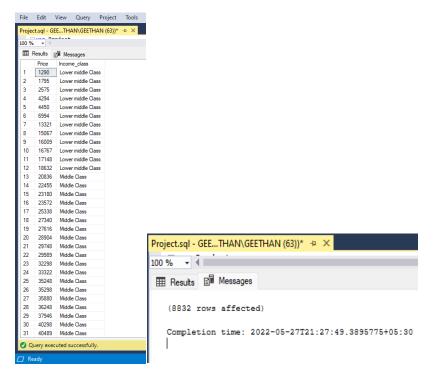
# SQL PROJECT -CAR LAUNCH ANALYSIS IN UK MARKET

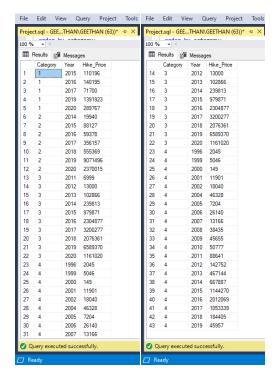
a. Create an analysis to find income class of UK citizens based on price of Cars(You can use percapita income in UK from internet sources)

```
Select Price,
case when Price >70000 then 'Upper Class'
when price >= 49100 then 'Upper Middle Class'
when price >=20000 then'Middle Class'
Else 'Lower middle Class'
End as Income class from Audi union
Select Price.
case when Price >70000 then 'Upper Class'
when price >= 49100 then 'Upper Middle Class'
when price >=20000 then'Middle Class'
Else 'Lower middle Class'
End as Income class from bmw union
Select Price,
case when Price >70000 then 'Upper Class'
when price >= 49100 then 'Upper Middle Class'
when price >=20000 then'Middle Class'
Else 'Lower middle Class'
End as Income_class from hyndai union
Select Price,
case when Price >70000 then 'Upper Class'
when price >= 49100 then 'Upper Middle Class'
when price >=20000 then'Middle Class'
Else 'Lower middle Class'
End as Income class from merc union
Select Price.
case when Price >70000 then 'Upper Class'
when price >= 49100 then 'Upper Middle Class'
when price >=20000 then'Middle Class'
Else 'Lower middle Class'
End as Income class from cclass;
```



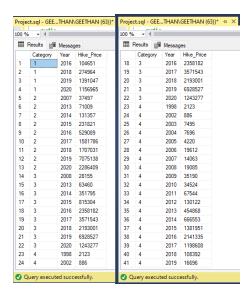
- b. Categorize the cars on the basis of their price(Create as many buckets as you want as per your understanding of data) and analyze the:
- a. price changes across the years and identify the categories which has seen significant jump in its price
  - For Bmw:

```
Select Category, Year, Sum(Difference_) as Hike_Price from(
Select Year, (Total_Price-Lead_price) as Difference_, Category from
(select Year, Price as Total_Price, lead(Price, 1) over(Order by Year) as Lead_Price, case when
Price >70000 then '1'
when Price >=41900 then '2'
when Price >=20000 then '3'
Else '4'
End as category
from bmw )Aa where Total_Price>Lead_Price )BB
group by year, category
order by category, year;
```



### • For Audi:

```
Select Category, Year, Sum(Difference_) as Hike_Price from(
Select Year, (Total_Price-Lead_price) as Difference_, Category from
(select Year, Price as Total_Price, lead(Price,1) over(Order by Year) as Lead_Price, case when
Price >70000 then '1'
when Price >=41900 then '2'
when Price >=20000 then '3'
Else '4'
End as category
from audi) Aa where Total_Price>Lead_Price) BB
group by year, category
order by category, year;
```



• For Hyndai:

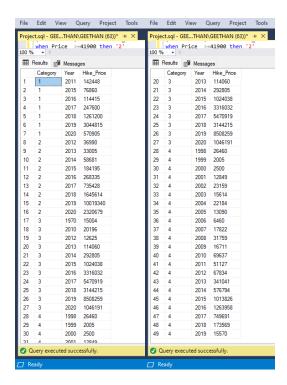
```
Select Category, Year, Sum(Difference_) as Hike_Price from(
Select Year, (Total_Price-Lead_price) as Difference_, Category from
(select Year, Price as Total_Price, lead(Price, 1) over(Order by Year) as Lead_Price, case when
Price >70000 then '1'
when Price >=41900 then '2'
when Price >=20000 then '3'
Else '4'
End as category
from hyndai )Aa where Total_Price>Lead_Price )BB
group by year, category
order by category, year;
```



#### • For Merc:

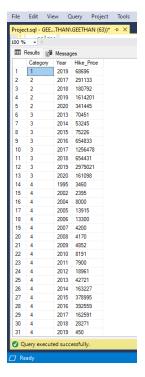
Select Category, Year, Sum(Difference\_) as Hike\_Price from( Select Year, (Total\_Price-Lead\_price) as Difference\_, Category from

```
(select Year,Price as Total_Price ,lead(Price,1) over(Order by Year) as Lead_Price,case when Price >70000 then '1' when Price >=41900 then '2' when Price >=20000 then'3' Else '4' End as category from merc)Aa where Total_Price>Lead_Price )BB group by year,category order by category,year;
```



#### • For cclass:

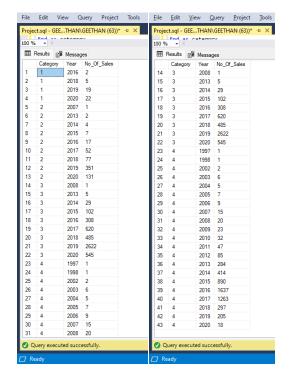
```
Select Category, Year, Sum(Difference_) as Hike_Price from(
Select Year, (Total_Price-Lead_price) as Difference_, Category from
(select Year, Price as Total_Price, lead(Price, 1) over(Order by Year) as Lead_Price, case when
Price >70000 then '1'
when Price >=41900 then '2'
when Price >=20000 then '3'
Else '4'
End as category
from cclass) Aa where Total_Price>Lead_Price) BB
group by year, category
order by category, year;
```



b. changes in no of cars sold across the years and identify the categories which has seen significant jump in its sales

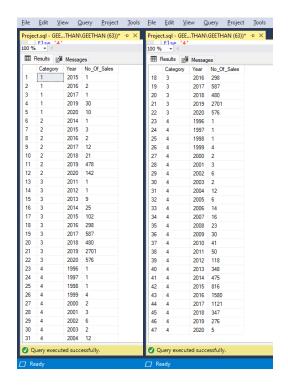
### For Audi:

```
Select Category, Year, sum(Sales) as No_Of_Sales from (Select Year, Price, Count(ID) as Sales, case when Price >70000 then '1' when Price >=41900 then '2' when Price >=20000 then '3' Else '4' End as category from audi group by year, price) Audi group by year, category Order by category, year;
```



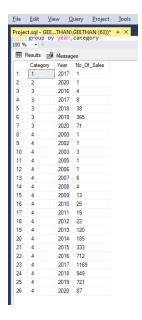
# ➤ For bmw:

Select Category, Year, sum(Sales) as No\_Of\_Sales from (Select Year, Price, Count(ID) as Sales, case when Price >70000 then '1' when Price >=41900 then '2' when Price >=20000 then'3' Else '4' End as category from bmw group by year, price) bmw group by year, category Order by category, year;



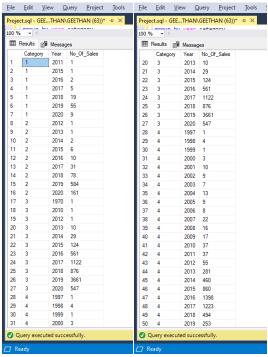
# > For Hyndai:

```
Select Category, Year, sum(Sales) as No_Of_Sales from (Select Year, Price, Count(ID) as Sales, case when Price >70000 then '1' when Price >=41900 then '2' when Price >=20000 then'3' Else '4' End as category from hyndai group by year, price) hyndai group by year, category Order by category, year;
```



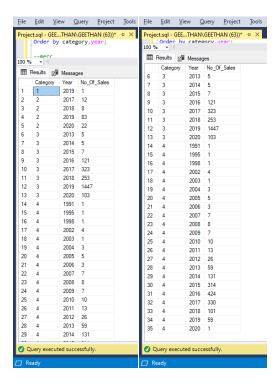
# ➤ For merc:

```
Select Category, Year, sum(Sales) as No_Of_Sales from (Select Year, Price, Count(ID) as Sales, case when Price >70000 then '1' when Price >=41900 then '2' when Price >=20000 then '3' Else '4' End as category from merc group by year, price) merc group by year, category Order by category, year;
```



# ➤ For CClass:

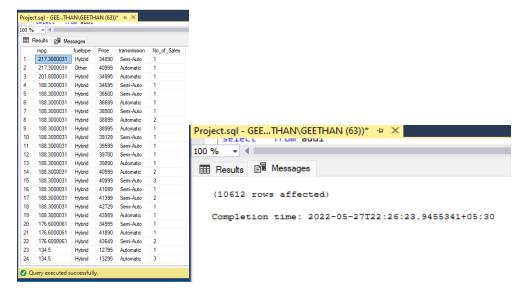
Select Category, Year, sum(Sales) as No\_Of\_Sales from (Select Year, Price, Count(ID) as Sales, case when Price >70000 then '1' when Price >=41900 then '2' when Price >=20000 then '3' Else '4' End as category from cclass group by year, price) cclass group by year, category Order by category, year;



- ✓ Using the above identified categories for both points (a) & (b), do a root cause analysis to identify the probable reason for their increase. For, e.g., Its fuel efficiency as compared to other types of car could be a reason.
- ✓ The price of car differs for various types of car with similar transmission.
- ✓ Increase of Fuel price makes customers to buy automatic and semi-automatic.
- ✓ Mileage of the car is compared to the price.
- ✓ Models that customer find suitable have more sales.
- ✓ Cars that have more Price has less Sales percentage compared to other category of cars.
- c. Find relationship between fuel efficiency & price of car/sales of car/fuel type/, etc.
  - **\*** For merc:

Select mpg,fueltype,Price,C.transmission,count(A.ID) as No\_of\_Sales from merc as A inner join fueltype as B on A.fuel\_ID

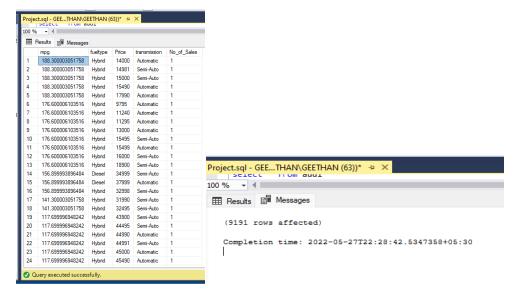
=B.fuel\_ID inner join transmission as c on C.id=A.transmission\_ID Group by fueltype,price,mpg,C.transmission order by mpg desc;



#### ❖ For Audi:

Select mpg,fueltype,Price,C.transmission,count(A.ID) as No\_of\_Sales from audi as A inner join fueltype as B on A.fuel\_ID

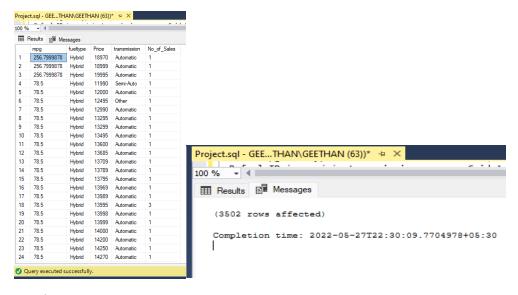
=B.fuel\_ID inner join transmission as c on C.id=A.transmission\_ID Group by fueltype,price,mpg,C.transmission order by mpg desc;



### ❖ For Hyndai:

Select mpg,fueltype,Price,C.transmission,count(A.ID) as No\_of\_Sales from hyndai as A inner join fueltype as B on A.fuel\_ID

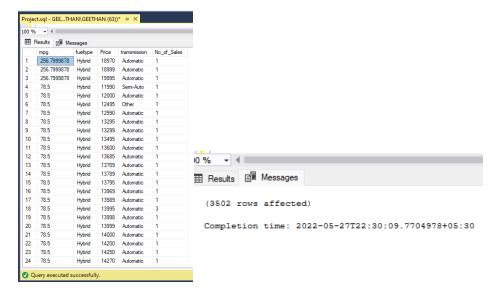
=B.fuel\_ID inner join transmission as c on C.id=A.transmission\_ID Group by fueltype,price,mpg,C.transmission order by mpg desc;



#### **!** For bmw:

Select mpg,fueltype,Price,C.transmission,count(A.ID) as No\_of\_Sales from bmw as A inner join fueltype as B on A.fuel\_ID

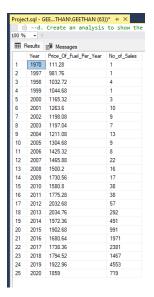
=B.fuel\_ID inner join transmission as c on C.id=A.transmission\_ID Group by fueltype,price,mpg,C.transmission order by mpg desc;



- d. Create an analysis to show the effect of fuel expenditure on the sales of car over the years(Get the fuel prices in UK through the years through internet sources)
  - For Merc:

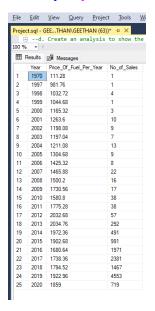
Select A. Year, C. Fuel\_Price\_Per\_Year as Price\_Of\_Fuel\_Per\_Year, count(A.ID) as No\_of\_Sales from merc as A inner join fueltype as B on A. fuel\_ID =B. fuel\_ID inner join fuelprice as c on A. year=c. year group by A. year, C. Fuel\_Price\_Per\_Year

# order by A.year;



### For audi:

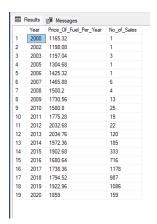
Select A.Year, C.Fuel\_Price\_Per\_Year as Price\_Of\_Fuel\_Per\_Year, count(A.ID) as No\_of\_Sales from audi as A inner join fueltype as B on A.fuel\_ID =B.fuel\_ID inner join fuelprice as c on A.year=c.year group by A.year, C.Fuel\_Price\_Per\_Year order by A.year;



# • For Hyndai:

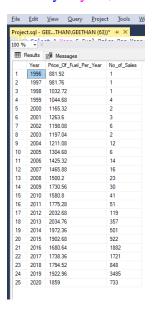
Select A.Year, C.Fuel\_Price\_Per\_Year as Price\_Of\_Fuel\_Per\_Year, count(A.ID) as No\_of\_Sales from hyndai as A inner join fueltype as B on A.fuel\_ID

=B.fuel\_ID inner join fuelprice as c on A.year=c.year group by A.year, C.Fuel\_Price\_Per\_Year order by A.year;



### For Bmw:

Select A. Year, C. Fuel\_Price\_Per\_Year as Price\_Of\_Fuel\_Per\_Year, count(A.ID) as No\_of\_Sales from bmw as A inner join fueltype as B on A. fuel\_ID =B. fuel\_ID inner join fuelprice as c on A. year=c. year group by A. year, C. Fuel\_Price\_Per\_Year order by A. year;



### For CClass:

Select A.Year, C.Fuel\_Price\_Per\_Year as Price\_Of\_Fuel\_Per\_Year, count(A.ID) as No\_of\_Sales from cclass as A inner join fueltype as B on A.fuel\_ID =B.fuel\_ID inner join fuelprice as c on A.year=c.year group by A.year, C.Fuel\_Price\_Per\_Year order by A.year



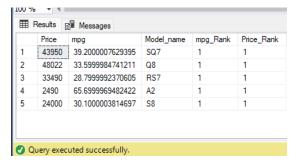
Using all of the above analysis, suggest cost and usage effective car type for the brand to launch(We can launch multiple types of car as well)

♣ For Audi:

### Select \* from(

select A.Price, A.mpg, B.Model\_name, Dense\_Rank() over(partition by B.Model\_name order by A.mpg desc) as mpg\_Rank,

Dense\_Rank() over(partition by B.Model\_name order by A.Price) as Price\_Rank from audi as a join models as b on a.model\_ID=b.model\_ID)A where Price\_rank=1 and mpg\_rank=1;

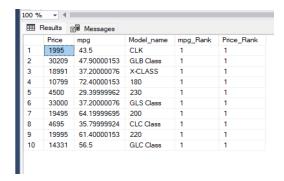


For merc:

### Select \* from(

select A.Price, A.mpg, B.Model\_name, Dense\_Rank() over(partition by B.Model\_name order by A.mpg desc) as mpg\_Rank,

Dense\_Rank() over(partition by B.Model\_name order by A.Price) as Price\_Rank from merc as a join models as b on a.model\_ID=b.model\_ID)A where Price\_rank=1 and mpg\_rank=1;

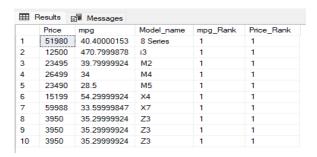


### ♣ For bmw:

### Select \* from(

select A.Price,A.mpg,B.Model\_name,Dense\_Rank() over(partition by B.Model\_name order by A.mpg desc) as mpg\_Rank,

Dense\_Rank() over(partition by B.Model\_name order by A.Price) as Price\_Rank from bmw as a join models as b on a.model\_ID=b.model\_ID)A where Price\_rank=1 and mpg\_rank=1;

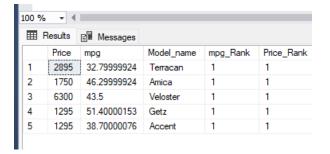


# ♣ For Hyndai:

### Select \* from(

select A.Price,A.mpg,B.Model\_name,Dense\_Rank() over(partition by B.Model\_name order by A.mpg desc) as mpg\_Rank,

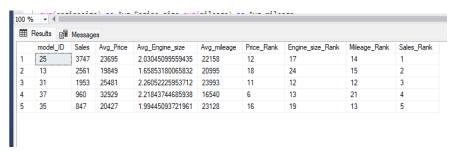
Dense\_Rank() over(partition by B.Model\_name order by A.Price) as Price\_Rank from hyndai as a join models as b on a.model\_ID=b.model\_ID)A where Price\_rank=1 and mpg\_rank=1;



You are also asked to rank across all the models based on their total sales, average price, average mileage, average engine size, etc. and now filter the top 5 basis their sales. Observe the identified models and provide your inference.

### ❖ For Merc:

select top 5 \* from(
select \*,Dense\_rank() over(order by Avg\_Price desc)as Price\_Rank,
Dense\_rank() over(order by Avg\_Engine\_size desc)as Engine\_size\_Rank,
Dense\_rank() over(order by Avg\_mileage desc)as Mileage\_Rank,
Dense\_rank() over(order by Sales desc)as Sales\_Rank from(
Select model\_ID,count(ID) as Sales ,avg(price) as Avg\_Price,
avg(enginesize) as Avg\_Engine\_size,avg(mileage) as Avg\_mileage
from merc group by model\_ID) merc ) merc;



--or--

 $select * from(select*, \\ \\ Dense\_rank() over(order by Sales desc) as Sales\_Rank , \\ \\ Dense\_rank() over(order by Avg\_Price desc) as Price\_Rank, \\ \\ \\$ 

Dense\_rank() over(order by Avg\_Engine\_size desc)as Engine\_size\_Rank,

Dense\_rank() over(order by Avg\_mileage desc)as Mileage\_Rank

from(

Select model\_ID,count(ID) as Sales ,avg(price) as Avg\_Price,

avg(enginesize) as Avg\_Engine\_size,avg(mileage) as Avg\_mileage

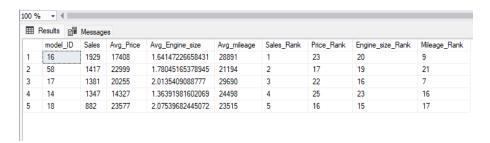
from merc group by model\_ID)merc)merc where sales\_rank<=5 order by Sales\_Rank;

	model_ID	Sales	Avg_Price	Avg_Engine_size	Avg_mileage	Sales_Rank	Price_Rank	Engine_size_Rank	Mileage_Ranl
1	25	3747	23695	2.03045099559435	22158	1	12	17	14
2	13	2561	19849	1.65853180065832	20995	2	18	24	15
3	31	1953	25481	2.26052225953712	23993	3	11	12	12
4	37	960	32929	2.21843744685938	16540	4	6	13	21
5	35	847	20427	1.99445093721961	23128	5	16	19	13

### ❖ For Audi:

select \* from(select\*, Dense\_rank() over(order by Sales desc)as Sales\_Rank , Dense\_rank() over(order by Avg\_Price desc)as Price\_Rank,

Dense\_rank() over(order by Avg\_Engine\_size desc)as Engine\_size\_Rank,
Dense\_rank() over(order by Avg\_mileage desc)as Mileage\_Rank
from(
Select model\_ID,count(ID) as Sales ,avg(price) as Avg\_Price,
avg(enginesize) as Avg\_Engine\_size,avg(mileage) as Avg\_mileage
from audi group by model\_ID)audi)audi where sales\_rank<=5 order by Sales\_Rank;



#### ❖ For Bwm:

select \* from(select\*, Dense\_rank() over(order by Sales desc)as Sales\_Rank , Dense\_rank() over(order by Avg\_Price desc)as Price\_Rank,

Dense\_rank() over(order by Avg\_Engine\_size desc)as Engine\_size\_Rank,

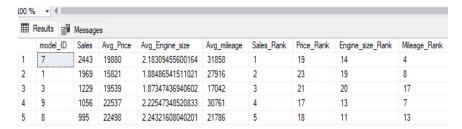
Dense\_rank() over(order by Avg\_mileage desc)as Mileage\_Rank

from(

Select model\_ID,count(ID) as Sales ,avg(price) as Avg\_Price,

avg(enginesize) as Avg\_Engine\_size,avg(mileage) as Avg\_mileage

from bmw group by model\_ID)bmw)bmw where sales\_rank<=5 order by Sales\_Rank;



### For Hyndai:

select \* from(select\*, Dense\_rank() over(order by Sales desc)as Sales\_Rank , Dense\_rank() over(order by Avg\_Price desc)as Price\_Rank,

Dense\_rank() over(order by Avg\_Engine\_size desc)as Engine\_size\_Rank,

Dense\_rank() over(order by Avg\_mileage desc)as Mileage\_Rank

from(

Select model\_ID,count(ID) as Sales ,avg(price) as Avg\_Price,

avg(enginesize) as Avg\_Engine\_size,avg(mileage) as Avg\_mileage

from hyndai group by model ID)hyndai)hyndai where sales rank<=5 order by Sales Rank;

■ Results    ■ Messages											
	model_ID	Sales	Avg_Price	Avg_Engine_size	Avg_mileage	Sales_Rank	Price_Rank	Engine_size_Rank	Mileage_Ran		
1	81	1300	15818	1.67346157040003	21095	1	4	5	13		
2	40	1092	7741	1.06675826151648	18962	2	11	16	14		
3	43	536	11609	1.47201492962686	25520	3	6	10	9		
4	41	496	8810	1.16552422456451	21632	4	9	13	12		
5	50	328	15652	1.10060976012195	9770	5	5	14	16		