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PL/SQL Assignment I

### **FREEWAYS LIMITED**

#### **Business Context:**

Freeways Limited is a beverage distribution company operating in Rwanda. It works in the sales and distribution department of the beverage industry, serving as a Bralirwa distributor for popular drinks such as Mutzig, Primus, Turbo, Fanta, and Coca-Cola.

#### **Data Challenge:**

The company collects sales data from multiple regions and customers but struggles to analyze it effectively. They need to identify which products perform best in different regions, track customer purchasing behavior over time, and segment customers by spending levels. Without structured analysis, management cannot easily spot trends or make informed decisions about marketing and inventory.

#### **Expected Outcome:**

By applying SQL JOINs and Window Functions, Freeways Limited expects to gain insights into:

- Top-selling products per region for better distribution planning.
- Customer segmentation to target promotions more effectively.
- Sales trends over time to guide inventory and marketing strategies.

#### **SQL JOINS:**

##### **1. INNER JOIN**

```

SQL> SELECT c.customer_name, p.product_name, o.amount FROM customers c INNER JOIN orders o ON c.customer_id = o.customer_id INNER JOIN products p ON o.product_id = p.product_id;
-----+
CUSTOMER_NAME
-----+
PRODUCT_NAME
-----+
AMOUNT
-----+
Alice      Mutzig    50
Jean      Primus    30
-----+
CUSTOMER_NAME
-----+
PRODUCT_NAME
-----+
AMOUNT
-----+
Claudine   Turbo     40
Eric       Fanta     20
-----+
CUSTOMER_NAME
-----+
PRODUCT_NAME
-----+
AMOUNT
-----+
Alice      Coca-Cola 25

```

This view highlights only customers who have actually made purchases, showing the product bought and the quantity. For instance, Alice purchasing 50 units of Mutzig reflects a clear, active relationship between the customer and the product.

## 2. LEFT JOIN

```

SQL> SELECT c.customer_name, o.order_id, o.amount FROM customers c LEFT JOIN orders o ON c.customer_id = o.customer_id;
-----+
CUSTOMER_NAME
-----+
ORDER_ID      AMOUNT
-----+
Alice          301        50
Jean          302        30
Claudine      303        40
-----+
CUSTOMER_NAME
-----+
ORDER_ID      AMOUNT
-----+
Eric          304        20
Alice          305        25

```

This list shows all customers, even those who haven't placed any orders. If a customer has "NULL" in the order columns, it means they haven't bought anything yet. This makes it easy for Freeways Limited to spot inactive customers.

## 3. RIGHT JOIN

```
SQL> SELECT o.order_id, c.customer_name, p.product_name FROM customers c RIGHT JOIN orders o ON c.customer_id = o.customer_id JOIN products p ON o.product_id = p.product_id;

    ORDER_ID
    -----
CUSTOMER_NAME
PRODUCT_NAME

      301
Alice
Mutzig

      302
Jean
Primus

    ORDER_ID
    -----
CUSTOMER_NAME
PRODUCT_NAME

      303
Claudine
Turbo

      304
Eric

    ORDER_ID
    -----
CUSTOMER_NAME
PRODUCT_NAME

Fanta

      305
Alice
Coca-Cola
```

This shows all orders, even when some customer details are missing. It's especially helpful for auditing sales records and identifying cases where customer information is incomplete.

## 4. FULL OUTER JOIN

```
SQL> SELECT c.customer_name, o.order_id, p.product_name FROM customers c FULL OUTER JOIN orders o ON c.customer_id = o.customer_id FULL OUTER JOIN products p ON o.product_id = p.product_id;  
-----  
CUSTOMER_NAME  
-----  
ORDER_ID  
-----  
PRODUCT_NAME  
  
Alice      301  
Mutzig  
  
Dean       302  
Primus  
  
-----  
CUSTOMER_NAME  
-----  
ORDER_ID  
-----  
PRODUCT_NAME  
  
Claudine   303  
Turbo  
  
Eric        304  
  
-----  
CUSTOMER_NAME  
-----  
ORDER_ID  
-----  
PRODUCT_NAME  
  
Fanta  
  
Alice      305  
coca-cola
```

This combines customers and orders, displaying both matching and non-matching records. It provides a full picture of sales activity while also highlighting any gaps or missing information in the data.

## 5. SELF JOIN

```

SQL> SELECT p1.product_name AS product_a, p2.product_name AS product_b FROM products p1 JOIN products p2 ON p1.category = p2.category AND p1.product_id <> p2.product_id;
-----+
PRODUCT_A
-----+
Primus
Mutzig
Turbo
Mutzig
Primus
-----+
PRODUCT_B
-----+
Turbo
Primus
Mutzig
Turbo
Primus
turbo
-----+
PRODUCT_A
-----+
PRODUCT_B
-----+
Coca-Cola
Fanta
Fanta
Coca-Cola
-----+
8 rows selected.

```

This compares products within the same category. For example, both Mutzig and Primus fall under “Beer.” It helps Freeways Limited understand how products compete within each category.

### WINDOW FUNTION QUERIES:

- Ranking (Top products per region)

```

SQL> SELECT r.region_name, p.product_name, SUM(o.amount) AS total_sales, RANK() OVER (PARTITION BY r.region_name ORDER BY SUM(o.amount) DESC) AS product_rank FROM orders o JOIN customers c ON o.customer_id = c.customer_id JOIN regions r ON c.region_id = r.region_id JOIN products p ON o.product_id = p.product_id GROUP BY r.region_name, p.product_name;
-----+
REGION_NAME
-----+
PRODUCT_NAME
-----+
TOTAL_SALES PRODUCT_RANK
-----+
Huye
Fanta      20      1
Kigali
Mutzig     50      1
-----+
REGION_NAME
-----+
PRODUCT_NAME
-----+
TOTAL_SALES PRODUCT_RANK
-----+
Kigali
Primus     30      2
Kigali
Coca-Cola
-----+
REGION_NAME
-----+
PRODUCT_NAME
-----+
TOTAL_SALES PRODUCT_RANK
-----+
25      3
Musanze
Turbo     40      1
-----+

```

Ranks products by sales volume within each region. For example, in Kigali, Mutzig might rank #1, showing it's the most popular product there.

- Aggregate (Cumulative Sales per Product)

```
SQL> SELECT product_id, SUM(amount) OVER (PARTITION BY product_id) AS total_sales FROM orders;

PRODUCT_ID TOTAL_SALES
----- -----
 201          50
 202          30
 203          40
 204          20
 205          25
```

Calculates total sales for each product across all regions. This helps Freeways Limited see which drinks (like Primus or Coca-Cola) generate the highest overall revenue.

- Navigation (Compare Current vs. Previous Sale)

```
SQL> SELECT order_id, product_id, amount, LAG(amount) OVER (ORDER BY order_date) AS previous_sale FROM orders;

ORDER_ID PRODUCT_ID      AMOUNT PREVIOUS_SALE
----- -----
 301        201          50
 302        202          30
 303        203          40
 304        204          20
 305        205          25
```

Shows each sale alongside the previous one. This helps track sales trends over time, e.g., noticing that Turbo sales dropped compared to the last order.

- Distribution (Customer Spending Quartiles)

```
SQL> SELECT customer_id, NTILE(4) OVER (ORDER BY SUM(amount)) AS spending_quartile FROM orders GROUP BY customer_id;

CUSTOMER_ID SPENDING_QUARTILE
----- -----
 104          1
 102          2
 103          3
 101          4
```

Divides customers into four spending groups. Freeways Limited can identify high-value customers (quartile 4) and low-value ones (quartile 1) for targeted promotions.

- Average (Regional Sales Averages)

```

SQL> SELECT r.region_name, p.product_name, SUM(o.amount) AS total_sales, RANK() OVER (PARTITION BY r.region_name ORDER BY SUM(o.amount) DESC) AS product_rank
  FROM orders o JOIN customers c ON o.customer_id = c.customer_id
  JOIN regions r ON c.region_id = r.region_id
  JOIN products p ON o.product_id = p.product_id
 GROUP BY r.region_name, p.product_name;
-----+
REGION_NAME
-----+
PRODUCT_NAME
-----+
TOTAL_SALES PRODUCT_RANK
-----+
Huye
Fanta      20          1
Kigali
Mutzig     50          1
-----+
REGION_NAME
-----+
PRODUCT_NAME
-----+
TOTAL_SALES PRODUCT_RANK
-----+
Kigali
Primus     30          2
Kigali
Coca-Cola
-----+
REGION_NAME
-----+
PRODUCT_NAME
-----+
TOTAL_SALES PRODUCT_RANK
-----+
Musanze
Turbo      25          3
-----+
Musanze
Turbo      40          1

```

Calculates the average sales amount per region. This helps compare performance across Kigali, Musanze, and Huye, highlighting which areas need more marketing support.