

## MY SQL QUERIES

### COFFEE SHOP SALES PROJECT

#### DATA given

SELECT \* FROM coffeeshopsales;

transaction_id	transaction_date	transaction_time	transaction_qty	store_id	store_location	product_id	unit_price	product_category
1	2023-01-01 00:00:00	07:06:11	2	5	Lower Manhattan	32	3	Coffee
2	2023-01-01 00:00:00	07:08:56	2	5	Lower Manhattan	57	3.1	Tea
3	2023-01-01 00:00:00	07:14:04	2	5	Lower Manhattan	59	4.5	Drinking Chocolate
4	2023-01-01 00:00:00	07:20:24	1	5	Lower Manhattan	22	2	Coffee
5	2023-01-01 00:00:00	07:22:41	2	5	Lower Manhattan	57	3.1	Tea

#### DATA TYPES OF DIFFERENT COLUMNS

describe coffeeshopsales;

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
transaction_id	bigint	YES		NULL	
transaction_date	datetime	YES		NULL	
transaction_time	time	YES		NULL	
transaction_qty	bigint	YES		NULL	
store_id	bigint	YES		NULL	
store_location	text	YES		NULL	

#### TOTAL SALES KPI - MOM DIFFERENCE AND MOM GROWTH

select round(sum(unit\_price\* transaction\_qty),2) as 'Sales', monthname(transaction\_date) as 'Month' from coffeeshopsales

group by monthname(transaction\_date);

Sales	Month
81677.74	January
76145.19	February
98834.68	March
118941.08	April
156727.76	May
166485.88	June

#### TOTAL SALES KPI - MOM DIFFERENCE AND MOM GROWTH

with TBL AS (

```

with tbl as (
    select round(sum(unit_price* transaction_qty),2) as 'Sales',
           monthname(transaction_date) as 'Month'
    from coffeeshopsales
    group by monthname(transaction_date)
)

```

```

select Month, Sales,
       LAG(Sales) over() AS previous_value,
       CASE
           WHEN Sales > LAG(Sales) over() THEN 'greater'
           WHEN Sales = LAG(Sales) over() THEN 'equal'
           ELSE 'less'
       END AS comparison_result
from tbl )

```

```

SELECT Month,
       Sales,
       previous_value,
       CASE
           WHEN Sales is not null and previous_value is not null THEN ((Sales-
previous_value)/previous_value)*100
       ELSE 0
       END as "Month_on_Month_percentage"
FROM TBL;

```

Result Grid		Filter Rows:	Export:	Wrap Cell Content:
	Month	Sales	previous_value	Month_on_Month_percentage
▶	January	81677.74	NULL	0
	February	76145.19	81677.74	-6.773632571126481
	March	98834.68	76145.19	29.79766679943932
	April	118941.08	98834.68	20.34346648362701
	May	156727.76	118941.08	31.769242384548726
	June	166485.88	156727.76	6.2261592968597235

Result 33 x

## TOTAL ORDERS

with TBL AS (

with tbl as (

```
select monthname(transaction_date) as 'Month',count(transaction_id) as
'Total_no_Orders' from coffeeshopsales
```

```
group by monthname(transaction_date)
```

```
)
```

```
select Month, Total_no_Orders,
```

```
LAG(Total_no_Orders) over() AS previous_value,
```

```
CASE
```

```
WHEN Total_no_Orders > LAG(Total_no_Orders) over() THEN 'greater'
```

```
WHEN Total_no_Orders = LAG(Total_no_Orders) over() THEN 'equal'
```

```
ELSE 'less'
```

```
END AS comparison_result
```

```
from tbl )
```

```
SELECT Month,
```

```
Total_no_Orders,
```

```
previous_value,
```

```
CASE
```

```
WHEN Total_no_Orders is not null and previous_value is not null THEN ((Total_no_Orders-
previous_value)/previous_value)*100
```

```
ELSE 0
```

```
END as "Month_on_Month_percentage"
```

FROM TBL;

Result Grid   Filter Rows:   Export:   Wrap Cell Content:				
	Month	Total_no_Orders	previous_value	Month_on_Month_percentage
▶	January	17314	NULL	0
	February	16359	17314	-5.5158
	March	21229	16359	29.7695
	April	25335	21229	19.3415
	May	33527	25335	32.3347
	June	35352	33527	5.4434

Result 35 x

### TOTAL QUANTITY SOLD KPI - MOM DIFFERENCE AND MOM GROWTH

with TBL AS (

with tbl as (

```
select monthname(transaction_date) as 'Month',sum(transaction_qty) as
'Total_no_qty' from coffeeshopsales
group by monthname(transaction_date)
)
```

```
select Month, Total_no_qty,
LAG(Total_no_qty) over() AS previous_value,
CASE
WHEN Total_no_qty > LAG(Total_no_qty) over() THEN 'greater'
WHEN Total_no_qty = LAG(Total_no_qty) over() THEN 'equal'
ELSE 'less'
END AS comparison_result
from tbl )
```

```
SELECT Month,
Total_no_qty,
previous_value,
CASE
WHEN Total_no_qty is not null and previous_value is not null THEN ((Total_no_qty-
previous_value)/previous_value)*100
```

```

ELSE 0
END as "Month_on_Month_percentage"
FROM TBL;

```

Month	Total_no_qty	previous_value	Month_on_Month_percentage
January	24870	NULL	0
February	23550	24870	-5.3076
March	30406	23550	29.1125
April	36469	30406	19.9401
May	48233	36469	32.2575
June	50942	48233	5.6165

## CALENDAR TABLE – DAILY SALES, QUANTITY and TOTAL ORDERS

```

select transaction_date,concat(round(sum(unit_price * transaction_qty)/100,1), "k") as
"Total_sales",
      concat(round(sum(transaction_qty)/100,1), "k") as "Total_Qty_sold",
      concat(round(count(transaction_id)/100,1), "k") as "Total_Orders"
from coffeeshopsales
group by transaction_date;

```

transaction_date	Total_sales	Total_Qty_sold	Total_Orders
2023-01-01 00:00:00	25.1k	8.0k	5.5k
2023-01-02 00:00:00	24k	7.9k	5.7k
2023-01-03 00:00:00	25.7k	8.2k	5.8k
2023-01-04 00:00:00	22.2k	7.3k	5.0k
2023-01-05 00:00:00	24.2k	7.8k	5.5k
2023-01-06 00:00:00	22.7k	7.4k	5.1k

## Sales made over the weekdays and weekends

```

select distinct(dayname(transaction_date)) as 'Day', round(sum((unit_price * transaction_qty)),2) as
'Sales' from coffeeshopsales

```

group by Day;

Result Grid	Filter Rows:	Export:
Day	Sales	
Sunday	98330.31	
Monday	101677.28	
Tuesday	99455.94	
Wednesday	100313.54	
Thursday	100767.78	
Friday	101373	

Result 38 x

### Weekends sales

```
with tbl as (  
    with tbl as (  
        select distinct(dayname(transaction_date)) as 'Day', round(sum((unit_price *  
transaction_qty)),2) as 'Sales' from coffeeshopsales  
        group by Day)  
    select * from tbl  
    where Day not in ('Sunday','Saturday'))  
select round(sum(Sales),2) as 'weekdays_sales' from tbl;
```

Result Grid	Filter Rows:	Export:	Wr
weekdays_sales			
503587.54			

### Weekends sales per month

```
with tbl as (  
    with tbl as (  

```

```

select distinct(dayname(transaction_date)) as 'Day',monthname(transaction_date)
as "Months", round(sum((unit_price * transaction_qty)),2) as 'Sales' from coffeeshopsales

group by Day, monthname(transaction_date))

select * from tbl

where Day in ('Sunday','Saturday'))

select Months,round(sum(Sales),2) as 'weekend_sales' from tbl

group by Months;

```

Result Grid			Filter Rows:
	Months	weekend_sales	
▶	January	23164.63	
	February	22142.52	
	March	25467.35	
	April	39348.57	
	May	40099.92	
	June	45001.8	

### weekdays sales per month

```

with tbl as (

with tbl as (

select distinct(dayname(transaction_date)) as 'Day',monthname(transaction_date)
as "Months", round(sum((unit_price * transaction_qty)),2) as 'Sales' from coffeeshopsales

group by Day, monthname(transaction_date))

select * from tbl

where Day not in ('Sunday','Saturday'))

select Months,round(sum(Sales),2) as 'weekdays_sales' from tbl

group by Months;

```

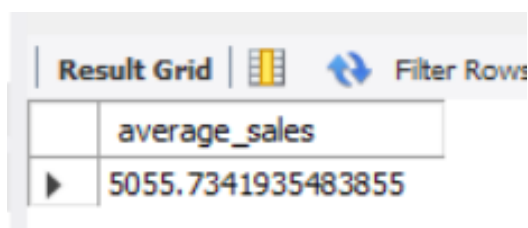
Result Grid			Filter Rows:
	Months	weekdays_sales	
▶	January	58513.11	
	February	54002.67	
	March	73367.33	
	April	79592.51	
	May	116627.84	
	June	121484.08	

## SALES TREND OVER PERIOD

```
SELECT AVG(total_sales) AS average_sales
FROM (
    SELECT
        SUM(unit_price * transaction_qty) AS total_sales
    FROM
        coffee_shop_sales
    WHERE
        MONTH(transaction_date) = 5 -- Filter for May
    GROUP BY
        transaction_date
) AS internal_query;
```

### Query Explanation:

- This inner subquery calculates the total sales (unit\_price \* transaction\_qty) for each date in May. It filters the data to include only transactions that occurred in May by using the MONTH() function to extract the month from the transaction\_date column and filtering for May (month number 5).
- The GROUP BY clause groups the data by transaction\_date, ensuring that the total sales are aggregated for each individual date in May.
- The outer query calculates the average of the total sales over all dates in May. It references the result of the inner subquery as a derived table named internal\_query.
- The AVG() function calculates the average of the total\_sales column from the derived table, giving us the average sales for May.



Result Grid	Filter Rows
average_sales	
5055.7341935483855	

## DAILY SALES FOR MONTH SELECTED

```
SELECT
    DAY(transaction_date) AS day_of_month,
    ROUND(SUM(unit_price * transaction_qty),1) AS total_sales
FROM
```



coffee\_shop\_sales

WHERE

MONTH(transaction\_date) = 5 -- Filter for May

GROUP BY

DAY(transaction\_date)

ORDER BY

DAY(transaction\_date);

Result Grid	Filter Rows:
day_of_month	total_sales
1	4731.4
2	4625.5
3	4714.6
4	4589.7
5	4701
6	4205.1
7	4542.7
8	5604.2
9	5101
10	5256.3
11	4850.1
12	4681.1
13	5511.5
14	5052.6
15	5385
16	5542.1

17	5418
18	5583.5
19	5657.9
20	5519.3
21	5370.8
22	5541.2
23	5242.9
24	5391.4
25	5230.8
26	5300.9
27	5559.2
28	4338.6
29	3959.5
30	4835.5
31	4684.1

**COMPARING DAILY SALES WITH AVERAGE SALES – IF GREATER THAN “ABOVE AVERAGE” and LESSER THAN “BELOW AVERAGE”**

SELECT

day\_of\_month,

CASE

WHEN total\_sales > avg\_sales THEN 'Above Average'

WHEN total\_sales < avg\_sales THEN 'Below Average'

ELSE 'Average'

END AS sales\_status,

total\_sales

FROM (

SELECT

```

DAY(transaction_date) AS day_of_month,

SUM(unit_price * transaction_qty) AS total_sales,

AVG(SUM(unit_price * transaction_qty)) OVER () AS avg_sales

FROM

    coffee_shop_sales

WHERE

    MONTH(transaction_date) = 5 -- Filter for May

GROUP BY

    DAY(transaction_date)

) AS sales_data

ORDER BY

    day_of_month;

```

day_of_month	sales_status	total_sales
1	Below Average	4731.449999999999
2	Below Average	4625.499999999997
3	Below Average	4714.599999999994
4	Below Average	4589.699999999995
5	Below Average	4700.999999999997
6	Below Average	4205.149999999998
7	Below Average	4542.699999999998
8	Above Average	5604.209999999995
9	Above Average	5100.969999999997
10	Above Average	5256.329999999999
11	Below Average	4850.059999999996
12	Below Average	4681.1299999999965
13	Above Average	5511.529999999999
14	Below Average	5052.649999999999
15	Above Average	5384.9800000000005
16	Above Average	5542.129999999997

17	Above Average	5418.000000000001
18	Above Average	5583.470000000001
19	Above Average	5657.880000000005
20	Above Average	5519.280000000003
21	Above Average	5370.810000000003
22	Above Average	5541.16
23	Above Average	5242.910000000001
24	Above Average	5391.45
25	Above Average	5230.8499999999985
26	Above Average	5300.949999999998
27	Above Average	5559.1500000000015
28	Below Average	4338.649999999998
29	Below Average	3959.499999999998
30	Below Average	4835.479999999997
31	Below Average	4684.129999999993

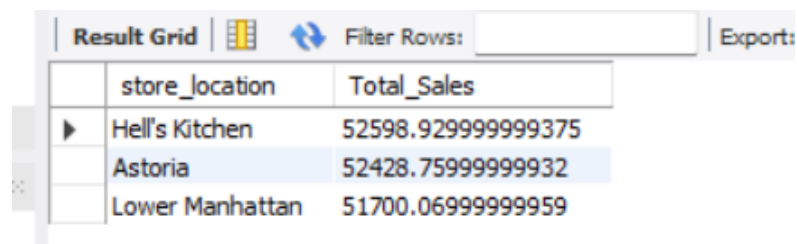
### SALES BY WEEKDAY / WEEKEND:

```
SELECT  
  
    CASE  
        WHEN DAYOFWEEK(transaction_date) IN (1, 7) THEN 'Weekends'  
        ELSE 'Weekdays'  
    END AS day_type,  
  
    ROUND(SUM(unit_price * transaction_qty),2) AS total_sales  
FROM  
    coffee_shop_sales  
WHERE  
    MONTH(transaction_date) = 5 -- Filter for May  
GROUP BY  
    CASE  
        WHEN DAYOFWEEK(transaction_date) IN (1, 7) THEN 'Weekends'  
        ELSE 'Weekdays'  
    END;
```

Result Grid			Filter Rows:
	day_type	total_sales	
▶	Weekdays	116627.84	
	Weekends	40099.92	

## SALES BY STORE LOCATION

```
SELECT
    store_location,
    SUM(unit_price * transaction_qty) as Total_Sales
FROM coffee_shop_sales
WHERE
    MONTH(transaction_date) =5
GROUP BY store_location
ORDER BY SUM(unit_price * transaction_qty) DESC
```





The screenshot shows a database interface with a 'Result Grid' tab. The grid contains three rows of data. The first row is 'Hell's Kitchen' with a total sales value of 52598.929999999375. The second row is 'Astoria' with a total sales value of 52428.75999999932. The third row is 'Lower Manhattan' with a total sales value of 51700.06999999959. The 'Astoria' row is highlighted in blue. Above the grid, there is a 'Filter Rows:' input field and an 'Export' button.

	store_location	Total_Sales
▶	Hell's Kitchen	52598.929999999375
	Astoria	52428.75999999932
	Lower Manhattan	51700.06999999959

## SALES BY PRODUCT CATEGORY

```
SELECT
    product_category,
    ROUND(SUM(unit_price * transaction_qty),1) as Total_Sales
FROM coffee_shop_sales
WHERE
    MONTH(transaction_date) = 5
GROUP BY product_category
ORDER BY SUM(unit_price * transaction_qty) DESC
```



Result Grid   Filter Rows: <input type="text"/>		
	product_category	Total_Sales
▶	Coffee	60362.8
	Tea	44539.8
	Bakery	18565.5
	Drinking Chocolate	16319.8
	Coffee beans	8768.9
	Branded	2889
	Loose Tea	2395.2
	Flavours	1905.6
	Packaged Chocolate	981.1

### SALES BY PRODUCTS (TOP 10)

```

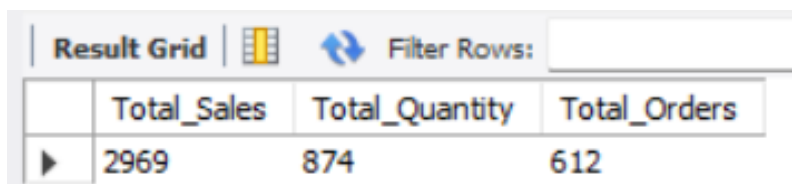
SELECT
    product_type,
    ROUND(SUM(unit_price * transaction_qty),1) as Total_Sales
FROM coffee_shop_sales
WHERE
    MONTH(transaction_date) = 5
GROUP BY product_type
ORDER BY SUM(unit_price * transaction_qty) DESC
LIMIT 10

```

Result Grid   Filter Rows: <input type="text"/>		
	product_type	Total_Sales
▶	Barista Espresso	20423.7
	Brewed Chai tea	17427.4
	Hot chocolate	16319.8
	Gourmet brewed coffee	15559.2
	Brewed herbal tea	10930
	Brewed Black tea	10778
	Premium brewed coffee	8739.2
	Organic brewed coffee	8350.2
	Scone	8305.3
	Drip coffee	7290.5

## SALES BY DAY | HOUR

```
SELECT
    ROUND(SUM(unit_price * transaction_qty)) AS Total_Sales,
    SUM(transaction_qty) AS Total_Quantity,
    COUNT(*) AS Total_Orders
FROM
    coffee_shop_sales
WHERE
    DAYOFWEEK(transaction_date) = 3 -- Filter for Tuesday (1 is Sunday, 2 is Monday, ..., 7 is Saturday)
    AND HOUR(transaction_time) = 8 -- Filter for hour number 8
    AND MONTH(transaction_date) = 5; -- Filter for May (month number 5)
```



The screenshot shows a database interface with a 'Result Grid' tab. It contains a table with three columns: 'Total\_Sales', 'Total\_Quantity', and 'Total\_Orders'. The first row of data shows values 2969, 874, and 612 respectively. Above the table, there is a 'Filter Rows:' section with a dropdown menu.

	Total_Sales	Total_Quantity	Total_Orders
▶	2969	874	612

## TO GET SALES FROM MONDAY TO SUNDAY FOR MONTH OF MAY

```
SELECT
    CASE
        WHEN DAYOFWEEK(transaction_date) = 2 THEN 'Monday'
        WHEN DAYOFWEEK(transaction_date) = 3 THEN 'Tuesday'
        WHEN DAYOFWEEK(transaction_date) = 4 THEN 'Wednesday'
        WHEN DAYOFWEEK(transaction_date) = 5 THEN 'Thursday'
        WHEN DAYOFWEEK(transaction_date) = 6 THEN 'Friday'
```

```

        WHEN DAYOFWEEK(transaction_date) = 7 THEN 'Saturday'

        ELSE 'Sunday'

    END AS Day_of_Week,

    ROUND(SUM(unit_price * transaction_qty)) AS Total_Sales

FROM

    coffee_shop_sales

WHERE

    MONTH(transaction_date) = 5 -- Filter for May (month number 5)

GROUP BY

    CASE

        WHEN DAYOFWEEK(transaction_date) = 2 THEN 'Monday'

        WHEN DAYOFWEEK(transaction_date) = 3 THEN 'Tuesday'

        WHEN DAYOFWEEK(transaction_date) = 4 THEN 'Wednesday'

        WHEN DAYOFWEEK(transaction_date) = 5 THEN 'Thursday'

        WHEN DAYOFWEEK(transaction_date) = 6 THEN 'Friday'

        WHEN DAYOFWEEK(transaction_date) = 7 THEN 'Saturday'

        ELSE 'Sunday'

    END;

```

Result Grid			Filter Rows:
	Day_of_Week	Total_Sales	
▶	Monday	25221	
	Tuesday	25347	
	Wednesday	25465	
	Thursday	20254	
	Friday	20341	
	Saturday	20795	
	Sunday	19305	

### ***TO GET SALES FOR ALL HOURS FOR MONTH OF MAY***

```

SELECT

    HOUR(transaction_time) AS Hour_of_Day,

    ROUND(SUM(unit_price * transaction_qty)) AS Total_Sales

FROM

```

coffee\_shop\_sales

WHERE



MONTH(transaction\_date) = 5 -- Filter for May (month number 5)

GROUP BY

HOUR(transaction\_time)

ORDER BY

HOUR(transaction\_time);

Result Grid   Filter Rows:		
	Hour_of_Day	Total_Sales
▶	6	4913
	7	14351
	8	18822
	9	19145
	10	19639
	11	10312
	12	8870
	13	9379
	14	9058
	15	9525
	16	9154
	17	8967
	18	7680
	19	6256
	20	656