# SQL PROJECT DATA ANALYTICS PORTFOLIO WITH PYTHON

### **Basic Queries**

 ${\bf 1.} \ {\bf List \ all \ unique \ cities \ where \ customers \ are \ located}.$ 

Query -

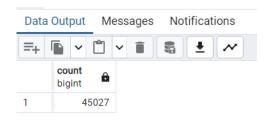
select distinct customer\_city from customers;



2. Count the number of orders placed in 2017.

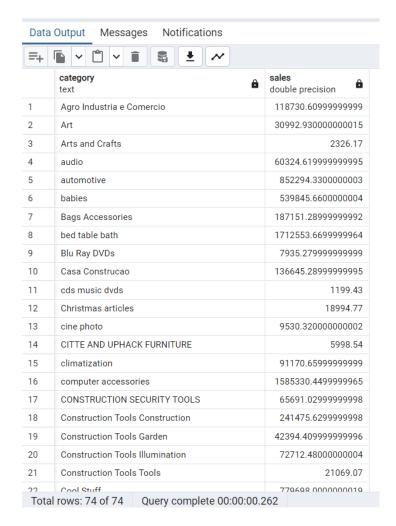
Query -

Select count(\*) from orders where order\_purchase\_timestamp between '2017-01-01' and '2017-12-31';



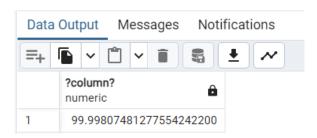
## 3. Find the total sales per category. Query –

select products.product\_category category, sum(payments.payment\_value) sales from products join order\_items on products.product\_id = order\_items.product\_id join payments on payments.order\_id = order\_items.order\_id group by category



### 4. Calculate the percentage of orders that were paid in installments. Query –

select (cast (sum(case when payment\_installments >= 1 then 1 else 0 end) AS decimal) /
count(\*)) \* 100 as percentage\_with\_installments from payments;



# 5. Count the number of customers from each state. Query –

select customer\_state , count(customer\_id)
from customers group by customer\_state

Data Output Messages Notifications				
=+			~	
	customer_state text	count bigint		
1	RS	5466		
2	SC	3637		
3	DF	2140		
4	MG	11635		
5	RN	485		
6	SP	41746		
7	GO	2020		
8	AM	148		
9	PA	975		
10	PB	536		
11	PE	1652		
12	AP	68		
13	ES	2033		
14	ТО	280		
15	MT	907		
16	RR	46		
17	PI	495		
18	PR	5045		
19	CE	1336		
20	ВА	3380		
21	AC	81		
77 Total	rows: 27 of 27	12852 Query compl	ete 00:00:00.117	

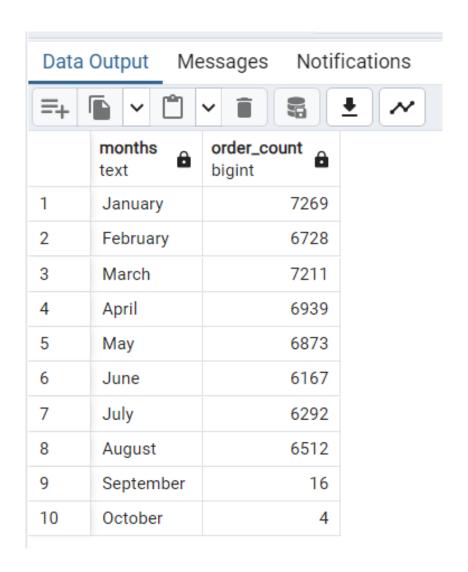
### **Intermediate Queries**

1. Calculate the number of orders per month in 2018. Query –

select to\_char(order\_purchase\_timestamp::timestamp, 'Month') as months, count(order\_id) as order\_count

from orders

where extract(YEAR from order\_purchase\_timestamp::timestamp) = 2018 group by to\_char(order\_purchase\_timestamp::timestamp, 'Month') order by min(order\_purchase\_timestamp::timestamp);



2. Find the average number of products per order, grouped by customer city. Query –

with count\_per\_order as (select orders.order\_id, orders.customer\_id, count(order\_items.order\_id) as oc from orders join order\_items on orders.order\_id = order\_items.order\_id group by orders.order\_id, orders.customer\_id)

select customers.customer\_city, round(avg(count\_per\_order.oc),2) average\_orders from customers join count\_per\_order on customers.customer\_id = count\_per\_order.customer\_id group by customers.customer\_city order by average\_orders desc;

Data	Data Output Messages Notifications				
=+		• ~			
	customer_city text	average_orders numeric			
1	padre carvalho	7.00			
2	celso ramos	6.50			
3	candido godoi	6.00			
4	datas	6.00			
5	matias olimpio	5.00			
6	morro de sao paulo	4.00			
7	cidelandia	4.00			
8	picarra	4.00			
9	curralinho	4.00			
10	teixeira soares	4.00			
11	inconfidentes	3.50			
12	ipua	3.25			
13	ubata	3.00			
14	chapadao do lageado	3.00			
15	pacuja	3.00			
16	capela	3.00			
17	ouvidor	3.00			
18	alto paraiso de goias	3.00			
19	brasileia	3.00			
20	pedregulho	3.00			
21	buriti	3.00			
oo Tota	nova esperanca do sul al rows: 1000 of 4110	uery complete 00:00			

3. Calculate the percentage of total revenue contributed by each product category. Query –

Select upper(products.product\_category) AS category, round(cast((sum(payments.payment\_value) / (select sum(payment\_value) from payments)) \* 100 as numeric), 2) as sales\_percentage

#### from products

join order\_items on products.product\_id = order\_items.product\_id join payments on payments.order\_id = order\_items.order\_id group by category order by sales\_percentage desc;

=+			
	category	sales_percentage numeric	
1	BED TABLE BATH	10.70	
2	HEALTH BEAUTY	10.35	
3	COMPUTER ACCESSORIES	9.90	
4	FURNITURE DECORATION	8.93	
5	WATCHES PRESENT	8.93	
6	SPORT LEISURE	8.70	
7	HOUSEWARES	6.84	
8	AUTOMOTIVE	5.32	
9	GARDEN TOOLS 5.2		
10	COOL STUFF		
11	FURNITURE OFFICE 4.		
12	TOYS 3.8		
13	BABIES 3.3		
14	PERFUMERY 3.1		
15	TELEPHONY	3.04	
16	STATIONARY STORE	1.98	
17	PET SHOP	1.94	
18	PCS	1.74	
19	ELECTRONICS	1.62	
20	[null]	1.58	
21	CONSTRUCTION TOOLS CONSTRUCTION	1.51	
22 Tota	I rows: 74 of 74 Query complete 00:00:00.457	1.46	

4. Identify the correlation between product price and the number of times a product has been purchased.

Query –

select products.product\_category,
count(order\_items.product\_id) as product\_count,
round(avg(order\_items.price)::numeric, 2) as average\_price
from products
join order\_items on products.product\_id = order\_items.product\_id
group by products.product\_category;

Data	Output Messages Notifications		
=+			
	product_category text	product_count bigint	average_price numeric
1	Agro Industria e Comercio	212	342.12
2	Art	209	115.80
3	Arts and Crafts	24	75.58
4	audio	364	139.25
5	automotive	4235	139.96
6	babies	3065	134.34
7	Bags Accessories	1092	128.60
8	bed table bath	11115	93.30
9	Blu Ray DVDs	64	93.74
10	Casa Construcao	604	137.56
11	cds music dvds	14	52.14
12	Christmas articles	153	57.52
13	cine photo	72	96.30
14	CITTE AND UPHACK FURNITURE	38	114.95
15	climatization	297	185.27
16	computer accessories	7827	116.51
17	CONSTRUCTION SECURITY TOOLS	194	208.99
18	Construction Tools Construction	929	155.73
19	Construction Tools Garden	238	108.05
20	Construction Tools Illumination	304	135.13
21	Construction Tools Tools	103	154.41
22 Tota	Cool Stuff Il rows: 74 of 74 Query complete 00:00:00.3	3706	167 26

5. Calculate the total revenue generated by each seller, and rank them by revenue. Query  $\boldsymbol{-}$ 

select \*, dense\_rank() over(order by revenue desc) as rn from (select order\_items.seller\_id, sum(payments.payment\_value) revenue from order\_items join payments on order\_items.order\_id = payments.order\_id group by order\_items.seller\_id) as a

Data Output Messages Notifications				
=+				
	seller_id text	revenue double precision	rn bigint	
1	7c67e1448b00f6e969d365cea6b010ab	507166.90999999957	1	
2	1025f0e2d44d7041d6cf58b6550e0bfa	308222.04000000027	2	
3	4a3ca9315b744ce9f8e9374361493884	301245.27	3	
4	1f50f920176fa81dab994f9023523100	290253.4200000005	4	
5	53243585a1d6dc2643021fd1853d89	284903.08	5	
6	da8622b14eb17ae2831f4ac5b9dab84a	272219.3199999997	6	
7	4869f7a5dfa277a7dca6462dcf3b52b2	264166.11999999976	7	
8	955fee9216a65b617aa5c0531780ce60	236322.30000000008	8	
9	fa1c13f2614d7b5c4749cbc52fecda94	206513.23000000004	9	
10	7e93a43ef30c4f03f38b393420bc753a	185134.2100000001	10	
11	6560211a19b47992c3666cc44a7e94	179657.75000000017	11	
12	7a67c85e85bb2ce8582c35f2203ad736	169030.8	12	
13	25c5c91f63607446a97b143d2d535d	160534.73999999993	13	
14	a1043bafd471dff536d0c462352beb48	154356.90999999997	14	
15	46dc3b2cc0980fb8ec44634e21d2718e	148864.34000000003	15	
16	b37c4c02bda3161a7546a4e6d222d5	145319.04	16	
17	620c87c171fb2a6dd6e8bb4dec959fc6	145267.9499999999	17	
18	cc419e0650a3c5ba77189a1882b755	141309.57999999958	18	
19	5dceca129747e92ff8ef7a997dc4f8ca	132974.41999999998	19	
20	3d871de0142ce09b7081e2b9d1733c	131982.15000000002	20	
21	7d13fca15225358621be4086e1eb0964	129169.97999999998	21	
77 Tota	cca3071a3a9bb7d12640c9fba2301306 l rows: 1000 of 3095 Query comple	107125 38000000000 ete 00:00:00.295	າາ	

### **Advanced Queries**

1. Calculate the moving average of order values for each customer over their order history. Query –

select customer\_id, order\_purchase\_timestamp, payment,
avg(payment) over(partition by customer\_id order by order\_purchase\_timestamp
rows between 2 preceding and current row) as mov\_avg
from
(select orders.customer\_id, orders.order\_purchase\_timestamp,
payments.payment\_value as payment
from payments join orders
on payments.order\_id = orders.order\_id) as a

=+ 1				
	customer_id text	order_purchase_timestamp text	payment double precision	mov_avg double precision
1	00012a2ce6f8dcda20d059ce984917	2017-11-14 16:08:26	114.74	114.74
2	000161a058600d5901f007fab4c271	2017-07-16 09:40:32	67.41	67.41
3	0001fd6190edaaf884bcaf3d49edf079	2017-02-28 11:06:43	195.42	195.42
4	0002414f95344307404f0ace7a26f1d5	2017-08-16 13:09:20	179.35	179.35
5	000379cdec625522490c315e70c7a9	2018-04-02 13:42:17	107.01	107.01
6	0004164d20a9e969af783496f34086	2017-04-12 08:35:12	71.8	71.8
7	000419c5494106c306a97b56357480	2018-03-02 17:47:40	49.4	49.4
8	00046a560d407e99b969756e0b10f2	2017-12-18 11:08:30	166.59	166.59
9	00050bf6e01e69d5c0fd612f1bcfb69c	2017-09-17 16:04:44	85.23	85.23
10	000598caf2ef4117407665ac33275130	2018-08-11 12:14:35	1255.71	1255.71
11	0005aefbb696d34b3424dccd0a0e9fd0	2018-06-20 09:46:53	147.33	147.33
12	00062b33cb9f6fe976afdcff967ea74d	2017-03-15 23:44:09	58.95	58.9
13	00066ccbe787a588c52bd5ff404590e3	2018-02-06 16:10:09	270	270
14	00072d033fe2e59061ae5c3aff1a2be5	2017-09-01 09:24:39	106.97	106.97
15	0009a69b72033b2d0ec8c69fc70ef768	2017-04-28 13:36:30	173.6	173.6
16	000bf8121c3412d3057d32371c5d33	2017-10-11 07:44:31	45.56	45.56
17	000e943451fc2788ca6ac98a682f2f49	2017-04-20 19:37:14	26.8	26.8
18	000e943451fc2788ca6ac98a682f2f49	2017-04-20 19:37:14	26.8	26.8
19	000e943451fc2788ca6ac98a682f2f49	2017-04-20 19:37:14	26.8	26.8
20	000e943451fc2788ca6ac98a682f2f49	2017-04-20 19:37:14	25.83	26.476666666666
21	000f17e290c26b28549908a04cfe36c1	2017-11-10 16:37:05	139.52	139.52
22	nnnfd/45d6fedee68fc6676036610f879 rows: 1000 of 103886	2018-04-15 15-55-01 lete 00:00:01.777	66.91	66.91

2. Calculate the cumulative sales per month for each year. Query –

Data Output

19

20

21

2018

2018

2018

2010

Total rows: 25 of 25

select years, months, payment, sum(payment) over (order by years, months) as cumulative\_sales from ( select

extract(year from orders.order\_purchase\_timestamp::timestamp) as years, extract(month from orders.order\_purchase\_timestamp::timestamp) as months, round(sum(payments.payment\_value)::numeric, 2) as payment from orders

Notifications

join payments on orders.order\_id = payments.order\_id group by years, months order by years, months) as a;

Messages

=+	<b>~ *</b>	v i s	• ~	
	years numeric	months numeric	payment numeric	cumulative_sales numeric
1	2016	9	252.24	252.24
2	2016	10	59090.48	59342.72
3	2016	12	19.62	59362.34
4	2017	1	138488.04	197850.38
5	2017	2	291908.01	489758.39
6	2017	3	449863.60	939621.99
7	2017	4	417788.03	1357410.02
8	2017	5	592918.82	1950328.84
9	2017	6	511276.38	2461605.22
10	2017	7	592382.92	3053988.14
11	2017	8	674396.32	3728384.46
12	2017	9	727762.45	4456146.91
13	2017	10	779677.88	5235824.79
14	2017	11	1194882.80	6430707.59
15	2017	12	878401.48	7309109.07
16	2018	1	1115004.18	8424113.25
17	2018	2	992463.34	9416576.59
18	2018	3	1159652.12	10576228.71

4

5

6

1160785.48

1153982.15

1023880.50

1066540 75

Query complete 00:00:00.663

11737014.19

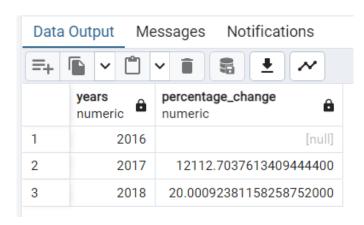
12890996.34

13914876.84

1/021/17 50

3. Calculate the year-over-year growth rate of total sales. Query –

with a as (select extract(year from orders.order\_purchase\_timestamp::timestamp) as years, round(sum(payments.payment\_value)::numeric, 2) as payment from orders join payments on orders.order\_id = payments.order\_id group by years order by year) select years, ((payment - lag(payment, 1) over (order by years)) / nullif(lag(payment, 1) over (order by years), 0)) \* 100 as percentage\_change from a;

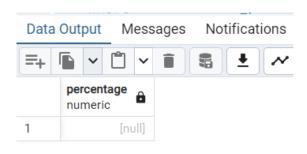


4. Calculate the retention rate of customers, defined as the percentage of customers who make another purchase within 6 months of their first purchase.

Query –

with a as (select customers.customer\_id, min(orders.order\_purchase\_timestamp::timestamp) as first\_order from customers join orders on customers.customer\_id = orders.customer\_id group by customers.customer\_id), b as (select a.customer\_id, count(distinct orders.order\_purchase\_timestamp) as next\_order from a join orders on orders.customer\_id = a.customer\_id where orders.order\_purchase\_timestamp::timestamp > a.first\_order and orders.order\_purchase\_timestamp::timestamp < a.first\_order + interval '6 months' group by a.customer\_id)

select 100.0 \* count(distinct a.customer\_id) / nullif(count(distinct b.customer\_id), 0) as percentage from a left join b on a.customer\_id = b.customer\_id;



5. Identify the top 3 customers who spent the most money in each year. Query –

select years, customer\_id, payment, d\_rank from (select extract(year from orders.order\_purchase\_timestamp::timestamp) as years, orders.customer\_id, sum(payments.payment\_value) as payment, dense\_rank() over ( partition by extract(year from orders.order\_purchase\_timestamp::timestamp) order by sum(payments.payment\_value) desc) as d\_rank from orders join payments on payments.order\_id = orders.order\_id

join payments on payments.order\_id = orders.order\_id group by extract(year from orders.order\_purchase\_timestamp::timestamp), orders.customer\_id) as a where d\_rank <= 3;

Data	Data Output Messages Notifications					
	years numeric	customer_id text	payment double precision	d_rank bigint		
1	2016	a9dc96b027d1252bbac0a9b72d837f	1423.55	1		
2	2016	1d34ed25963d5aae4cf3d7f3a4cda173	1400.74	2		
3	2016	4a06381959b6670756de02e07b8381	1227.78	3		
4	2017	1617b1357756262bfa56ab541c47bc	13664.08	1		
5	2017	c6e2731c5b391845f6800c97401a43	6929.31	2		
6	2017	3fd6777bbce08a352fddd04e4a7cc8f6	6726.66	3		
7	2018	ec5b2ba62e574342386871631fafd3fc	7274.88	1		
8	2018	f48d464a0baaea338cb25f816991ab1f	6922.21	2		
9	2018	e0a2412720e9ea4f26c1ac985f6a7358	4809.44	3		