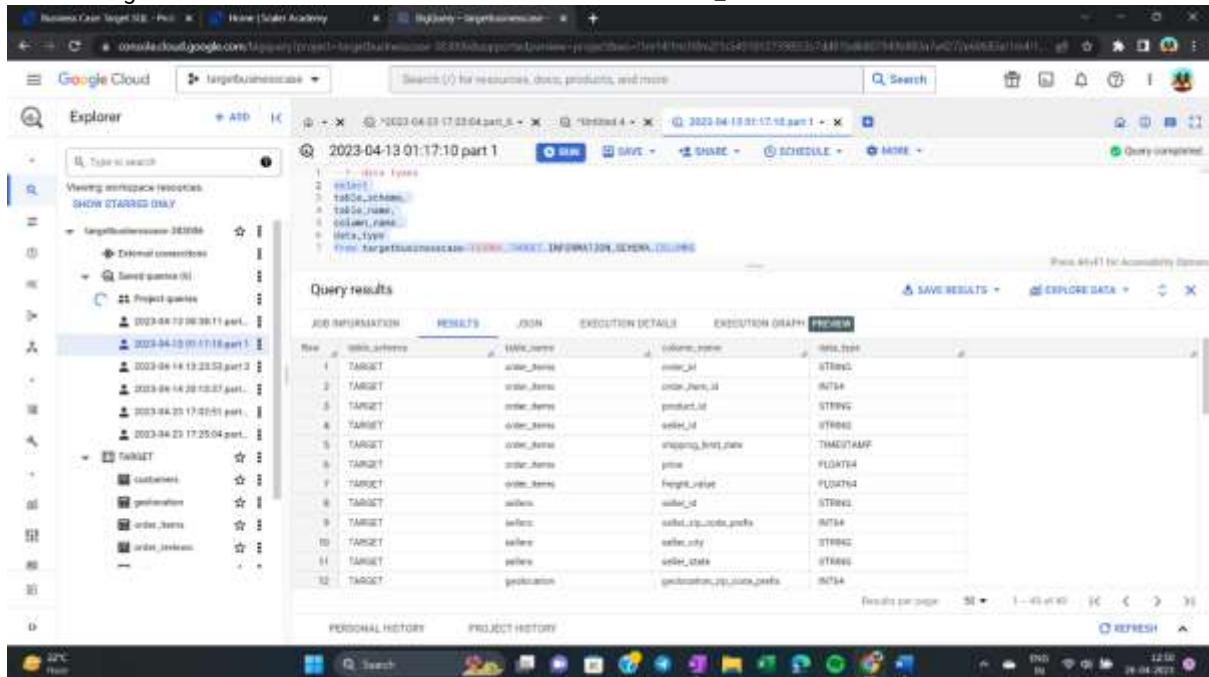


1.

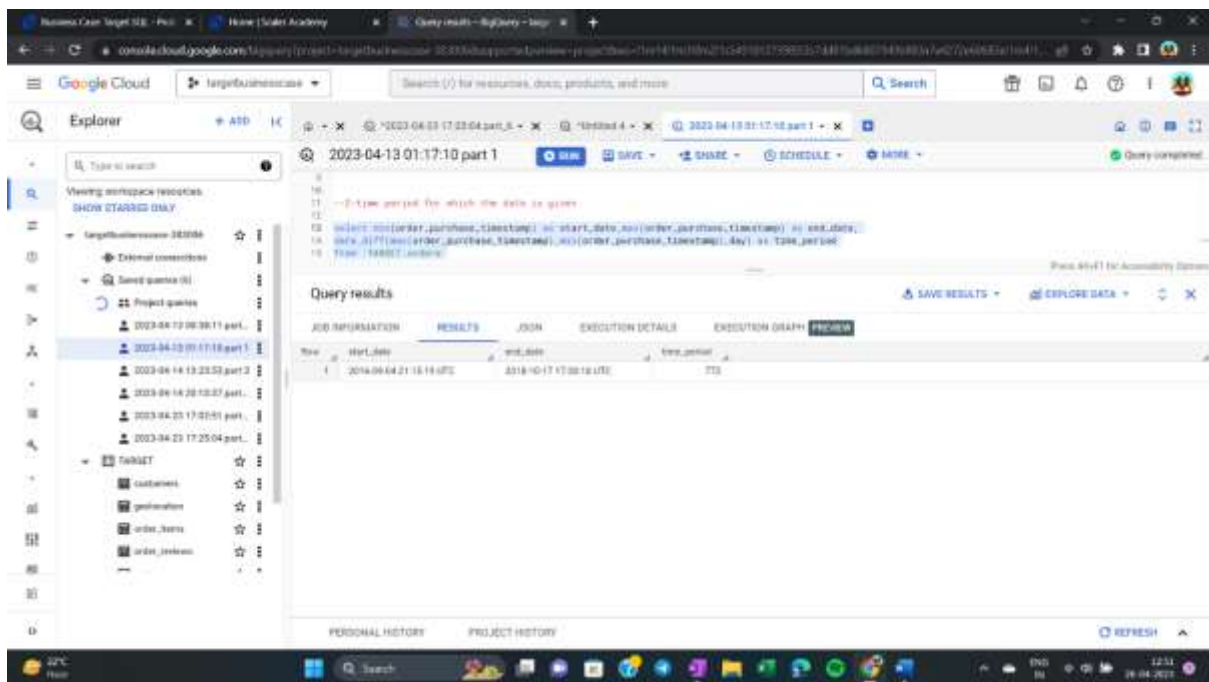
--1--data types

```
select
table_schema,
table_name,
column_name,
data_type
from targetbusinesscase-383006.TARGET.INFORMATION_SCHEMA.COLUMNS
```



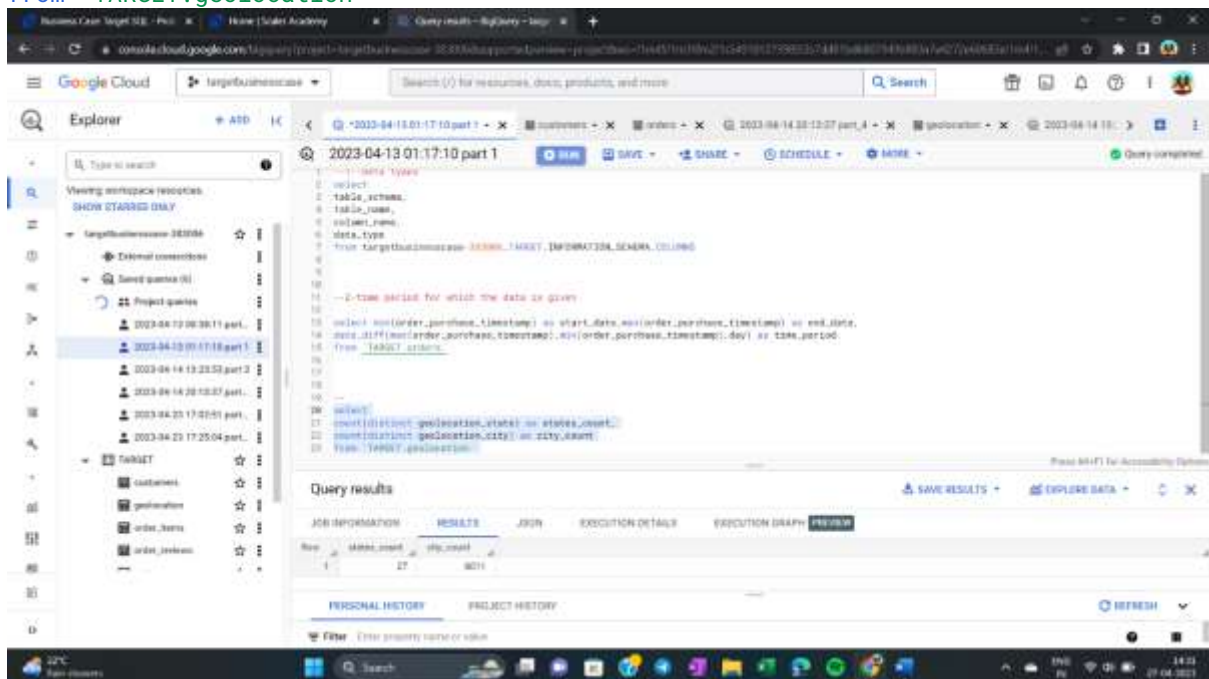
--2-time period for which the data is given

```
select min(order_purchase_timestamp) as start_date,max(order_purchase_timestamp) as
end_date,
date_diff(max(order_purchase_timestamp),min(order_purchase_timestamp),day) as time_
period
from `TARGET.orders`
```



--3-count of states and cities present.

```
select
count(distinct geolocation_state) as states_count,
count(distinct geolocation_city) as city_count
from `TARGET.geolocation`
```



2.

--2.1-a-growing trends in brazil

```
select extract(year from order_purchase_timestamp) as year,
extract(month from order_purchase_timestamp) as month, count(order_id) as count_of_orders
from `targetbusinesscase-383006.TARGET.orders`
group by year, month
order by year, month;
```

Query results

Row	year	month	count_of_orders
1	2016	9	4
2	2016	10	124
3	2016	12	1
4	2017	1	600
5	2017	2	1789
6	2017	3	2662
7	2017	4	3404
8	2017	5	5702
9	2017	6	9245
10	2017	7	4026
11	2017	8	4901

--b-specific months of peaks

```
select extract(year from order_purchase_timestamp) as year,
extract(month from order_purchase_timestamp) as month, count(order_id) as count_of_o
rders
from `targetbusinesscase-383006.TARGET.orders`
group by year, month
order by count_of_orders desc limit 5;
```

Query results

Row	year	month	count_of_orders
1	2017	11	7944
2	2018	1	7069
3	2018	2	7211
4	2018	4	8198
5	2018	5	8871

--2.2-Different timings of a day

```
select count(order_id) as count_of_orders,
case
when extract(hour from order_purchase_timestamp) between 3 and 6 then 'dawn'
when extract(hour from order_purchase_timestamp) between 6 and 12 then 'morning'
when extract(hour from order_purchase_timestamp) between 12 and 15 then 'afternoon'
when extract(hour from order_purchase_timestamp) between 15 and 21 then 'evening'
```

```

else 'night'
end as timing
from `targetbusinesscase-383006.TARGET.orders`
group by timing
order by 1 desc

```

The screenshot displays the Google Cloud BigQuery interface. On the left, the Explorer pane shows the project hierarchy with 'TARGET' selected. The main editor shows a SQL query that filters orders by timing. The 'Query results' pane at the bottom shows the following data:

Row	id	count_of_orders	timing
1	1188	dawn	
2	14073	night	
3	76841	afternoon	
4	27733	morning	
5	36585	evening	

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

--3.1-Get month on month orders by states

```

select
extract(year from order_purchase_timestamp) as year,
extract(month from order_purchase_timestamp) as month,
count(0.order_id) as count_of_orders,
C.customer_state,
  from `TARGET.orders` as O left join `TARGET.customers` as C
on O.customer_id=C.customer_id
group by year,month,customer_state

```

Query results

row	year	month	count_of_orders	customer_state
1	2017	11	1048	RJ
2	2017	10	886	RS
3	2017	12	2207	SP
4	2018	2	172	DF
5	2017	11	578	PR
6	2017	4	27	MT
7	2017	7	39	MA
8	2017	5	17	AL
9	2017	7	1494	SP
10	2017	8	94	MT

--3.2--Distribution of customers across the states in Brazil

```
select
C.customer_state,
count(C.customer_id) as c_customers
  from `TARGET.orders` as O left join `TARGET.customers` as C
 on O.customer_id=C.customer_id
group by customer_state
```

Query results

row	customer_state	c_customers
1	RJ	12952
2	RS	4866
3	SP	40746
4	DF	2140
5	PR	8045
6	MT	907
7	MA	747
8	AL	473
9	MS	11638
10	PE	1402
11	SC	290

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

--4.1--

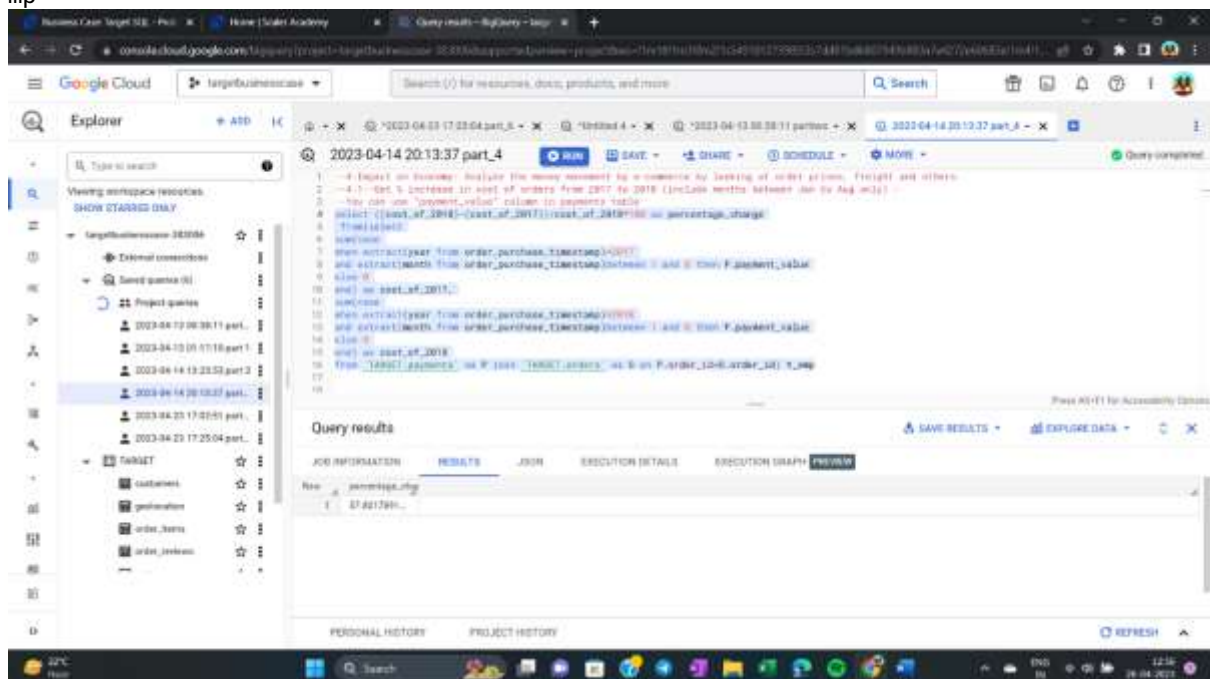
Get % increase in cost of orders from 2017 to 2018 (include months between Jan to Aug only) -



```

select ((cost_of_2018)-(cost_of_2017))/cost_of_2018*100 as percentage_change
  from(select
sum(case
when extract(year from order_purchase_timestamp)=2017
and extract(month from order_purchase_timestamp)between 1 and 8 then P.payment_value
else 0
end) as cost_of_2017,
sum(case
when extract(year from order_purchase_timestamp)=2018
and extract(month from order_purchase_timestamp)between 1 and 8 then P.payment_value
else 0
end) as cost_of_2018
from `TARGET.payments` as P join `TARGET.orders` as O on P.order_id=O.order_id) t_emp

```



--4.2-Mean & Sum of price and freight value by customer state

Select

c.customer\_state,

sum(price) as sum\_price,

sum(freight\_value) as sum\_freight\_value ,

avg(price) as mean\_price,

avg(freight\_value) as mean\_freight\_value

from `TARGET.order\_items` oi join targetbusinesscase-

383006.TARGET.orders o on oi.order\_id=o.order\_id join targetbusinesscase-

383006.TARGET.customers c on c.customer\_id=o.customer\_id

group by c.customer\_state

order by c.customer\_state

Query results

Row	customer_state	sum_price	sum_freight_value	sum_price	sum_freight_value
1	AC	15862.6426	3484.70000	175.127717	48.0703685
2	AL	80514.8099	15054.5895	180.589217	38.8436711
3	AR	22364.8495	5476.80000	135.491999	33.2007099
4	AP	13474.2999	2784.30000	164.220731	34.8360973
5	BA	811340.890	10018.675	134.601208	28.3609988
6	CE	22724.799	4831.8895	169.780387	32.7142096
7	CO	30363.499	5923.4999	125.770346	21.8418449
8	DE	27537.305	44764.5999	131.912781	22.9387765
9	DO	29481.749	83114.9795	126.271737	32.5688193

## 5 Analysis on sales, freight and delivery time

--1-Find time\_to\_delivery & diff\_estimated\_delivery

```
select order_id,
date_diff(order_delivered_customer_date,order_purchase_timestamp,day) as time_to_delivery,
date_diff(order_delivered_customer_date,order_estimated_delivery_date,day) as diff_estimated_delivery
from `TARGET.orders`
```

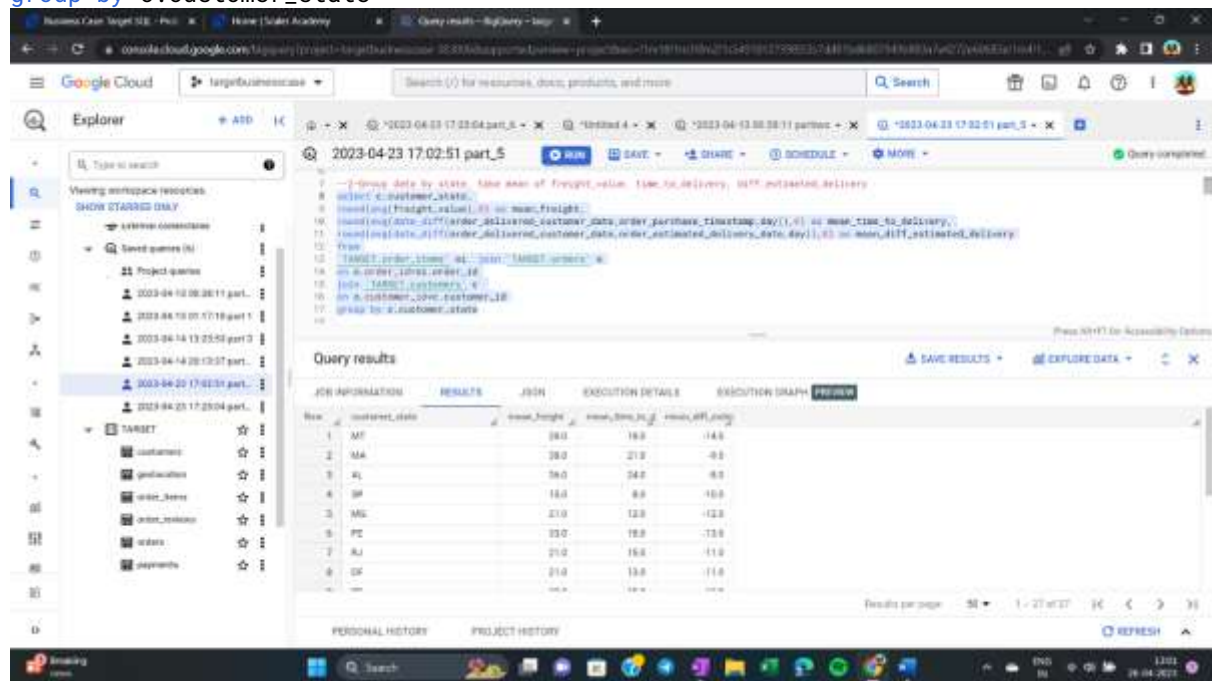
Query results

Row	order_id	time_to_delivery	diff_estimated_delivery
1	196077196864775495279	30	12
2	264333275081086020	30	-28
3	9461231868604376542	35	16
4	616946838437663466	30	-1
5	3647623366860433465	32	0
6	6847193044087745706	29	0
7	2766344260297185191	43	4
8	5461334776088648436	40	4
9	654947336804296072655	37	1
10	30244710897979460465	33	0
11	665748736476793240208	39	0
12	181303453544641757675	36	2

--2-

Group data by state, take mean of freight\_value, time\_to\_delivery, diff\_estimated\_delivery

```
select c.customer_state,  
round(avg(freight_value),0) as mean_freight,  
round(avg(date_diff(order_delivered_customer_date,order_purchase_timestamp,day)),0)  
as mean_time_to_delivery,  
round(avg(date_diff(order_delivered_customer_date,order_estimated_delivery_date,day)),0) as mean_diff_estimated_delivery  
from  
`TARGET.order_items` oi join `TARGET.orders` o  
on o.order_id=oi.order_id  
join `TARGET.customers` c  
on o.customer_id=c.customer_id  
group by c.customer_state
```



Top 5 states with highest/lowest average freight value - sort in desc/asc limit 5

with A as

```
(  
select c.customer_state,  
round(avg(freight_value),0) as mean_freight  
from  
`TARGET.order_items` oi join `TARGET.orders` o  
on o.order_id=oi.order_id  
join `TARGET.customers` c  
on o.customer_id=c.customer_id  
group by c.customer_state  
)  
--Top 5 states with highest average freight value  
Select A.customer_state, A.mean_freight  
from A  
order by mean_freight desc limit 5;
```



The screenshot shows the Google Cloud BigQuery interface. The query editor contains the following SQL code:

```

-- Top 5 states with highest/lowest average freight value - DAY (in desc/asc order)
-- Top 5
select c.customer_state,
round(avg(freight),2) as mean_freight
from
`TARGET.orders_items` oi join `TARGET.orders` o
on o.order_id=oi.order_id
group by c.customer_state
order by mean_freight desc limit 5

```

The query results table shows the following data:

Row	customer_state	mean_freight
1	PA	48.0
2	MI	43.0
3	MO	41.0
4	NC	40.0
5	FL	39.0

--Top 5 states with lowest average freight value  
 Select A.customer\_state, A.mean\_freight  
 from A  
 order by 2  
 limit 5;

The screenshot shows the Google Cloud BigQuery interface. The query editor contains the following SQL code:

```

-- Top 5 states with lowest/highest average time to delivery
-- Top 5
select c.customer_state,
round(avg(date_diff(order_delivered_customer_date,order_purchase_timestamp,day)),0)
as mean_time_to_delivery,
from
`TARGET.orders_items` oi join `TARGET.orders` o
on o.order_id=oi.order_id

```

The query results table shows the following data:

Row	customer_state	mean_time_to_delivery
1	SP	16.0
2	DP	21.0
3	KJ	21.0
4	SC	21.0
5	PA	21.0

--5 states with lowest/highest mean\_time\_to\_delivery  
 with B as  
 (  
 select c.customer\_state,  
 round(avg(date\_diff(order\_delivered\_customer\_date,order\_purchase\_timestamp,day)),0)  
 as mean\_time\_to\_delivery,  
 from  
 `TARGET.orders\_items` oi join `TARGET.orders` o  
 on o.order\_id=oi.order\_id

```

join `TARGET.customers` c
on o.customer_id=c.customer_id
group by 1
)
--top 5 states with lowest mean_time_to_delivery
select B.customer_state,B.mean_time_to_delivery
from B
order by 2 limit 5

```

Query results

Row	customer_state	mean_time_to_delivery
1	SP	8.0
2	PR	11.0
3	MO	12.0
4	CT	13.0
5	RI	13.0

```

--top 5 states with highest mean_time_to_delivery
select B.customer_state,B.mean_time_to_delivery
from B
order by 2 desc limit 5

```

Query results

Row	customer_state	mean_time_to_delivery
1	AP	28.0
2	OR	26.0
3	AK	23.0
4	AL	24.0
5	PA	23.0

Top 5 states where delivery is really fast/ not so fast compared to the estimated date

```

with B as
(
select c.customer_state,
round(avg(date_diff(order_estimated_delivery_date,order_delivered_customer_date,day
)),0) as mean_diff_estimated_delivery,
from
`TARGET.order_items` oi join `TARGET.orders` o
on o.order_id=oi.order_id
join `TARGET.customers` c
on o.customer_id=c.customer_id
group by 1
)
--top 5 states with lowest mean_estd_time_to_delivery
select B.customer_state,B.mean_diff_estimated_delivery
from B
order by 2 limit 5

```

The screenshot shows the Google Cloud BigQuery console. The query editor on the right contains the following SQL code:

```

4125 B as
4126 (
4127 select c.customer_state,
4128 round(avg(date_diff(order_estimated_delivery_date,order_delivered_customer_date,day)),0) as mean_diff_estimated_delivery,
4129 from
4130 `TARGET.order_items` oi join `TARGET.orders` o
4131 on o.order_id=oi.order_id
4132 join `TARGET.customers` c
4133 on o.customer_id=c.customer_id
4134 group by 1
4135 )
4136 --top 5 states with lowest mean_estd_time_to_delivery
4137 select B.customer_state,B.mean_diff_estimated_delivery
4138 from B
4139 order by 2 limit 5

```

The query results are displayed in a table with the following data:

Row	customer_state	mean_diff_estd
1	AL	8.0
2	DE	9.0
3	MA	9.0
4	WA	10.0
5	RI	10.0

```

--top 5 states with highest mean_estd_time_to_delivery
select B.customer_state,B.mean_diff_estimated_delivery
from B
order by 2 desc limit 5

```

The screenshot shows the Google Cloud BigQuery console. The query editor displays the following SQL code:

```

1 select c.customer_state
2 select avg(state_avg) as avg_state_avg
3 from
4   (select c.customer_state, o.order_id, o.order_purchase_timestamp, o.order_delivery_timestamp, o.order_estimated_delivery_time
5    from `TARGET.orders` o
6    join `TARGET.customers` c
7    on c.customer_id=o.customer_id
8   )
9 group by c.customer_state
10
11 -- Top 5 states with highest avg_state_avg
12 select c.customer_state, avg_state_avg
13 from #
14 order by 2 desc limit 5

```

The query results table shows the following data:

Row	customer_state	avg_state_avg
1	AC	23.0
2	AL	19.0
3	ND	19.0
4	WA	17.0
5	AP	17.0

## 6. Payment type analysis:

--1-Month over Month count of orders for different payment types

```

select
extract(month from order_purchase_timestamp) as months,
payment_type,
count(distinct p.order_id) as num_orders
from `TARGET.payments` as p join `TARGET.orders` o
on p.order_id=o.order_id
group by payment_type, months
order by months

```

The screenshot shows the Google Cloud BigQuery console. The query editor displays the following SQL code:

```

1 -- 1. Month over Month count of orders for different payment types
2 select
3   extract(month from order_purchase_timestamp) as months,
4   payment_type,
5   count(distinct p.order_id) as num_orders
6 from `TARGET.payments` as p join `TARGET.orders` o
7 on p.order_id=o.order_id
8 group by payment_type, months
9 order by months

```

The query results table shows the following data:

Row	months	payment_type	num_orders
1	1	credit_card	237
2	1	credit_card	699
3	1	debit_card	119
4	1	UPI	1719
5	2	credit_card	4382
6	2	credit_card	388
7	2	UPI	1727
8	3	debit_card	62
9	3	credit_card	399
10	3	credit_card	782

--2-Count of orders based on the no. of payment installments

```

select
payment_installments,
count(distinct order_id) count_of_orders
from `TARGET.payments`

```

group by 1

The screenshot displays the Google Cloud BigQuery console interface. The top navigation bar shows the Google Cloud logo and the project name 'targetbusinesscase'. The left sidebar contains the 'Explorer' panel with a search bar and a list of project queries. The main area shows a SQL query titled '2023-04-23 17:25:04 part\_6' with the following text:

```
8: on p.order_id as order_id
9: group by payment_type, month
10: order by month
11:
12: -- 2- Count of orders based on the no. of payment installments
13: SELECT
14:   payment_installments,
15:   count(distinct order_id) as count_of_orders
16: from `targetbusinesscase`.`bigquery`.`payments`
17: group by payment_installments
```

Below the query, the 'Query results' section is visible, showing a table with two columns: 'payment\_installments' and 'count\_of\_orders'. The table contains 10 rows of data.

payment_installments	count_of_orders
1	2
2	4900
3	1289
4	10443
5	7048
6	5234
7	3916
8	1623
9	4703
10	644

The bottom of the console shows the 'PERSONAL HISTORY' and 'PROJECT HISTORY' tabs, along with a 'REFRESH' button. The Windows taskbar at the bottom indicates the system time as 11:11 on 28-04-2023.