**End Result of this activity**: The volumecolumn in the last screenshot, we can again see that

the sales growth is more consistent than the original Bat Scooter. The growth

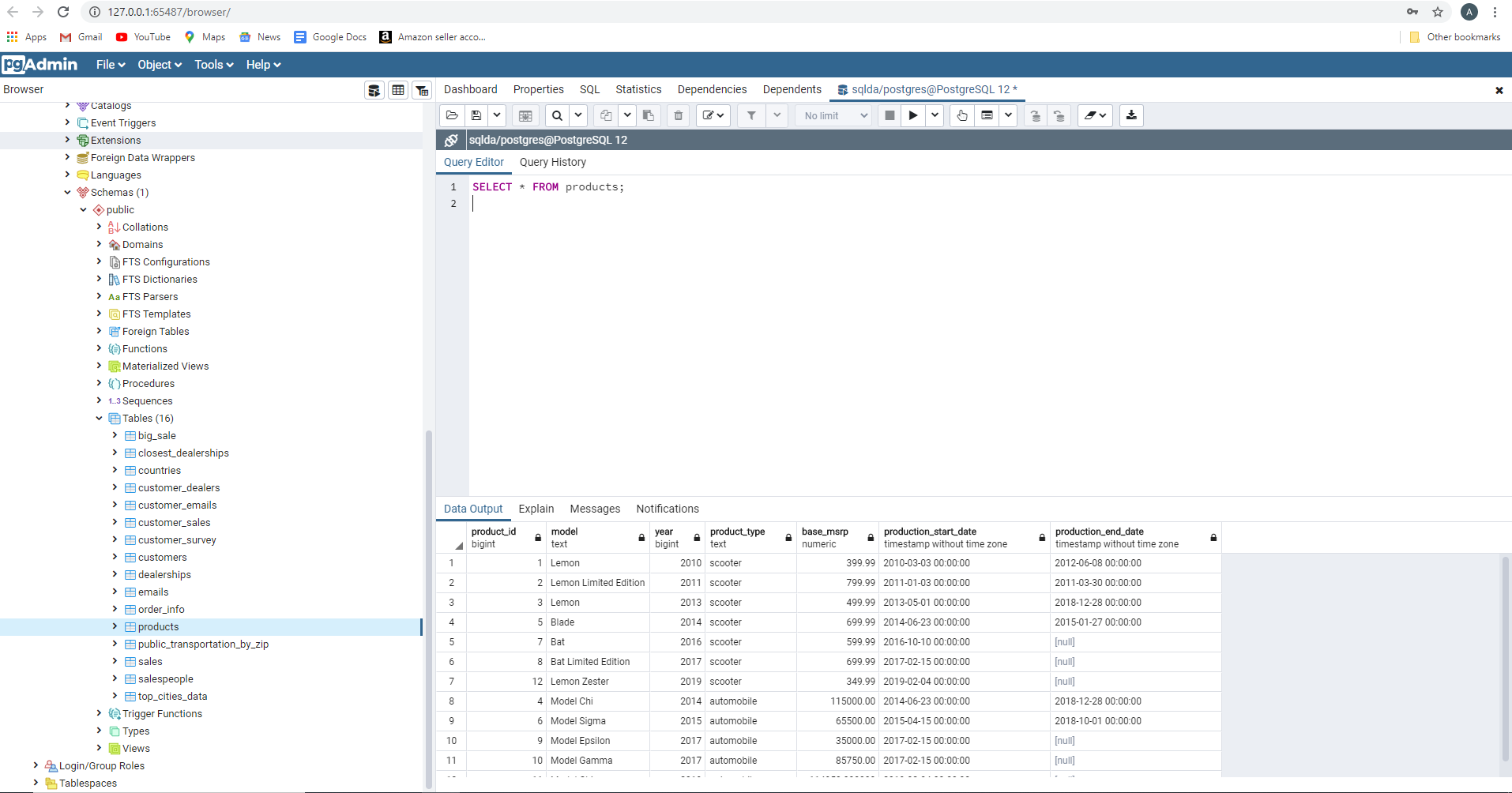
within the first week is less than that of the original model, but it is sustained

over a longer period. After 22 days of sales, the sales growth of the limited-edition

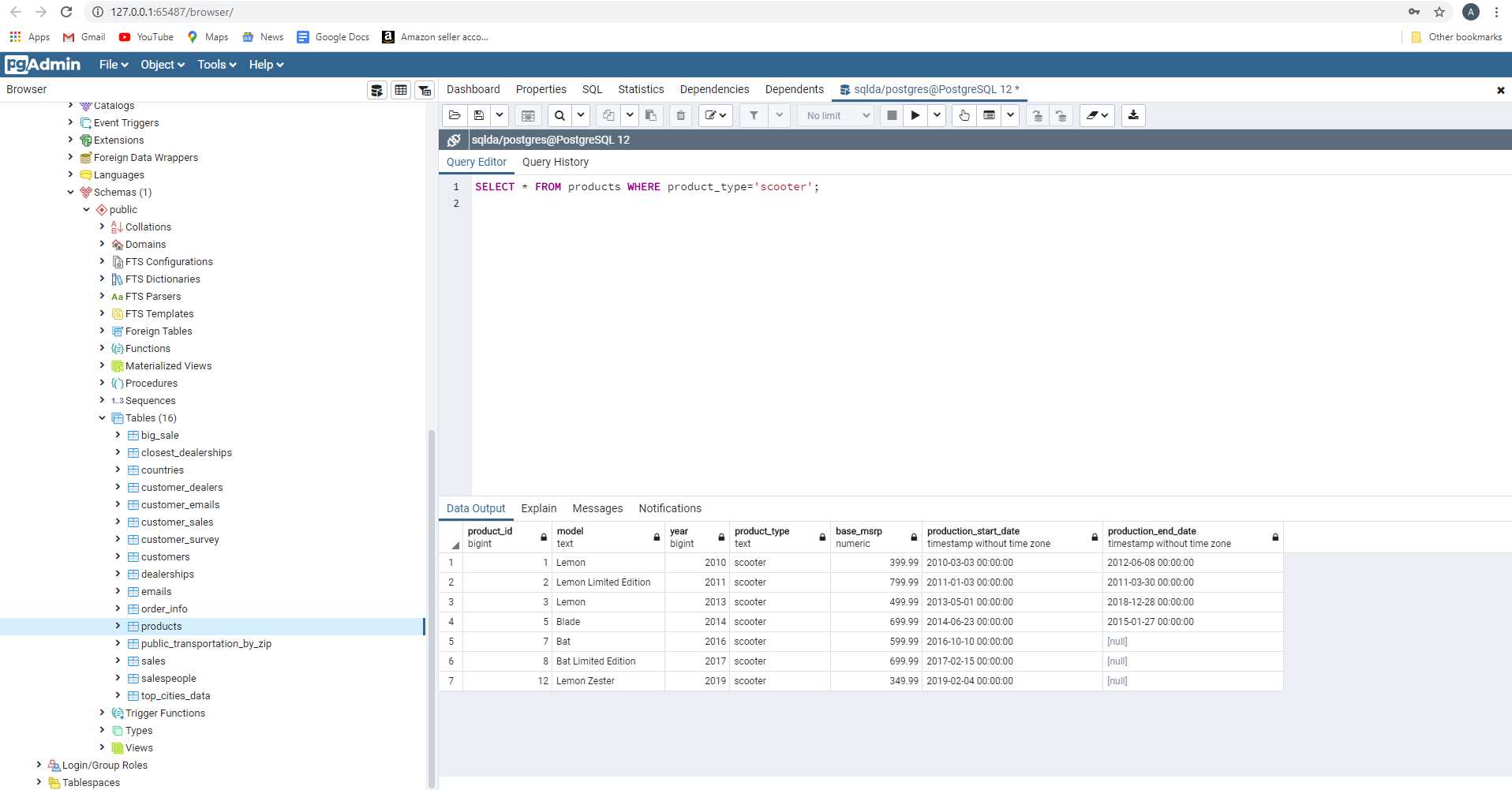
scooter is 65% compared to the previous week, as compared with the 28% growth

identified in the second activity of the chapter.

This shows the launch date for all models

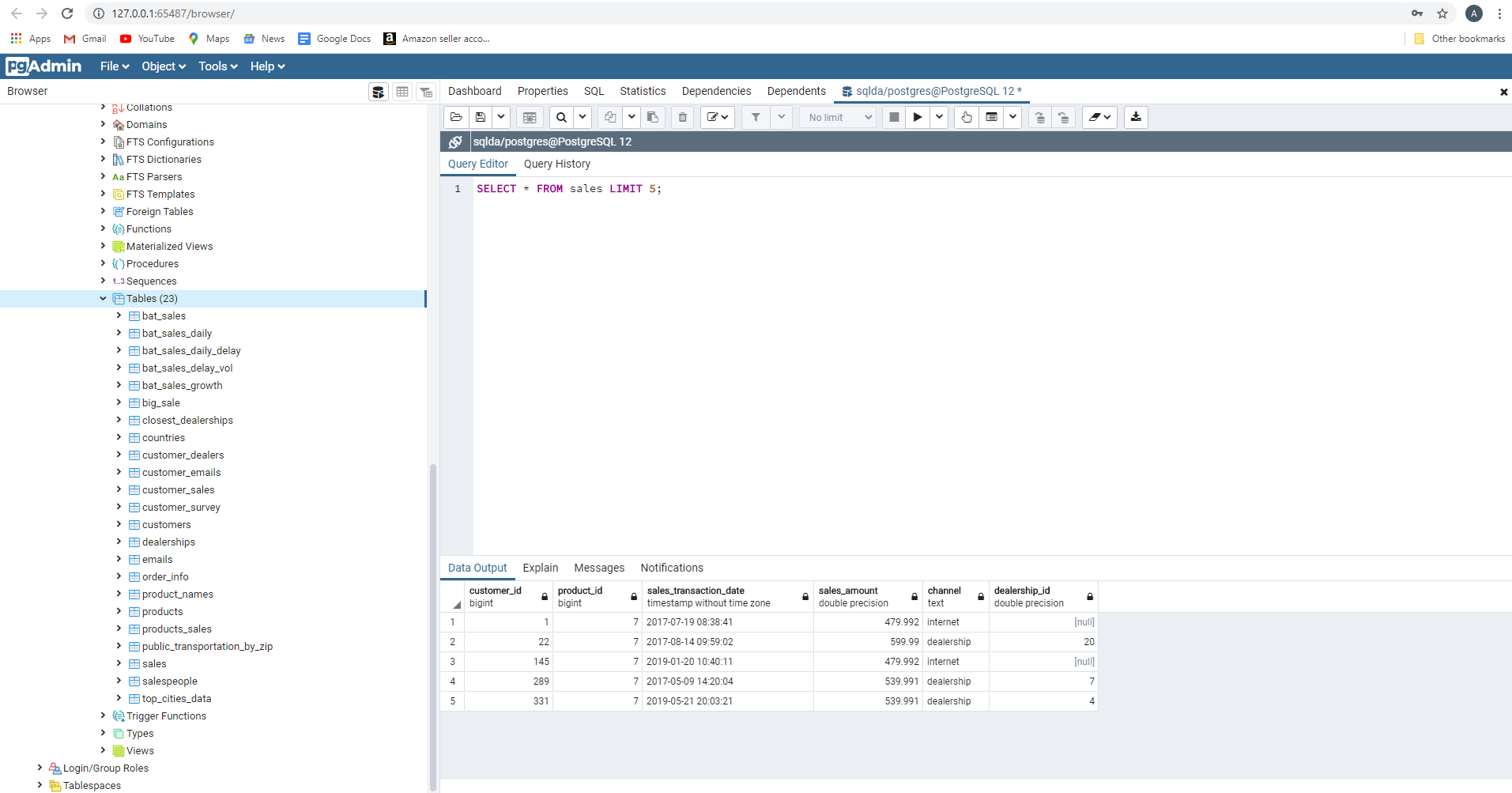


The following screenshot displays the product type=scooter

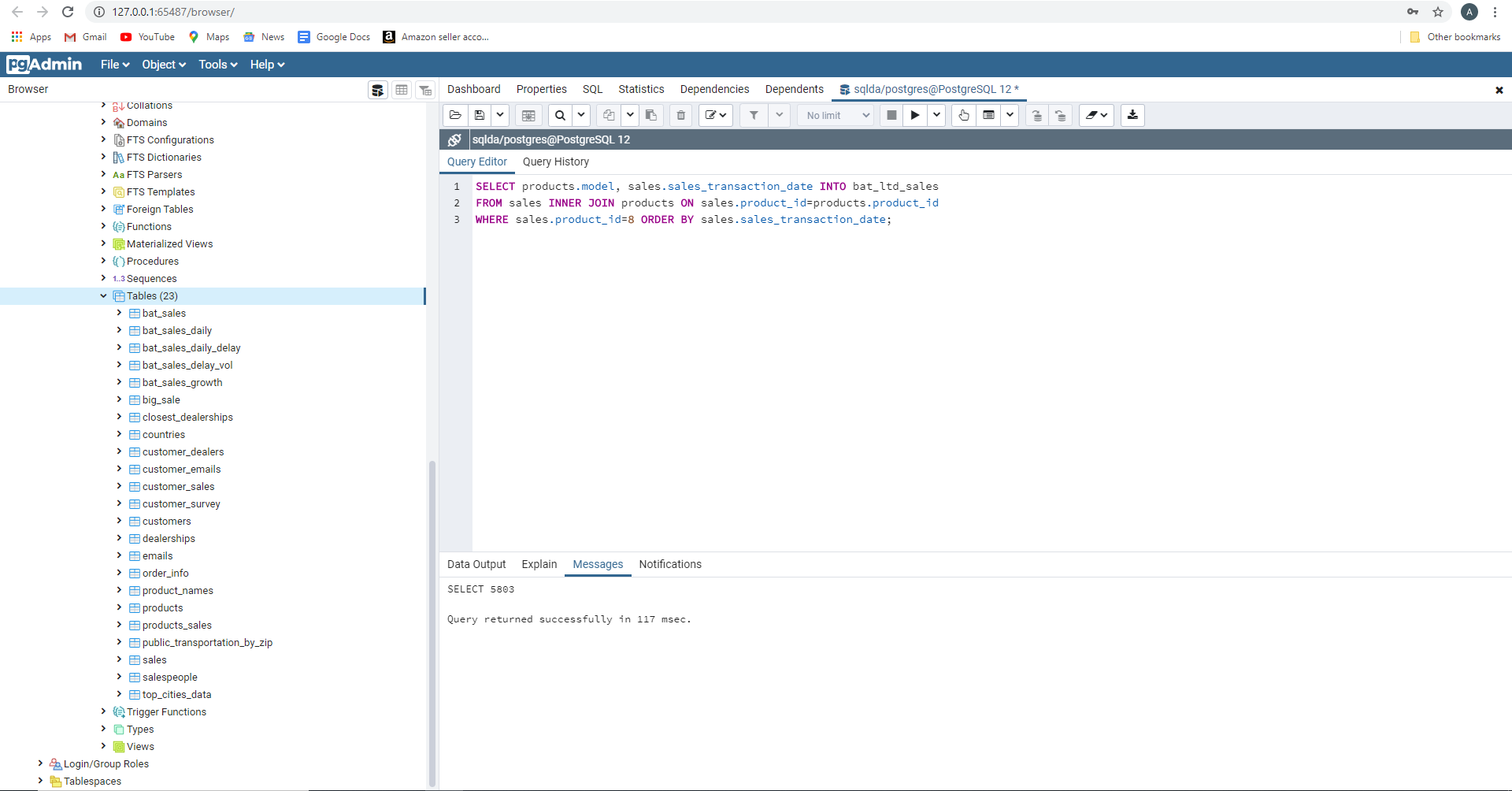


For us, to test the hypothesis of if the time of the year affects the sales performance. We must pick a scooter model at random and carryout the analysis to prove our hypothesis.

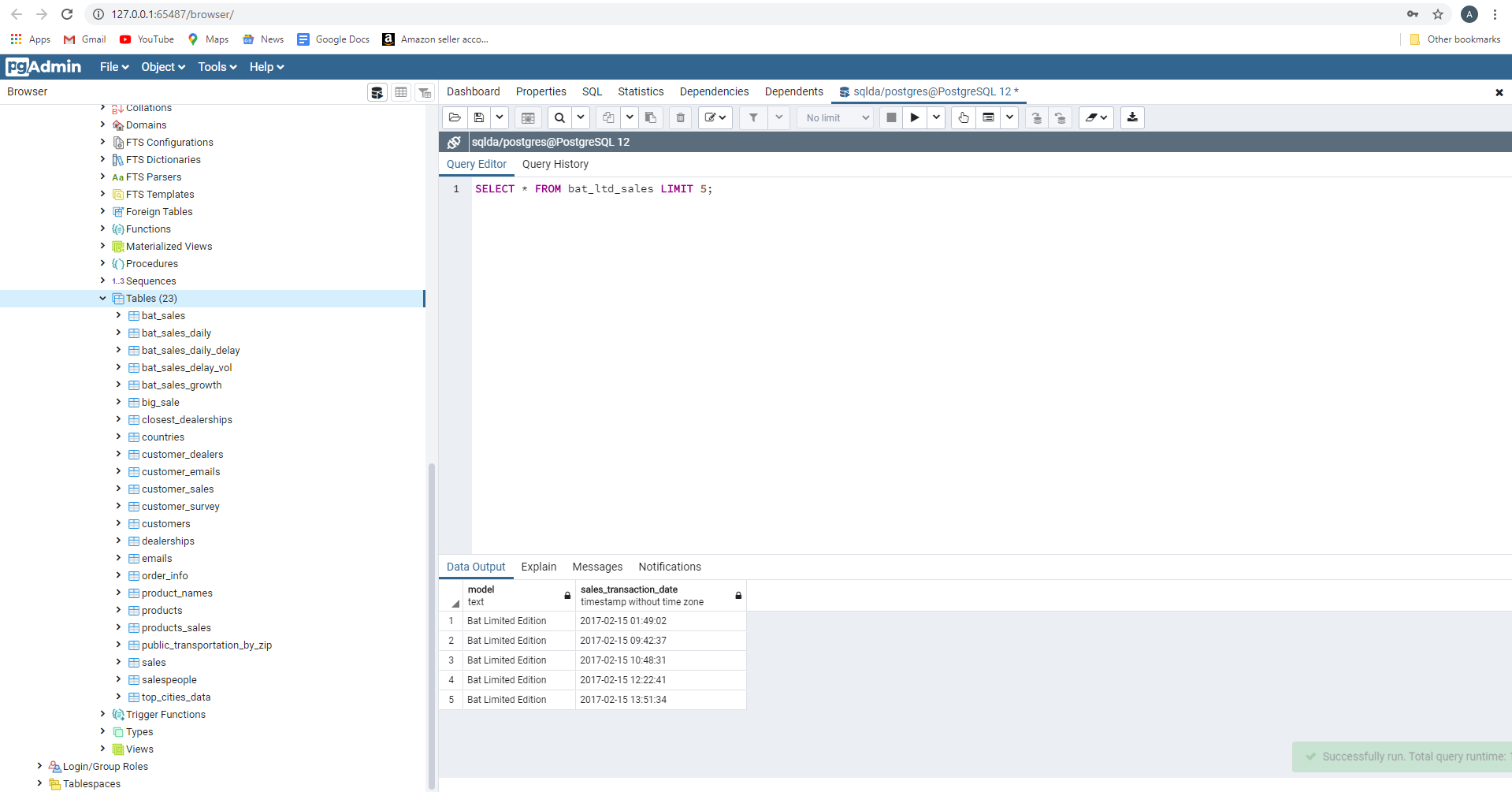
This displays the first 5 row of the sales table



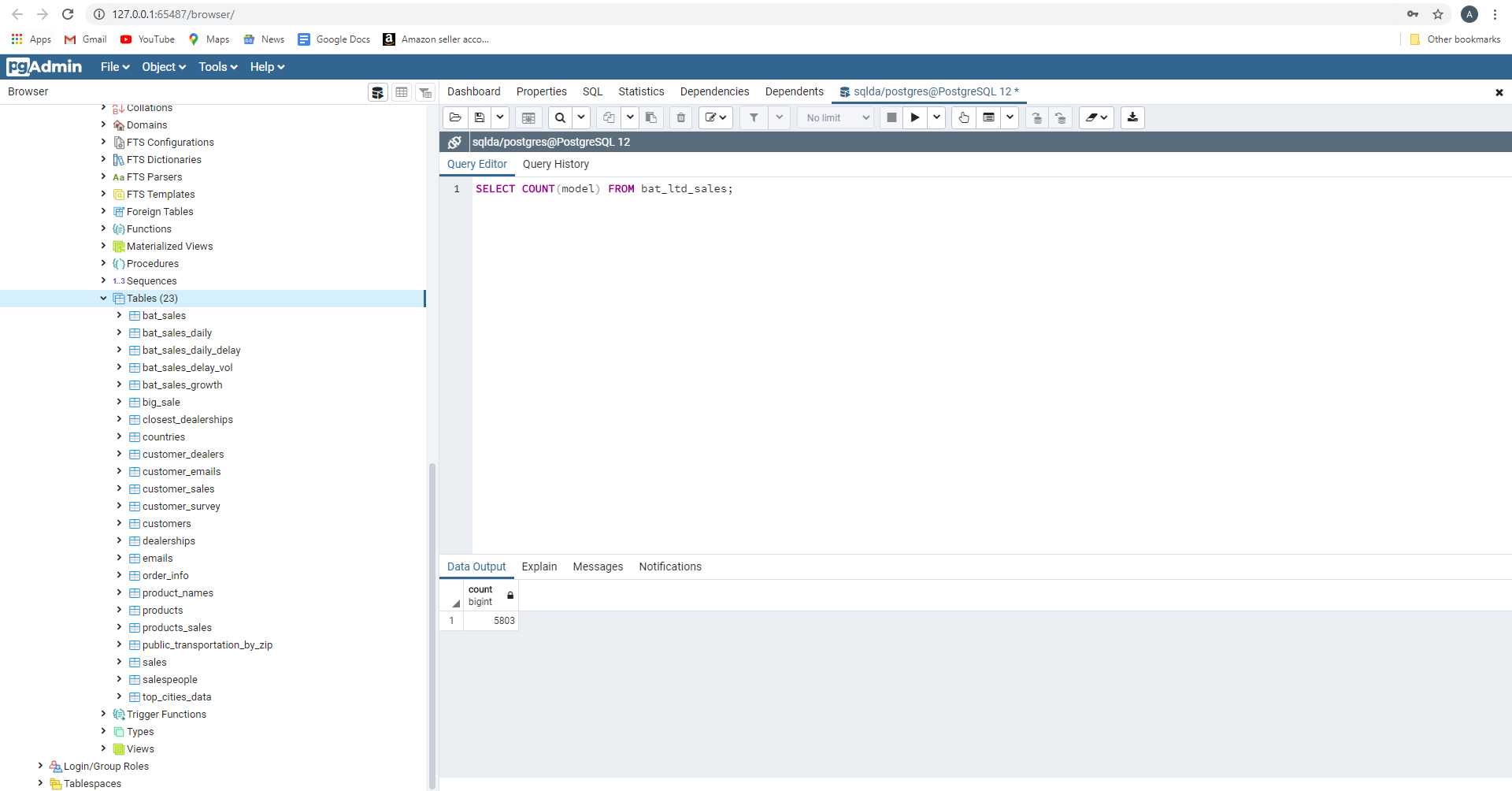
This displays an inner join of the sales and product tables and creating a table bat\_ltd\_sales

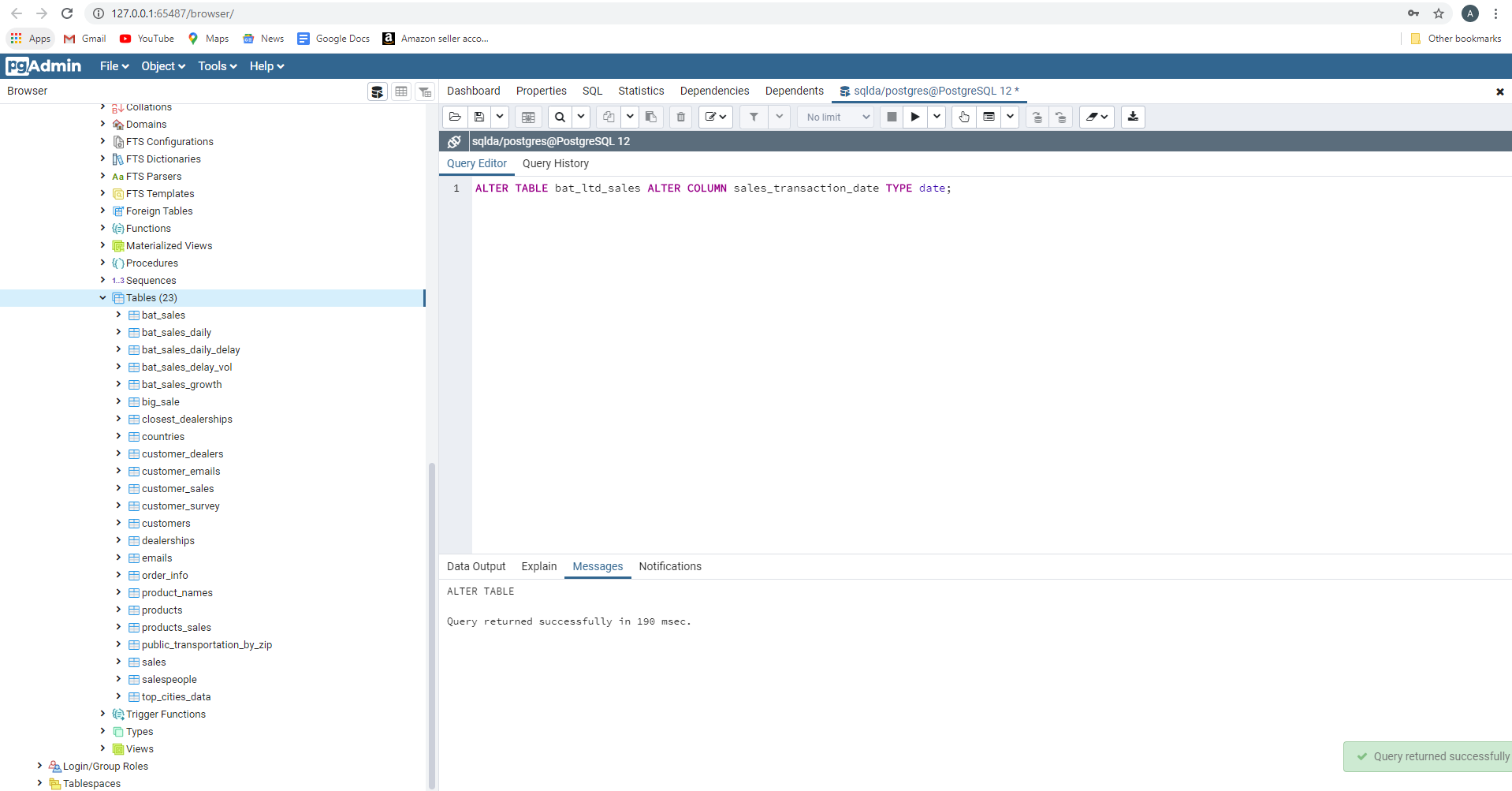


The first 5 records of the bat\_ltd\_sales table

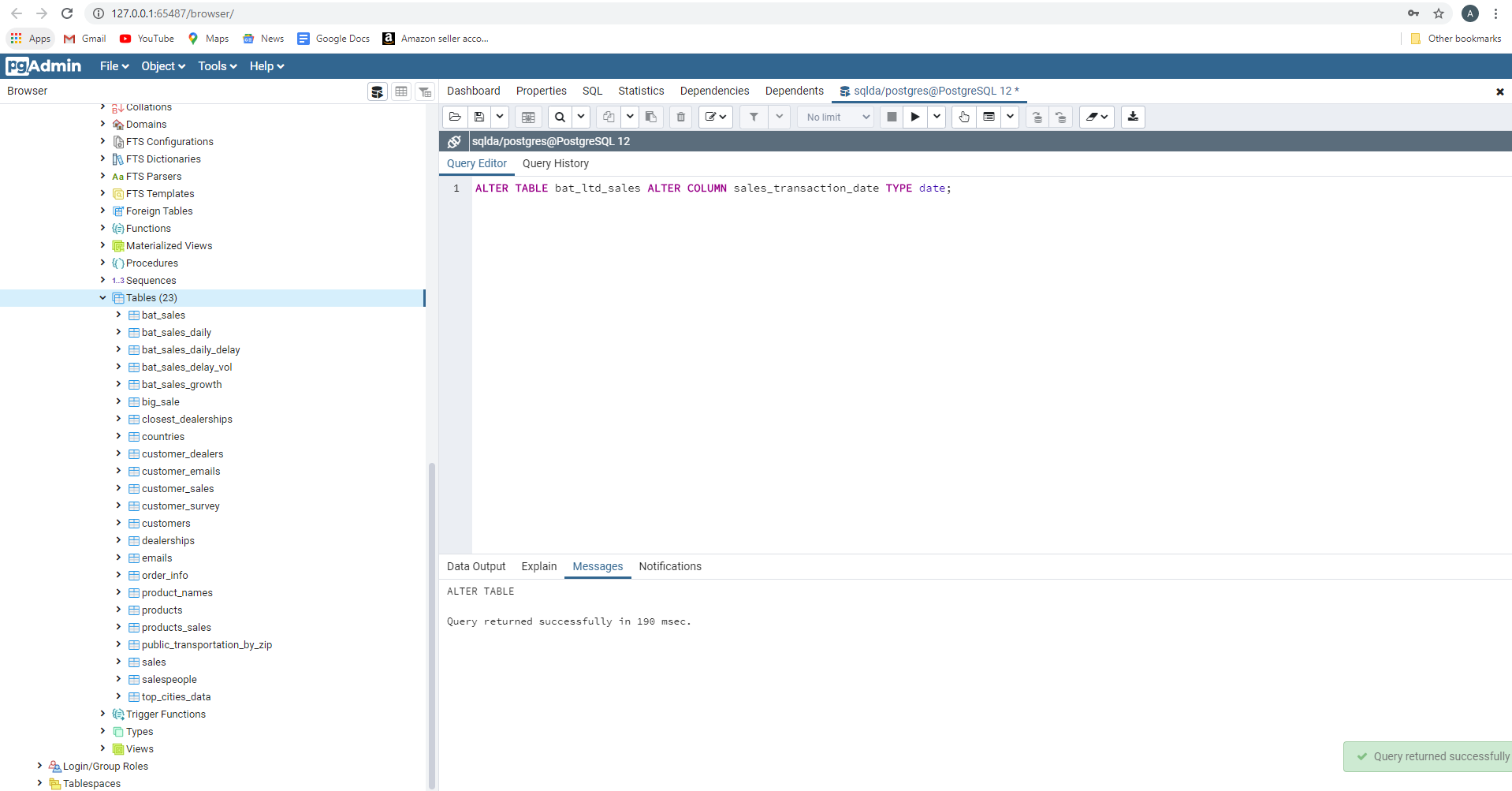


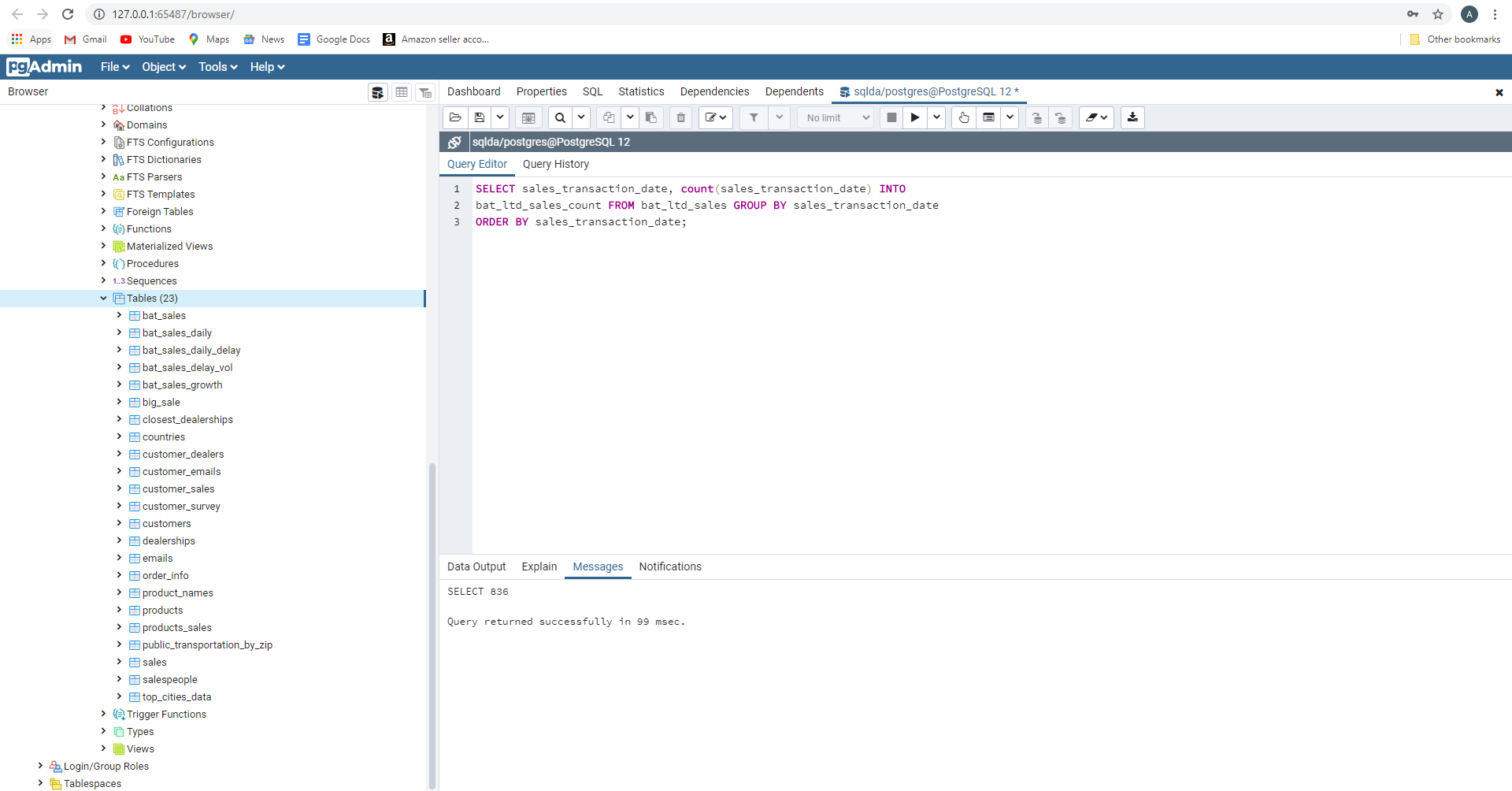
This is compared to the original Bat Scooter, which are 7,328 items sold from exercise 35





After, the above query of alter table. These are the first 5 records of bat\_ltd\_sales





The max sales for bat\_ltd\_sales is on 31st May 2019

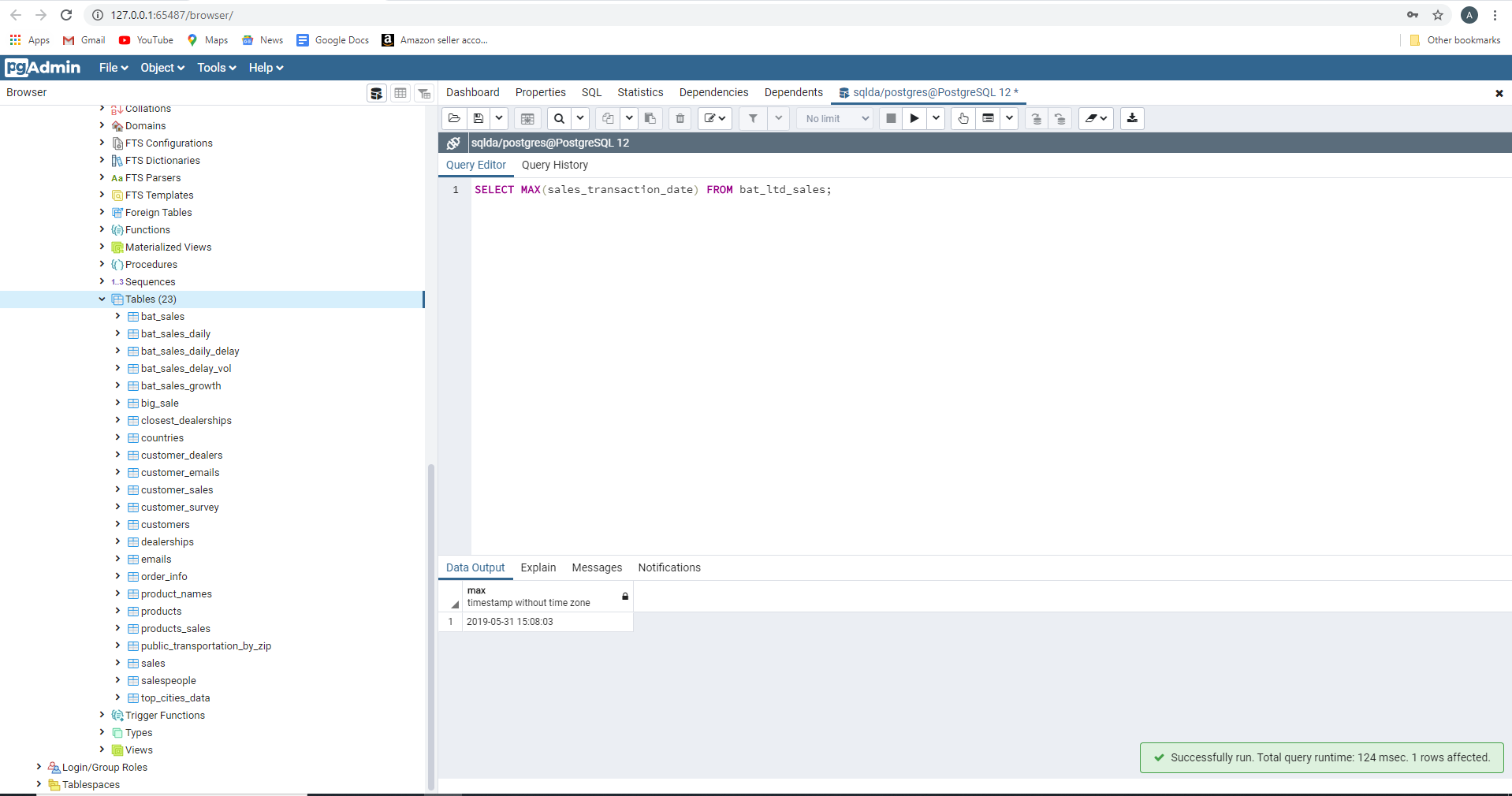
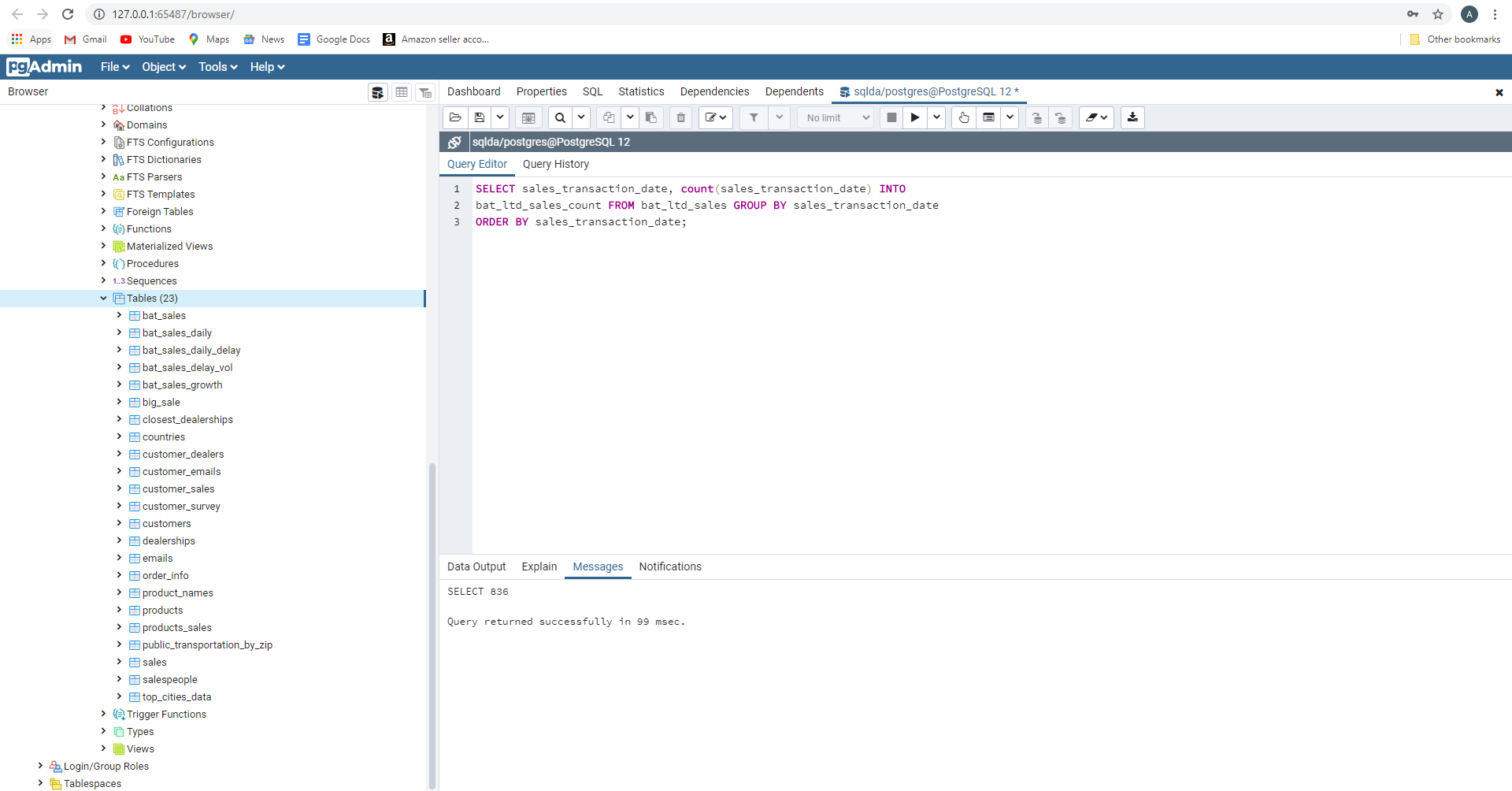
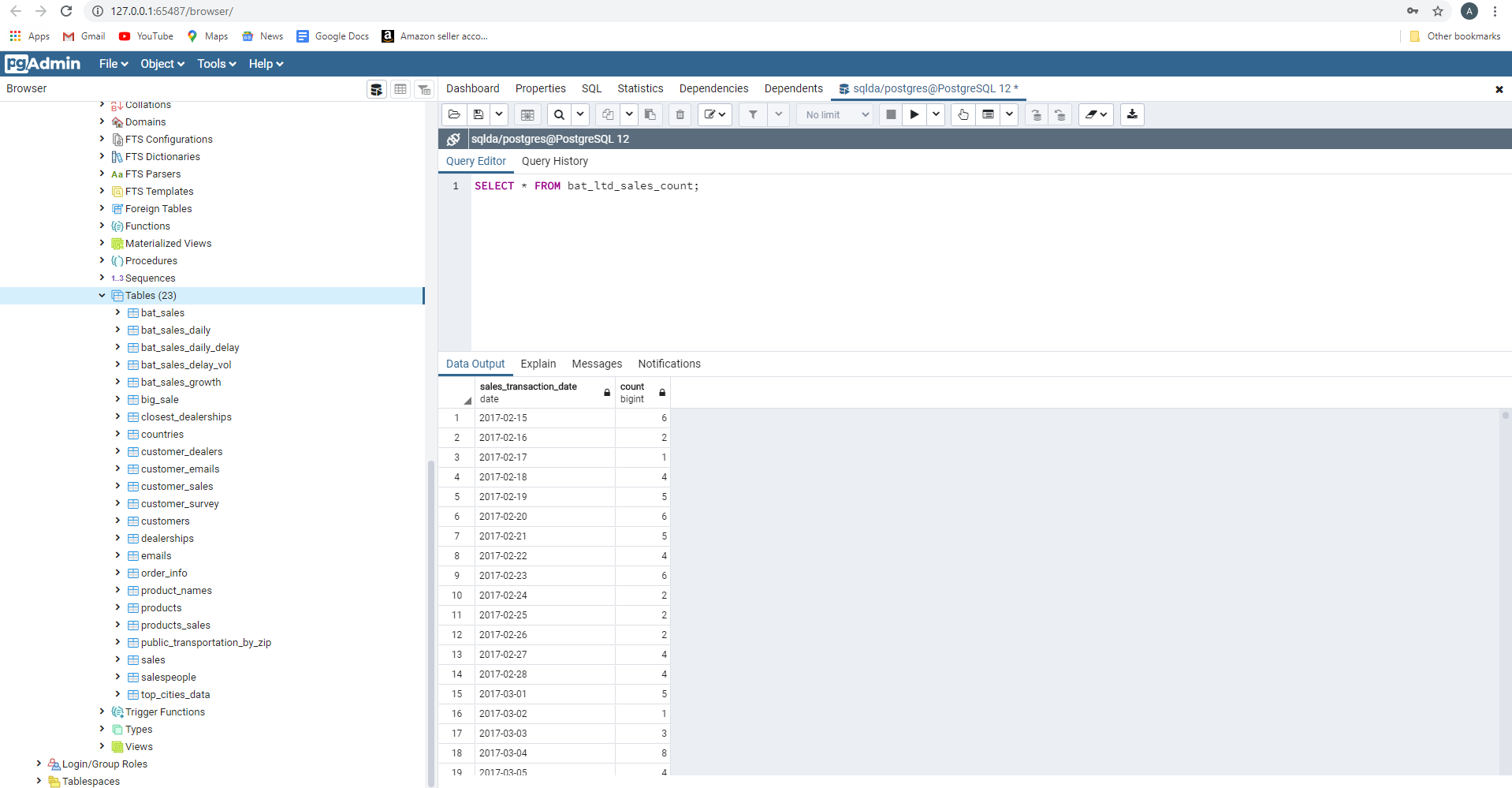


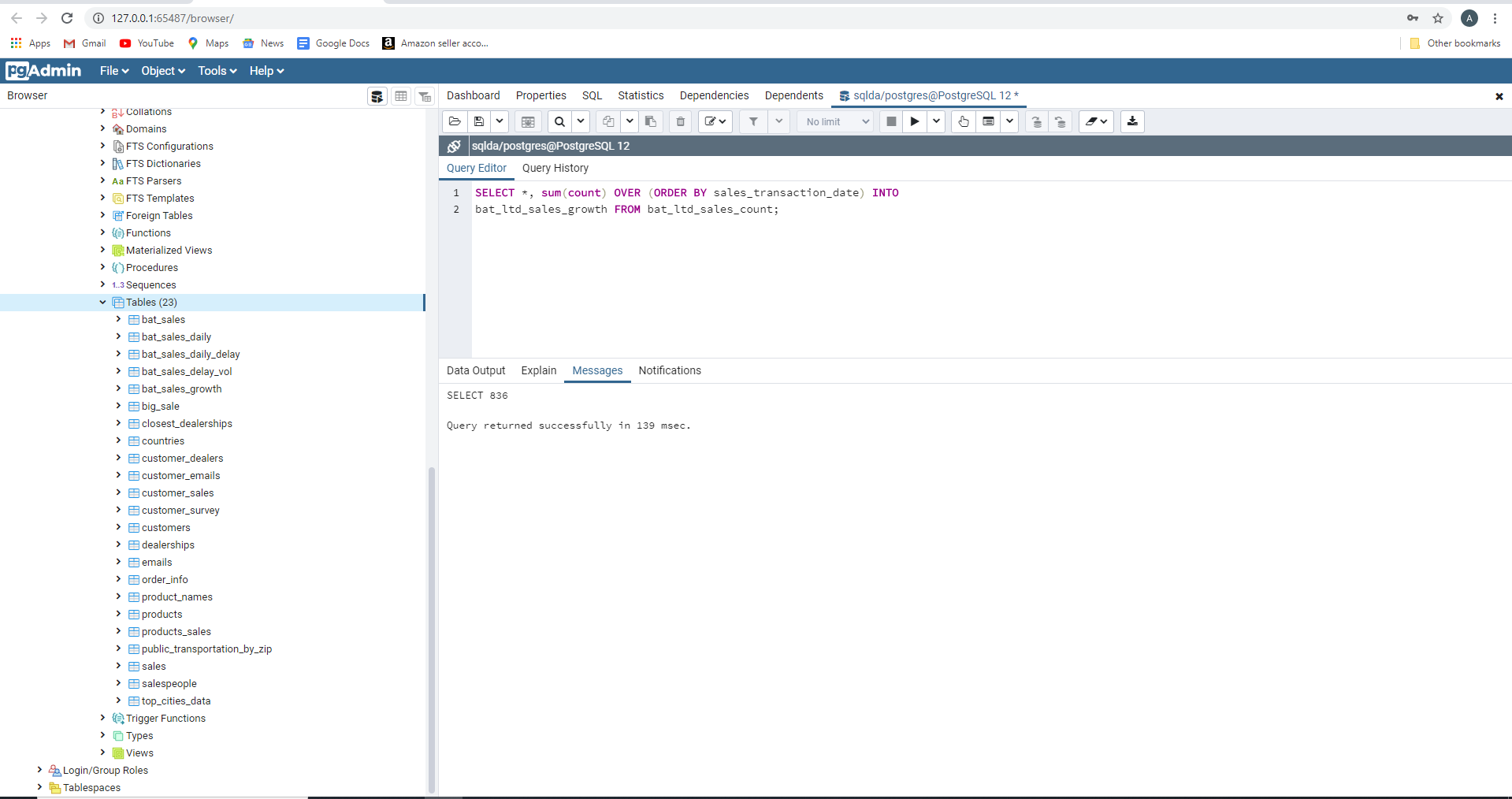
Table ‘bat\_ltd\_sales\_count' is created



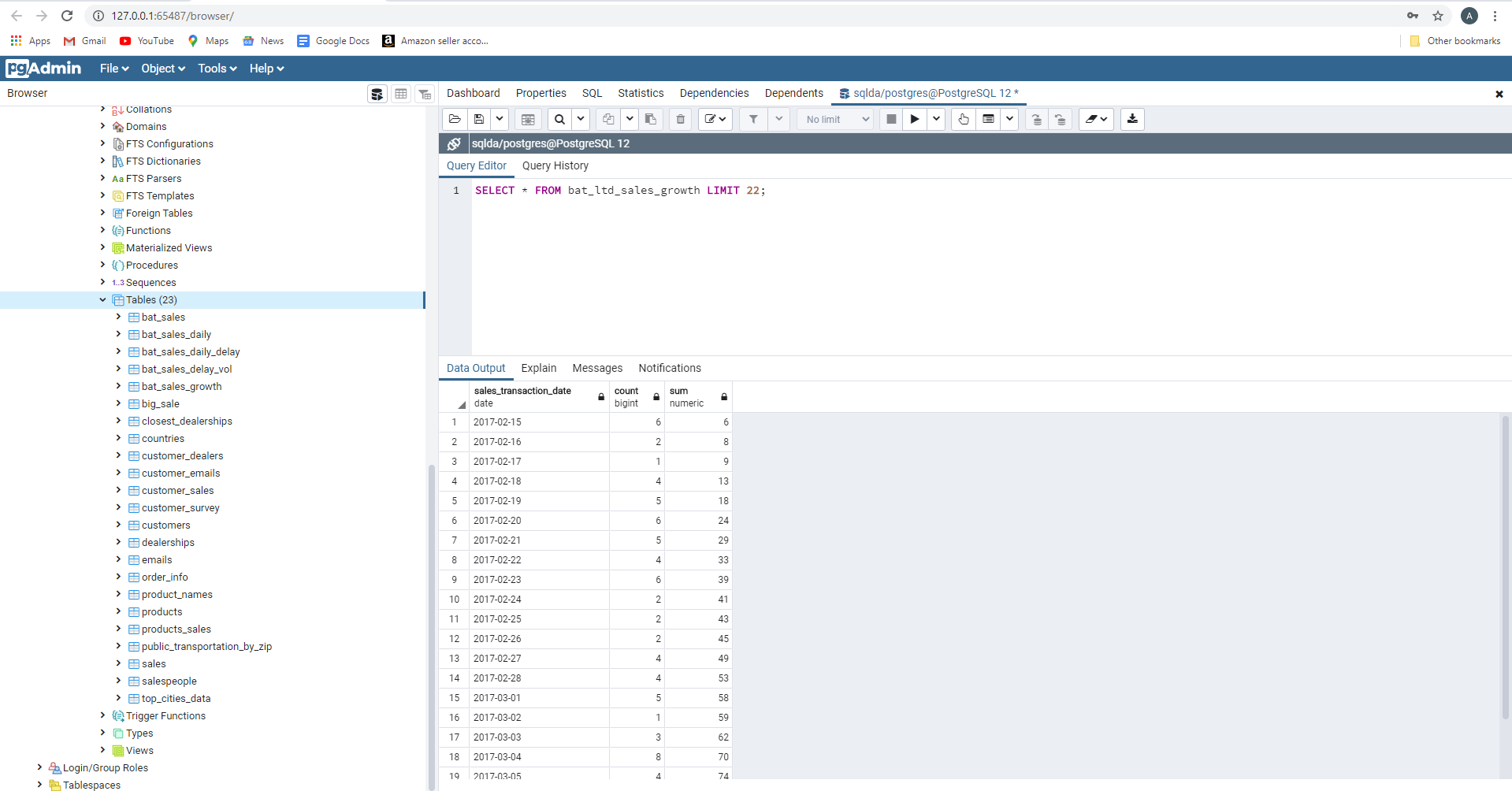
The records of the above table



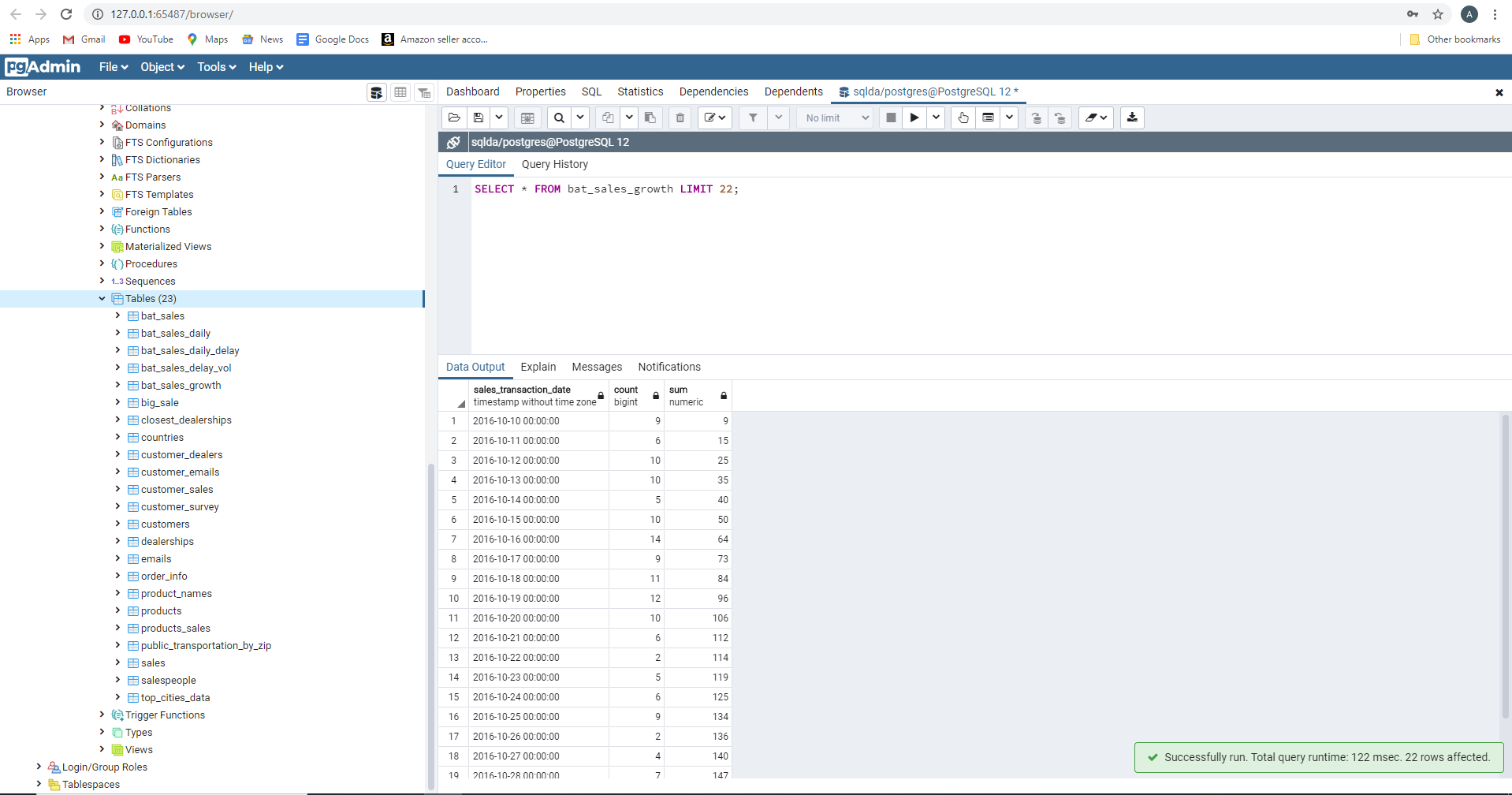
Computed the cumulative sales of bat\_ltd\_sales\_count

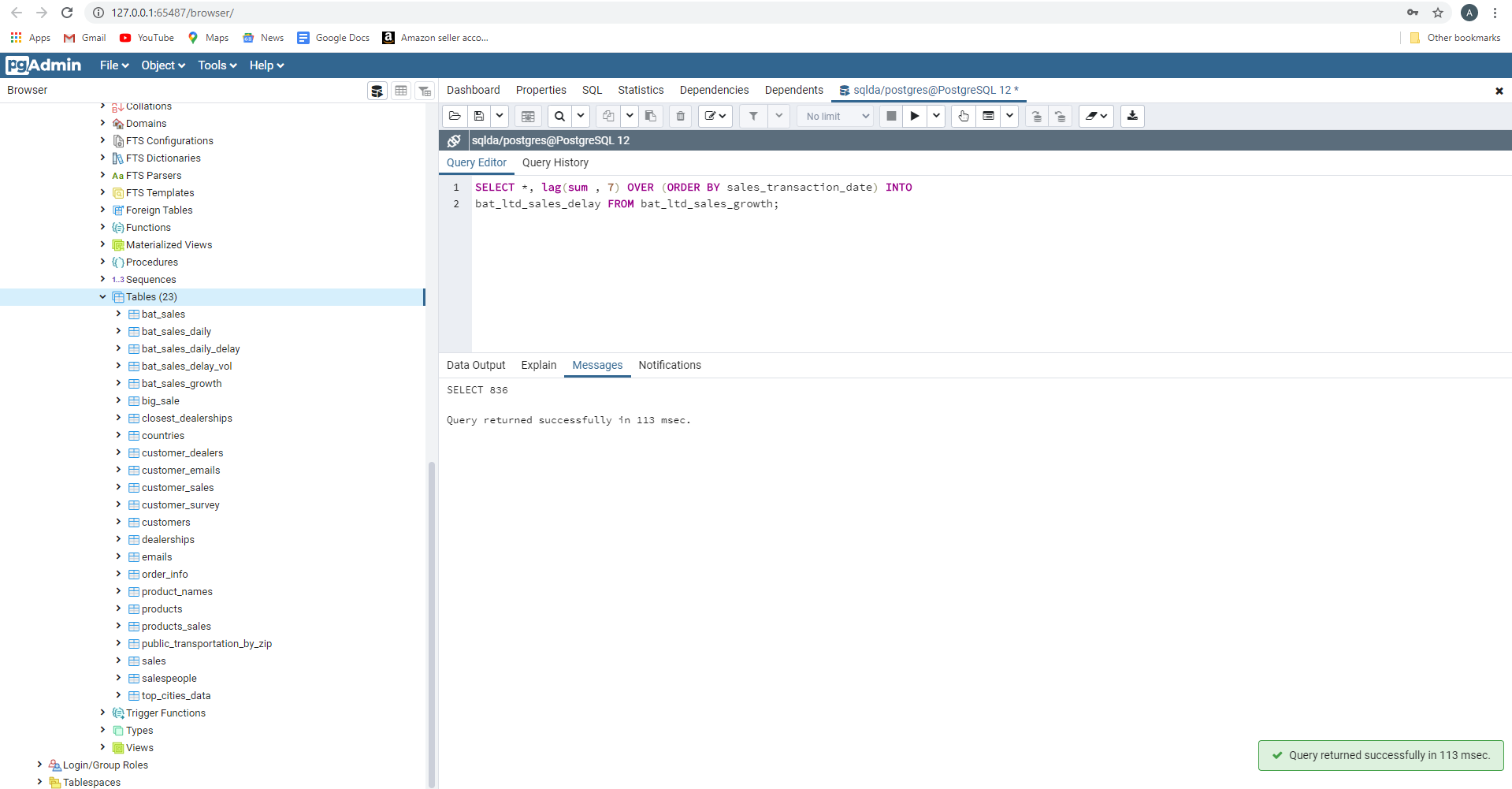


The first 22 rows of bat\_ltd\_sales\_count after computing the cumulation



The first 22 records of bat\_sales\_growth





Sales growth compared as a percentage same as activity 18

