Analyzing Database  
DAD 220 Intro to Struct Database Environment

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1. Text

   Description automatically generatedBegin by SQL commands to capture usable data.

First step, I use mysql and I open the QuantigrationUpdates database by using the command USE QuantigrationUpdates. The command will provide us access to the QuantigrationUpdates and be able to display the data need it.

1. Product managers analyze.
   1. A picture containing text

      Description automatically generatedNumber of return states.

The data shows the query frequency of return by state. As we deduct Massachusetts hast a frequency of return of 988 which places it in the higher frequency return from all the states. The lowest return frequency is South Carolina with a 715. Data can help us identify where the items are being returned the most and we can dig more into the problems.

Command

SELECT Collaborators.State AS State, Count(\*) AS Return\_Frequency

FOM Odres INNER JOIN RMA ON Orders.OrderID = RMA.OrdersID

INNER JOIN Collaborators on Collaborators.CollaboratorsID = Order.CollaboratorsID

GROUP BY STATE

ORDERS BY Return\_Frequency DESC;

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     Description automatically generatedPercentage of returns by product type.

The data display the items with the higher return percentage. The item with the higher percentage return is “BAC-48-1-C” with a percentage return of 22.0691%. This helps us identify what is the problem with the item and fix the problem with BAC-48-1-C so the company can decrease its markdown.

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The total amount of BAS-48-1-C return is 8282 from 37527. This data helps us to keep up with the inventory of the returned items.

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We can identify the reason why the item is being returned, so we can focus to solve those problems. We can notice that 34.9146% are incorrect which means they send the wrong item or to the worn location, 33.5623 % are defective which means problems with the items, and 31.5179% are other with means different reasons.

Commands

SELECT SKU as Product\_SKU, Description as Product\_Description, (COUNT(\*) \* 100/(select count(\*) from Orders inner join RMA on Orders.OrdersID = RMA.OrdersID)) as Return\_Percentage FROM Orders INNER JOIN RMA on Orders.OrderID = RMA.OrderID GROUP BY Product\_SK ORDER BY Return\_Percentage desc;

SELECT COUNT(\*) AS RETURNED, orders.SKU AS PRODUCT\_SKU, rma.Reason

FROM rma INNER JOIN orders ON ORDERS.Order.ID = rma.OrderID

GROUP BY PRODUCT\_SKU

ORDER BY TOTAL\_RETUENED DESC

LIMIT 10;

SELECT rma.Reason AS REASON, COUNT(\*) \* 100/(SELECT COUNT(\*) FROM rma) as PERCENTAGE\_RETURNED

FROM rma INNER JOIN orders ON orders.OrdersID = rma.OrderID

GROUP BY REASON

ORDER BY PERCENTAGE\_RETUENED DESC

LIMIT 10;

1. Summarize of your data for stakeholders.
   1. How does the data provide the product manager with usable information?

The data provided will benefit the product manager by analyzing what state has a higher amount of return and in what type of product. Analyzing all the information can minimize the margin of error and solve the issues. If the issue can’t be fixed, the product manager is able to change the provider from a better quality in their supplier.

* 1. What are the potential flaws in the data that has been presented?

The potential flaws that may occur are false information, customers providing wrong data of what the item is being returned, or the quality.

* 1. Are there any limitations on your conclusions, or any other ways of looking at it that you haven’t considered?

The limitations of my conclusion could be that they are not focused enough to have a more specify of why the products are being returned, if customers are using them inappropriately, or if the item has low quality.