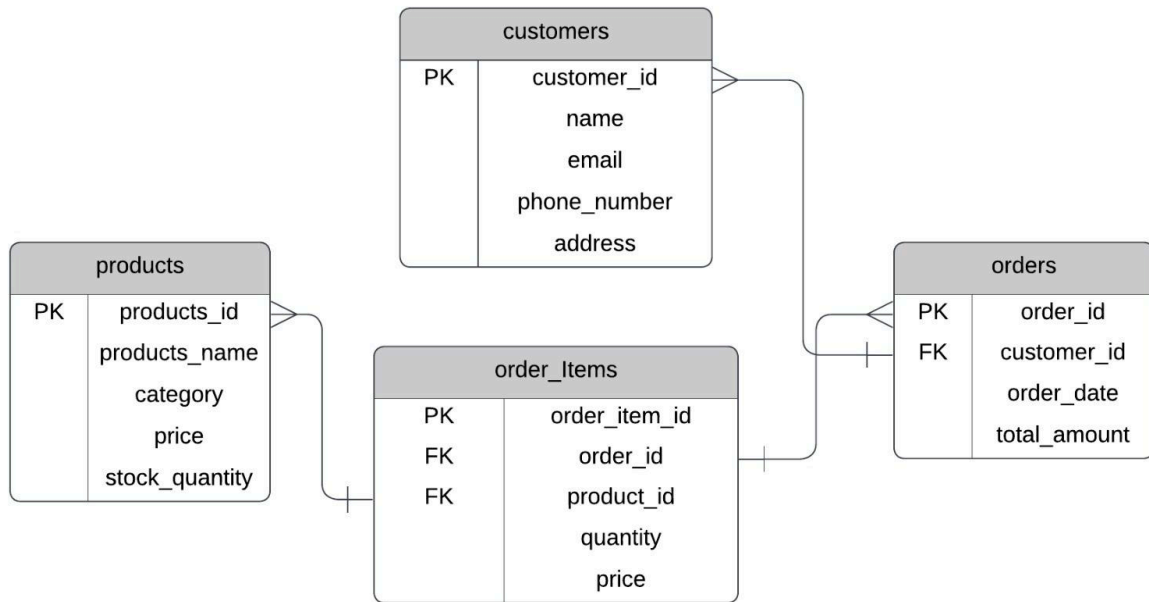


# SQL E-Commerce Data Analysis Project Report



## Schema design

The database schema consists of four interconnected tables: **customers**, **orders**, **products**, and **order\_items**. It is designed to model an e-commerce platform that tracks customers, their orders, the products being sold, and the details of each order.

- **Customers:** Stores unique customer details like name, email, phone number, and address. It ensures data integrity with unique constraints on email and phone numbers.
- **Orders:** Tracks orders placed by customers, including the order date and total amount. It links to the customers table via a foreign key and uses ON DELETE CASCADE to maintain referential integrity.
- **Products:** Manages inventory, storing product names, categories, prices, and stock quantities. Each product has a unique ID for easy identification.
- **Order Items:** Captures the details of each item in an order, such as product, quantity, and price. It links to both orders and products tables and inherits their cascading delete behavior.

The schema is normalized to avoid redundancy, ensures data consistency through constraints, and supports scalability for future growth. It's efficient for querying and reporting on revenue, customer insights, and product trends.

## Query to insert new customer

```
Query  Query History
2
3  --Add a new customer to the database
4
5  ✓ INSERT INTO altschool.customers(
6      name,email,phone_number,address
7  )
8
9  VALUES(
10     'godwin', 'godwinj5@gmail.com', '543278906', 'Lagos Nigeria'
11 );
12
13
```

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INSERT 0 1

Query returned successfully in 120 msec.

## Query to update stock quantity

```
Query  Query History
13
14  --Update the stock quantity of a product after a purchase
15
16  ✓ UPDATE altschool.products
17      SET stock_quantity = 15
18      WHERE products_id = 2;
19
20
21
22  -- Delete an order from the database
23
```

Data Output Messages Notifications

UPDATE 1

Query returned successfully in 102 msec.

## Query to delete an order

QueryQuery History

21

22

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-- Delete an order from the database  
  
**DELETE FROM** altschool.orders  
**WHERE** order\_id = 11;  
  
-- Retrieve all orders made by a specific customer  
  
**SELECT** \* **FROM** order\_items  
  
**SELECT** o.order\_id,

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DELETE 1

Query returned successfully in 91 msec.

## Query to retrieve orders

QueryQuery History

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**SELECT** \* **FROM** order\_items  
  
**SELECT** o.order\_id,  
o.order\_date,  
o.total\_amount  
**FROM** orders o  
**LEFT JOIN** customers c  
**ON** o.customer\_id = c.customer\_id  
**WHERE** c.customer\_id = 15;

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SQL

	order_id [PK] integer	order_date date	total_amount numeric (15,2)
1	15	2024-11-29	510.80

## Aggregate functions

Query

Query History

```
1  --Revenue Analysis:
2
3  --Calculate the total revenue generated by the e-commerce platform.
4  SELECT SUM(o.total_amount) AS total_revenue_generated
5  FROM altschool.orders o;
6
7  --Find the revenue generated per product.
8  SELECT SUM(oi.quantity * oi.price) AS total_revenue, p.products_name
9  FROM altschool.order_items oi
10 INNER JOIN altschool.products p
```

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	total_revenue_generated numeric
1	10876.99

Total revenue generated was 10,876.

## Revenue per product

Query

Query History

```
7  --Find the revenue generated per product.
8  SELECT SUM(oi.quantity * oi.price) AS total_revenue, p.products_name
9  FROM altschool.order_items oi
10 INNER JOIN altschool.products p
11 ON oi.products_id = p.products_id
12 GROUP BY p.products_name
13 ORDER BY total_revenue ASC;
```

Data Output

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	total_revenue numeric	products_name character varying (200)
1	44.95	Air Conditioner
2	59.96	Handbag
3	63.00	Leather Jacket
4	108.15	Laptop
5	143.91	Jeans
6	148.00	Smartwatch
7	194.85	Smartphone
8	224.25	Wireless Headphones

Wireless headphones, smartphones and smartwatches were the top 3 products with the highest revenue.

### Top 5 customers

The screenshot shows a SQL IDE interface with a query editor and a data output table. The query editor contains the following SQL code:

```
--List the top 5 customers by total spending.
SELECT c.name, o.total_amount AS total_spending
FROM altschool.customers c
INNER JOIN altschool.orders o
ON c.customer_id = o.customer_id
ORDER BY total_spending DESC
LIMIT 5;
```

The data output table displays the results of the query:

	name character (50)	total_spending numeric (15,2)
1	Alexander Clark	510.80
2	Mia Thomas	440.60
3	godwin	423.75
4	Isabella Davis	423.45
5	Harper King	395.10

The top 5 customers with the highest spending are Alexander, Mia, Godwin, Isabella and Harper.

### Customers without purchase

The screenshot shows a SQL IDE interface with a query editor and a data output table. The query editor contains the following SQL code:

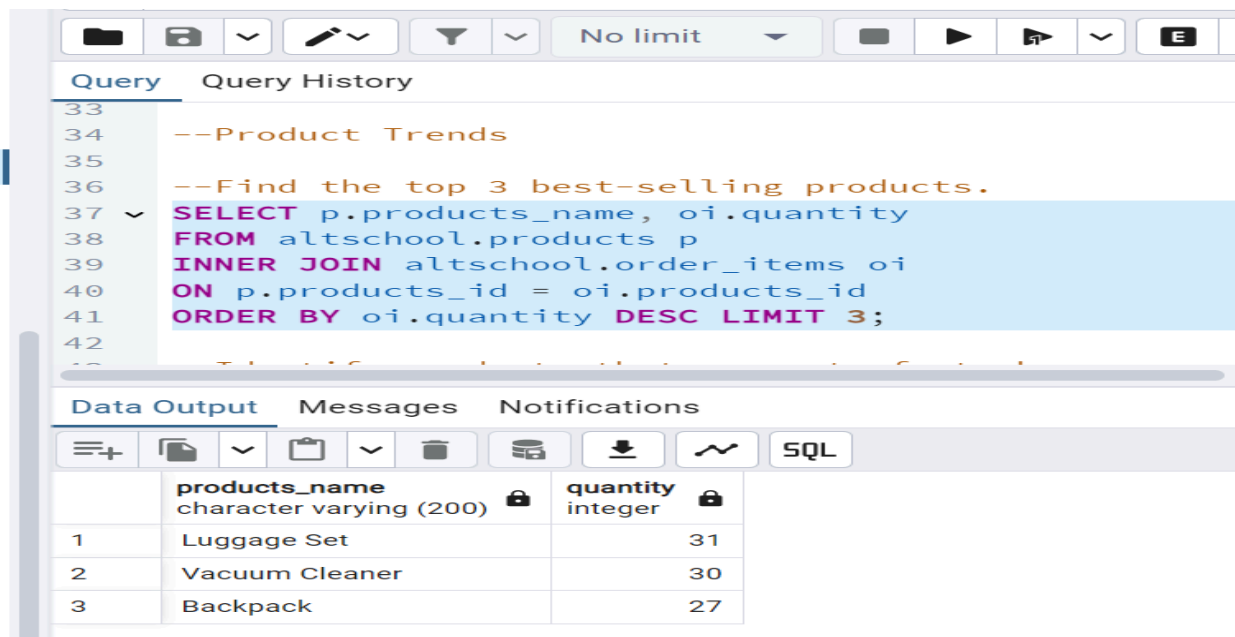
```
--Identify customers who haven't made any purchases.
SELECT c.name, o.total_amount AS total_spending
FROM altschool.customers c
INNER JOIN altschool.orders o
ON c.customer_id = o.customer_id
WHERE o.total_amount = 0;
```

The data output table displays the results of the query:

name character (50)	total_spending numeric (15,2)
------------------------	----------------------------------

All customers made purchases.

### Top 3 products sold

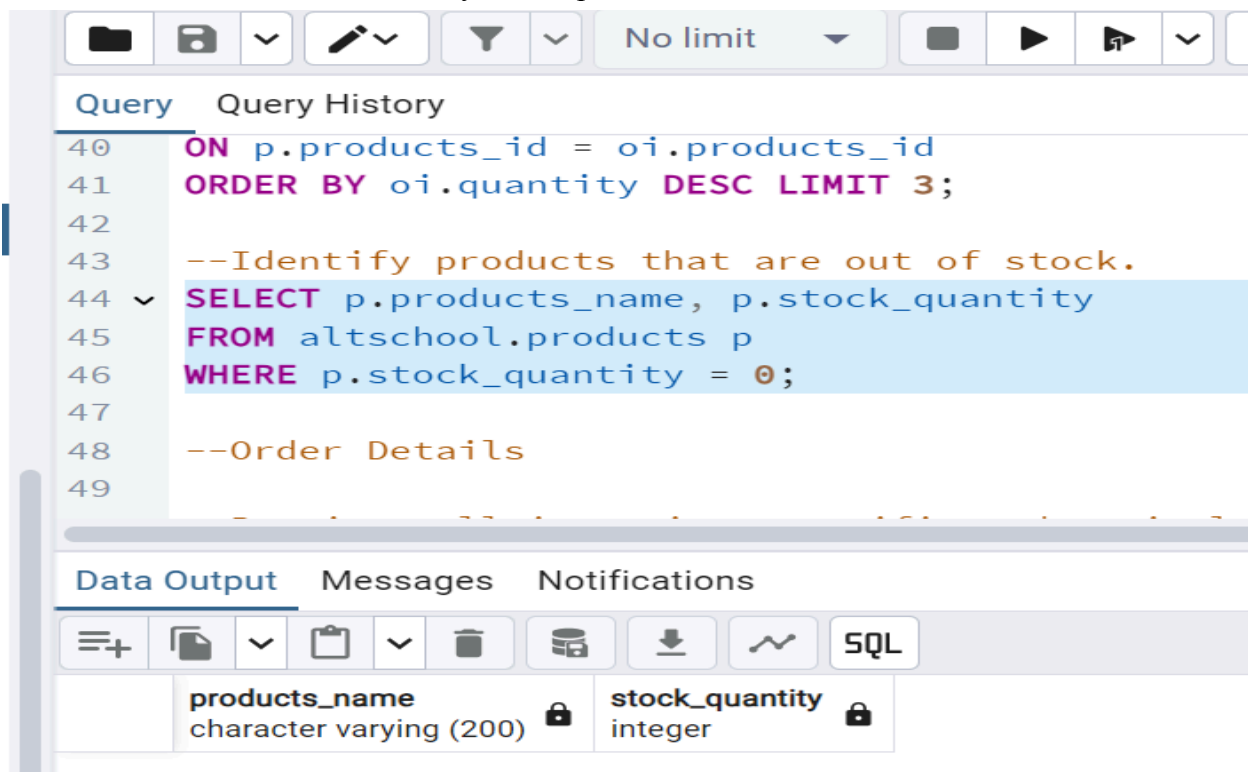


```
33
34 --Product Trends
35
36 --Find the top 3 best-selling products.
37 SELECT p.products_name, oi.quantity
38 FROM altschool.products p
39 INNER JOIN altschool.order_items oi
40 ON p.products_id = oi.products_id
41 ORDER BY oi.quantity DESC LIMIT 3;
42
```

	products_name character varying (200)	quantity integer
1	Luggage Set	31
2	Vacuum Cleaner	30
3	Backpack	27

Luggage set, Vacuum cleaner and backpack were the top 3 products that were purchased.

### Query to find products out of stock



```
40 ON p.products_id = oi.products_id
41 ORDER BY oi.quantity DESC LIMIT 3;
42
43 --Identify products that are out of stock.
44 SELECT p.products_name, p.stock_quantity
45 FROM altschool.products p
46 WHERE p.stock_quantity = 0;
47
48 --Order Details
49
```

products_name character varying (200)	stock_quantity integer
--	---------------------------

All products are in stock.

## Revenue generated per month

Query

Query History

```
60
61
62 --Monthly Trends:
63
64 --Calculate the number of orders and total revenue for each month.
65 SELECT EXTRACT(YEAR FROM o.order_date) AS YEAR,EXTRACT(MONTHS FROM o.order_date) AS MONTH,
66 FROM altschool.orders o
67 GROUP BY YEAR, MONTH
68 ORDER BY YEAR,MONTH;
69
```

Data Output

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SQL

	year numeric	month numeric	total_orders bigint	total_revenue numeric
1	2024	10	8	2231.15
2	2024	11	13	3666.15
3	2024	12	16	4979.69

## Query to rank customers

Query

Query History

```
19 --Rank customers based on total spending
20 SELECT c.name, SUM(o.total_amount) AS total_spent,
21        RANK() OVER (ORDER BY SUM(o.total_amount) DESC) AS rank
22 FROM altschool.customers c
23 JOIN altschool.orders o ON c.customer_id = o.customer_id
24 GROUP BY c.name;
```

Data Output

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SQL

	name character (50)	total_spent numeric	rank bigint
1	Alexander Clark	510.80	1
2	Mia Thomas	440.60	2
3	godwin	423.75	3
4	Isabella Davis	423.45	4
5	Harper King	395.10	5
6	Sophia Martinez	388.60	6
7	William Young	335.40	7
8	Michael Johnson	320.40	8
9	Ava Harris	279.95	9

## Subquery to find products with the highest price

Query Query History

```
41 WHERE total_spent > 500,  
42  
43 --Subquery to find the product with the highest price  
44 SELECT products_name, price  
45 FROM altschool.products  
46 WHERE price = (SELECT MAX(price) FROM altschool.products);  
47  
48 --Indexing  
49 --Create indexes on frequently queried fields  
50 CREATE INDEX idx_customer_id ON altschool.orders(customer_id);  
51 CREATE INDEX idx_products_id ON altschool.order_items(products_id);
```

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	products_name character varying (200)	price numeric (10,2)
1	Laptop	899.99

## Query to analyze query performance using EXPLAIN ANALYZE

Query Query History

```
3 --Analyze query performance with EXPLAIN ANALYZE  
4 EXPLAIN ANALYZE  
5 SELECT c.name, SUM(o.total_amount) AS total_spent  
6 FROM altschool.customers c  
7 JOIN altschool.orders o ON c.customer_id = o.customer_id  
8 GROUP BY c.name  
9 ORDER BY total_spent DESC;
```

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	QUERY PLAN text
1	Sort (cost=14.28..14.37 rows=37 width=236) (actual time=0.151..0.153 rows=19 loops=1)
2	Sort Key: (sum(o.total_amount)) DESC
3	Sort Method: quicksort Memory: 26kB
4	-> HashAggregate (cost=12.85..13.31 rows=37 width=236) (actual time=0.115..0.124 rows=19 loops=1)
5	Group Key: c.name
6	Batches: 1 Memory Usage: 32kB
7	-> Hash Join (cost=1.83..12.67 rows=37 width=211) (actual time=0.077..0.088 rows=19 loops=1)
8	Hash Cond: (c.customer_id = o.customer_id)
9	-> Seq Scan on customers c (cost=0.00..10.60 rows=60 width=208) (actual time=0.028..0.030 rows=21 lo...