

Assignment – 1

SQL MASTERY - The E-Commerce Analytics Challenge

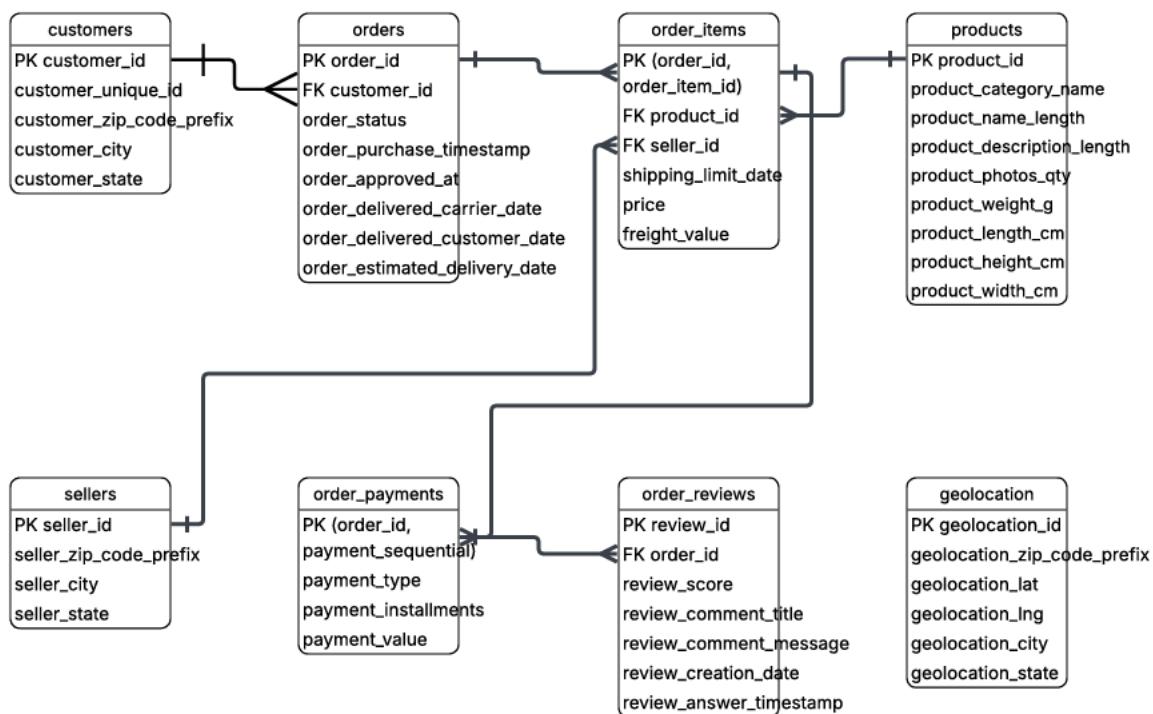
Part A: Database Design & Data Quality

Question -1. Design a normalized database schema (3NF) with ERD showing all relationships between 8 tables.

Solution –

Database schema is designed following third normal form(3nf) principles: -

- Each tables represents as single entity
- All non-key attributes depends only on the primary key
- No transitive dependencies exist
- Relationships are enforced using foreign keys



Question 2. Identify and document 10+ data quality issues in the raw CSV files (nulls, duplicates, format inconsistencies, orphan records).

Solution – 10+ data quality issues in the raw CSV files are:-

1. **Missing values** - several columns like order_delivered_customer_date, review_comment_message etc. contain missing values.
2. **Duplicate customer record** – multiple records exist for same customer but with different ids.
3. **Orphan records** – some columns referring to other columns where values are missing.
Eg. order_items reference missing product_id
4. **Inconsistent datetime format** – Date columns are stored as string and may contain null or invalid values.
5. **Duplicate order items entries** – Duplicate combinations of multiple columns exist.
Eg. geolocation_zip_code_prefix, geolocation_lat and geolocation_lng have duplicate combination values
6. **Invalid numerical values** – some records contain invalid numeric values like zero, negative for payment_value , price , etc
7. **Payment and order value mismatch** – Sum of order_items doesn't match payment_values.
8. **Missing reviews for delivered orders** – reviews are missing.
9. **Geolocation duplication** – The geolocation table contains multiple rows for the same zip code with different latitude and longitude values.
10. **Text formatting issues** – Customer and city names contain inconsistent letters and casing.

Question 30. Identify 3 slowest queries using EXPLAIN ANALYZE, optimize with appropriate indexes (B tree, Hash), show before/after execution time.

Solution –

1) Explain before –

```
EXPLAIN ANALYZE  
SELECT  
    DATE_FORMAT(o.order_purchase_timestamp, '%Y-%m') AS month,  
    SUM(p.payment_value) AS revenue  
FROM orders o  
JOIN order_payments p  
    ON o.order_id = p.order_id  
GROUP BY month;
```

Result Grid			
EXPLAIN -> Table scan on <temporary> (actual time=1...)			
Output			
#	Time	Action	Message
1	10:51:47	use sales	0 row(s) affected
2	11:10:18	EXPLAIN ANALYZE SELECT DATE_FORMAT(o.order_purchase_timestamp, '%Y-%m') AS month, ...	1 row(s) returned
			Duration / Fetch 0.000 sec / 0.000 sec

2) Create Indexes –

-- Index for join

```
CREATE INDEX idx_payments_order  
ON order_payments(order_id);
```

-- Index for grouping/filtering

```
CREATE INDEX idx_orders_purchase  
ON orders(order_purchase_timestamp);
```

-- Always ensure PK exists

```
ALTER TABLE orders
```

```
ADD PRIMARY KEY (order_id);
```

2	11:23:26	CREATE INDEX idx_orders_purchase ON orders(order_purchase_timestamp)	0 row(s) affected Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0	0.828 sec
3	11:23:28	ALTER TABLE orders ADD PRIMARY KEY (order_id)	Error Code: 1068. Multiple primary key defined	0.000 sec
4	11:23:32	DROP INDEX idx_orders_purchase ON orders	0 row(s) affected Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0	0.047 sec

3) Explain after

-- Query 1: AFTER Optimization

```
EXPLAIN ANALYZE
SELECT
    DATE_FORMAT(o.order_purchase_timestamp, '%Y-%m') AS month,
    SUM(p.payment_value) AS revenue
FROM orders o
JOIN order_payments p
    ON o.order_id = p.order_id
GROUP BY month;
```

The screenshot shows a database query interface with the following details:

Action	Time	Action	Message	Duration / Fetch
1	11:48:43	use sales	0 row(s) affected	0.016 sec
2	11:48:56	EXPLAIN ANALYZE SELECT DATE_FORMAT(o.order_purchase_timestamp, "%Y-%m") AS month, ...	1 row(s) returned	1.172 sec / 0.000 sec