HELLO,

MY NAME IS YATISH GUPTA AND I HAVE CREATED A SQL PROJECT, FOR A COFFEE SHOP BUSINESS, WHERE I HAVE UTILIZED MULTIPLE SQL QEURIES TO EXTRACT DATA FOR VARIOUS SCENARIOS. EVENTUALLY USING THE SAME DATA TO ALSO CREATE POWER BI REPORT AND DASHBOARD.

# STEPS FOR THE PROCESS

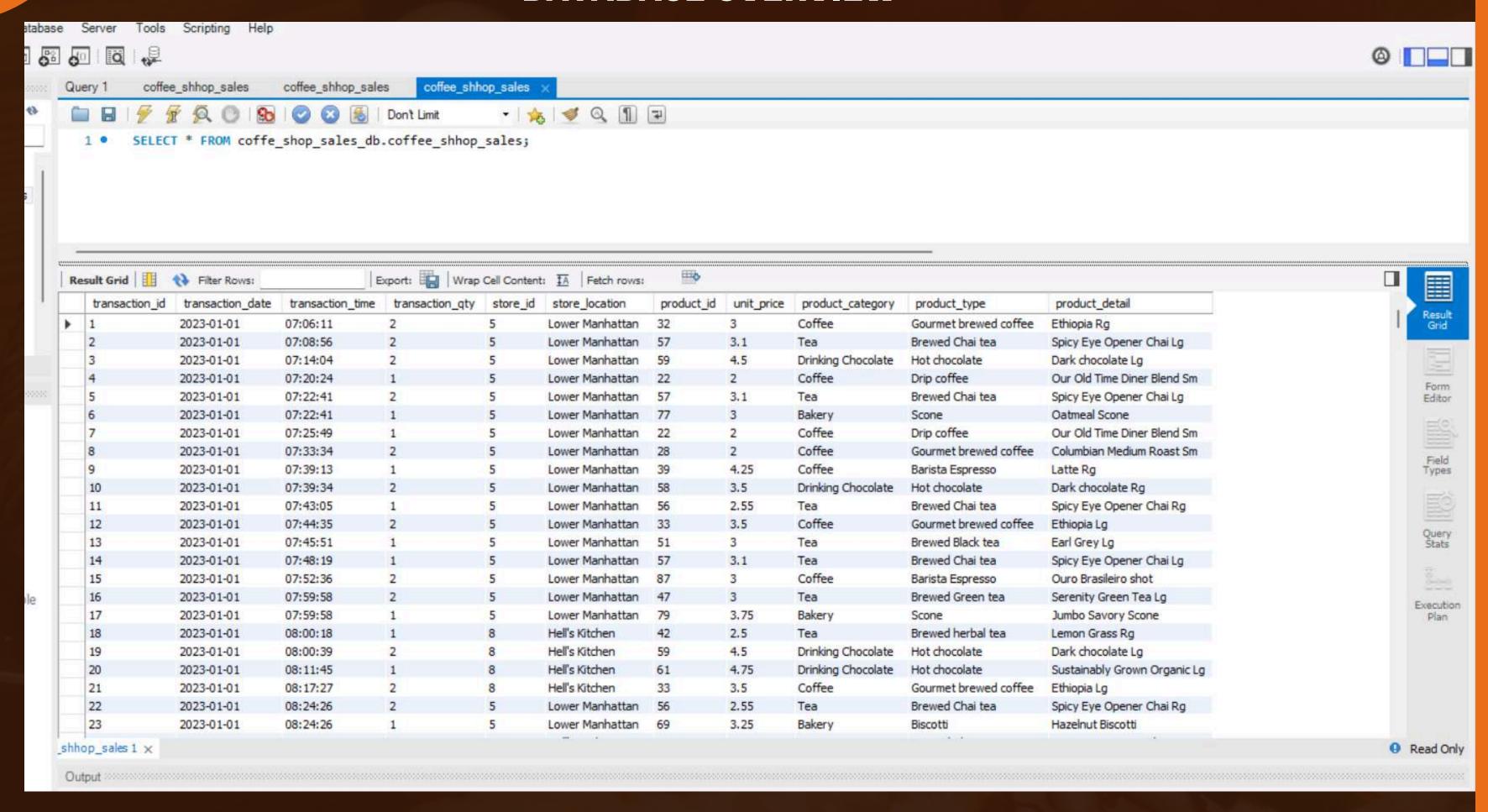
- Data Walkthrough
- Raw data file preparation
- Creating Database
- Importing File
- Cleaning Imported File
- Changing Data Types
- Firing SQL Queries for Business Requirements
- Storing Results
- Preparing SQL Documents

# FUNCTIONALITITES USED IN THE PROCESS

- STR\_TO\_DATE
- ROUND
- SUM
- COUNT
- AVG
- · LAG
- MONTH
- · DAY
- DAYOFWEEK
- SELECT
- ALIAS
- MAX/ MIN

- · HOUR
- ALTER TABLE
- UPDATE TABLE
- CHANGE COLUMN
- WHERE
- GROUP BY
- CASE
- ORDER BY
- LIMIT
- WINDOW FUNCTIONS
- JOINS
- SUBQUERIES

# DATABASE OVERVIEW



# PART - 1

# WRITING QUERIES FOR THE FOLLOWING KPI REQUIREMENTS ---

# 1. Total Sales Analysis:

- Calculate the total sales for each respective month.
- Determine the month-on-month increase or decrease in sales.
- Calculate the difference in sales between the selected month and the previous month.

# 2. Total Orders Analysis:

- Calculate the total number of orders for each respective month.
- Determine the month-on-month increase or decrease in the number of orders.
- Calculate the difference in the number of orders between the selected month and the previous month.

# 3. Total Quantity Sold Analysis:

- Calculate the total quantity sold for each respective month.
- Determine the month-on-month increase or decrease in the total quantity sold.
- Calculate the difference in the total quantity sold between the selected month and the previous month.

# 1 - TOTAL SALES ANALYSIS

```
-----TOTAL SALES KPI - MOM DIFFERENCE AND MOM GROWTH
WITH monthly_sales AS (
    SELECT
        MONTH(transaction_date) AS month,
        ROUND(SUM(unit_price * transaction_qty)) AS total_sales
    FROM
        coffee_shhop_sales
    WHERE
        Month(transaction_date) in (1,2,3,4,5)
    GROUP BY
        MONTH(transaction_date)
SELECT
    month,
    total_sales,
    ROUND (
        (total_sales - LAG(total_sales) OVER (ORDER BY month)) * 100.0 /
        NULLIF(LAG(total_sales) OVER (ORDER BY month), 0), 2
    ) AS mom_increase_percentage
FROM
    monthly_sales
ORDER BY
```

# 2- TOTAL ORDERS ANALYSIS - MOM DIFF AND MOM GROWTH

```
WITH monthly orders AS (
    SELECT
        MONTH(transaction_date) AS month,
        ROUND(COUNT(transaction_id)) A5 total_orders
    FROM
       coffee_shhop_sales
    WHERE
        MONTH(transaction_date) IN (4, 5) -- April and May
    GROUP BY
       MONTH(transaction_date)
SELECT
    month,
    total_orders,
   ROUND(
        (total_orders - LAG(total_orders) OVER (ORDER BY month)) * 188.8 /
        NULLIF(LAG(total_orders) OVER (ORDER BY month), 0), 2
    ) AS mom_increase_percentage
FROM
    monthly_orders
ORDER BY
    month;
```

# 3- TOTAL QUANTITY SOLD ANALYSIS- MOM DIFF AND GROWTH

```
WITH monthly orders AS (
    SELECT
        MONTH(transaction_date) AS month,
        ROUND(COUNT(transaction_id)) A5 total_orders
    FROM
        coffee_shhop_sales
    WHERE
        MONTH(transaction_date) IN (4, 5) -- April and May
    GROUP BY
        MONTH(transaction_date)
SELECT
    month,
    total_orders,
    ROUND(
        (total_orders - LAG(total_orders) OVER (ORDER BY month)) * 100.0 /
        NULLIF(LAG(total_orders) OVER (ORDER BY month), 0), 2
    ) AS mom_increase_percentage
FROM
    monthly_orders
ORDER BY
    month;
```

# **PART - 2**

# WRITING QUERIES FOR THE FOLLOWING CHART REQUIREMENTS --

### 1. Calendar Heat Map:

- Implement a calendar heat map that dynamically adjusts based on the selected month from a slicer.
- Each day on the calendar will be color-coded to represent sales volume, with darker shades indicating higher sales.
- Implement tooltips to display detailed metrics (Sales, Orders, Quantity) when hovering over a specific day.

### 2. Sales Analysis by Weekdays and Weekends:

- Segment sales data into weekdays and weekends to analyze performance variations.
- Provide insights into whether sales patterns differ significantly between weekdays and weekends.

### 3. Sales Analysis by Store Location:

- Visualize sales data by different store locations.
- Include month-over-month (MoM) difference metrics based on the selected month in the slicer.
- Highlight MoM sales increase or decrease for each store location to identify trends.

### 4. Daily Sales Analysis with Average Line:

- Display daily sales for the selected month with a line chart.
- Incorporate an average line on the chart to represent the average daily sales.
- Highlight bars exceeding or falling below the average sales to identify exceptional sales days.

### 5. Sales Analysis by Product Category:

- Analyze sales performance across different product categories.
- Provide insights into which product categories contribute the most to overall sales.

### 6. Top 10 Products by Sales:

- Identify and display the top 10 products based on sales volume.
- Allow users to quickly visualize the best-performing products in terms of sales.

### 7. Sales Analysis by Days and Hours:

- Utilize a heat map to visualize sales patterns by days and hours.
- Implement tooltips to display detailed metrics (Sales, Orders, Quantity) when hovering over a specific day-hour.

# CALEDNDAR TABLE - DAILY SALES, ORDERS AND QUANTITIES

```
-- ----CALENDAR TABLE - DAILY SALES, QUANTITY and TOTAL ORDERS
SELECT
    SUM(unit_price * transaction_qty) AS total_sales,
    SUM(transaction_qty) AS total_quantity_sold,
    COUNT(transaction_id) AS total_orders
FROM
    coffee_shhop_sales
WHERE
    transaction_date = '2023-05-18'; -- ---for 18th may
    -- -----If we want to get exact Rounded off values
SELECT
    CONCAT(ROUND(SUM(unit_price * transaction_qty) / 1888, 1), 'K') AS total_sales,
    CONCAT(ROUND(COUNT(transaction_id) / 1000, 1), 'K') AS total_orders,
    CONCAT(ROUND(SUM(transaction_qty) / 1000, 1), 'K') AS total_quantity_sold
FROM
    coffee shhop sales
WHERE
    transaction_date = '2023-05-18'; -- ------------For 18 May 2023
```

# DAILY SALES VS AVERAGE SALES

```
-----COMPARING DATLY SALES WITH AVERAGE SALES
  SELECT
      day_of_month,
      CASE
          WHEN total_sales > avg_sales THEN 'Above Average'
          WHEN total_sales < avg_sales THEN "Selow 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_shhop_sales
      WHERE
          MONTH(transaction_date) = 5 -- Filter for May
      GROUP BY
          DAY(transaction_date)
   ) AS sales_data
   ORDER BY
      day_of_month;
```

# 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_shhop_sales
WHERE
   MONTH(transaction_date) = 5 -- Filter for May
GROUP BY
   CASE
       WHEN DAYOFWEEK(transaction_date) IN (1, 7) THEN 'Weekends'
       ELSE 'Weekdays'
   END;
```

# SALES BY -LOCATION, PRODUCT CATEGORY, PRODUCTS

```
SELECT
    store location,
    SUM(unit_price * transaction_qty) as Total_Sales
FROM coffee_shhop_sales
WHERE
    MONTH(transaction_date) =5
GROUP BY store_location
           SUM(unit_price * transaction_qty) DESC
SELECT
    product_category,
    ROUND(SUM(unit_price * transaction_qty),1) as Total_Sales
FROM coffee_shhop_sales
WHERE
    MONTH(transaction_date) = 5
GROUP BY product category
ORDER BY SUM(unit_price * transaction_qty) DESC
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
```

# 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_shhop_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)
```

# SALES FROM MON - SUN FOR A SPECIFIC MONTH

```
-- -- 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 shhop 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 'Toesday'
       WREN 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:
```

# **COFFEE SHOP SALES**

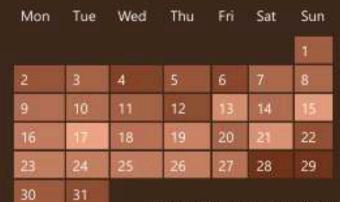
# Sales Report

### FILTER PANEL

Month

Jan 2023

### Jan 2023



Hover On this visual to see the details

## **Total Sales**

\$82K

▲ +inf vs LM

# Total orders

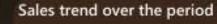
17314

▲ +inf vs LM

**Total Quantity Sold** 

24870

▲ +100.0% | +24.9k vs LM



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### Sales by weekday / weekend



Sales by store\_location

Hell's Kitchen | \$27.82K

▲ +inf vs LM

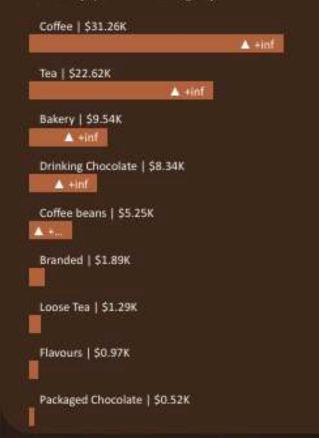
Astoria | \$27.31K

Lower Manhattan | \$26.54K

▲ +inf vs LIM

▲ +inf vs LM

### Sales by product category



### Sales by product category



### Sales by Days | Hours



