts those shipments whose `STATUS_DATE` is between December 31, 2021, and February 1, 2022. This helps

to find out the total number of shipments made during January 2022. You can change the dates or add more filters if you want to get different information.

2. Shipment by Tracking number:

- View or analyze shipments based on their unique tracking numbers. Each shipment is identified and tracked using a specific tracking number.

Query:-

```
select s.SHIPMENT_ID, srs.TRACKING_ID_NUMBER from
shipment s
join shipment_route_segment srs
on s.SHIPMENT_ID =srs.SHIPMENT_ID where
srs.TRACKING_ID_NUMBER is not null
```

The screenshot shows a database management tool interface. The top toolbar includes buttons for SQL, Commit, Rollback, and Auto. Below the toolbar, there are two tabs: '*<smuat 2> Script' and '*<smuat 2> Script-1'. The main area displays the SQL query: `select s.SHIPMENT_ID, srs.TRACKING_ID_NUMBER from shipment s join shipment_route_segment srs on s.SHIPMENT_ID =srs.SHIPMENT_ID where srs.TRACKING_ID_NUMBER is not null`. Below the query, there is a table titled 'shipment(+)' with 1 column. The table has a filter bar with the text 'Enter a SQL expression to filter results (use Ctrl+Space)'. The table displays 9 rows of data with columns 'SHIPMENT ID' and 'TRACKING ID NUMBER'. The bottom toolbar includes buttons for Refresh, Save, Cancel, and Export data, along with a status bar showing '3:29:124' and 'Sel: 0|0'.

	SHIPMENT ID	TRACKING ID NUMBER
1	10002	794681771461
2	10019	794681779028
3	10024	794681782024
4	10038	794681785814
5	10042	794681786008
6	10043	794681786236
7	10052	794681786648
8	10054	794681786692
9	10058	794681787195

Explanation:-

This SQL query retrieves the `SHIPMENT_ID` and `TRACKING_ID_NUMBER` for shipments that have a tracking number associated with them. It does this by selecting data from two tables: `shipment` (aliased as `s`) and `shipment_route_segment` (aliased as `srs`). The query uses a JOIN to combine the two tables based on matching `SHIPMENT_ID` values. The condition `srs.TRACKING_ID_NUMBER is not null` ensures that only the shipments that have a valid tracking number are included in the results. This helps identify which shipments can be tracked.

3. Average number of shipments per month:

- Calculate the average number of shipments made per month by dividing the total number of shipments by the number of months.

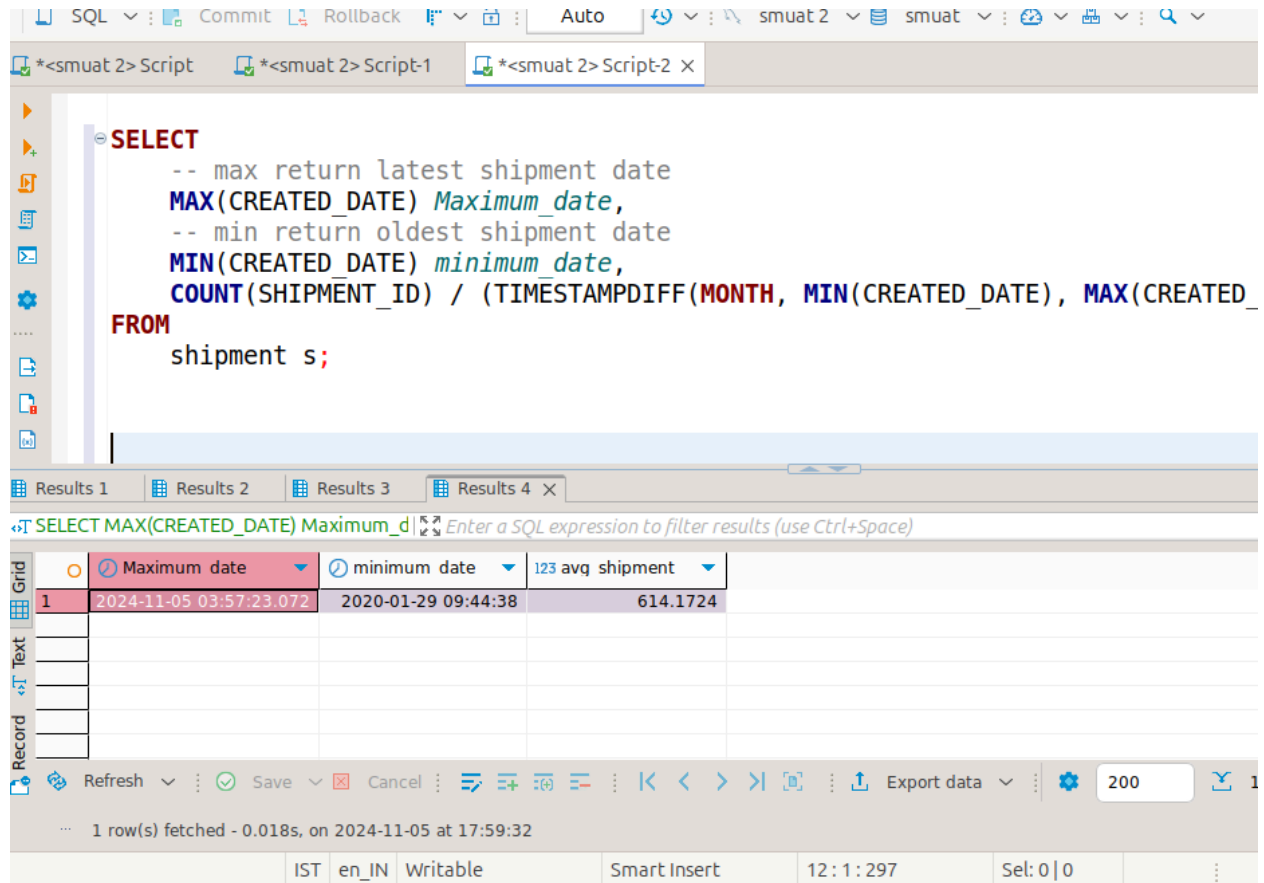
Query:-

```
SELECT
    -- max return latest shipment date
    MAX(CREATED_DATE) Maximum_date,
    -- min return oldest shipment date
    MIN(CREATED_DATE) minimum_date,
    COUNT(SHIPMENT_ID) / (TIMESTAMPDIFF(MONTH,
MIN(CREATED_DATE), MAX(CREATED_DATE)) + 1) AS
    "avg_shipment"
FROM
    shipment s;
```

Explanation:-

This SQL query calculates important details about shipments from a table called `shipment`. It finds the most recent shipment date and the oldest shipment date. It also counts how many shipments there are in total. Then, it calculates the number of months between the earliest and latest shipment dates and adds one to include both months. Finally, it divides the total number of shipments by the number of months to determine the average number of shipments per month.

The results include the maximum date, minimum date, and the average shipments per month.



The screenshot shows a SQL IDE interface. The top toolbar includes buttons for SQL, Commit, Rollback, and Auto. Below the toolbar, there are tabs for scripts: *<smuat 2> Script, *<smuat 2> Script-1, and *<smuat 2> Script-2 x. The main editor displays a SQL query:

```
SELECT
  -- max return latest shipment date
  MAX(CREATED_DATE) Maximum_date,
  -- min return oldest shipment date
  MIN(CREATED_DATE) minimum_date,
  COUNT(SHIPMENT_ID) / (TIMESTAMPDIFF(MONTH, MIN(CREATED_DATE), MAX(CREATED_
FROM
  shipment s;
```

Below the editor, there are tabs for Results 1, Results 2, Results 3, and Results 4 x. The Results 4 tab is active, showing a table with the following data:

	Maximum date	minimum date	123 avg shipment
1	2024-11-05 03:57:23.072	2020-01-29 09:44:38	614.1724

The bottom status bar indicates "1 row(s) fetched - 0.018s, on 2024-11-05 at 17:59:32".

4. Shipped units By Location:

- Identify the number of units that have been shipped, categorized by different locations ;. Gain insights into the distribution of shipped units across various locations.