Luna McBride

Homework 3: Data Warehousing

1) select customername, c.customerID as 'id', sum(salesprice*quantity) as 'revenue'

from dim_customer c, fact_productsales p

where c.customerid=p.customerID

group by id

order by revenue desc limit 1;

	customername	id	revenue
▶	Aldous Huxley	4	22846.50

2) select salespersonname, s.salespersonid as 'id', sum(salesprice*quantity) as 'revenue'
from dim_salesperson s, fact_productsales p
where s.salespersonid=p.salespersonID
group by id
order by revenue desc limit 1;

	salespersonname	id	revenue
▶	Julian Brand	4	21164.50

3) select s.storeid as 'storeid', d.YEAR as 'y', sum(salesprice*quantity) as 'revenue'
from dim_store s, dim_date d, fact_productsales p
where datekey=salesdatekey and s.storeid=p.storeid
group by y, storeid;

storeid	y	revenue
1	2010	5975.50
1	2011	7336.00
1	2012	7286.00
1	2013	2275.00
1	2016	6519.00
1	2015	4608.00
1	2017	3746.00
2	2010	1231.00
2	2011	2168.00
2	2012	1898.00
2	2013	361.00
2	2016	2339.00
2	2015	1062.00
2	2017	437.50
3	2010	1123.00
3	2011	1737.50
3	2012	1565.50
3	2013	342.00
3	2016	1711.00
3	2015	1112.50
3	2017	783.50

4) select d.MONTHNAME as 'month', d.YEAR as 'year', sum(salesprice*quantity) as 'revenue'
from dim_date d, fact_productsales p
where datekey=salesdatekey and d.MONTHNAME='SEPTEMBER' and d.YEAR=2011
group by year;

	month	year	revenue
▶	September	2011	2134.00

5) select d.QUARTER as 'q', d.YEAR as 'year', sum(salesprice*quantity) as 'revenue'
from dim_date d, fact_productsales p, dim_store s
where datekey=salesdatekey and s.storeid=p.storeid
and d.YEAR=2016 and s.city='Boulder'
group by q;

	q	year	revenue
▶	1	2016	1622.50
	2	2016	1144.50
	3	2016	2259.50
	4	2016	1492.50

The revenue seemed to take a small dip in quarter 2, just to skyrocket by quarter 3 and mellow back out by quarter 4. As this company is a bargain mart style place (as shown in the store table), this jump is most likely due to the back to school season, as so many people need cheap school supplies and quarter 3 spans from June to September.