University of Europe for Applied Science



Big Data and Analytics: Final Project
Part One: Creating Relational Database
Case Study: Used Car Agency
REPORT

Supervisor: Dr. Rand Kouatly

Names of the students: Kunwardeep Singh, Michal Gorecki, Mohab Mousa, Nurillokh Abdurasulov, Laura-Sophia Ließ

Study program: Digital Business and Data Science

1. Explanation of the database design with the ER diagram & the SQL code

We started by creating a database called "CAR AGENCY".

Our main table is the "Used Cars"-table, filled with our primary key "ID" as integer and all the information given, which are name, seller type, transmission, seats, engine capacity, maximum horsepower, engine torque, fuel type, selling price, year, mileage, kilometers driven and owner. The name, seller type, transmission, fuel type and owner as maximum 50 characters and the other information are all given as integers. The table has a one-to-one connection to the "Car"-table.

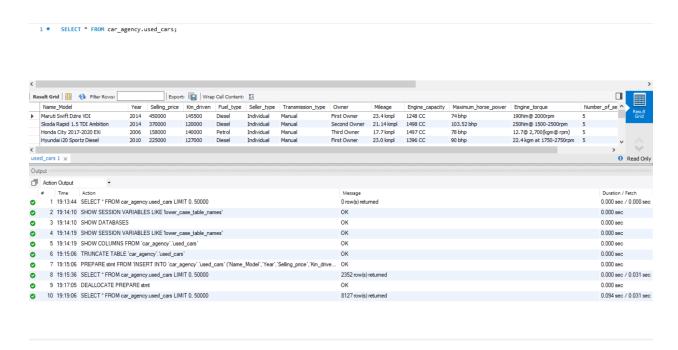
Our table "Car" has the technical information about the car. We added the primary key "ID", and the following information: name, seller type, transmission, seats, engine capacity, maximum horsepower, engine torque and fuel type.

From the "Used Cars"-table we made 4 other connections to the tables "Individual", "David", "Anny" and "Henry". They are all many-to-one connections, because many cars can be sold by just one dealer. This has the advantage of a simple overview about who sold which and how many cars. All of those 4 tables have the same structure. It starts with the foreign key "ID", which is the primary key in the "Used Cars"-table. Moreover the tables contain the information which are determining the value of the car and information about the selling which are car name, year, selling price, owner and mileage.



```
1 • create database CAR_AGENCY;
2 • USE CAR_AGENCY
 3 ☑ ○ CREATE TABLE USED_CARS( id auto_increment primary key
      Name_Model char(50),
       Year INT,
       Selling_price INT,
       Km_driven INT,
       Fuel_type char(50),
       Seller_type char(50),
10
       Transmission_type char(50),
11
       Owner char(50),
       Mileage INT,
12
       Engine_capacity INT,
13
       Maximum_horse_power INT,
14
      Engine_torque INT,
15
       Number_of_seats INT,
16
       Name_of_dealer char(50));
 1 \bullet \ominus create table CAR ( SELECT id ,
       name_model,
2
       Seller_type,
       Transmission_type,
       Number_of_seats,
      Engine_capacity,
       Maximum_horse_power,
      Engine_torque,
      Fuel_type
      FROM used_cars)
 1 • create table cars_sold_by_henry
 2 ⊖ ( select id,
       name_model,
       year, selling_price,
       name_of_dealer
     from used_cars
      where Name_of_dealer = 'henry')
 1 • create table cars_sold_by_anny
 name_model,
       year,
       selling_price,
       name_of_dealer
       from used_cars
      where Name_of_dealer = 'anny')
1 • create table cars_sold_by_individual
year,
       selling_price,
      Seller_type
     FROM used_cars
      WHERE Seller_type = 'individual')
 1 • create table cars_sold_by_david
 2 \quad \ominus ( <code>SELECT name_model,</code>
       year,
       selling_price,
       name_of_dealer
      FROM used_cars
      WHERE Name_of_dealer = 'david')
```

2. Evidence that database is created (screenshot)



3. Q&A

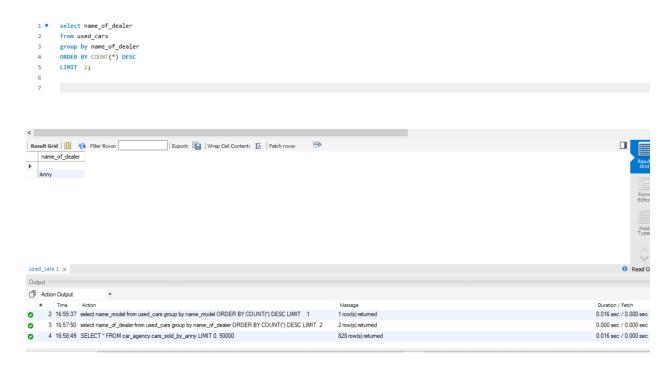
- Find out which car models are sold the most?

Answer: Maruti Swift Dzire VDI



- Which dealer sold the most cars, and what is his/her total sales?

Answer: Anny with 828 cars (the rows at the bottom)



What is the average price for each car model?

Answer:

Ambassador:

```
select avg(selling_price)

from used_cars

where Name_Model like 'ambassador%'

Result Grid  Filter Rows: Export: Wrap Cell Content: A

avg(selling_price)

124000
```

Ashok:

```
1
2 • select avg(selling_price)
3 from used_cars
4 where Name_Model like 'ashok%'
5
```



Audi:

```
1
2 • select avg(selling_price)
3 from used_cars
4 where Name_Model like 'audik'
```



BMW:

```
1
2 • select avg(selling_price)
3 from used_cars
4 where Name_Model like 'bmw\sets'
```



Chevrolet:

```
1
2 • select avg(selling_price)
3  from used_cars
4  where Name_Model like 'chevrolet%'
```



Daewoo:

```
1
2 • select avg(selling_price)
3  from used_cars
4  where Name_Model like 'daewoo%'
```



Datsun:

```
1
2 • select avg(selling_price)
3 from used_cars
4 where Name_Model like 'datsunk'
5
```



Fiat:

```
1
2 • select avg(selling_price)
3  from used_cars
4  where Name_Model like 'fiat%'
```



Ford:

Honda:

Hyundai:

```
select avg(selling_price)
from used_cars
where Name_Model like 'hyundai%'
```



Isuzu:

```
1
2 • select avg(selling_price)
3  from used_cars
4  where Name_Model like 'isuzu%'
5
```



Jaguar:

```
1
2 • select avg(selling_price)
3  from used_cars
4  where Name_Model like 'jaguar%'
5
```



Jeep:

```
1
2 • select avg(selling_price)
3 from used_cars
4 where Name_Model like 'jeep%'
5
```



Kia:

```
1
2 • select avg(selling_price)
3 from used_cars
4 where Name_Model like 'kia%'
5
```



Land Rover:

```
1
2 • select avg(selling_price)
3 from used_cars
4 where Name_Model like 'land rover%'
5
```



Lexus:

```
1
2 • select avg(selling_price)
3  from used_cars
4  where Name_Model like 'lexus%'
5
```



Mahindra:

```
1
2 • select avg(selling_price)
3  from used_cars
4  where Name_Model like 'mahindra%'
5
```



Maruti:

```
1
2 • select avg(selling_price)
3  from used_cars
4  where Name_Model like 'maruti%'
5
```



Mercedes:

```
1
2 • select avg(selling_price)
3  from used_cars
4  where Name_Model like 'mercedes%'
5
```



MG Hector:

```
1
2 • select avg(selling_price)
3  from used_cars
4  where Name_Model like 'mg hector%'
5
```



Mitsubishi:

```
1
2 • select avg(selling_price)
3  from used_cars
4  where Name_Model like 'mitsubishik'
```



Nissan:

```
1
2 • select avg(selling_price)
3  from used_cars
4  where Name_Model like 'nissan%'
5
```



Opel:

```
1
2 • select avg(selling_price)
3 from used_cars
4 where Name_Model like 'opel%'
5

Result Grid Filter Rows: Export: Wrap Cell Content: Avg(selling_price)
68000
```

Peugeot:

```
1
2 • select avg(selling_price)
3  from used_cars
4  where Name_Model like 'peugeot%'
5
```



Renault:

```
1
2 • select avg(selling_price)
3  from used_cars
4  where Name_Model like 'renault%'
5
```



Skoda:

Tata:

```
1
2 • select avg(selling_price)
3  from used_cars
4  where Name_Model like 'tata%'
5
```



Toyota:

```
1
2 • select avg(selling_price)
3  from used_cars
4  where Name_Model like 'toyota%'
5
```



Volkswagen:

```
select avg(selling_price)
from used_cars
where Name_Model like 'volkswagen%'
```



Volvo:

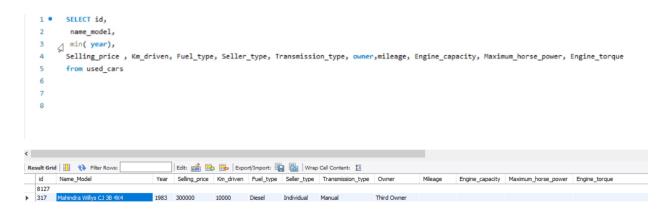
```
1
2 • select avg(selling_price)
3 from used_cars
4 where Name_Model like 'volvo%'
5
```



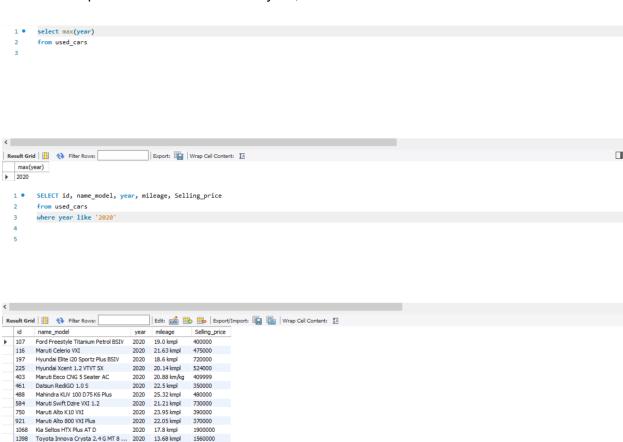
What is the newest and the oldest car?

Answers:

Oldest: Mahindra Willys CJ 38 4X4; year: 1983



Newest: Multiple cars are from the same year; 2020



Which is the best car related to price, and low mileage?

Answer:

The best car related to price and low mileage is the Maruti Omni LPG CARGO BSIII W IMMOBILISER (price: 5400 and mileage: 10.9 km/kg).

To get that result we sorted the table from low price to high price and gave every car a rank. The car with the lowest price got rank 1, the second lowest price rank 2 and so one. Then we sorted the table from low mileage to high mileage and again gave every car a rank. The car with the lowest mileage got rank 1, the second lowest mileage rank 2 and so one. We listed those ranks and then added the two ranks of every car together. The Maruti Omni LPG CARGO BSIII W IMMOBILISER got the least rank with rank 74 in price and 44 in mileage which makes a total of 118.

What is the total revenue from Individual sales?

Answer: The revenue of all Individual sales is: 3372615296 ₹

