A2: Web Performance - Team Assignment

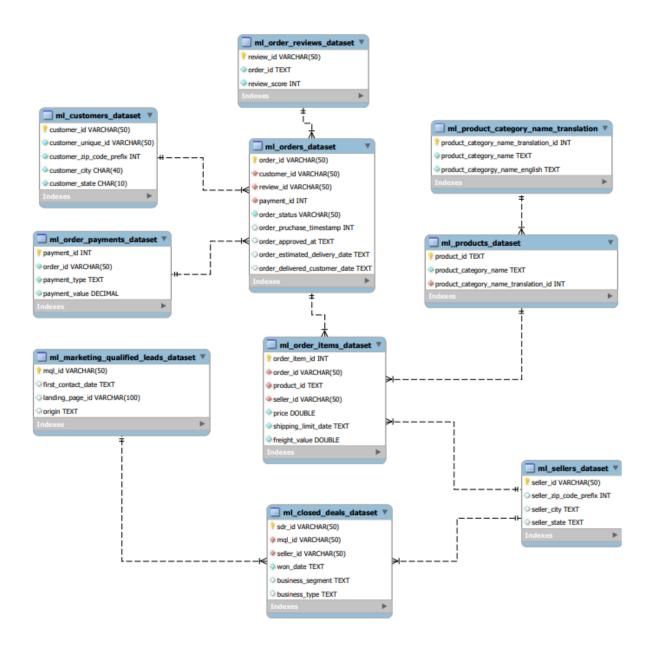
Group 09

- Rudrani Sakhare
- Ania de Chavigny
- Ahmed Raza
- Hakeem Garcia
- Janati

Video Link: https://youtu.be/xvlZh2UYQ2w

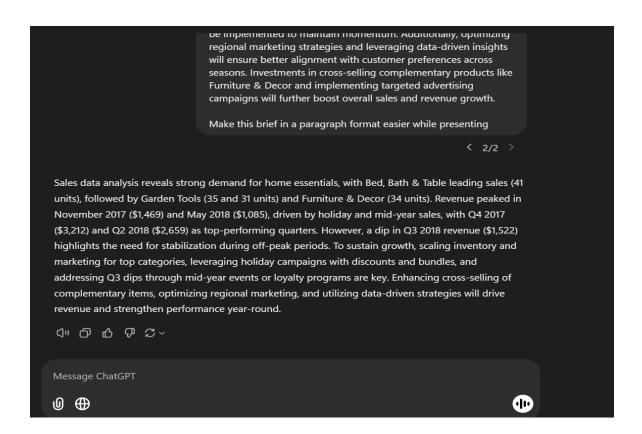
Appendix:

Entity Relationship Diagram



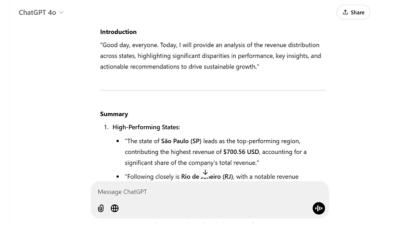
References:

OpenAI. (2024). ChatGPT. https://chatgpt.com
 We utilized ChatGPT to assist in creating SQL queries for data analysis, ensuring accurate syntax and optimization.



create a summary and conclusion script for this information: The analysis of revenue distribution across states highlights significant disparities in performance: High-Performing States: SP (São Paulo) is the topperforming state, contributing the highest revenue at \$700.56 USD, accounting for a significant share of the total revenue. RJ (Rio de Janeiro) follows with a notable revenue contribution of \$277.21 USD, indicating a strong customer base.

Moderate-Performing States: States such as DF (Distrito Federal), PE (Pernambuco), and MS (Mato Grosso do Sul) show moderate revenue generation, with contributions ranging from \$80 to \$96 USD.



ChatGPT 4o ~

Based on section 1 which is the sales performance I need you to create queries in regards to question 3 and 4. Please analyse the dataset and create the queries. also please verify the erd diagram



To address your questions regarding Section 1 (Sales Performance) and specifically for questions 3 and 4, I will:

- 1. Analyze the ERD to ensure the structure aligns with your dataset and queries.
- 2. Create SQL queries for questions 3 and 4.
- 3. Verify the ERD diagram for correctness based on the provided structure.

```
SELECT

c.customer_state,

COUNT(DISTINCT o.order_id) AS total_orders, -- Total distinct orders is

SUM(oi.price * 0.25) AS total_revenue_usd -- Convert BRL to USD for is

FROM

ml_customers_dataset c

JOIN

ml_orders_dataset o

ON

c.customer_id = o.customer_id

JOIN

ml_order_items_dataset oi

ON

o.order_id = oi.order_id

GROUP BY
```

```
ORDER BY

Ocopy code

total_revenue_usd DESC; -- Highlight states with the hignest revenue
```

What This Query Does

1. Joins the Tables:

- ml_customers_dataset provides the customer_state.
- ml_orders_dataset links orders to customers via customer_id .
- ml_order_items_dataset provides the revenue (via price) for each order.

Hi, You're a SQL Data Expert and I want you to answer these queries for my job. Please share the write syntax for MySQL and don't make mistakes.

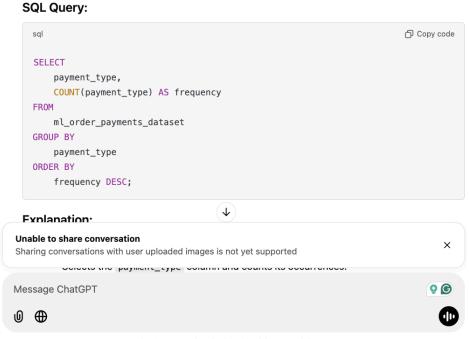
I want you to answer the following questions.

What are the most frequently used payment methods?

You can get the below information from the following table (sharing the column name as well for each table)

Table: ml_order_payments_dataset order_id payment_sequential payment_type payment_installments payment_value

To determine the most frequently used payment methods in MySQL, you can use the following query. This query counts the occurrences of each payment_type and orders the results in descending order of frequency.



ChatGPT can make mistakes. Check important info

correct code
SELECT DISTINCT
(order_status)
FROM
mban_a2_fali2024.ml_orders_dataset
WHERE
oder_status = 'unavailable'
AND order_status = 'canceled';

- Your SQL query has a few issues that need correction:
 - 1. The parentheses around (order_status) are unnecessary.
 - 2. There is a typo in oder_status_which should be order_status_
 - The latest clause checks two mutually exclusive conditions (order_status = 'unavailable' and order_status = 'carceled'), making the query logically invalid. No single record can meet both conditions simultaneously.

Here's the corrected code:

```
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SELECT DISTINCT

order_status

FROM

mban_a2_fall2024_nl_orders_dataset

MMCRE

order_status IN ('unavailable', 'canceled');
```

Explanation:

- DISTINCT: Ensures that duplicate order_status_values are removed from the result.
- IN ("unavailable", "canceled"): Checks if order_status is either 'unavailable' or 'canceled', resolving the logical error.

This query retrieves all distinct order statuses that are either 'unavailable' or 'canceled'.

i want code to eliminate order_status that are unavailable and canceled •

To oliminate order status values that are either "unevailable" or "canceled", you can use the MOT IN operator in the WERE clause. Here's the corrected query:

```
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SELECT DISTINCT

order_status

FROM

mban_s2_fall2674_ml_orders_dataset

MERE

order_status NOT IN ('unavailable', 'canceled');
```

Explanation:

- NOT IN ('unwvailable', 'canceled'): Excludes rows where the order_xtatux is 'unavailable' Of 'canceled'.
- DISTINCT: Ensures that only unique order status values are included in the result.

This query returns all distinct order statuses that are neither "unavailable" nor "canceled".

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