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BREWERIES PROJECT 1

1. Write an SQL query to fetch "SALES_REP" from breweries table using the alias names as WORKER_NAME.

SQL CODES:	
<u>1</u>	
SELECT sales_rep AS WORKER_NAME	
FROM breweries;	
<u>2</u>	
SELECT DISTINCT sales_rep AS WORKER_NAME	
FROM breweries;	

S/No	Worker_name
1	Morgan
2	Jones
3	Gill
4	Sorvino
5 6	Kivell
6	Thompson
7	Jardine
8	Andrews
9	Smith
10	Parent
11	Howard

EXPLANATION: The table shows the list of all the distinct sales rep in the Breweries dataset and has been re-named as Worker name, in line with SQL code number 2.

SQL CODES:	
<u>1</u>	
SELECT UPPER (brands) AS BRANDS	
FROM breweries;	
<u>2</u>	
SELECT DISTINCT UPPER (brands) AS BRANDS	
FROM breweries;	

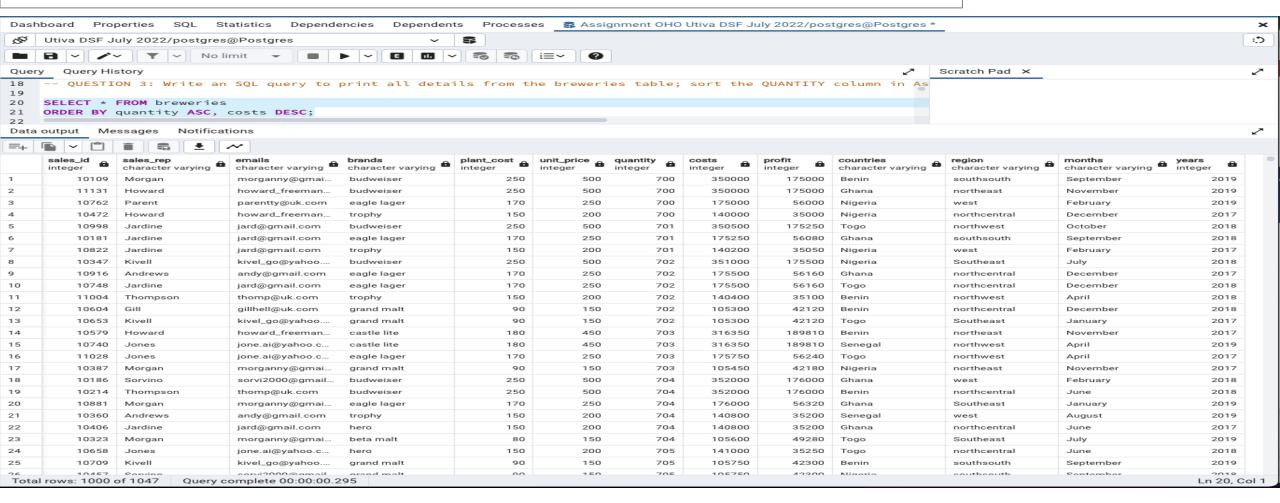
S/No	Brands
1	CASTLE LITE
2	TROPHY
3	HERO
4	EAGLE LAGER
5	BUDWEISER
6	GRAND MALT
7	BETA MALT

3: Write an SQL query to print all details from the breweries table; sort the QUANTITY column in Ascending order and the COSTS column in Descending order

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SQL CODES:

SELECT * FROM breweries ORDER BY quantity ASC, costs DESC;



EXPLANATION: The table in the screenshot above shows the list of all the columns in the Breweries dataset with the quantity and costs columns ordered in ascending and descending order respectively.

SQL CODES:

SELECT brands, SUM(profit)

FROM breweries

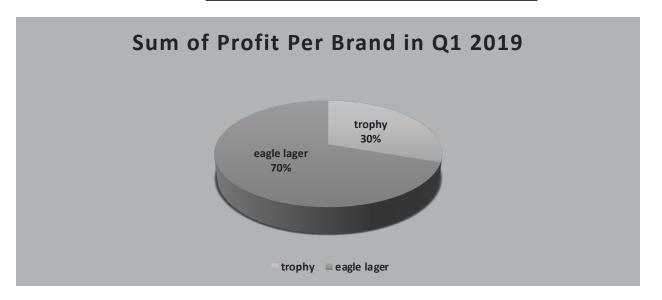
WHERE brands IN ('trophy', 'eagle lager')

AND years = 2019

AND months IN ('January','February','March')

GROUP BY brands;

S/No	BRANDS	SUM
1	trophy	428800
2	eagle lager	984160



EXPLANATION: The table shows the illustration shows the sum of profit made from the two brands in the first quarter of 2019 with Trophy recording 428,800 and Eagle Lager with 984,160. The Pie Chart shows the percentage profit performance of both brands

5: Write a query that reduces the cost of the trophy brand by 2%

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SQL CODES:
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1:SELECT brands, costs, costs - (costs * 2.0/100.0) AS Percentage_discount

FROM breweries

WHERE brands = 'trophy';

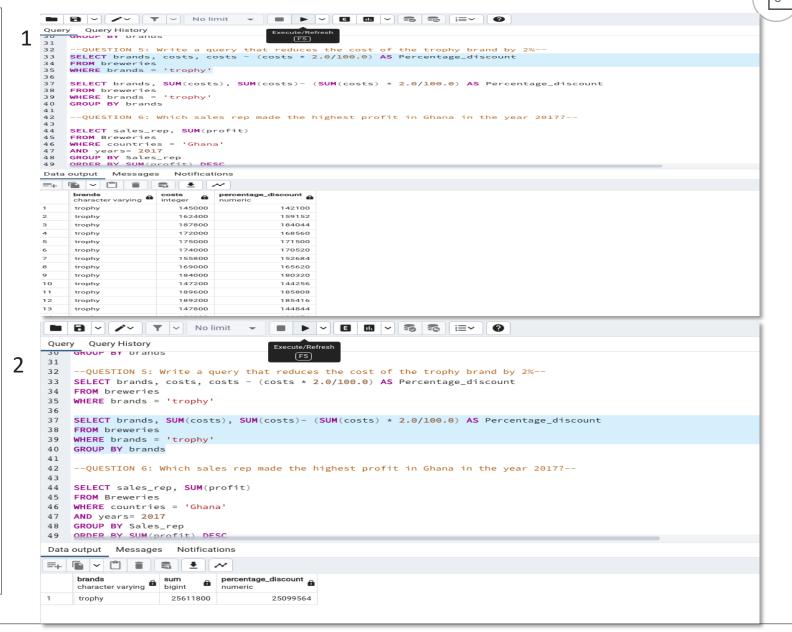
OR

2: SELECT brands, SUM(costs), SUM(costs) * 2.0/100.0) AS Percentage_discount

FROM breweries

WHERE brands = 'trophy'

GROUP BY brands;



EXPLANATION: The table in screenshot 1 shows the costs and resultant percentage discount costs of Trophy brand after the cost has been reduced by 2% in line with SQL code 1.

The table in screenshot 2 shows the sum of all cost made of the Trophy brand and percentage discount cost after the cost has been reduced by 2% in line with SQL code number 2.

6: Which sales rep made the highest profit in Ghana in the year 2017?

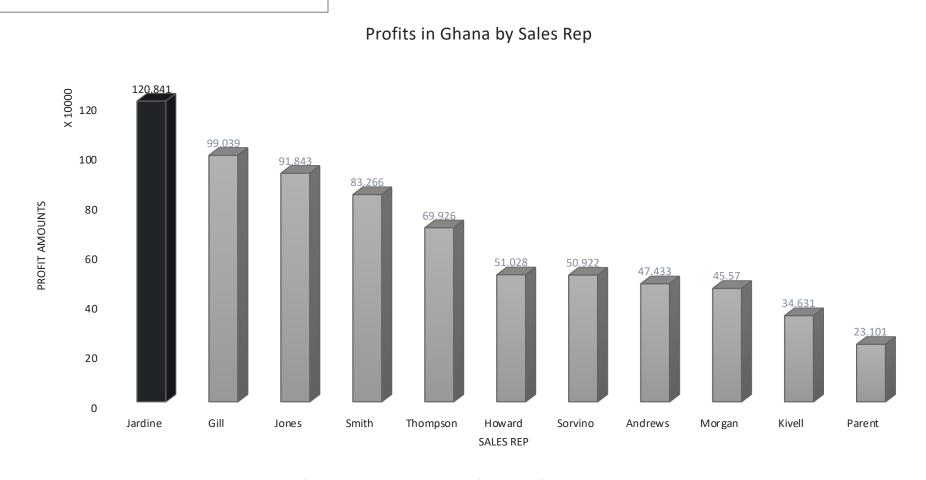


SQL CODES:

SELECT sales_rep, SUM(profit) FROM Breweries WHERE countries = 'Ghana'

AND years = 2017 GROUP BY Sales_rep ORDER BY SUM(profit) DESC LIMIT 1;

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S/No	Sales_Rep	Sum of Profits
<u>1</u>	<u>Jardine</u>	<u>1208410</u>
2	Gill	990390
3	Jones	918430
4	Smith	832660
5	Thompson	699260
6	Howard	510280
7	Sorvino	509220
8	Andrews	474330
9	Morgan	455700
10	Kivell	346310
11	Parent	231010



EXPLANATION: The table shows the list of all the distinct sales rep in the Breweries dataset from Ghana and the sum of their profits arranged in Descending Order, Enabling us see the <u>Sales</u> rep with the highest profit (Jardine) at number 1. The Graph on the side also visualizes each Sales reps performance, singling out the most profitable sales rep in a different color. The last line of the code (LIMIT 1) will retain only the first result line of the table and hence will not need to visualization for comparison with other Sales reps

7: What region recorded the lowest quantity of goods in the last quarter of every year?

SQL CODES:

SELECT region, SUM(quantity)

FROM breweries

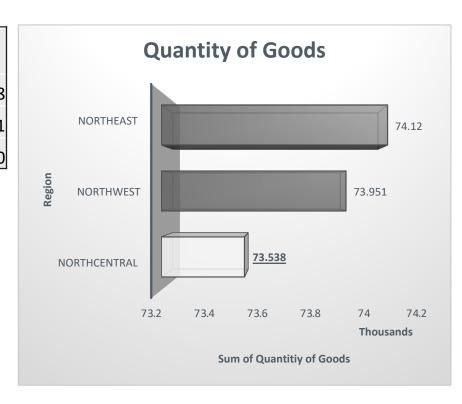
WHERE months IN ('October','November','December')

GROUP BY region

ORDER BY SUM (quantity) ASC

LIMIT 1;

S/No	Region	Quantity of Goods
1	northcentral	73538
2	northwest	73951
3	northeast	74120



EXPLANATION: The table shows the regional distribution of Quantity of Goods by the final quarter of the years present tin the data set in ascending order. The **North central** regions records the lowest quantity of Goods. The table is visualized in the chart also depicts this with a different color for the Northcentral region. The last line of the code (LIMIT 1) will retain only the first result line of the table and hence will not need to visualization for comparison with other regions

8: The Breweries company has a yearly tradition of promoting the sales_rep who makes the highest profit in the year. Who deserves this promotion in 2019?



SQL CODES:

SELECT sales_rep, SUM(profit)
AS highest_profit

FROM breweries

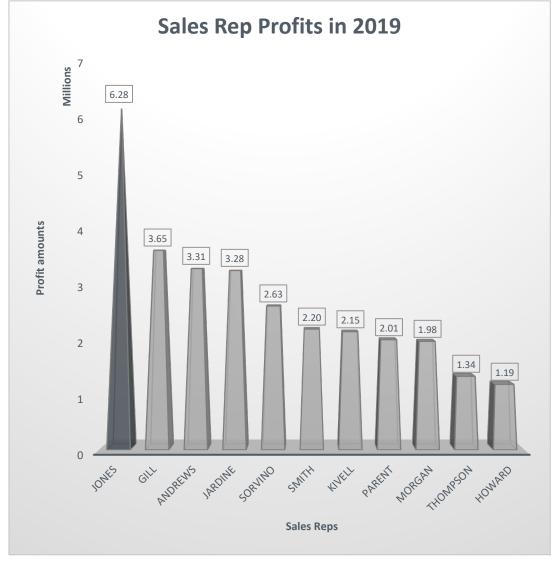
WHERE years = 2019

GROUP BY Sales_rep

ORDER BY SUM(profit) DESC

LIMIT 1;

S/No	Sales_Rep	Profit Amount
1	Jones	6282240
2	Gill	3650570
3	Andrews	3314410
4	Jardine	3277600
5	Sorvino	2626640
6	Smith	2201640
7	Kivell	2152910
8	Parent	2008060
9	Morgan	1977070
10	Thompson	1337430
11	Howard	1191680



EXPLANATION: The table shows the list of Sales Reps and their profit amounts in 2019 in descending order. The sales rep with the highest profit for the year 2019 deserving the promotion is **Jones.** The table is visualized in the chart also depicts this with a different color for Jones. The last line of the code (LIMIT 1) will retain only the first result line of the table and hence will not need to visualization for comparison with other sales reps

9: Regions with quantities of trophy which are less than 60000, need to be restocked. What regions do we restock with the trophy brand?



SQL CODES:

SELECT region, SUM(quantity), brands

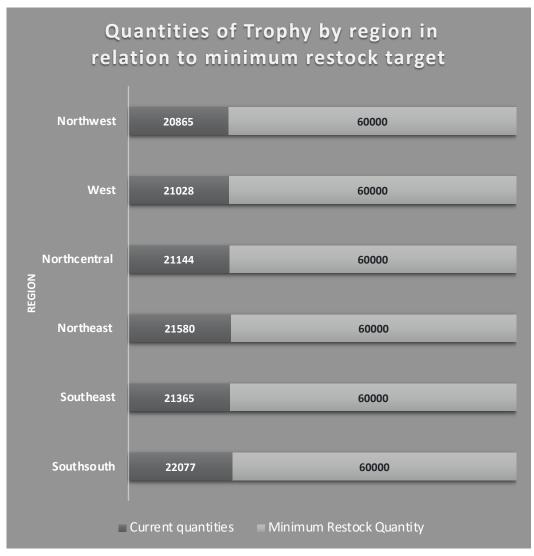
FROM Breweries

WHERE brands = 'trophy'

GROUP BY region, brands

HAVING SUM(quantity)<60000;

Region	Current quantities of Trophy
Southsouth	22077
Southeast	21365
Northeast	21580
Northcentral	21144
West	21028
Northwest	20865



EXPLANATION: The table shows the list of all the regions in the Breweries dataset and their current quantities of Trophy < 60,000 to enable plans for restock, The graph shows the same in relation to the restock threshold of 60,000 to enable us visualize how far off from the 60,000 targets the regions are.



