SQL for Data Analysis

- **❖** Data source: https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/olistbr/brazilian-ecommerce
- ❖ a python code used to load the the .csv file in the olist.db file

```
import pandas as pd
import sqlite3
# Create new or overwrite existing database
conn = sqlite3.connect('/content/olist.db')
# Load CSVs and create tables
customers = pd.read csv('/content/olist customers dataset.csv')
order payments = pd.read csv('/content/olist order payments dataset.csv')
order items = pd.read csv('/content/olist order items dataset.csv')
geolocation = pd.read csv('/content/olist geolocation dataset.csv')
order reviews = pd.read csv('/content/olist order reviews dataset.csv')
orders = pd.read csv('/content/olist orders dataset.csv')
products = pd.read csv('/content/olist products dataset.csv')
sellers = pd.read csv('/content/olist sellers dataset.csv')
product category name translation =
pd.read csv('/content/product category name translation.csv')
customers.to sql('customers', conn, if exists='replace', index=False)
order payments.to sql('order payments', conn, if exists='replace', index=False)
order items.to sql('order items', conn, if exists='replace', index=False)
orders.to sql('orders', conn, if exists='replace', index=False)
products.to sql('products', conn, if exists='replace', index=False)
sellers.to sql('sellers', conn, if exists='replace', index=False)
product category name translation.to sql('product category name translation', conn,
if exists='replace', index=False)
geolocation.to sql('geolocation', conn, if exists='replace', index=False)
order reviews.to sql('order reviews', conn, if exists='replace', index=False)
conn.close()
```

1) SQL Queries (.sql File)

The SQL queries provided follow all requirements: SELECT, WHERE, ORDER BY, GROUP BY, JOINS (INNER, LEFT), subqueries, aggregates (SUM, AVG), views, and indexes.

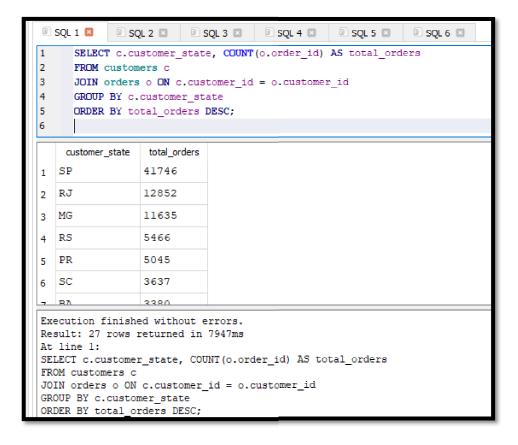
The script is saved as 'olist_queries.sql' and can be run in SQLite-compatible tools like DB Browser for SQLite.

2) Screenshots of Output with query

Screenshots of SQL query & outputs captured from database tool DB Browser for SQLite.

1. Basic queries - [SELECT, WHERE, ORDER BY, GROUP BY]

SELECT c.customer_state, COUNT(o.order_id) AS total_orders FROM customers c
JOIN orders o ON c.customer_id = o.customer_id
GROUP BY c.customer_state
ORDER BY total_orders DESC;



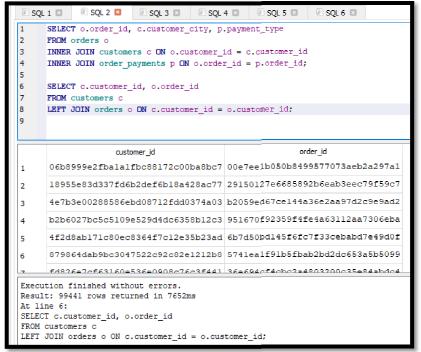
2. JOIN query - [INNER, LEFT]

(Note: SQLite does not support RIGHT JOIN)

SELECT o.order_id, c.customer_city, p.payment_type FROM orders o INNER JOIN customers c ON o.customer_id = c.customer_id INNER JOIN order_payments p ON o.order_id = p.order_id;

SELECT c.customer_id, o.order_id FROM customers c

LEFT JOIN orders o ON c.customer_id = o.customer_id;



3. Subquery

```
SELECT customer_id

FROM customers

WHERE customer_id IN (

SELECT customer_id

FROM orders

GROUP BY customer_id

HAVING COUNT(order_id) > 0

);
```

```
SQL 1 🛛 🔎 SQL 2 🖫 🔍 SQL 3 🔼

    SQL 4 
    SQL 5 
    SQL 6 
    SQL 7 
    SQ
                                      SELECT customer_id
                                     FROM customers
                         -WHERE customer id IN (
                                                            SELECT customer_id
                                                             FROM orders
 6
                                                             GROUP BY customer id
                                                             HAVING COUNT(order_id) > 0
8
                                                      customer id
                                       06b8999e2f...
                                       18955e83d3...
                                        4e7b3e0028...
                                       b2b6027bc5...
                                       4f2d8ab171...
                                       879864dab9...
                                        fd826e7cf6
  Execution finished without errors.
 Result: 99441 rows returned in 3011ms
```

4. Aggregate function

SELECT payment_type, AVG(payment_value) AS avg_payment FROM order_payments
GROUP BY payment_type;
-- Total revenue from all orders
SELECT
SUM(payment_value) AS total_revenue
FROM
order_payments;

```
SQL 1 🗵 🗓 SQL 2 🗵 🗐 SQL 3 🖾 🗐 SQL 4* 🔼 🗐 SQL 5 🖾
     SELECT payment_type, AVG(payment_value) AS avg_payment
     FROM order_payments
     GROUP BY payment_type;
      -- Total revenue from all orders
         SUM(payment_value) AS total_revenue
     FROM
         order payments;
1 16008872.12
Execution finished without errors.
Result: 1 rows returned in 63ms
At line 4:
-- Total revenue from all orders
SELECT
    SUM(payment_value) AS total_revenue
FROM
    order_payments;
```

5. Views for analysis

CREATE VIEW order_totals AS SELECT order_id, SUM(price + freight_value) AS total_amount FROM order_items GROUP BY order_id;

```
Execution finished without errors.

Result: query executed successfully. Took 3ms

At line 1:

CREATE VIEW order_totals AS

SELECT order_id, SUM(price + freight_value) AS total_amount

FROM order_items

GROUP BY order_id;
```

6. Index effectiveness

CREATE INDEX idx_orders_customer ON orders(customer_id); CREATE INDEX idx_order_items_order ON order_items(order_id); CREATE INDEX idx_order_payments_order ON order_payments(order_id);

```
Execution finished without errors.

Result: query executed successfully. Took 451ms

At line 3:

CREATE INDEX idx_order_payments_order ON order_payments(order_id);
```

Name	Туре	Schema
✓ □ Tables (9)		
> iii customers		CREATE TABLE "customers" ("customer_id" TEXT, "customer_unique_id" TEXT, "customer_zip_code_prefix" INTEGER, "customer city" TEXT, "customer state" TE
> 🔳 geolocation		CREATE TA3LE "geolocation" ("geolocation_zip_code_prefix" INTEGER, "geolocation_lat" REAL, "geolocation_Ing" REAL, "geolocation_city" TEXT, "geolocation_state
> iii order_items		CREATE TABLE "order_items" ("order_id" TEXT, "order_item_id" INTEGER, "product_id" TEXT, "seller_id" TEXT, "shipping_limit_date" TEXT, "price" RFAI, "freight
> 🔳 order_payments		CREATE TABLE "order_payments" ("order_id" TEXT, "payment_sequential" INTEGER, "payment_type" TEXT, "payment_installments" INTEGER, "payment_value" RE
> iii order_reviews		CREATE TA3LE "order_reviews" ("review_id" TEXT, "order_id" TEXT, "review_score" INTEGER, "review_comment_title" TEXT, "review_comment_message" TEXT,
> 🗊 orders		CREATE TA3LE "orders" ("order_id" TEXT, "customer_id" TEXT, "order_status" TEXT, "order_purchase_timestamp" TEXT, "order_approved_at" TEXT, "order_deli
> iii product_category_name_translation		CREATE TA3LE "product_category_name_translation" ("product_category_name" TEXT, "product_category_name_english" TEXT)
> 🗊 products		CREATE TA3LE "products" ("product_id" TEXT, "product_category_name" TEXT, "product_name_lenght" REAL, "product_description_lenght" REAL, "product_photo:
> 🔳 sellers		CREATE TA3LE "sellers" ("seller_id" TEXT, "seller_zip_code_prefix" INTEGER, "seller_city" TEXT, "seller_state" TEXT)
▼ § Indices (3)		
> idx_order_items_order		CREATE INDEX idx_order_items_order ON order_items(order_id)
> idx_order_payments_order		CREATE INDEX idx_order_payments_order ON order_payments(order_id)
> 🦠 idx_orders_customer		CREATE INDEX idx_orders_customer ON orders(customer_id)
✓ ■ Views (1)		
> s order_totals		CREATE VIEW order_totals AS SELECT order_id, SUM(price + freight_value) AS total_amount FROM order_items GROUP BY order_id
Triggers (0)		