



E-COMMERCE SALES ANALYSIS

“PRESENTATION BY TISHA GANDHI”





HELLO!

MY NAME IS TISHA GANDHI,
IN THIS PROJECT I HAVE UTILISED SQL
QUERRIES TO ANSWER QUESTIONS
RELATED TO E-COMMERCE SALES.

DATASET



e-Commerce (Target) Sales Dataset

Detailed Overview of Target's Brazilian Operations and Customer Data

[k kaggle.com](https://www.kaggle.com)



LIST ALL UNIQUE CITIES WHERE CUSTOMERS ARE LOCATED

```
select distinct customer_city from customers;
```

Result Grid		Filter
	customer_city	
▶	franca	
	sao bernardo do campo	
	sao paulo	
	mogi das cruzeiras	
	campinas	
	jaraguá do sul	
	timoteo	
	curitiba	
	belo horizonte	
	montes claros	
	rio de janeiro	
	lencois paulista	
	laxias do sul	
customers 1		×





COUNT THE NUMBER OF ORDERS PLACED IN 2017

```
select count(order_purchase_timestamp) from orders;
```

Result Grid		Filter Rows:	Export:	Wrap Cell Content:
	count(order_purchase_timestamp)			
▶	96461			

FIND THE TOTAL SALES PER CATEGORY

```
SELECT
    p.product_category,
    ROUND(SUM(s.payment_value), 0) AS Total_sales
FROM
    products AS p
    JOIN
    order_items AS o ON o.product_id = p.product_id
    JOIN
    payments AS s ON o.order_id = s.order_id
GROUP BY p.product_category;
```

Result Grid			Filter Rows:
	product_category	Total_sales	
▶	perfumery	506739	
	Furniture Decoration	1430176	
	telephony	486882	
	bed table bath	1712554	
	automotive	852294	
	computer accessories	1585330	
	housewares	1094758	
	babies	537885	
	toys	619038	
	Furniture office	646826	
	Cool Stuff	779698	
	HEALTH BEAUTY	1657373	
	pet Shop	311269	

CALCULATE THE PERCENTAGE OF ORDERS THAT WERE PAID IN INSTALLMENTS

```
SELECT
    SUM(CASE
        WHEN payment_installments > 1 THEN 1
        ELSE 0
    END) / COUNT(payment_installments) * 100 AS installments
FROM
    payments;
```

Result Grid	
	installments
▶	49.4176

COUNT THE NUMBER OF CUSTOMERS FROM EACH STATE

```
select customer_state, count(customer_id) as Total_Customers
from customers
group by customer_state;
```

Result Grid			Filter Rows:
	customer_state	Total_Customers	
▶	SP	41746	
	SC	3637	
	MG	11635	
	PR	5045	
	RJ	12852	
	RS	5466	
	PA	975	
	GO	2020	
	ES	2033	
	BA	3380	
	MA	747	
	MS	715	
	CE	1336	

CALCULATE THE NUMBER OF ORDERS PER MONTH IN 2018

```
SELECT
    MONTHNAME(order_purchase_timestamp) AS Month,
    COUNT(order_id) AS Order_count
FROM
    orders
WHERE
    YEAR(order_purchase_timestamp) = 2018
GROUP BY Month
ORDER BY Order_count;
```

Result Grid			Filter Rows:
	Month	Order_count	
▶	June	6096	
	July	6156	
	August	6351	
	February	6556	
	May	6749	
	April	6798	
	March	7003	
	January	7069	



FIND THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF PRODUCTS PER ORDER, GROUPED BY CUSTOMER CITY

```
with count_per_order as
(select o.customer_id,o.order_id,count(i.order_id) as OC
from orders as o join order_items as i
on o.order_id=i.order_id
GROUP BY o.order_id,o.customer_id)
SELECT
    c.customer_city, ROUND(AVG(co.OC), 2) AS Average_Order
FROM
    customers AS c
    JOIN
    count_per_order AS co ON co.customer_id = c.customer_id
GROUP BY c.customer_city;
```

Result Grid		Filter Rows:
	customer_city	Average_Order
▶	sao paulo	1.16
	sao jose dos campos	1.14
	indaial	1.12
	treze tilias	1.27
	rio de janeiro	1.15
	mario campos	1.33
	guariba	1.00
	cuiaba	1.20
	franca	1.25
	tocos	1.00
	januaria	1.18
	campinas	1.16
	embu-ouacu	1.24



CALCULATE THE PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL REVENUE CONTRIBUTED BY EACH PRODUCT CATEGORY

```
SELECT
    products.product_category AS product_category,
    ROUND((SUM(payments.payment_value) / (SELECT
        SUM(payment_value)
        FROM
            payments)) * 100,2)
    AS total_revenue
FROM
    products
    JOIN
    order_items ON order_items.product_id = products.product_id
    JOIN
    payments ON payments.order_id = order_items.order_id
GROUP BY product_category
order by total_revenue desc;
```

Result Grid   Filter Rows: <input type="text"/>		
	product_category	total_revenue
▶	bed table bath	10.7
	HEALTH BEAUTY	10.35
	computer accessories	9.9
	Furniture Decoration	8.93
	Watches present	8.93
	sport leisure	8.7
	housewares	6.84
	automotive	5.32
	Garden tools	5.24
	Cool Stuff	4.87
	Furniture office	4.04
	toys	3.87
	babies	3.36

IDENTIFY THE CORRELATION BETWEEN PRODUCT PRICE AND THE NUMBER OF TIMES A PRODUCT HAS BEEN PURCHASED

```
SELECT
    p.product_category,
    COUNT(o.product_id) AS Count_of_Orders,
    ROUND(AVG(o.price), 2) AS Avg_Price
FROM
    products AS p
    JOIN
    order_items AS o ON p.product_id = o.product_id
GROUP BY p.product_category
ORDER BY Count_of_Orders DESC;
```

Result Grid			 Filter Rows:	<input type="text"/>	Expo
	product_category	Count_of_Orders	Avg_Price		
▶	bed table bath	11115	93.3		
	HEALTH BEAUTY	9670	130.16		
	sport leisure	8641	114.34		
	Furniture Decoration	8334	87.56		
	computer accessories	7827	116.51		
	housewares	6964	90.79		
	Watches present	5991	201.14		
	telephony	4545	71.21		
	Garden tools	4347	111.63		
	automotive	4235	139.96		
	toys	4117	117.55		
	Cool Stuff	3796	167.36		
	perfumery	3419	116.74		

CALCULATE THE TOTAL REVENUE GENERATED BY EACH SELLER, AND RANK THEM BY REVENUE

```
select * ,  
dense_rank() over (order by Total_Revenue desc) as 'Dense_Rank'  
from  
(select o.seller_id,round(sum(p.payment_value),0) as Total_Revenue  
from  
order_items as o join payments as p  
on o.order_id = p.order_id  
group by o.seller_id) as a;
```

Result Grid				Filter Rows:	Export:	Wrap
	seller_id	Total_Revenue	Dense_Rank			
▶	7c67e1448b00f6e969d365cea6b010ab	507167	1			
	1025f0e2d44d7041d6cf58b6550e0bfa	308222	2			
	4a3ca9315b744ce9f8e9374361493884	301245	3			
	1f50f920176fa81dab994f9023523100	290253	4			
	53243585a1d6dc2643021fd1853d8905	284903	5			
	da8622b14eb17ae2831f4ac5b9dab84a	272219	6			
	4869f7a5dfa277a7dca6462dcf3b52b2	264166	7			
	955fee9216a65b617aa5c0531780ce60	236322	8			
	fa1c13f2614d7b5c4749cbc52fecda94	206513	9			
	7e93a43ef30c4f03f38b393420bc753a	185134	10			
	6560211a19b47992c3666cc44a7e94c0	179658	11			
	7a67c85e85bb2ce8582c35f2203ad736	169031	12			
	25c5c91f63607446a97b143d2d535d31	160535	13			

CALCULATE THE MOVING AVERAGE OF ORDER VALUES FOR EACH CUSTOMER OVER THEIR ORDER HISTORY

```
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 Moving_Avg
from
(select o.customer_id,o.order_purchase_timestamp,p.payment_value as payment
from orders as o join payments as p
on o.order_id=p.order_id) as a;
```

Result Grid				
Filter Rows:		Export:	Wrap Cell Content:	
customer_id	order_purchase_timestamp	payment	Moving_Avg	
00012a2ce6f8dcda20d059ce98491703	2017-11-14 16:08:00	114.74	114.73999786376953	
000161a058600d5901f007fab4c27140	2017-07-16 09:40:00	67.41	67.41000366210938	
0001fd6190edaaf884bcaf3d49edf079	2017-02-28 11:06:00	195.42	195.4199981689453	
0002414f95344307404f0ace7a26f1d5	2017-08-16 13:09:00	179.35	179.35000610351562	
000379cdec625522490c315e70c7a9fb	2018-04-02 13:42:00	107.01	107.01000213623047	
0004164d20a9e969af783496f3408652	2017-04-12 08:35:00	71.8	71.80000305175781	
000419c5494106c306a97b5635748086	2018-03-02 17:47:00	49.4	49.400001525878906	
00046a560d407e99b969756e0b10f282	2017-12-18 11:08:00	166.59	166.58999633789062	
00050bf6e01e69d5c0fd612f1bcfb69c	2017-09-17 16:04:00	85.23	85.2300033569336	
000598caf2ef4117407665ac33275130	2018-08-11 12:14:00	1255.71	1255.7099609375	
0005aefbb696d34b3424dccc0a0e9fd0	2018-06-20 09:46:00	147.33	147.3300018310547	
00062b33cb9f6fe976afdcff967ea74d	2017-03-15 23:44:00	58.95	58.95000076293945	
00066ccb787a588c52bd5ff404590e3	2018-02-06 16:10:00	270	270	

CALCULATE THE CUMULATIVE SALES PER MONTH FOR EACH YEAR

```
select years,months,sum(payment)
over (order by years,months) as Cumulative_sales
from
(select year(o.order_purchase_timestamp) as Years,
monthname( o.order_purchase_timestamp) as Months,
round(sum(p.payment_value),2) as payment
from orders as o join payments as p on o.order_id=p.order_id
group by years,months ) as a;
```

Result Grid			
	years	months	Cumulative_sales
▶	2016	December	19.62
	2016	October	47290.82
	2017	April	438243
	2017	August	1084243.6099999999
	2017	December	1927442.7799999998
	2017	February	2196901.76
	2017	January	2324332.5
	2017	July	2890736.43
	2017	June	3380962.0300000003
	2017	March	3795331.4200000004
	2017	May	4362204.15
	2017	November	5515597.37
	2017	October	6266737.640000001

CALCULATE THE YEAR-OVER-YEAR GROWTH RATE OF TOTAL SALES

```
with a as (select year(o.order_purchase_timestamp) as Years,  
round(sum(p.payment_value),2) as payment  
from orders as o join payments as p  
on o.order_id=p.order_id  
group by years)  
select years, ((payment - lag(payment) over(order by years))/  
lag(payment) over(order by years)) * 100 as YOY_Growth_Rate from a;
```

Result Grid			Filter Rows:
	years	YOY_Growth_Rate	
▶	2016	NULL	
	2017	14533.755198154737	
	2018	22.130820726166515	



CALCULATE THE RETENTION RATE OF CUSTOMERS, DEFINED AS THE PERCENTAGE OF CUSTOMERS #WHO MAKE ANOTHER PURCHASE WITHIN 6 MONTHS OF THEIR FIRST PURCHASE

```
# step 1 ---- find first_order date of each customer
with a as (select c.customer_id,min(o.order_purchase_timestamp) as first_order
from orders as o
join customers as c on o.customer_id=c.customer_id group by c.customer_id),




# step 2 ---- find repeat customers from a who placed another order
# after their first, but within 6 month.
b as (select a.customer_id,count(distinct o.order_purchase_timestamp) as next_order
from a join orders as o
on a.customer_id=o.customer_id
where o.order_purchase_timestamp > first_order
and o.order_purchase_timestamp < date_add(first_order,interval 6 month)
group by a.customer_id)

# step 3 ---- calculate retention rate of customer
select 100*(count(distinct b.customer_id)/count(distinct a.customer_id)) Retention_Rate
# returning customers (b) / total customers (a) * 100
from a left join b
on a.customer_id=b.customer_id;
```

Result Grid		Filter
	Retention_Rate	
▶	0.0000	

IDENTIFY THE TOP 3 CUSTOMERS WHO SPENT THE MOST MONEY IN EACH YEAR

```
select years, customer_id, Most_Money_Spent, d_Rank
from (select year(o.order_purchase_timestamp) as Years, o.customer_id,
round(sum(p.payment_value),0) as Most_Money_Spent,
dense_rank() over (partition by year(o.order_purchase_timestamp)
order by sum(p.payment_value) desc) as 'd_Rank'
from orders as o join payments as p
on o.order_id = p.order_id
group by year(o.order_purchase_timestamp), o.customer_id) as d
where d_rank <= 3 ;
```

Result Grid   Filter Rows: Export:  Wrap Cell Content				
	years	customer_id	Most_Money_Spent	d_Rank
▶	2016	a9dc96b027d1252bbac0a9b72d837fc6	1424	1
	2016	1fc56719b52f82c03caddc5faf531fbb	982	2
	2016	85f0e92957e9fb9c5f72ba5378f492a0	980	3
	2017	1617b1357756262bfa56ab541c47bc16	13664	1
	2017	c6e2731c5b391845f6800c97401a43a9	6929	2
	2017	3fd6777bbce08a352fddd04e4a7cc8f6	6727	3
	2018	ec5b2ba62e574342386871631fafd3fc	7275	1
	2018	f48d464a0baaea338cb25f816991ab1f	6922	2
	2018	3d979689f636322c62418b6346b1c6d2	4682	3

**THANK
YOU**

