

Practical Exam: Grocery Store Sales

FoodYum is a grocery store chain that is based in the United States.

Food Yum sells items such as produce, meat, dairy, baked goods, snacks, and other household food staples.

As food costs rise, FoodYum wants to make sure it keeps stocking products in all categories that cover a range of prices to ensure they have stock for a broad range of customers.

Data

The data is available in the table `products`.

The dataset contains records of customers for their last full year of the loyalty program.

Column Name	Criteria
product_id	Nominal. The unique identifier of the product. Missing values are not possible due to the database structure.
product_type	Nominal. The product category type of the product, one of 5 values (Produce, Meat, Dairy, Bakery, Snacks). Missing values should be replaced with "Unknown".
brand	Nominal. The brand of the product. One of 7 possible values. Missing values should be replaced with "Unknown".
weight	Continuous. The weight of the product in grams. This can be any positive value, rounded to 2 decimal places. Missing values should be replaced with the overall median weight.
price	Continuous. The price the product is sold at, in US dollars. This can be any positive value, rounded to 2 decimal places. Missing values should be replaced with the overall median price.
average_units_sold	Discrete. The average number of units sold each month. This can be any positive integer value. Missing values should be replaced with 0.
year_added	Nominal. The year the product was first added to FoodYum stock. Missing values should be replaced with 2022.
stock_location	Nominal. The location that stock originates. This can be one of four warehouse locations, A, B, C or D Missing values should be replaced with "Unknown".

...	↑↓	p...	...	↑↓	prod...	...	↑↓	brand	...	↑↓	weig...	...	↑↓	...	↑↓	average_units_...	...	↑↓	y...	...	↑↓	stock_loc...	...
	0			1	Bakery			TopBrand			602.61 grams			11			15						C
	1			2	Produce			SilverLake			478.26			8.08			22		2022				C
	2			3	Produce			TastyTreat			532.38 grams			6.16			21		2018				B
	3			4	Bakery			StandardYums			453.43 grams			7.26			21		2021				d
	4			5	Produce			GoldTree			588.63			7.88			21		2020				a
	5			6	Meat			TopBrand			612.06			16.2			24		2017				a
	6			7	Produce			GoldTree			320.49			8.01			21		2019				B
	7			8	Meat			SilverLake			535.19 grams			15.77			28		2021				a
	8			9	Meat			StandardYums			375.07 grams			11.57			30		2020				a
	9			10	Meat			TastyTreat			506.34			13.94			27		2018				C

Rows: 10

Expand

Your query ran successfully but returned no results.

index	...	↑↓	product_type	...
		0	Snacks	
		1	Produce	
		2	Dairy	
		3	Bakery	
		4	Meat	
Rows: 5				🔗 Expand

index	...	↑↓	brand	...
		0	StandardYums	
		1	SmoothTaste	
		2	TastyTreat	
		3	-	
		4	YumMie	
		5	SilverLake	
		6	GoldTree	
		7	TopBrand	
Rows: 8				🔗 Expand

Your query ran successfully but returned no results.

Your query ran successfully but returned no results.


...	↑↓	avg	...	↑↓	...	↑↓	...	↑↓
	0	10.1317235325		16.98		3.46		
Rows: 1								🔗 Expand

Your query ran successfully but returned no results.

...	↑↓	...	↑↓	...	↑↓
	0	31		14	
Rows: 1					🔗 Expand

...	↑↓	y...	...	↑↓
	0	2021		
	1	2020		
	2	2015		
	3			
	4	2022		
	5	2017		
	6	2016		
	7	2019		
	8	2018		

Rows: 9

 Expand

...	↑↓	stock_lo...	...	↑↓
0		B		
1		a		
2		D		
3		A		
4		d		
5		C		
6		c		
7		b		

Rows: 8 ↗ Expand

...	↑↓	column_name	...	↑↓	d	...	↑↓
0		product_id			integer		
1		product_type			text		
2		brand			text		
3		weight			text		
4		price			real		
5		average_units_sold			integer		
6		year_added			integer		
7		stock_location			text		

Rows: 8 ↗ Expand

We have checked each and every columns individually and here is what we found:

1. product-id: PERFECT! No NULLS no data types errors!!
2. product-type: PERFECT! No NULLS no data type errors!!
3. brand: NULLS as '-', Capitalization issues, space issues
4. weight: NO NULLS, datatype issues, conatins 'grams' in few rows
5. price: PERFECT!! NO NULLS No datatype errors!!
6. average_units_sold: PERFECT!! NO NULLS No datatype errors!!
7. year_added: NULL as Missing value
8. stock-location: Sames location diff capitalization

Task 1

In 2022 there was a bug in the product system. For some products that were added in that year, the `year_added` value was not set in the data. As the year the product was added may have an impact on the price of the product, this is important information to have.

Write a query to determine how many products have the `year_added` value missing. Your output should be a single column, `missing_year`, with a single row giving the number of missing values.

...	↑↓	missi...	...	↑↓
0		170		

Rows: 1 ↗ Expand

Task 2

Given what you know about the year added data, you need to make sure all of the data is clean before you start your analysis. The table below shows what the data should look like.

Write a query to ensure the product data matches the description provided. Do not update the original table.

Column Name	Criteria
product_id	Nominal. The unique identifier of the product. Missing values are not possible due to the database structure.
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brand	Nominal. The brand of the product. One of 7 possible values. Missing values should be replaced with "Unknown".
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average_units_sold	Discrete. The average number of units sold each month. This can be any positive integer value. Missing values should be replaced with 0.
year_added	Nominal. The year the product was first added to FoodYum stock. Missing values should be replaced with last year (2022).
stock_location	Nominal. The location that stock originates. This can be one of four warehouse locations, A, B, C or D Missing values should be replaced with "Unknown".

...	↑↓	p...	...	↑↓	prod...	...	↑↓	brand	...	↑↓	...	↑↓	...	↑↓	average_units_...	...	↑↓	y...	...	↑↓	stock_lo...	...	↑↓
	0			1	Bakery			TopBrand			602.61		11				15		2022		C		
	1			2	Produce			SilverLake			478.26		8.08				22		2022		C		
	2			3	Produce			TastyTreat			532.38		6.16				21		2018		B		
	3			4	Bakery			StandardYums			453.43		7.26				21		2021		D		
	4			5	Produce			GoldTree			588.63		7.88				21		2020		A		
	5			6	Meat			TopBrand			612.06		16.2				24		2017		A		
	6			7	Produce			GoldTree			320.49		8.01				21		2019		B		
	7			8	Meat			SilverLake			535.19		15.77				28		2021		A		
	8			9	Meat			StandardYums			375.07		11.57				30		2020		A		
	9			10	Meat			TastyTreat			506.34		13.94				27		2018		C		
	10			11	Dairy			StandardYums			345.07		9.26				26		2020		B		
	11			12	Bakery			StandardYums			345.58		6.87				21		2022		D		
	12			13	Snacks			SmoothTaste			512.54		8.65				19		2016		A		
	13			14	Meat			StandardYums			395.76		11.92				30		2019		A		
	14			15	Produce			SilverLake			324.92		7.94				23		2021		D		
	15			16	Dairy			SmoothTaste			446.76		10.79				23		2017		D		

Rows: 1,700

Expand

Task 3

To find out how the range varies for each product type, your manager has asked you to determine the minimum and maximum values for each product type.

Write a query to return the `product_type` , `min_price` and `max_price` columns.

...	↑↓	prod...	...	↑↓	π	...	↑↓	π	...	↑↓
0		Snacks			5.2			10.72		
1		Produce			3.46			8.78		
2		Dairy			8.33			13.97		
3		Bakery			6.26			11.88		
4		Meat			11.48			16.98		

Rows: 5 [Expand](#)

Task 4

The team want to look in more detail at meat and dairy products where the average units sold was greater than ten.

Write a query to return the `product_id`, `price` and `average_units_sold` of the rows of interest to the team.

...	↑↓	p...	...	↑↓	...	↑↓	average_units_...	...	↑↓
0				6			16.2		24
1				8			15.77		28
2				9			11.57		30
3				10			13.94		27
4				11			9.26		26
5				14			11.92		30
6				16			10.79		23
7				19			13.62		26
8				20			13.03		22
9				23			13.07		22
10				24			10.98		23
11				25			12.81		24
12				28			13.01		20
13				31			13.11		20
14				41			8.63		27
15				42			12.56		24

Rows: 698 [Expand](#)

FORMATTING AND NAMING CHECK

Use the code block below to check that your outputs are correctly named and formatted before you submit your project.

This code checks whether you have met our automarking requirements: that the specified DataFrames exist and contain the required columns. It then prints a table showing ✔ for each column that exists and ✖ for any that are missing, or if the DataFrame itself isn't available.

If a DataFrame or a column in a DataFrame doesn't exist, carefully check your code again.

IMPORTANT: even if your code passes the check below, this does not mean that your entire submission is correct. This is a check for naming and formatting only.