

## ER DIAGRAM

data_mart.weekly_sales	
week_date	VARCHAR(7)
region	VARCHAR(13)
platform	VARCHAR(7)
segment	VARCHAR(4)
customer_type	VARCHAR(8)
transactions	INTEGER
sales	INTEGER

```
CREATE TABLE weekly_sales (  
  "week_date" NVARCHAR(10),  
  "region" NVARCHAR(20),  
  "platform" NVARCHAR(20),  
  "segment" NVARCHAR(4),  
  "customer_type" NVARCHAR(20),  
  "transactions" INTEGER,  
  "sales" INTEGER  
)  
  
select * from weekly_sales;  
INSERT INTO weekly_sales  
  (week_date, region, platform, segment, customer_type,  
  transactions, sales)  
VALUES  
  ('31/8/20', 'ASIA', 'Retail', 'F1', 'New', '31574',  
  '996575'),  
  ('25/12/20', 'USA', 'Retail', 'null', 'Guest', '529151',  
  '16509610'),  
  ('01/4/20', 'INDIA', 'Retail', 'C1', 'New', '4517',  
  '141942'),  
  ('31/10/20', 'AFRICA', 'Retail', 'C2', 'New', '58046',  
  '1758388'),
```

```
( '16/3/20', 'CANADA', 'Shopify', 'F2', 'Existing',
'1336', '243878'),
( '07/9/20', 'AFRICA', 'Shopify', 'F3', 'Existing',
'2514', '519502'),
( '29/11/20', 'ASIA', 'Shopify', 'F1', 'Existing',
'2158', '371417'),
( '31/8/20', 'AFRICA', 'Shopify', 'F2', 'New', '318',
'49557'),
( '09/2/20', 'AFRICA', 'Retail', 'C3', 'New', '111032',
'3888162'),
( '13/8/20', 'USA', 'Shopify', 'F1', 'Existing', '1398',
'260773');
```

## QUESTIONS:

1. In a single query, perform the following operations and generate a new table in the data\_mart

schema named clean\_weekly\_sales:

a. Convert the week\_date to a DATE format

b. Add a week\_number as the second column for each week\_date value, for example any value

from the 1st of January to 7th of January will be 1, 8th to 14th will be 2 etc

c. Add a month\_number with the calendar month for each week\_date value as the 3rd column

d. Add a calendar\_year column as the 4th column containing either 2018, 2019 or 2020 values

e. Add a new column called age\_band after the original segment column using the following

mapping on the number inside the segment value

segment	age_band
1	Young Adults
2	Middle Aged

3 or 4

Retirees

f. Add a new demographic column using the following mapping for the first letter in the

segment values:

segment	demographic
C	Couples
F	Families

g. Generate a new avg\_transaction column as the sales value divided by transactions rounded to 2 decimal places for each record

```
SELECT
    CONVERT(date, week_date, 3) AS week_date,
    DATEPART(week, CONVERT(date, week_date, 3)) AS
week_number,
    DATEPART(month, CONVERT(date, week_date, 3)) AS
month_number,
    DATEPART(year, CONVERT(date, week_date, 3)) AS
calendar_year,
    region,
    platform,
    segment,
    customer_type,
    CASE
        WHEN RIGHT(segment, 1) = '1' THEN 'Young Adults'
        WHEN RIGHT(segment, 1) = '2' THEN 'Middle Aged'
        WHEN RIGHT(segment, 1) IN ('3', '4') THEN 'Retirees'
        ELSE 'unknown' END AS age_band,
    CASE
        WHEN LEFT(segment, 1) = 'C' THEN 'Couples'
        WHEN LEFT(segment, 1) = 'F' THEN 'Families'
        ELSE 'unknown' END AS demographic,
    transactions,
    CAST(sales AS bigint) AS sales,
    ROUND(CAST(sales AS FLOAT)/transactions, 2) AS
avg_transaction
INTO clean_weekly_sales
FROM weekly_sales;
use casestudy;
select * from clean_weekly_sales;
```

```

ELSE 'unknown' END AS age_band,
CASE
WHEN LEFT(segment, 1) = 'C' THEN 'Couples'
WHEN LEFT(segment, 1) = 'F' THEN 'Families'
ELSE 'unknown' END AS demographic,
transactions,
CAST(sales AS bigint) AS sales,
ROUND(CAST(sales AS FLOAT)/transactions, 2) AS avg_transaction
INTO clean_weekly_sales
FROM weekly_sales;
use casestudy;
select * from clean_weekly_sales;
/*qn 2*/
SELECT

```

	week_date	week_number	month_number	calendar_year	region	platform	segment	customer_type	age_band	demographic	transactions	sales	avg_transaction
1	2020-08-31	36	8	2020	ASIA	Retail	F1	New	Young Adults	Families	31574	996575	31.56
2	2020-12-25	52	12	2020	USA	Retail	null	Guest	unknown	unknown	529151	16509610	31.2
3	2020-04-01	14	4	2020	INDIA	Retail	C1	New	Young Adults	Couples	4517	141942	31.42
4	2020-10-31	44	10	2020	AFRICA	Retail	C2	New	Middle Aged	Couples	58046	1758388	30.29
5	2020-03-16	12	3	2020	CANADA	Shopify	F2	Existing	Middle Aged	Families	1336	243878	182.54
6	2020-09-07	37	9	2020	AFRICA	Shopify	F3	Existing	Retirees	Families	2514	519502	206.64
7	2020-11-29	49	11	2020	ASIA	Shopify	F1	Existing	Young Adults	Families	2158	371417	172.11
8	2020-08-31	36	8	2020	AFRICA	Shopify	F2	New	Middle Aged	Families	318	49557	155.84
9	2020-02-09	7	2	2020	AFRICA	Retail	C3	New	Retirees	Couples	111032	388162	35.02
10	2020-08-13	33	8	2020	USA	Shopify	F1	Existing	Young Adults	Families	1398	260773	186.53

## 2. How many total transactions were there for each year in the dataset?

```

SELECT
    calendar_year,
    SUM(transactions) AS total_transactions
FROM clean_weekly_sales
GROUP BY calendar_year
ORDER BY calendar_year;

```

```

/*qn 2*/
SELECT
    calendar_year,
    SUM(transactions) AS total_transactions
FROM clean_weekly_sales
GROUP BY calendar_year
ORDER BY calendar_year;

/*qn3*/
SELECT
    region,
    month_number,
    SUM(sales) AS total_sales
FROM clean_weekly_sales

```

calendar_year	total_transactions
2020	742044

## 3. What is the total sales for each region for each month?

```

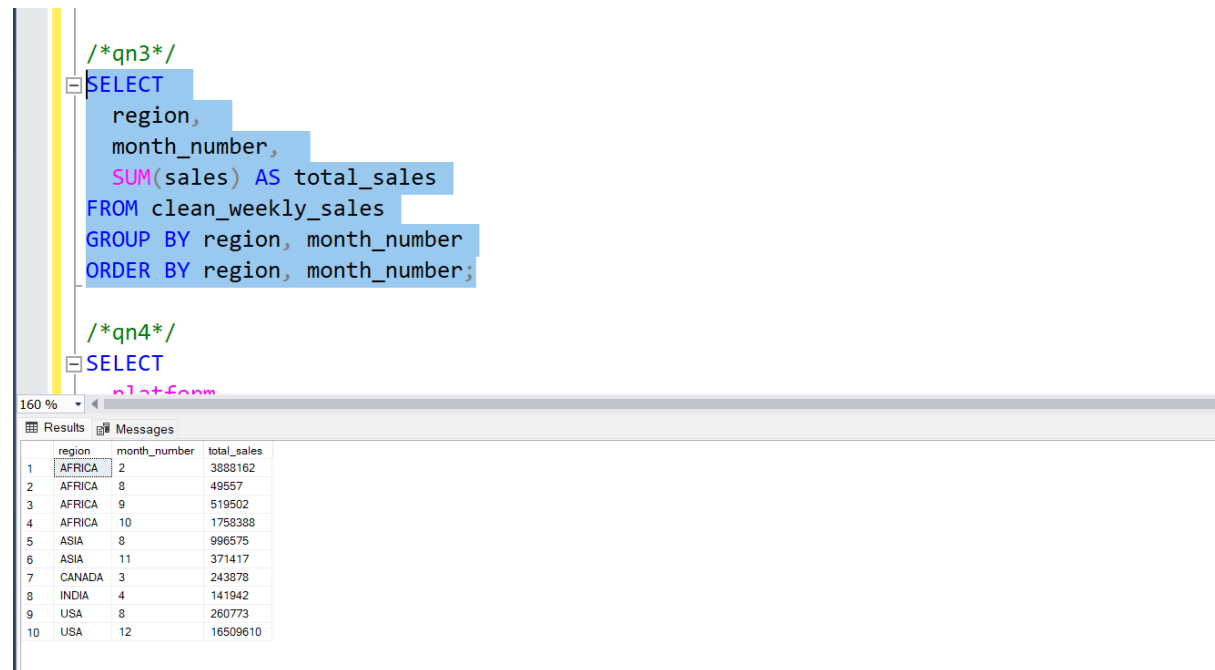
SELECT
    region,

```

```

    month_number,
    SUM(sales) AS total_sales
FROM clean_weekly_sales
GROUP BY region, month_number
ORDER BY region, month_number;

```



The screenshot shows a SQL IDE with a query editor and a results pane. The query in the editor is:

```

/*qn3*/
SELECT
    region,
    month_number,
    SUM(sales) AS total_sales
FROM clean_weekly_sales
GROUP BY region, month_number
ORDER BY region, month_number;

/*qn4*/
SELECT
    platform

```

The results pane shows the output of the first query, displaying a table with 10 rows and 3 columns: region, month\_number, and total\_sales.

	region	month_number	total_sales
1	AFRICA	2	3888162
2	AFRICA	8	49557
3	AFRICA	9	519502
4	AFRICA	10	1758388
5	ASIA	8	996575
6	ASIA	11	371417
7	CANADA	3	243878
8	INDIA	4	141942
9	USA	8	260773
10	USA	12	16509610

#### 4. What is the total count of transactions for each platform?

```

SELECT
    platform,
    SUM(transactions) AS total_transactions
FROM clean_weekly_sales
GROUP BY platform;

```

```

/*qn4*/
SELECT
    platform,
    SUM(transactions) AS total_transactions
FROM clean_weekly_sales
GROUP BY platform;

/*qn5*/
DECLARE @weekNum int = (
    SELECT DISTINCT week_number
    FROM clean_weekly_sales
    WHERE week_date = '2020-06-15')

```

platform	total_transactions
Retail	734320
Shopify	7724

5. What is the total sales for the 4 weeks before and after 2020-06-15?

```

DECLARE @weekNum int = (
    SELECT DISTINCT week_number
    FROM clean_weekly_sales
    WHERE week_date = '2020-06-15')

```

```

SELECT
    SUM(CASE WHEN week_number BETWEEN @weekNum-4 AND
@weekNum-1 THEN sales END) AS before_changes,
    SUM(CASE WHEN week_number BETWEEN @weekNum AND
@weekNum+3 THEN sales END) AS after_changes
    FROM clean_weekly_sales
    WHERE calendar_year = 2020

```

```

DECLARE @weekNum int = (
    SELECT DISTINCT week_number
    FROM clean_weekly_sales
    WHERE week_date = '2020-06-15')

SELECT
    SUM(CASE WHEN week_number BETWEEN @weekNum-4 AND @weekNum-1 THEN sales END) AS before_changes,
    SUM(CASE WHEN week_number BETWEEN @weekNum AND @weekNum+3 THEN sales END) AS after_changes
    FROM clean_weekly_sales
    WHERE calendar_year = 2020

```

before_changes	after_changes
NULL	NULL

6. Which areas of the business have the 5 highest negative impact in sales metrics performance in 2020 for the 12 weeks in the 2 nd quarter?

```
SELECT top 5 month_number, sum( sales) "Sales Amount"
```

```
FROM clean_weekly_sales
WHERE calendar_year = 2020 and month_number>6
group by month_number
```

The screenshot shows a SQL Server Enterprise Manager interface. A query window is open with the following SQL code:

```
/*qn6*/
SELECT top 5 month_number, sum( sales) "Sales Amount"
FROM clean_weekly_sales
WHERE calendar_year = 2020 and month_number>6
group by month_number

/*qn7*/
DECLARE @retailSales bigint = (
    SELECT SUM(sales)
    FROM clean_weekly_sales
    WHERE platform = 'Retail')

SELECT
    age_band,
    demographic,
    SUM(sales) AS sales,
    CAST(100.0 * SUM(sales)/@retailSales AS decimal(5, 2))
AS contribution
FROM clean_weekly_sales
WHERE platform = 'Retail'
GROUP BY age_band, demographic
ORDER BY contribution DESC;
```

Below the query window, the 'Results' tab is active, displaying a table with 5 rows and 2 columns: 'month\_number' and 'Sales Amount'.

	month_number	Sales Amount
1	8	1306905
2	9	519502
3	10	1758388
4	11	371417
5	12	16509610

7. Which “age\_band” and “demographic” values contribute the most to Retail sales?

```
DECLARE @retailSales bigint = (
    SELECT SUM(sales)
    FROM clean_weekly_sales
    WHERE platform = 'Retail')
```

```
SELECT
    age_band,
    demographic,
    SUM(sales) AS sales,
    CAST(100.0 * SUM(sales)/@retailSales AS decimal(5, 2))
AS contribution
FROM clean_weekly_sales
WHERE platform = 'Retail'
GROUP BY age_band, demographic
ORDER BY contribution DESC;
```

```
DECLARE @retailSales bigint = (  
    SELECT SUM(sales)  
    FROM clean_weekly_sales  
    WHERE platform = 'Retail')  
  
SELECT  
    age_band,  
    demographic,  
    SUM(sales) AS sales,  
    CAST(100.0 * SUM(sales)/@retailSales AS decimal(5, 2)) AS contribution  
FROM clean_weekly_sales  
WHERE platform = 'Retail'  
GROUP BY age_band, demographic
```

160 %

Results Messages

	age_band	demographic	sales	contribution
1	unknown	unknown	16509610	70.87
2	Retirees	Couples	3888162	16.69
3	Middle Aged	Couples	1758388	7.55
4	Young Adults	Families	996575	4.28
5	Young Adults	Couples	141942	0.61