

Mexico Toys' Stores

Case Study



Based on sales & inventory data for a fictitious chain of toy stores in Mexico called Maven Toys, including information about products, stores, daily sales transactions, and current inventory levels at each location.








Index

- Tables Used
- Questions that are to be answered
- SQL queries and results
- Benefits of this case study








Tables





Produt Table

| | product_id [PK] integer  | product_name character varying (255)  | product_category character varying (255)  | product_cost numeric (10,2)  | product_price numeric (10,2)  |
|---|---|--|--|---|--|
| 1 | 1 | Action Figure | Toys | 9.99 | 15.99 |
| 2 | 2 | Animal Figures | Toys | 9.99 | 12.99 |
| 3 | 3 | Barrel O' Slime | Art & Crafts | 1.99 | 3.99 |
| 4 | 4 | Chutes & Ladders | Games | 9.99 | 12.99 |
| 5 | 5 | Classic Dominoes | Games | 7.99 | 9.99 |




Sales Table

| | sale_id [PK] integer  | date date  | store_id integer  | product_id integer  | units integer  |
|---|---|--|---|---|--|
| 1 | 1 | 2017-01-01 | 24 | 4 | 1 |
| 2 | 2 | 2017-01-01 | 28 | 1 | 1 |
| 3 | 3 | 2017-01-01 | 6 | 8 | 1 |
| 4 | 4 | 2017-01-01 | 48 | 7 | 1 |
| 5 | 5 | 2017-01-01 | 44 | 18 | 1 |

Stores Table

| | store_id [PK] integer  | store_name character varying (255)  | store_city character varying (255)  | store_location character varying (255)  | store_open_date date  |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|
| 1 | 1 | Maven Toys Guadalajara 1 | Guadalajara | Residential | 1992-09-18 |
| 2 | 2 | Maven Toys Monterrey 1 | Monterrey | Residential | 1995-04-27 |
| 3 | 3 | Maven Toys Guadalajara 2 | Guadalajara | Commercial | 1999-12-27 |
| 4 | 4 | Maven Toys Saltillo 1 | Saltillo | Downtown | 2000-01-01 |
| 5 | 5 | Maven Toys La Paz 1 | La Paz | Downtown | 2001-05-31 |

Inventory Table

| | store_id [PK] integer  | product_id [PK] integer  | stock_on_hand integer  |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 27 |
| 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| 3 | 1 | 3 | 32 |
| 4 | 1 | 4 | 6 |
| 5 | 1 | 5 | 0 |

Questions

1. What are the top 5 selling products?
2. What are the sales trends for each product?
3. Which stores are generating the most sales?
4. What is the inventory turnover rate for each product?
5. What are the most popular products in each store?
6. For each city, find the top-selling product.
7. How much money is tied up in inventory at the toy stores?
8. Which products have the highest profit margin (sales revenue minus product cost) in each category?
9. How does the sales performance of each store compare to the average sales of all stores?
10. Which products have been sold in all stores?
11. What is the monthly sales growth rate for each store over the past year?
12. What is the most popular product category in each store?
13. For each product category, which store has the highest total sales in the last quarter?
14. Which products have had a consistent increase in sales for the last three consecutive months?
15. For each store, calculate the cumulative revenue generated from the top-selling product each month.
16. Find the store with the highest total revenue, considering only the sales of products with a price above the average price across all stores.
17. For each city, find the top-selling product.
18. For each product, calculate the percent revenue change for each each month.
19. Find the products which are contributing approximately 50% to the total revenue from all the products.

1. What are the top 5 selling products?

QueryQuery History

```
1 select product_name, count(units) as total_sales from sales s
2 join products p
3 on p.product_id = s.product_id
4 group by product_name
5 order by total_sales desc
6 limit 5
7
```

Data Output

Messages

Notifications

| | product_name character varying (255) | total_sales bigint |
|---|---|-----------------------|
| 1 | Colorbuds | 72988 |
| 2 | Deck Of Cards | 68083 |
| 3 | PlayDoh Can | 64834 |
| 4 | Barrel O' Slime | 54078 |
| 5 | Action Figure | 48497 |

2. What are the sales trends for each product?

Query Query History

```
1 select product_name, extract(month from date) as month_name,
2 sum(units * product_price) as total_sales
3 from sales s
4 join products p
5 on p.product_id = s.product_id
6 group by product_name, month_name
7 limit 40
8
```

| | product_name character varying (255) | month_name numeric | total_sales numeric | |
|----------------------|---|-----------------------------|------------------------|--|
| 1 | Action Figure | 1 | 91382.85 | |
| 2 | Action Figure | 2 | 82892.16 | |
| 3 | Action Figure | 3 | 110091.15 | |
| 4 | Action Figure | 4 | 102224.07 | |
| 5 | Action Figure | 5 | 100225.32 | |
| 6 | Action Figure | 6 | 112313.76 | |
| Total rows: 40 of 40 | | Query complete 00:00:01.281 | | |



3. Which stores are generating the most sales?

```
1 select store_name,sum(units) as total_sales from sales
2 join stores
3 on stores.store_id = sales.store_id
4 group by store_name
5 order by total_sales desc
6 limit 5
7
```

| | store_name character varying (255) | total_sales bigint |
|---|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | Maven Toys Ciudad de Mexico 2 | 42757 |
| 2 | Maven Toys Ciudad de Mexico 1 | 33479 |
| 3 | Maven Toys Toluca 1 | 32668 |
| 4 | Maven Toys Guadalajara 3 | 31609 |
| 5 | Maven Toys Monterrey 2 | 28318 |

4. What is the inventory turnover rate for each product?

```
1 select product_name, (sum(product_cost) / sum(units)) as inventory_turnover_rate
2 from sales
3 join products
4 on products.product_id = sales.product_id
5 group by product_name
6
```

| | product_name character varying (255)  | inventory_turnover_rate numeric  | |
|----------------------|--|--|--|
| 1 | Action Figure | 8.3592434176472618 | |
| 2 | Animal Figures | 8.2421525237279030 | |
| 3 | Barrel O' Slime | 1.1740311794289953 | |
| 4 | Chutes & Ladders | 9.6534343170540611 | |
| 5 | Classic Dominoes | 7.6290114068441065 | |
| 6 | Colorbuds | 4.8883385712095662 | |
| | | | |
| Total rows: 35 of 35 | | Query complete 00:00:00.437 | |

5. What are the most popular products in each store?



QueryQuery History

```
1 with temp
2 as
3 (select store_name, product_name, count(product_name) as total_sales,
4      rank() over (partition by store_name order by count(product_name) desc) as product_rank
5 from sales
6 join stores on stores.store_id = sales.store_id
7 join products on products.product_id = sales.product_id
8 group by store_name, product_name
9 )
10 select * from temp
11 where product_rank = 1
```

| | store_name character varying (255) | product_name character varying (255) | total_sales bigint | product_rank bigint |
|---|---------------------------------------|---|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1 | Maven Toys Aguascalientes 1 | Deck Of Cards | 1465 | 1 |
| 2 | Maven Toys Campeche 1 | Mini Ping Pong Set | 2198 | 1 |
| 3 | Maven Toys Campeche 2 | Barrel O' Slime | 1152 | 1 |
| 4 | Maven Toys Chetumal 1 | Colorbuds | 1408 | 1 |
| 5 | Maven Toys Chihuahua 1 | Colorbuds | 1465 | 1 |
| 6 | Maven Toys Chihuahua 2 | Mini Ping Pong Set | 2196 | 1 |
| Total rows: 50 of 50 Query complete 00:00:00.557 | | | | |



6. For each city, find the top-selling product.

```
1 with cte as
2 (select store_city as city,product_name, sum(units*product_price) as product_revenue
3 from sales s
4 join stores st on st.store_id = s.store_id
5 join products p on p.product_id = s.product_id
6 group by store_city,product_name
7 order by store_city,product_revenue desc
8 )
9
.0 select distinct city,first_value(product_name)
.1 over(partition by city order by product_revenue desc)
.2 as famous_product from cte
.3
.
```

| | city character varying (255)  | famous_product character varying  |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Pachuca | Magic Sand |
| 2 | Campeche | Lego Bricks |
| 3 | Villahermosa | Colorbuds |
| 4 | Durango | Lego Bricks |
| 5 | Merida | Lego Bricks |
| 6 | Zacatecas | Lego Bricks |

7. Find the product that has most sales in the last 6 months.


```
1 with sales_counts as (  
2   select product_name, count(sales.product_id) as total_sales  
3   from sales  
4   join products  
5   on products.product_id = sales.product_id  
6   where date between '2017-01-01' and '2017-06-30'  
7   group by product_name  
8 )  
9 select product_name, total_sales  
10 from sales_counts  
11 where total_sales = (select max(total_sales) from sales_counts);  
12
```

| | product_name character varying (255)  | total_sales bigint  |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Colorbuds | 28855 |

8. How much money is tied up in inventory at the toy stores?

QueryQuery History

```
1 SELECT SUM(product_cost * stock_on_hand) AS total_inventory_value
2 FROM inventory
3 JOIN products ON inventory.product_id = products.product_id
4 JOIN stores ON inventory.store_id = stores.store_id
5 WHERE stores.store_name LIKE '%Toys%';
6
```

| | | |
|---|----------------------------------|---|
| | total_inventory_value numeric |  |
| 1 | 300209.58 | |

9. Which products have the highest profit margin?

QueryQuery History✕

```
1 with product_profit as (  
2   select p.product_name, product_category,  
3         sum((s.units * p.product_price) - (s.units * p.product_cost)) as profit_margin  
4   from sales s  
5   join products p on p.product_id = s.product_id  
6   group by p.product_name, product_category  
7 ),  
8 ranked_products as (  
9   select *,  
10      row_number() over (partition by product_category order by profit_margin desc) as rank  
11  from product_profit  
12 )  
13 select product_category, product_name, profit_margin, rank  
14 from ranked_products  
15 where rank = 1;
```

| | product_category character varying (255) 🔒 | product_name character varying (255) 🔒 | profit_margin numeric 🔒 | rank bigint 🔒 | |
|---|---|---|----------------------------|------------------|--|
| 1 | Art & Crafts | Barrel O' Slime | 183326.00 | 1 | |
| 2 | Electronics | Colorbuds | 834944.00 | 1 | |
| 3 | Games | Deck Of Cards | 252102.00 | 1 | |
| 4 | Sports & Outdoors | Nerf Gun | 132715.00 | 1 | |
| 5 | Toys | Action Figure | 347748.00 | 1 | |

10. How does the sales performance of each store compare to the average sales of all stores?

```
1 with temp as (  
2   select store_name, sum(units * product_price) as store_sale  
3   from sales s  
4   join products p on p.product_id = s.product_id  
5   join stores st on st.store_id = s.store_id  
6   group by store_name  
7 )  
8 select store_name, store_sale, cast(avg(store_sale) over() as decimal(10,2))  
9 as avg_sale,  
10 cast(((store_sale - avg(store_sale) over()) / store_sale) * 100 as decimal(10,2))  
11 as percent_difference  
12 from temp;  
13
```

| Data Output Messages Notifications | | | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | store_name character varying (255) | store_sale numeric | avg_sale numeric (10,2) | percent_difference numeric (10,2) |
| 1 | Maven Toys Aguascalientes 1 | 239997.35 | 288891.45 | -20.37 |
| 2 | Maven Toys Campeche 1 | 311786.44 | 288891.45 | 7.34 |
| 3 | Maven Toys Campeche 2 | 206055.23 | 288891.45 | -40.20 |
| 4 | Maven Toys Chetumal 1 | 258919.35 | 288891.45 | -11.58 |
| 5 | Maven Toys Chihuahua 1 | 248008.30 | 288891.45 | -16.48 |
| 6 | Maven Toys Chihuahua 2 | 268704.74 | 288891.45 | -7.51 |
| 7 | Maven Toys Chilpancingo 1 | 242539.73 | 288891.45 | -19.11 |
| 8 | Maven Toys Ciudad de Mexic... | 433556.21 | 288891.45 | 33.37 |
| 9 | Maven Toys Ciudad de Mexic... | 554553.43 | 288891.45 | 47.91 |
| 10 | Maven Toys Ciudad de Mexic... | 337424.66 | 288891.45 | 14.38 |

11. Which products have been sold in all stores?

QueryQuery History

```
1 select product_name, count(distinct s.store_id) as no_of_stores
2 from sales s
3 join products p on p.product_id = s.product_id
4 join stores st on st.store_id = s.store_id
5 group by product_name
6 having count(distinct s.store_id) = (
7     select max(store_count)
8     from (
9         select count(distinct s.store_id) as store_count
10        from sales s
11        join products p on p.product_id = s.product_id
12        join stores st on st.store_id = s.store_id
13        group by p.product_id
14    ) as store_counts
15 )
16 order by no_of_stores desc;
17
```

| | product_name character varying (255) | no_of_stores bigint |
|----|---|------------------------|
| 1 | Action Figure | 50 |
| 2 | Animal Figures | 50 |
| 3 | Barrel O' Slime | 50 |
| 4 | Colorbuds | 50 |
| 5 | Dart Gun | 50 |
| 6 | Deck Of Cards | 50 |
| 7 | Dinosaur Figures | 50 |
| 8 | Etch A Sketch | 50 |
| 9 | Glass Marbles | 50 |
| 10 | Hot Wheels 5-Pack | 50 |
| | | |

12. What is the monthly sales growth rate for each store over the past year?

QueryQuery History✖

```
1 with monthly_sales as (  
2   select store_name, extract(month from date) as month,  
3         sum(units * product_price) as cur_sales  
4   from sales s  
5   join products p on p.product_id = s.product_id  
6   join stores st on st.store_id = s.store_id  
7   group by store_name, month  
8 ),  
9 monthly_growth as (  
10  select store_name, month,  
11        cur_sales,  
12        lag(cur_sales) over (partition by store_name order by month) as previous_month_sales  
13  from monthly_sales  
14 )  
15 select m.store_name, m.month,  
16        m.cur_sales, m.previous_month_sales,  
17        cast((m.cur_sales - m.previous_month_sales) / m.previous_month_sales * 100 as decimal(10,2)) as growth_rate  
18 from monthly_growth m  
19 limit 14
```

| | store_name character varying (255) 🔒 | month numeric 🔒 | cur_sales numeric 🔒 | previous_month_sales numeric 🔒 | growth_rate numeric (10,2) 🔒 |
|----|---|--------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 | Maven Toys Aguascalientes 1 | 1 | 22898.01 | [null] | [null] |
| 2 | Maven Toys Aguascalientes 1 | 2 | 24335.55 | 22898.01 | 6.28 |
| 3 | Maven Toys Aguascalientes 1 | 3 | 20952.50 | 24335.55 | -13.90 |
| 4 | Maven Toys Aguascalientes 1 | 4 | 22568.04 | 20952.50 | 7.71 |
| 5 | Maven Toys Aguascalientes 1 | 5 | 30355.42 | 22568.04 | 34.51 |
| 6 | Maven Toys Aguascalientes 1 | 6 | 18204.65 | 30355.42 | -40.03 |
| 7 | Maven Toys Aguascalientes 1 | 7 | 18578.16 | 18204.65 | 2.05 |
| 8 | Maven Toys Aguascalientes 1 | 8 | 16162.31 | 18578.16 | -13.00 |
| 9 | Maven Toys Aguascalientes 1 | 9 | 26791.33 | 16162.31 | 65.76 |
| 10 | Maven Toys Aguascalientes 1 | 10 | 12216.93 | 26791.33 | -54.40 |
| 11 | Maven Toys Aguascalientes 1 | 11 | 12106.86 | 12216.93 | -0.90 |
| 12 | Maven Toys Aguascalientes 1 | 12 | 14827.59 | 12106.86 | 22.47 |
| 13 | Maven Toys Campeche 1 | 1 | 25321.96 | [null] | [null] |
| 14 | Maven Toys Campeche 1 | 2 | 29049.69 | 25321.96 | 14.72 |

13.What is the most popular product_category in each store?

QueryQuery History✕

```
1 with temp as (  
2   select store_name, product_category, sum(units * product_price) as sales  
3   from sales s  
4   join stores st on st.store_id = s.store_id  
5   join products p on p.product_id = s.product_id  
6   group by store_name, product_category  
7 )  
8 select store_name, product_category, rank  
9 from (  
10  select store_name, product_category, rank() over (partition by store_name order by sales)  
11  |as rank  
12  from temp  
13 ) as subquery  
14 where rank = 1;
```

| | store_name character varying (255) 🔒 | product_category character varying (255) 🔒 | rank bigint 🔒 |
|----------------------|---|---|------------------|
| 1 | Maven Toys Aguascalientes 1 | Art & Crafts | 1 |
| 2 | Maven Toys Campeche 1 | Electronics | 1 |
| 3 | Maven Toys Campeche 2 | Electronics | 1 |
| 4 | Maven Toys Chetumal 1 | Electronics | 1 |
| 5 | Maven Toys Chihuahua 1 | Games | 1 |
| Total rows: 50 of 50 | | Query complete 00:00:00.460 | |

14. For each product category, which store has the highest total sales in the last quarter?



```
1 with quarterly_sales as (  
2   select store_name, product_category, sum(units * product_price) as total_sales  
3   from sales s  
4   join stores st on st.store_id = s.store_id  
5   join products p on p.product_id = s.product_id  
6   where date >= date '2018-09-30' - interval '3 months' and date < date '2018-09-30'  
7   group by store_name, product_category  
8 )  
9 select product_category, store_name, total_sales, rank  
10 from (  
11   select product_category, store_name, total_sales,  
12         rank() over (partition by product_category order by total_sales desc) as rank  
13   from quarterly_sales  
14 ) as subquery  
15 where rank = 1;
```

| | product_category character varying (255) | store_name character varying (255) | total_sales numeric | rank bigint |
|---|---|---------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------|
| 1 | Art & Crafts | Maven Toys Toluca 1 | 19572.39 | 1 |
| 2 | Electronics | Maven Toys Puebla 1 | 9841.17 | 1 |
| 3 | Games | Maven Toys Ciudad de Mexico 2 | 9845.95 | 1 |
| 4 | Sports & Outdoors | Maven Toys Ciudad de Mexico 2 | 16825.22 | 1 |
| 5 | Toys | Maven Toys Ciudad de Mexico 2 | 31102.59 | 1 |

15. Find the store with the highest total revenue, considering only the sales of products with a price above the average price across all stores.

QueryQuery History

```
1 with cte as (  
2   select store_name, product_name, product_price, cast(avg(product_price)  
3   over (order by product_name rows between unbounded preceding and unbounded following)  
4   as decimal(10,2)) as avg_price, sum(units * product_price) as revenue  
5   from sales s  
6   join products p on p.product_id = s.product_id  
7   join stores st on st.store_id = s.store_id  
8   group by store_name, product_name, product_price  
9   order by store_name, product_name  
10  )  
11 select store_name, sum(revenue) as total_revenue  
12 from cte  
13 where product_price > avg_price  
14 group by store_name  
15 order by total_revenue desc  
16 limit 1;
```

| | store_name character varying (255)  | total_revenue numeric  |
|---|---|--|
| 1 | Maven Toys Ciudad de Mexico 2 | 368621.48 |

16. For each product, calculate the percent revenue change for each each month.


```
1 select *,
2   cast(((revenue::float - prev_month_rev::float) / revenue::float) * 100 as decimal(10,2))
3   as perc_change
4 from (
5   with cte as (
6     select
7       product_name,
8       extract(month from date) as month,
9       count(sale_id) as revenue
10    from sales s
11   join products p on p.product_id = s.product_id
12   group by product_name, extract(month from date)
13  )
14  select *,
15    lag(revenue) over(partition by product_name order by month) as prev_month_rev
16  from cte
17 ) x
18 limit 100;
```

| | product_name character varying (255) 🔒 | month numeric 🔒 | revenue bigint 🔒 | prev_month_rev bigint 🔒 | perc_change numeric (10,2) 🔒 |
|----|---|--------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 | Action Figure | 1 | 4769 | [null] | [null] |
| 2 | Action Figure | 2 | 4401 | 4769 | -8.36 |
| 3 | Action Figure | 3 | 5629 | 4401 | 21.82 |
| 4 | Action Figure | 4 | 5332 | 5629 | -5.57 |
| 5 | Action Figure | 5 | 5422 | 5332 | 1.66 |
| 6 | Action Figure | 6 | 5841 | 5422 | 7.17 |
| 7 | Action Figure | 7 | 3978 | 5841 | -46.83 |
| 8 | Action Figure | 8 | 3538 | 3978 | -12.44 |
| 9 | Action Figure | 9 | 3311 | 3538 | -6.86 |
| 10 | Action Figure | 10 | 2119 | 3311 | -56.25 |
| 11 | Action Figure | 11 | 2070 | 2119 | -2.37 |
| 12 | Action Figure | 12 | 2087 | 2070 | 0.81 |
| 13 | Animal Figures | 1 | 2517 | [null] | [null] |
| 14 | Animal Figures | 2 | 2727 | 2517 | 7.70 |

17. Which products have had a consistent increase in sales for the last three consecutive months?

QueryQuery History

```
1 with monthly_sales as (  
2     select p.product_id, extract(month from date) as month,  
3           sum(units * product_price) as total_sales  
4     from sales s  
5    join products p on p.product_id = s.product_id  
6   where date < date '2018-09-30' and date >= date '2018-09-30' - interval '3 months'  
7   group by p.product_id, month  
8 ),  
9 monthly_growth as (  
10    select product_id, month,  
11           total_sales,  
12           lag(total_sales) over (partition by product_id order by month)  
13           as previous_month_sales  
14    from monthly_sales  
15 ),  
16 temp as (  
17     select p.product_name, m.month,  
18           m.total_sales, m.previous_month_sales,  
19           cast((m.total_sales - m.previous_month_sales) / m.previous_month_sales * 100  
20              as decimal(10,2)) as growth_rate  
21     from monthly_growth m  
22    join products p on p.product_id = m.product_id  
23 )  
24 select distinct product_name  
25   from temp  
26  where month in (7, 8, 9) and growth_rate > 0  
27  group by product_name  
28  having count(distinct month) = 3;
```

| | |
|---|---|
| | product_name character varying (255)  |
| 1 | Action Figure |

18. For each store, calculate the cumulative revenue generated from the top-selling product each month.

QueryQuery History

```
1 WITH top_product AS (  
2     SELECT store_id, product_name,  
3           SUM(units * product_price) AS revenue,  
4           RANK() OVER (PARTITION BY store_id ORDER BY SUM(units * product_price) DESC) AS rnk  
5     FROM sales s  
6     JOIN products p ON p.product_id = s.product_id  
7     GROUP BY store_id, product_name  
8 ), monthly_sales AS (  
9     SELECT store_id, extract(month FROM date) AS year_month,  
10           product_name,  
11           SUM(units * product_price) AS revenue  
12     FROM sales s  
13     JOIN products p ON p.product_id = s.product_id  
14     GROUP BY store_id, product_name, extract(month FROM date)  
15 )  
16 SELECT m.store_id, m.product_name, m.year_month,  
17       SUM(m.revenue) OVER (PARTITION BY m.store_id  
18 ORDER BY m.year_month ROWS BETWEEN UNBOUNDED PRECEDING AND CURRENT ROW) AS cumulative_revenue  
19 FROM monthly_sales m  
20 JOIN top_product t ON t.store_id = m.store_id AND t.product_name = m.product_name  
21 WHERE t.rnk = 1  
22 ORDER BY m.store_id, m.year_month;  
23
```

| | store_id integer | product_name character varying (255) | year_month numeric | cumulative_revenue numeric |
|----|---------------------|---|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 | 1 | Lego Bricks | 1 | 3839.04 |
| 2 | 1 | Lego Bricks | 2 | 8117.97 |
| 3 | 1 | Lego Bricks | 3 | 10357.41 |
| 4 | 1 | Lego Bricks | 4 | 14556.36 |
| 5 | 1 | Lego Bricks | 5 | 19835.04 |
| 6 | 1 | Lego Bricks | 6 | 24753.81 |
| 7 | 1 | Lego Bricks | 7 | 26193.45 |
| 8 | 1 | Lego Bricks | 8 | 28392.90 |
| 9 | 1 | Lego Bricks | 9 | 31312.17 |
| 10 | 1 | Lego Bricks | 10 | 32631.84 |

19. Find the products which are contributing approximately 50% to the total revenue from all the products.

```
1 select product_name, prod_revenue, cum_revenue, cast(perc_total_revenue as decimal(10,2))
2 from (
3     with cte as (
4         select
5             product_name,
6             sum(product_price * units) as prod_revenue
7         from sales s
8         join products p on p.product_id = s.product_id
9         group by product_name
10    ),
11    cte2 as (
12        select
13            *,
14            sum(prod_revenue) over (order by prod_revenue desc
15                rows between unbounded preceding and current row) as cum_revenue
16        from cte
17    )
18    select
19        product_name,
20        prod_revenue,
21        cum_revenue,
22        (cum_revenue / max(cum_revenue) over ()) * 100 as perc_total_revenue
23    from cte2
24 ) x
25 where perc_total_revenue < 51;
26
```

| | product_name character varying (255) 🔒 | prod_revenue numeric 🔒 | cum_revenue numeric 🔒 | perc_total_revenue numeric (10,2) 🔒 | |
|--------------------|---|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--|--|
| 1 | Lego Bricks | 2388882.63 | 2388882.63 | 16.54 | |
| 2 | Colorbuds | 1564476.32 | 3953358.95 | 27.37 | |
| 3 | Magic Sand | 968962.02 | 4922320.97 | 34.08 | |
| 4 | Action Figure | 926748.42 | 5849069.39 | 40.49 | |
| 5 | Rubik's Cube | 912983.28 | 6762052.67 | 46.81 | |
| 6 | Deck Of Cards | 587397.66 | 7349450.33 | 50.88 | |
| Total rows: 6 of 6 | | Query complete 00:00:00.345 | | | |

Benefits from this case study:

By finding the answers to the above questions, one can gain valuable insights into the toys market. Analyzing sales data and trends can provide a clear understanding of the market's dynamics.

Some of the benefits are:

- Gain valuable insights into the toys market.
- Understand market dynamics, product popularity, sales patterns, and revenue generation.
- Identify top-selling products for focused stocking and promotion.
- Analyze sales performance of each store to identify high-performing locations and areas for improvement.
- Optimize stock levels and reduce tied-up capital in inventory through inventory turnover rate evaluation.
- Identify the most profitable product categories through profit margin analysis.
- Gain insights into market competitiveness and expansion opportunities through sales growth rate analysis.
- Assess the contribution of individual products to overall sales by tracking revenue from top-selling products.
- Make informed decisions and allocate resources based on products with consistent sales growth and availability in all stores.
- Evaluate the performance of products over time by examining revenue change percentage.
- Target specific markets and develop strategies based on top-selling products in each city.