

# Assignment - 1

- Single table analysis

## Purposes Of The Project

- The major aim of this project is to gain insight into the sales data of store to understand the different factors that affect sales of the different branches.
- And access you understanding of SQL constrained to a single table.

## About Data

This dataset contains sales transactions from a three different branches of a store, respectively located in Mandalay, Yangon and Naypyitaw. The data contains 17 columns and 1000 rows:

Column	Description	Data Type
invoice_id	Invoice of the sales made	VARCHAR(30)
branch	Branch at which sales were made	VARCHAR(5)
city	The location of the branch	VARCHAR(30)
customer_type	The type of the customer	VARCHAR(30)
gender	Gender of the customer making purchase	VARCHAR(10)
product_line	Product line of the product sold	VARCHAR(100)
unit_price	The price of each product	DECIMAL(10, 2)
quantity	The amount of the product sold	INT
VAT	The amount of tax on the purchase	FLOAT(6, 4)
total	The total cost of the purchase	DECIMAL(10, 2)
date	The date on which the purchase was made	DATE
time	The time at which the purchase was made	TIMESTAMP
payment_method	The total amount paid	DECIMAL(10, 2)
cogs	Cost Of Goods sold	DECIMAL(10, 2)
gross_margin_percentage	Gross margin percentage	FLOAT(11, 9)
gross_income	Gross Income	DECIMAL(10, 2)
rating	Rating	FLOAT(2, 1)

## Analysis List

## 1. Product Analysis

Conduct analysis on the data to understand the different product lines, the products lines performing best and the product lines that need to be improved.

## 2. Sales Analysis

This analysis aims to answer the question of the sales trends of product. The result of this can help use measure the effectiveness of each sales strategy the business applies and what modifications are needed to gain more sales.

## 3. Customer Analysis

This analysis aims to uncover the different customers segments, purchase trends and the profitability of each customer segment.

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# Approach Used

1. **Data Wrangling:** This is the first step where inspection of data is done to make sure **NULL** values and missing values are detected and data replacement methods are used to replace, missing or **NULL** values.

1. Build a database
2. Create table and insert the data.
3. Select columns with null values in them. There are no null values in our database as in creating the tables, we set **NOT NULL** for each field, hence null values are filtered out.

### Warning

Already the null values are removed but still for safety sake please check if there are any null values and if you find any please act accordingly.

2. **Feature Engineering:** This will help use generate some new columns from existing ones.

1. Add a new column named `time_of_day` to give insight of sales in the Morning, Afternoon and Evening. This will help answer the question on which part of the day most sales are made.
2. Add a new column named `day_name` that contains the extracted days of the week on which the given transaction took place (Mon, Tue, Wed, Thur, Fri). This will help answer the question on which week of the day each branch is busiest.
3. Add a new column named `month_name` that contains the extracted months of the year on which the given transaction took place (Jan, Feb, Mar). Help determine which month of the year has the most sales and profit.

2. **Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA):** Exploratory data analysis is done to answer the listed questions and aims of this project.

3. **Conclusion:** Once you have performed the analysis (Query Writing) look into the result or data outcome and give some suggestions or conclusions in your own words.
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# Business Questions To Answer

## Generic Question

1. How many unique cities does the data have?
2. In which city is each branch?

## Product

1. How many unique product lines does the data have?
2. What is the most common payment method?
3. What is the most selling product line?
4. What is the total revenue by month?
5. What month had the largest COGS?
6. What product line had the largest revenue?
7. What is the city with the largest revenue?
8. What product line had the largest VAT?
9. Fetch each product line and add a column to those product line showing "Good", "Bad". Good if its greater than average sales
10. Which branch sold more products than average product sold?
11. What is the most common product line by gender?
12. What is the average rating of each product line?

## Sales

1. Number of sales made in each time of the day per weekday
2. Which of the customer types brings the most revenue?
3. Which city has the largest tax percent/ VAT (**Value Added Tax**)?
4. Which customer type pays the most in VAT?

## Customer

1. How many unique customer types does the data have?
2. How many unique payment methods does the data have?
3. What is the most common customer type?
4. Which customer type buys the most?
5. What is the gender of most of the customers?
6. What is the gender distribution per branch?
7. Which time of the day do customers give most ratings?
8. Which time of the day do customers give most ratings per branch?
9. Which day of the week has the best avg ratings?

10. Which day of the week has the best average ratings per branch?

 Note

The following below equations can be useful for some calculations.

## Revenue And Profit Calculations

$$COGS = unitsPrice * quantity$$

$$VAT = 5\% * COGS$$

$$VAT$$

is added to the

$$COGS$$

and this is what is billed to the customer.

$$total(grosssales) = VAT + COGS$$

$$grossProfit(grossIncome) = total(grossSales) - COGS$$

Gross Margin is gross profit expressed in percentage of the total(gross profit/revenue)

$$\text{Gross Margin} = \frac{\text{gross income}}{\text{total revenue}}$$

Example with the first row in our DB:

Data given:

- $Unite\ Price = 45.79$

- $Quantity = 7$

$$COGS = 45.79 * 7 = 320.53$$

$$VAT = 5\% * COGS = 5\%320.53 = 16.0265$$

$$total = VAT + COGS = 16.0265 + 320.53 = 336.5565$$

$$\text{Gross Margin Percentage} = \frac{\text{gross income}}{\text{total revenue}} = \frac{16.0265}{336.5565} = 0.047619 \approx 4.7619\%$$

## Submission Rules

- Write all the queries in a single SQL file with question as comments (`--` is the syntax for questions) .
- Lastly write the conclusions in a long comment format.

sql

```
1  /*****
2  == My Conclusions after looking into the results of the queries ==
3  -- Point 1
4  -- Point 2
5  .
6  .
7  .
8  *****/
```