ATLIQ HARDWARE

FINANCE AND SUPPLY CHAIN ANALYTICS

PROBLEM STATEMENT

Atliq Hardware, a leading provider of computer hardware such as PCs, printers, and mice, faced challenges in analyzing its growing sales and market data. Relying on large Excel files for data processing caused performance bottlenecks, limiting the ability to derive actionable insights and make timely decisions. The objective of this project was to utilize MySQL for transforming raw sales data into meaningful insights, enabling a deeper understanding of sales performance, market dynamics, customer behavior, and forecasting supply chain trends.

FINANCE ANALYTICS

Queries

- 1. Customer-Specific Sales Analysis
- a. Retrieve customer details:

SELECT *

FROM dim_customer

WHERE customer LIKE "%croma%" AND market = "india";

b. Extract all sales transactions for a specific customer for the fiscal year 2021:

SELECT *

FROM fact_sales_monthly

WHERE customer_code = 90002002

AND YEAR(DATE_ADD(date, INTERVAL 4 MONTH)) = 2021

ORDER BY date ASC

LIMIT 100000;

	date	fiscal_year	product_code	customer_code	sold_quantity
•	2020-09-01	2021	A0118150101	90002002	202
	2020-09-01	2021	A0118150102	90002002	162
	2020-09-01	2021	A0118150103	90002002	193
	2020-09-01	2021	A0118150104	90002002	146
	2020-09-01	2021	A0219150201	90002002	149
	2020-09-01	2021	A0219150202	90002002	107
	2020-09-01	2021	A0220150203	90002002	123
	2020-09-01	2021	A0320150301	90002002	146
	2020-09-01	2021	A0321150302	90002002	236
	2020-09-01	2021	A0321150303	90002002	137
	2020-09-01	2021	A0418150103	90002002	23
	2020-09-01	2021	A0418150104	90002002	82
	2020-09-01	2021	A0418150105	90002002	86
	2020-09-01	2021	A0418150106	90002002	48
	2020-09-01	2021	A0519150201	90002002	138
	2020-09-01	2021	A0519150202	90002002	72
	2020-09-01	2021	A0519150203	90002002	38

c. Create a function to calculate the fiscal year:

```
CREATE FUNCTION `get_fiscal_year`(calendar_date DATE)

RETURNS INT

DETERMINISTIC

BEGIN

DECLARE fiscal_year INT;

SET fiscal_year = YEAR(DATE_ADD(calendar_date, INTERVAL 4 MONTH));

RETURN fiscal_year;

END;
```

d. Use the custom fiscal year function for querying sales transactions:

```
SELECT *
FROM fact_sales_monthly
WHERE customer_code = 90002002
AND get_fiscal_year(date) = 2021
```

2. Gross Sales Reporting

a. Perform a join to fetch product information:

```
SELECT s.date, s.product_code, p.product, p.variant, s.sold_quantity
FROM fact_sales_monthly s

JOIN dim_product p ON s.product_code = p.product_code

WHERE customer_code = 90002002

AND get_fiscal_year(date) = 2021

LIMIT 1000000;
```

b. Calculate gross sales by joining with the fact_gross_price table:

```
sclect
s.date,
s.product_code,
p.product,
p.variant,
s.sold_quantity,
g.gross_price,
ROUND(s.sold_quantity * g.gross_price, 2) AS gross_price_total
FROM fact_sales_monthly s

JOIN dim_product p ON s.product_code = p.product_code

JOIN fact_gross_price g ON g.fiscal_year = get_fiscal_year(s.date)

AND g.product_code = s.product_code

WHERE customer_code = 90002002

AND get_fiscal_year(s.date) = 2021

LIMIT 1000000;
```

Re	Result Grid 1								
	date	product_code	product	variant	sold_quantity	gross_price	gross_price_total		
•	2020-09-01	A0118150101	AQ Dracula HDD - 3.5 Inch SATA 6 Gb/s 5400 RP	Standard	202	19.0573	3849.57		
	2020-09-01	A0118150102	AQ Dracula HDD - 3.5 Inch SATA 6 Gb/s 5400 RP	Plus	162	21.4565	3475.95		
	2020-09-01	A0118150103	AQ Dracula HDD - 3.5 Inch SATA 6 Gb/s 5400 RP	Premium	193	21.7795	4203.44		
	2020-09-01	A0118150104	AQ Dracula HDD - 3.5 Inch SATA 6 Gb/s 5400 RP	Premium Plus	146	22.9729	3354.04		
	2020-09-01	A0219150201	AQ WereWolf NAS Internal Hard Drive HDD - 8.8	Standard	149	23.6987	3531.11		
	2020-09-01	A0219150202	AQ WereWolf NAS Internal Hard Drive HDD - 8.8	Plus	107	24.7312	2646.24		
	2020-09-01	A0220150203	AQ WereWolf NAS Internal Hard Drive HDD - 8.8	Premium	123	23.6154	2904.69		
	2020-09-01	A0320150301	AQ Zion Saga	Standard	146	23.7223	3463.46		
	2020-09-01	A0321150302	AQ Zion Saga	Plus	236	27.1027	6396.24		
	2020-09-01	A0321150303	AQ Zion Saga	Premium	137	28.0059	3836.81		
	2020-09-01	A0418150103	AQ Mforce Gen X	Standard 3	23	19.5235	449.04		
	2020-09-01	A0418150104	AQ Mforce Gen X	Plus 1	82	19.9239	1633.76		
	2020-09-01	A0418150105	AQ Mforce Gen X	Plus 2	86	20.0766	1726.59		
	2020-09-01	A0418150106	AQ Mforce Gen X	Plus 3	48	19.9365	956.95		
	2020-09-01	A0519150201	AQ Mforce Gen Y	Standard 1	138	22.3984	3090.98		
	2020-09-01	A0519150202	AQ Mforce Gen Y	Standard 2	72	24.9298	1794.95		
	2020-09-01	A0519150203	AQ Mforce Gen Y	Standard 3	38	26.5871	1010.31		

c. Generate a monthly gross sales report for a specific customer:

SELECT

s.date,

SUM(ROUND(s.sold_quantity * g.gross_price, 2)) AS monthly_sales

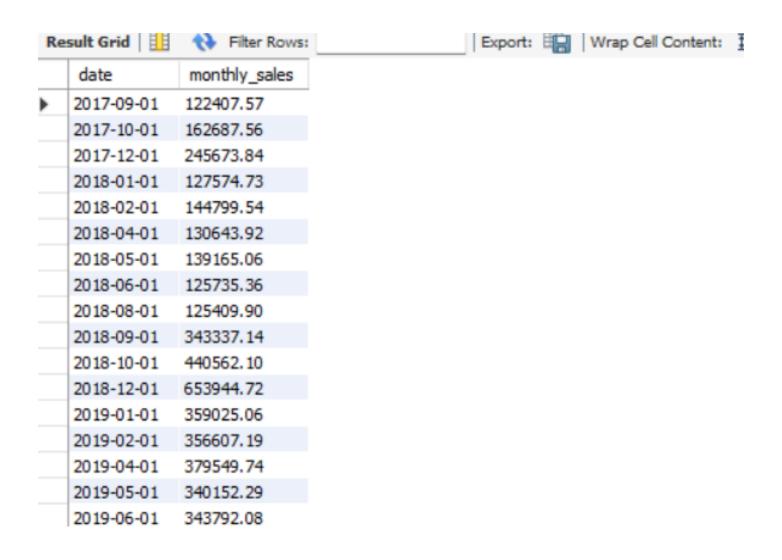
FROM fact_sales_monthly s

JOIN fact_gross_price g ON g.fiscal_year = get_fiscal_year(s.date)

AND g.product_code = s.product_code

WHERE customer_code = 90002002

GROUP BY date;



3. Stored Procedures

a. Create a stored procedure to generate a gross sales report for any customer:

```
CREATE PROCEDURE 'get_monthly_gross_sales_for_customer'(
IN in_customer_codes TEXT
)

BEGIN

SELECT

s.date,

SUM(ROUND(s.sold_quantity * g.gross_price, 2)) AS monthly_sales

FROM fact_sales_monthly s

JOIN fact_gross_price g ON g.fiscal_year = get_fiscal_year(s.date)

AND g.product_code = s.product_code

WHERE FIND_IN_SET(s.customer_code, in_customer_codes) > 0

GROUP BY s.date

ORDER BY s.date DESC;

END;
```

b. Market classification based on total sales:

```
CREATE PROCEDURE 'get_market_badge'(
       IN in_market VARCHAR(45),
      IN in_fiscal_year YEAR,
      OUT out_level VARCHAR(45)
)
BEGIN
  DECLARE qty INT DEFAULT 0;
      IF in_market = "" THEN
        SET in_market = "India";
      END IF;
  SELECT
    SUM(s.sold_quantity) INTO qty
  FROM fact_sales_monthly s
  JOIN dim_customer c ON s.customer_code = c.customer_code
  WHERE get_fiscal_year(s.date) = in_fiscal_year
   AND c.market = in_market;
  IF qty > 5000000 THEN
    SET out_level = 'Gold';
  ELSE
    SET out_level = 'Silver';
  END IF;
END;
```

Identifying Top Products, Customers, and Markets

- Identifying top customers, products, and markets.
- Generating pre- and post-invoice discount reports.
- Performance optimization of SQL queries.
- Leveraging window functions and stored procedures for advanced analytics.

Pre-Invoice Discount Report

Pre-invoice deductions for a specific customer

SELECT

```
s.date,
          s.product_code,
          p.product,
          p.variant,
          s.sold_quantity,
          g.gross_price AS gross_price_per_item,
          ROUND(s.sold_quantity * g.gross_price, 2) AS gross_price_total,
          pre.pre_invoice_discount_pct
    FROM fact_sales_monthly s
    JOIN dim_product p ON s.product_code = p.product_code
    JOIN fact_gross_price g
      ON g.fiscal_year = get_fiscal_year(s.date)
      AND g.product_code = s.product_code
    JOIN fact_pre_invoice_deductions AS pre
      ON pre.customer_code = s.customer_code
      AND pre.fiscal_year = get_fiscal_year(s.date)
    WHERE
      s.customer_code = 90002002
      AND get_fiscal_year(s.date) = 2021
    LIMIT 1000000;
Pre-invoice deductions for all customers
    SELECT
          s.date,
          s.product_code,
          p.product,
          p.variant,
          s.sold_quantity,
          g.gross_price AS gross_price_per_item,
          ROUND(s.sold_quantity * g.gross_price, 2) AS gross_price_total,
          pre.pre_invoice_discount_pct
    FROM fact_sales_monthly s
```

JOIN dim_product p ON s.product_code = p.product_code

```
JOIN fact_gross_price g
 ON g.fiscal_year = get_fiscal_year(s.date)
 AND g.product_code = s.product_code
JOIN fact_pre_invoice_deductions AS pre
 ON pre.customer_code = s.customer_code
 AND pre.fiscal_year = get_fiscal_year(s.date)
WHERE
 get_fiscal_year(s.date) = 2021
LIMIT 1000000;
```

Performance Improvement #1:

1. Creating dim_date and Joining it with the Table to Avoid Using the get_fiscal_year() Function:

```
SELECT
         s.date,
         s.customer_code,
         s.product_code,
         p.product,
         p.variant,
         s.sold_quantity,
         g.gross_price AS gross_price_per_item,
         ROUND(s.sold_quantity * g.gross_price, 2) AS gross_price_total,
         pre.pre_invoice_discount_pct
FROM fact_sales_monthly s
JOIN dim_date dt
 ON dt.calendar_date = s.date
JOIN dim_product p
  ON s.product_code = p.product_code
JOIN fact_gross_price g
  ON g.fiscal_year = dt.fiscal_year
 AND g.product_code = s.product_code
JOIN fact_pre_invoice_deductions AS pre
 ON pre.customer_code = s.customer_code
 AND pre.fiscal_year = dt.fiscal_year
WHERE
  dt.fiscal_year = 2021
```

Performance Improvement #2:

1. Adding the Fiscal Year in the fact_sales_monthly Table:

```
SELECT
              s.date,
              s.customer_code,
              s.product_code,
              p.product,
              p.variant,
              s.sold_quantity,
              g.gross_price AS gross_price_per_item,
              ROUND(s.sold_quantity * g.gross_price, 2) AS gross_price_total,
              pre.pre_invoice_discount_pct
    FROM fact_sales_monthly s
    JOIN dim_product p
      ON s.product_code = p.product_code
    JOIN fact_gross_price g
      ON g.fiscal_year = s.fiscal_year
      AND g.product_code = s.product_code
    JOIN fact_pre_invoice_deductions AS pre
      ON pre.customer_code = s.customer_code
      AND pre.fiscal_year = s.fiscal_year
    WHERE
      s.fiscal_year = 2021
    LIMIT 1500000;
Get Net Invoice Sales:
    WITH cte1 AS (
      SELECT
            s.date,
            s.customer_code,
            s.product_code,
            p.product,
            p.variant,
```

```
s.sold_quantity,
       g.gross_price AS gross_price_per_item,
       ROUND(s.sold_quantity * g.gross_price, 2) AS gross_price_total,
       pre.pre_invoice_discount_pct
  FROM fact_sales_monthly s
  JOIN dim_product p
    ON s.product_code = p.product_code
  JOIN fact_gross_price g
    ON g.fiscal_year = s.fiscal_year
    AND g.product_code = s.product_code
  JOIN fact_pre_invoice_deductions AS pre
    ON pre.customer_code = s.customer_code
    AND pre.fiscal_year = s.fiscal_year
  WHERE
    s.fiscal_year = 2021
)
SELECT
  (gross_price_total - pre_invoice_discount_pct * gross_price_total) AS net_invoice_sales
FROM cte1
LIMIT 1500000;
```

Creating the View sales_preinv_discount:

```
SELECT

s.date,
s.fiscal_year,
s.customer_code,
c.market,
s.product_code,
p.product,
p.variant,
s.sold_quantity,
g.gross_price AS gross_price_per_item,
```

```
ROUND(s.sold_quantity * g.gross_price, 2) AS gross_price_total,
pre.pre_invoice_discount_pct

FROM fact_sales_monthly s

JOIN dim_customer c
ON s.customer_code = c.customer_code

JOIN dim_product p
ON s.product_code = p.product_code

JOIN fact_gross_price g
ON g.fiscal_year = s.fiscal_year

AND g.product_code = s.product_code

JOIN fact_pre_invoice_deductions AS pre
ON pre.customer_code = s.customer_code

AND pre.fiscal_year = s.fiscal_year;
```

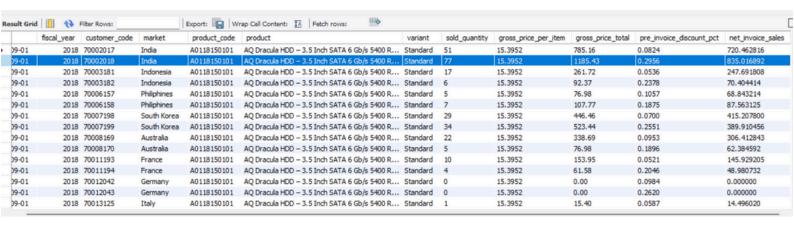
Generate Net Invoice Sales Using the View sales_preinv_discount:

SELECT

Ŷ,

 $(gross_price_total - pre_invoice_discount_pct * gross_price_total) \ AS \ net_invoice_sales$

FROM gdb0041.sales_preinv_discount;



Post Invoice Discount and Net Sales Views:

View for Post Invoice Deductions sales_postinv_discount:

CREATE VIEW sales_postinv_discount AS

SELECT

s.date,

```
s.fiscal_year,
     s.customer_code,
     s.market,
     s.product_code,
     s.product,
     s.variant,
     s.sold_quantity,
     s.gross_price_total,
     s.pre_invoice_discount_pct,
     (s.gross_price_total - s.pre_invoice_discount_pct * s.gross_price_total) AS net_invoice_sales,
     (po.discounts_pct + po.other_deductions_pct) AS post_invoice_discount_pct
FROM sales_preinv_discount s
JOIN fact_post_invoice_deductions po
  ON po.customer_code = s.customer_code
  AND po.product_code = s.product_code
  AND po.date = s.date;
```

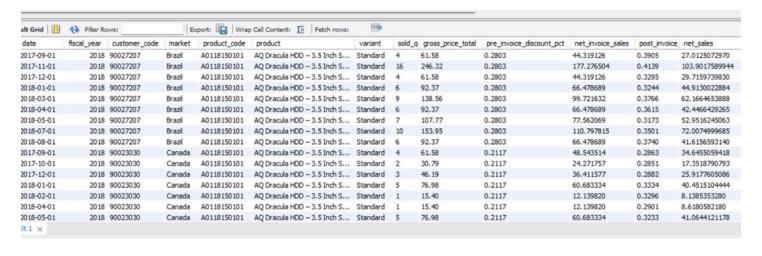
Create a Report for Net Sales:

SELECT

×,

net_invoice_sales * (1 - post_invoice_discount_pct) AS net_sales

FROM gdb0041.sales_postinv_discount;



Create Final View for Net Sales:

CREATE VIEW net_sales AS

SELECT

```
*,
net_invoice_sales * (1 - post_invoice_discount_pct) AS net_sales
FROM gdb0041.sales_postinv_discount;
```

Top Markets and Customers:

Get Top 5 Markets by Net Sales in Fiscal Year 2021:

```
SELECT

market,

ROUND(SUM(net_sales) / 1000000, 2) AS net_sales_mln

FROM gdb0041.net_sales

WHERE fiscal_year = 2021

GROUP BY market

ORDER BY net_sales_mln DESC

LIMIT 5;
```

Stored Procedure for Top N Markets by Net Sales for a Given Year:

```
CREATE PROCEDURE get_top_n_markets_by_net_sales(

IN in_fiscal_year INT,

IN in_top_n INT
)

BEGIN

SELECT

market,

ROUND(SUM(net_sales) / 10000000, 2) AS net_sales_mln

FROM net_sales

WHERE fiscal_year = in_fiscal_year

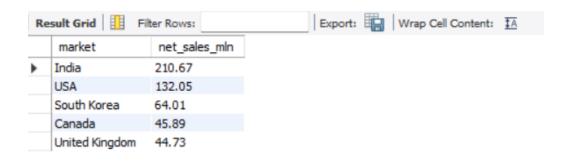
GROUP BY market

ORDER BY net_sales_mln DESC

LIMIT in_top_n;

END;

call gdb0041.top_n_markets_by_net_sales(2021, 5);
```

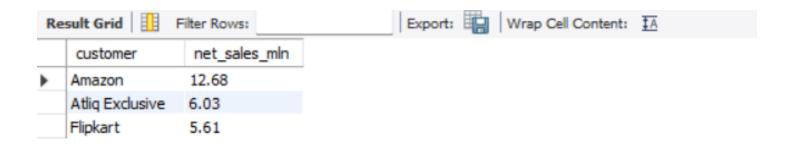


Result 1 ×

Stored Procedure for Top N Customers by Net Sales in a Given Market and Fiscal Year:

```
CREATE PROCEDURE get_top_n_customers_by_net_sales(
     IN in_market VARCHAR(45),
     IN in_fiscal_year INT,
     IN in_top_n INT
)
BEGIN
     SELECT
       customer,
       ROUND(SUM(net_sales) / 1000000, 2) AS net_sales_mln
     FROM net_sales s
     JOIN dim_customer c
       ON s.customer_code = c.customer_code
     WHERE
       s.fiscal_year = in_fiscal_year
   AND s.market = in_market
     GROUP BY customer
     ORDER BY net_sales_mln DESC
     LIMIT in_top_n;
END;
```

call gdb0041.get_top_n_customers_by_net_sales('India', 2020, 3);



Result 3 x

Customer-wise Net Sales Percentage Contribution:

```
WITH cte1 AS (

SELECT

c.customer,

ROUND(SUM(net_sales) / 1000000, 2) AS net_sales_mln

FROM net_sales s

JOIN dim_customer c

ON s.customer_code = c.customer_code

WHERE s.fiscal_year = 2021

GROUP BY c.customer
)

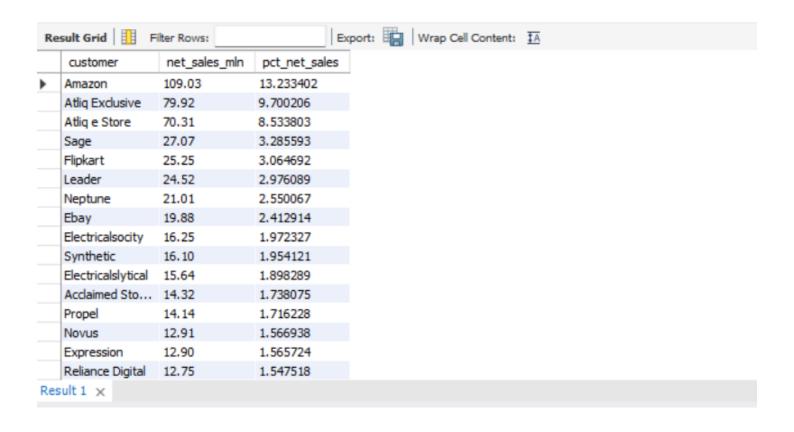
SELECT

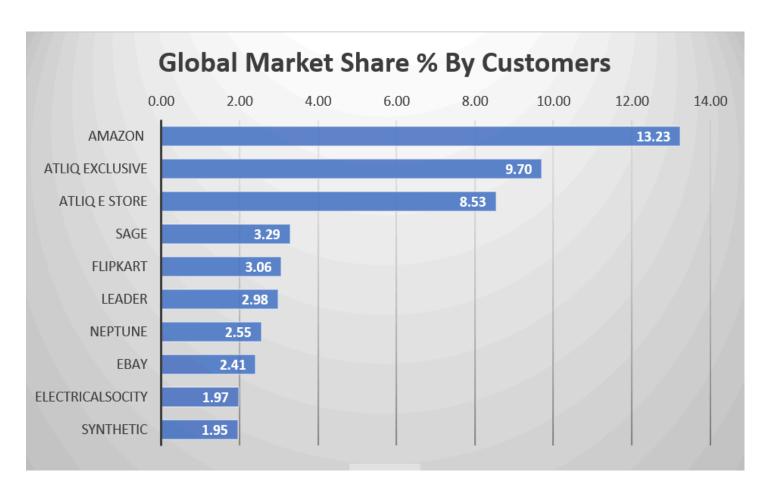
*,

net_sales_mln * 100 / SUM(net_sales_mln) OVER() AS pct_net_sales

FROM cte1

ORDER BY net_sales_mln DESC;
```





Customer-Wise Net Sales Distribution by Region for FY 2021:

```
c.customer,
c.region,
ROUND(SUM(net_sales) / 1000000, 2) AS net_sales_mln

FROM gdb0041.net_sales n

JOIN dim_customer c
ON n.customer_code = c.customer_code

WHERE fiscal_year = 2021

GROUP BY c.customer, c.region
)

SELECT
*,
net_sales_mln * 100 / SUM(net_sales_mln) OVER(PARTITION BY region) AS pct_share_region

FROM cte1

ORDER BY region, pct_share_region DESC;
```

	ilter Rows:		Export: Wrap Cell Content: 🖽				
customer	region	net_sales_mln	pct_share_region				
.eader	APAC	24.52	5.547511				
Sage	APAC	22.85	5.169683				
Neptune	APAC	21.01	4.753394				
Electricalsocity	APAC	16.25	3.676471				
Propel	APAC	14.14	3.199095				
Synthetic	APAC	14.14	3.199095				
Flipkart	APAC	12.96	2.932127				
Novus	APAC	12.91	2.920814				
Expression	APAC	12.90	2.918552				
Girias	APAC	11.30	2.556561				
/ijay Sales	APAC	11.27	2.549774				
Ebay	APAC	11.14	2.520362				
Reliance Digital	APAC	11.10	2.511312				
Electricalslytical	APAC	11.08	2.506787				
otus	APAC	10.53	2.382353				
Ezone	APAC	10.30	2.330317				
/iveks	APAC	10.09	2.282805				
Croma	APAC	9.88	2.235294				
Zone	APAC	6.91	1.563348				
Acclaimed Sto	APAC	5.79	1.309955				
Гаовао	APAC	4.31	0.975113				
Digimarket	APAC	3.97	0.898190				
Forward Stores	APAC	3.83	0.866516				
(nsight	APAC	3.61	0.816742				
Sound	APAC	3.44	0.778281				

Stored Procedure for Top Products Per Division by Quantity Sold:

```
CREATE PROCEDURE get_top_n_products_per_division_by_qty_sold(
     IN in_fiscal_year INT,
     IN in_top_n INT
)
BEGIN
  WITH cte1 AS (
       SELECT
             p.division,
             p.product,
             SUM(s.sold_quantity) AS total_qty
       FROM fact_sales_monthly s
       JOIN dim_product p
         ON p.product_code = s.product_code
       WHERE s.fiscal_year = in_fiscal_year
       GROUP BY p.division, p.product
 ),
  cte2 AS (
   SELECT
     DENSE_RANK() OVER (PARTITION BY division ORDER BY total_qty DESC) AS drnk
   FROM cte1
 )
  SELECT *
  FROM cte2
  WHERE drnk <= in_top_n;
END;
```

call gdb0041.get_top_n_products_by_division_by_qty_sold(2021, 3);

_					
Re	sult Grid	Filter Rows: Export:	Wrap Cell C	Content:	<u>‡A</u>
	division	product	total_qty	drnk	
•	N & S	AQ Pen Drive DRC	2034569	1	
	N & S	AQ Digit SSD	1240149	2	
	N & S	AQ Clx1	1238683	3	
	P & A	AQ Gamers Ms	2477098	1	
	P & A	AQ Maxima Ms	2461991	2	
	P&A	AQ Master wireless x1 Ms	2448784	3	
	PC	AQ Digit	135092	1	
	PC	AQ Gen Y	135031	2	
	PC	AQ Elite	134431	3	

```
Result 2 ×
Output
```

SUPPLY CHAIN ANALYTICS

This section of the project focuses on **Supply Chain Analytics**, with an emphasis on creating a robust dataset and analyzing forecast accuracy. The provided SQL scripts include helper tables, stored procedures, and temporary table operations designed to assess and report on supply chain performance. These queries are integral for understanding forecast reliability, enabling data-driven decisions to optimize inventory management, and improving customer satisfaction.

Below are the detailed SQL queries used in this analysis:

Helper Table: fact_act_est Creation

This query creates a consolidated fact table combining actual sales and forecasted quantities for each product and customer. It ensures missing data is accounted for by setting null values to zero.

```
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS fact_act_est;

CREATE TABLE fact_act_est AS

(

SELECT

s.date AS date,
```

```
s.fiscal_year AS fiscal_year,
           s.product_code AS product_code,
           s.customer_code AS customer_code,
           s.sold_quantity AS sold_quantity,
           f.forecast_quantity AS forecast_quantity
     FROM fact_sales_monthly s
     LEFT JOIN fact_forecast_monthly f
     USING (date, customer_code, product_code)
   )
   UNION
(
     SELECT
           f.date AS date,
           f.fiscal_year AS fiscal_year,
           f.product_code AS product_code,
           f.customer_code AS customer_code,
           s.sold_quantity AS sold_quantity,
           f.forecast_quantity AS forecast_quantity
     FROM fact_forecast_monthly f
     LEFT JOIN fact_sales_monthly s
     USING (date, customer_code, product_code)
);
UPDATE fact_act_est
SET sold_quantity = 0
WHERE sold_quantity IS NULL;
UPDATE fact_act_est
SET forecast_quantity = 0
WHERE forecast_quantity IS NULL;
```

Stored Procedure: get_forecast_accuracy

This stored procedure generates a detailed forecast accuracy report for a specified fiscal year. The accuracy is calculated by comparing forecasted and actual sold quantities, and metrics such as net error, absolute error, and accuracy percentage are included.

```
CREATE PROCEDURE 'get_forecast_accuracy'(
      IN in_fiscal_year INT
    BEGIN
      WITH forecast_err_table AS (
        SELECT
              s.customer_code AS customer_code,
              c.customer AS customer_name,
              c.market AS market,
              SUM(s.sold_quantity) AS total_sold_qty,
              SUM(s.forecast_quantity) AS total_forecast_qty,
              SUM(s.forecast_quantity - s.sold_quantity) AS net_error,
                  ROUND(SUM(s.forecast_quantity - s.sold_quantity) * 100 / SUM(s.forecast_quantity), 1) AS
        net_error_pct,
              SUM(ABS(s.forecast_quantity - s.sold_quantity)) AS abs_error,
               ROUND(SUM(ABS(s.forecast_quantity - s.sold_quantity)) * 100 / SUM(s.forecast_quantity), 2) AS
        abs_error_pct
        FROM fact_act_est s
        JOIN dim_customer c
          ON s.customer_code = c.customer_code
        WHERE s.fiscal_year = in_fiscal_year
        GROUP BY customer_code
      )
      SELECT
        IF(abs_error_pct > 100, 0, 100.0 - abs_error_pct) AS forecast_accuracy
      FROM forecast_err_table
      ORDER BY forecast_accuracy DESC;
    END;
call gdb0041.get_forecast_accuracy(2021);
```

customer_code	customer_name	market	total_sold_qty	total_forecast_qty	net_error	net_error_pct	abs_error	abs_error_pct	forecast_accuracy
90013120	Coolblue	Italy	109547	133532	23985	18.0	70467	52.77	47.23
70010048	Atliq e Store	Bangladesh	119439	142010	22571	15.9	75711	53.31	46.69
90023027	Costco	Canada	236189	279962	43773	15.6	149303	53.33	46.67
90023026	Relief	Canada	228988	273492	44504	16.3	146948	53.73	46.27
90017051	Forward Stores	Portugal	86823	118067	31244	26.5	63568	53.84	46.16
90017058	Mbit	Portugal	86860	110195	23335	21.2	59473	53.97	46.03
90023028	walmart	Canada	239081	283323	44242	15.6	153058	54.02	45.98
90023024	Sage	Canada	246397	287233	40836	14.2	155610	54.18	45.82
90013124	Amazon	Italy	110898	136116	25218	18.5	73826	54.24	45.76
90015146	Mbit	Norway	147152	210507	63355	30.1	114189	54.24	45.76
90017054	Flawless Stores	Portugal	84371	114698	30327	26.4	62483	54.48	45.52
70027208	Atliq e Store	Brazil	33713	47321	13608	28.8	25784	54.49	45.51
90015147	Chiptec	Norway	154897	223867	68970	30.8	122100	54.54	45.46
80001019	Neptune	China	1113979	1275248	161269	12.6	695779	54.56	45.44
90015144	Sound	Norway	160074	225637	65563	29.1	123257	54.63	45.37
90009130	Logic Stores	Newzealand	103290	110175	6885	6.2	60225	54.66	45.34
90015149	UniEuro	Norway	142086	212500	70414	33.1	116172	54.67	45.33
90021088	Electricalslytical	United Kin	224350	323689	99339	30.7	176975	54.67	45.33
90017050	Electricalsara S	Portugal	85272	114688	29416	25.6	62760	54.72	45.28
70013125	Atliq Exclusive	Italy	101658	123428	21770	17.6	67546	54.73	45.27
90021094	Coolblue	United Kin	208512	301367	92855	30.8	165043	54.76	45.24
70009134	Atliq e Store	Newzealand	103747	110791	7044	6.4	60726	54.81	45.19
90013118	Fnac-Darty	Italy	101847	126289	24442	19.4	69242	54.83	45.17
70017060	Atliq e Store	Portugal	89925	120744	30819	25.5	66285	54.90	45.10