



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

FUNCTIONALITIES USED IN THE PROCESS

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------|
| • STR_TO_DATE | • HOUR |
| • ROUND | • ALTER TABLE |
| • SUM | • UPDATE TABLE |
| • COUNT | • CHANGE COLUMN |
| • AVG | • WHERE |
| • LAG | • GROUP BY |
| • MONTH | • CASE |
| • DAY | • ORDER BY |
| • DAYOFWEEK | • LIMIT |
| • SELECT | • WINDOW FUNCTIONS |
| • ALIAS | • JOINS |
| • MAX/ MIN | • SUBQUERIES |

DATABASE OVERVIEW

Database Server Tools Scripting Help

Query 1 coffee_shhop_sales coffee_shhop_sales coffee_shhop_sales

1 • SELECT * FROM coffe_shop_sales_db.coffee_shhop_sales;

Result Grid Filter Rows: Export: Wrap Cell Content: Fetch rows:

	transaction_id	transaction_date	transaction_time	transaction_qty	store_id	store_location	product_id	unit_price	product_category	product_type	product_detail
▶	1	2023-01-01	07:06:11	2	5	Lower Manhattan	32	3	Coffee	Gourmet brewed coffee	Ethiopia Rg
	2	2023-01-01	07:08:56	2	5	Lower Manhattan	57	3.1	Tea	Brewed Chai tea	Spicy Eye Opener Chai Lg
	3	2023-01-01	07:14:04	2	5	Lower Manhattan	59	4.5	Drinking Chocolate	Hot chocolate	Dark chocolate Lg
	4	2023-01-01	07:20:24	1	5	Lower Manhattan	22	2	Coffee	Drip coffee	Our Old Time Diner Blend Sm
	5	2023-01-01	07:22:41	2	5	Lower Manhattan	57	3.1	Tea	Brewed Chai tea	Spicy Eye Opener Chai Lg
	6	2023-01-01	07:22:41	1	5	Lower Manhattan	77	3	Bakery	Scone	Oatmeal Scone
	7	2023-01-01	07:25:49	1	5	Lower Manhattan	22	2	Coffee	Drip coffee	Our Old Time Diner Blend Sm
	8	2023-01-01	07:33:34	2	5	Lower Manhattan	28	2	Coffee	Gourmet brewed coffee	Columbian Medium Roast Sm
	9	2023-01-01	07:39:13	1	5	Lower Manhattan	39	4.25	Coffee	Barista Espresso	Latte Rg
	10	2023-01-01	07:39:34	2	5	Lower Manhattan	58	3.5	Drinking Chocolate	Hot chocolate	Dark chocolate Rg
	11	2023-01-01	07:43:05	1	5	Lower Manhattan	56	2.55	Tea	Brewed Chai tea	Spicy Eye Opener Chai Rg
	12	2023-01-01	07:44:35	2	5	Lower Manhattan	33	3.5	Coffee	Gourmet brewed coffee	Ethiopia Lg
	13	2023-01-01	07:45:51	1	5	Lower Manhattan	51	3	Tea	Brewed Black tea	Earl Grey Lg
	14	2023-01-01	07:48:19	1	5	Lower Manhattan	57	3.1	Tea	Brewed Chai tea	Spicy Eye Opener Chai Lg
	15	2023-01-01	07:52:36	2	5	Lower Manhattan	87	3	Coffee	Barista Espresso	Ouro Brasileiro shot
	16	2023-01-01	07:59:58	2	5	Lower Manhattan	47	3	Tea	Brewed Green tea	Serenity Green Tea Lg
	17	2023-01-01	07:59:58	1	5	Lower Manhattan	79	3.75	Bakery	Scone	Jumbo Savory Scone
	18	2023-01-01	08:00:18	1	8	Hell's Kitchen	42	2.5	Tea	Brewed herbal tea	Lemon Grass Rg
	19	2023-01-01	08:00:39	2	8	Hell's Kitchen	59	4.5	Drinking Chocolate	Hot chocolate	Dark chocolate Lg
	20	2023-01-01	08:11:45	1	8	Hell's Kitchen	61	4.75	Drinking Chocolate	Hot chocolate	Sustainably Grown Organic Lg
	21	2023-01-01	08:17:27	2	8	Hell's Kitchen	33	3.5	Coffee	Gourmet brewed coffee	Ethiopia Lg
	22	2023-01-01	08:24:26	2	5	Lower Manhattan	56	2.55	Tea	Brewed Chai tea	Spicy Eye Opener Chai Rg
	23	2023-01-01	08:24:26	1	5	Lower Manhattan	69	3.25	Bakery	Biscotti	Hazelnut Biscotti

_shhop_sales 1 x

Output

Read Only

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  
    month;
```

2- TOTAL ORDERS ANALYSIS - MOM DIFF AND MOM GROWTH

```
----- TOTAL ORDERS KPI -----  
  
WITH monthly_orders AS (  
    SELECT  
        MONTH(transaction_date) AS month,  
        ROUND(COUNT(transaction_id)) AS total_orders  
    FROM  
        coffee_shop_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;
```


3- TOTAL QUANTITY SOLD ANALYSIS- MOM DIFF AND GROWTH

```
WITH monthly_orders AS (  
    SELECT  
        MONTH(transaction_date) AS month,  
        ROUND(COUNT(transaction_id)) AS 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.

CALENDAR 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) / 1000, 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 DAILY SALES WITH AVERAGE SALES  
  
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_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

```
-----  
----- 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;  
END;
```


SALES BY -- LOCATION, PRODUCT CATEGORY, PRODUCTS

```
-- -----  
-- -----SALES BY STORE LOCATION
```

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

```
-- -----SALES BY PRODUCT CATEGORY
```

```
✖ 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
```

```
-- -----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
```


SALES BY DAY / HOUR

```
-- -----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)
```

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 '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;
END;
```




THANK YOU