

# SCALER DSML ASSIGNMENT

STUDENT NAME MANOJ BHAT

BUSINESS CASE - TARGET SQL

BATCH - DSML JULY 2023

## 1. Import the dataset and do usual exploratory analysis steps like checking the structure & characteristics of the dataset.

- a. Data type of all columns in the "customers" table.

SELECT

column\_name,

data\_type

FROM

Target.INFORMATION\_SCHEMA.COLUMNS

WHERE

table\_name = 'customers';

Query results

SAVE RESULTS

EXPLORE DATA



JOB INFORMATION			RESULTS	JSON	EXECUTION DETAILS	CHART	PREVIEW	EXECUTION GRAPH
Row	column_name	data_type						
1	customer_id	STRING						
2	customer_unique_id	STRING						
3	customer_zip_code_prefix	INT64						
4	customer_city	STRING						
5	customer_state	STRING						

- b. Get the time range between which the orders were placed.

SELECT

MIN(order\_purchase\_timestamp) AS First\_Order,

MAX(order\_purchase\_timestamp) AS Last\_Order

FROM

`Target.orders`;

Query results

SAVE RESULTS

EXPLORE DATA



JOB INFORMATION			RESULTS	JSON	EXECUTION DETAILS	CHART	PREVIEW	EXECUTION GRAPH
Row	First_Order	Last_Order						
1	2016-09-04 21:15:19 UTC	2018-10-17 17:30:18 UTC						

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- c. Count the number of Cities and States in our dataset.

SELECT

COUNT (DISTINCT geolocation\_city) AS Number\_of\_Distinct\_Cities,

COUNT (DISTINCT geolocation\_state) AS Number\_of\_Distinct\_States

FROM

`Target.geolocation`;

Query results				<a href="#">SAVE RESULTS</a>	<a href="#">EXPLORE DATA</a>	
JOB INFORMATION				RESULTS	JSON	EXECUTION DETAILS
				CHART	PREVIEW	EXECUTION GRAPH
Row	Number_of_Distinct_	Number_of_Distinct_				
1	8011	27				

## 2. In-depth Exploration:

- a. Is there a growing trend in the no. of orders placed over the past years?

SELECT

COUNT(order\_id) Number\_Of\_Orders,

EXTRACT(Month FROM order\_purchase\_timestamp) AS Month,

EXTRACT(YEAR FROM order\_purchase\_timestamp) AS Year

FROM

`Target.orders`

GROUP BY

Year,

Month

ORDER BY

Year,

Month;

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Query results [SAVE RESULTS](#) [EXPLORE DATA](#)

JOB INFORMATION RESULTS JSON EXECUTION DETAILS CHART **PREVIEW** EXECUTION GRAPH

Row	Number_Of_Orders	Month	Year
1	4	9	2016
2	324	10	2016
3	1	12	2016
4	800	1	2017
5	1780	2	2017
6	2682	3	2017
7	2404	4	2017
8	3700	5	2017
9	3245	6	2017
10	4026	7	2017
11	4321	8	2017

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PERSONAL HISTORY PROJECT HISTORY [REFRESH](#)

- b. Can we see some kind of monthly seasonality in terms of the no. of orders being placed?

SELECT

```
COUNT(order_id) Number_Of_Orders,  
EXTRACT(Month FROM order_purchase_timestamp) AS Month,  
EXTRACT(YEAR FROM order_purchase_timestamp) AS Year  
FROM
```

```
`Target.orders`
```

GROUP BY

```
Year,  
Month
```

ORDER BY

```
Year,  
Month;
```

**Insight** - With the given data we can derive from the query results that there is no such seasonality every year. However for year 2017 it was revealed that orders from month 11 is at Peak

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c. During what time of the day, do the Brazilian customers mostly place their orders? (Dawn, Morning, Afternoon or Night)

- 0-6 hrs : Dawn
- 7-12 hrs : Mornings
- 13-18 hrs : Afternoon
- 19-23 hrs : Night

SELECT

COUNT(order\_id) Number\_Of\_Orders,

CASE

WHEN EXTRACT(HOUR FROM order\_purchase\_timestamp) BETWEEN 0 AND 6 THEN 'Dawn'

WHEN EXTRACT(HOUR FROM order\_purchase\_timestamp) BETWEEN 7 AND 12 THEN  
'Mornings'

WHEN EXTRACT(HOUR FROM order\_purchase\_timestamp) BETWEEN 13 AND 18 THEN  
'Afternoon'

WHEN EXTRACT(HOUR FROM order\_purchase\_timestamp) BETWEEN 19 AND 23 THEN 'Night'

END

AS Time\_Of\_the\_Day

FROM

`Target.orders`

GROUP BY

Time\_Of\_the\_Day

ORDER BY

Number\_Of\_Orders;

Query results			SAVE RESULTS	EXPLORE DATA	
JOB INFORMATION			RESULTS	JSON	EXECUTION DETAILS
			CHART	PREVIEW	EXECUTION GRAPH
Row	Number_Of_Orders	Time_Of_the_Day			
1	5242	Dawn			
2	27733	Mornings			
3	28331	Night			
4	38135	Afternoon			

**Insight** - The highest orders are placed in the afternoon.

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## 3. Evolution of E-commerce orders in the Brazil region:

- Get the month on month no. of orders placed in each state. by our customers.

SELECT

```
COUNT(o.order_id) Number_Of_Orders,  
c.customer_state AS State,  
EXTRACT(Month FROM o.order_purchase_timestamp ) AS Month,  
EXTRACT(Year FROM o.order_purchase_timestamp ) AS Year
```

FROM

```
`Target.orders` o
```

LEFT JOIN

```
`Target.customers` c
```

ON

```
c.customer_id = o.customer_id
```

GROUP BY

```
Month,
```

```
Year,
```

```
c.customer_state
```

ORDER BY

```
c.customer_state,
```

```
Year,
```

```
Month;
```

Query results

[SAVE RESULTS](#) [EXPLORE DATA](#)

JOB INFORMATION		RESULTS	JSON	EXECUTION DETAILS	CHART	PREVIEW	EXECUTION GRAPH
Row	Number_Of_Orders	State	Month	Year			
1	2	AC	1	2017			
2	3	AC	2	2017			
3	2	AC	3	2017			
4	5	AC	4	2017			
5	8	AC	5	2017			
6	4	AC	6	2017			
7	5	AC	7	2017			
8	4	AC	8	2017			
9	5	AC	9	2017			
10	6	AC	10	2017			
11	5	AC	11	2017			

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**Insight** - There is a considerable and significant growth in the no.of placed orders from 2017 onwards. This may be due to major marketing activities and campaigns however we need more data to conclude.



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4. Impact on Economy: Analyze the money movement by e-commerce by looking at order prices, freight and others

- a. Get the % increase in the cost of orders from year 2017 to 2018 (include months between Jan to Aug only).

```
SELECT
    Total_Value_of_Orders,
    Year,
    ROUND((((Total_Value_of_Orders - LAG(Total_Value_of_Orders) OVER(ORDER BY
    Year)))/LAG(Total_Value_of_Orders) OVER(ORDER BY Year)) *100),2) AS
    Percentage_Growth
FROM (
    SELECT
        ROUND(SUM(payment_value),2) AS Total_Value_of_Orders,
        EXTRACT(Year
        FROM
            o.order_purchase_timestamp) AS Year,
    FROM
        `Target.orders` o
    LEFT JOIN
        `Target.payments` p
    ON
        p.order_id = o.order_id
    WHERE
        EXTRACT(MONTH FROM o.order_purchase_timestamp ) BETWEEN 1 AND 8
    GROUP BY
        Year
    ORDER BY
        Year )
ORDER BY
    Year ;
```

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**Insight** - There is a considerable and significant growth in the no.of placed orders from 2017 onwards. This maybe due to major marketing activities and campaigns however we need more data to conclude

```
SELECT
    AVG(payment_value) AS Average_Value_of_Orders,
    SUM(payment_value) AS Total_Value_of_Orders,
    c.customer_state AS State
FROM
    `Target.payments` p
LEFT JOIN
    `Target.orders` o
ON
    o.order_id = p.order_id
LEFT JOIN
    `Target.customers` c
ON
    c.customer_id = o.customer_id
GROUP BY
    State
ORDER BY
    Total_Value_of_Orders,
    Average_Value_of_Orders;
```



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Row	Average_Value_of_O	Total_Value_of_Order	State
1	218.7960869565...	10064.61999999...	RR
2	232.3257142857...	16262.80000000...	AP
3	234.2930952380...	19680.62000000...	AC
4	181.6034415584...	27966.93	AM
5	233.2038314176...	60866.19999999...	RO
6	204.2701993355...	61485.33000000...	TO
7	208.4383656509...	75246.25000000...	SE
8	227.0774238875...	96962.06	AL
9	196.7780268199...	102718.1299999...	RN
10	207.1068129770...	108523.9699999...	PI
11	186.8670801204...	127524.84	MS

c. Calculate the Total & Average value of order freight for each state.

```
SELECT
  AVG(freight_value) AS Avg_Freight_Value_of_Orders,
  SUM(freight_value) AS Total_Freight_Value_of_Orders,
  c.customer_state AS State
FROM
  `Target.order_items` oi
LEFT JOIN
  `Target.orders` o
ON
  o.order_id = oi.order_id
LEFT JOIN
  `Target.customers` c
ON
  c.customer_id = o.customer_id
GROUP BY
  State;
```

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Query results

Press Alt+H for Accessibility Options.

SAVE RESULTS EXPLORE DATA

JOB INFORMATION RESULTS JSON EXECUTION DETAILS CHART PREVIEW EXECUTION GRAPH

Row	Avg_Freight_Value_o	Total_Freight_Value_	State
1	15.14727539041...	718723.0699999...	SP
2	20.96092393168...	305589.3100000...	RJ
3	20.53165156794...	117851.6800000...	PR
4	21.47036877394...	89660.2600000...	SC
5	21.04135494596...	50625.4999999...	DF
6	20.63016680630...	270853.4600000...	MG
7	35.83268518518...	38699.3000000...	PA
8	26.36395893656...	100156.6799999...	BA
9	22.76681525932...	53114.9799999...	GO
10	21.73580433039...	135522.7400000...	RS
11	37.74660317460...	11722.6700000...	TR

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PERSONAL HISTORY PROJECT HISTORY REFRESH

## 5. Analysis based on sales, freight and delivery time.

- Find the no. of days taken to deliver each order from the order's purchase date

as delivery time, Also, calculate the difference (in days) between the estimated & actual delivery date of an order.

●  $\text{time\_to\_deliver} = \text{order\_delivered\_customer\_date} - \text{order\_purchase\_timestamp}$

●  $\text{diff\_estimated\_delivery} = \text{order\_estimated\_delivery\_date} - \text{order\_delivered\_customer\_date}$

SELECT

order\_id,

DATE\_DIFF(order\_delivered\_carrier\_date, order\_purchase\_timestamp, day) AS

time\_to\_deliver,

DATE\_DIFF(order\_estimated\_delivery\_date, order\_delivered\_customer\_date, day) AS

diff\_estimated\_delivery

FROM

`Target.orders`;

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Query results				SAVE RESULTS		EXPLORE DATA		
JOB INFORMATION				JSON	EXECUTION DETAILS	CHART	PREVIEW	EXECUTION GRAPH
Row	order_id	time_to_deliver	diff_estimated_deliv					
1	770d331c84e5b214bd9dc70a1...	4	45					
2	1950d777989f6a877539f5379...	1	-12					
3	2c45c33d2f9cb8ff8b1c86cc28...	4	28					
4	dabf2b0e35b423f94618bf965f...	4	44					
5	8beb59392e21af5eb9547ae1a...	6	41					
6	b60b53ad0bb7dacacf2989fe2...	1	-5					
7	276e9ec344d3bf029ff83a161c...	16	-4					
8	1a0b31f08dd7e87935b819ed...	2	29					
9	cec8f5f7a13e5ab934a486ec9e...	17	40					
10	2d846c03073b1a424c1be1a77...	4	-7					
11	54a1a3e7h07fh08004s548s6Q	0	-4					

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b. Find out the top 5 states with the highest & lowest average freight value.

```
WITH T1 AS(
SELECT
    ROW_NUMBER() OVER (ORDER BY AVG(freight_value)) as RN,
    AVG(freight_value) AS Average_Value_of_Orders,
    c.customer_state AS State
FROM
    `Target.order_items` oi
LEFT JOIN
    `Target.orders` o
ON
    o.order_id = oi.order_id
LEFT JOIN
    `Target.customers` c
ON
    c.customer_id = o.customer_id
GROUP BY
    State
ORDER BY
    Average_value_of_Orders)

SELECT T.*,
CASE
```



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```
SELECT T.*,
CASE
    WHEN RN BETWEEN 1 AND 5 THEN 'LOW'
    ELSE 'HIGH'
END AS TopOrBottom
FROM T2 AS T
WHERE RN IN (1,2,3,4,5) OR RN>(SELECT COUNT(*) - 5 FROM T2);
```

Query results

SAVE RESULTS

EXPLORE DATA

JOB INFORMATION

RESULTS

JSON

EXECUTION DETAILS

CHART

PREVIEW

EXECUTION GRAPH

Row	RN	State	Avg_Delivery_Time	TopOrBottom
1	1	AM	2.31	LOW
2	2	RO	2.33	LOW
3	3	SP	2.68	LOW
4	4	MT	2.68	LOW
5	5	GO	2.68	LOW
6	23	AP	3.04	HIGH
7	24	RN	3.11	HIGH
8	25	MA	3.13	HIGH
9	26	SE	3.15	HIGH
10	27	RR	4.02	HIGH

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- d. Find out the top 5 states where the order delivery is really fast as compared to the estimated date of delivery. You can use the difference between the averages of actual & estimated delivery date to figure out how fast the delivery was for each state

```
SELECT
c.customer_state AS State,
ROUND(AVG(DATE_DIFF(o.order_estimated_delivery_date,
o.order_delivered_customer_date, day)), 2) AS Avg_Order_Delivery_Time
FROM
`Target.orders` o
LEFT JOIN
`Target.customers` c
ON
c.customer_id = o.customer_id
WHERE o.order_status = 'delivered'
GROUP BY
```



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Payment\_type

ORDER BY

Year,

Month;

Query results

SAVE RESULTS

EXPLORE DATA

JOB INFORMATION

RESULTS

JSON

EXECUTION DETAILS

CHART

PREVIEW

EXECUTION GRAPH

Row	Number_Of_Orders	Payment_Type	Month	Year	
1	3	credit_card	9	2016	
2	1	null	9	2016	
3	254	credit_card	10	2016	
4	63	UPI	10	2016	
5	23	voucher	10	2016	
6	2	debit_card	10	2016	
7	1	credit_card	12	2016	
8	583	credit_card	1	2017	
9	197	UPI	1	2017	
10	61	voucher	1	2017	
11	0	debit_card	1	2017	

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*Insight* - Most of the orders are placed via Credit cards

- b. Find the no. of orders placed on the basis of the payment installments that have been paid.

SELECT

COUNT(o.order\_id) Number\_Of\_Orders,  
p.payment\_installments AS Payment\_installments,

EXTRACT(Month

FROM

o.order\_purchase\_timestamp ) AS Month,

EXTRACT(Year

FROM

o.order\_purchase\_timestamp ) AS Year

FROM

`Target.orders` o

LEFT JOIN

`Target.payments` p

ON

p.order\_id = o.order\_id

WHERE

p.payment\_installments <> 0

GROUP BY

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Month,  
Year,  
Payment\_installments

ORDER BY

Year,  
Month;

Query results

SAVE RESULTS

EXPLORE DATA

JOB INFORMATION		RESULTS	JSON	EXECUTION DETAILS	CHART	PREVIEW	EXECUTION GRAPH
Row	Number_Of_Orders	Payment_Installment	Month	Year			
1	1	1	9	2016			
2	1	3	9	2016			
3	1	2	9	2016			
4	144	1	10	2016			
5	42	10	10	2016			
6	30	2	10	2016			
7	43	3	10	2016			
8	26	4	10	2016			
9	20	5	10	2016			
10	18	6	10	2016			
11	12	7	10	2016			

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