AtliQ Grants SQL Insights. [Query]

1.To get the total revenue realized.

```
SELECT ROUND(SUM(revenue_realized)/1000000,2) AS
    total_revenue_in_million
FROM fact_bookings;
```

total_revenue_in_million
1708.77

2.To get the total number of bookings happened.

```
SELECT COUNT(booking_id) AS total_booking
FROM fact_bookings;
```

total_booking
134590

3.To get the total capacity of rooms present in hotels.

```
SELECT SUM(capacity) AS total_capacity
FROM fact_aggregated_bookings;
```

total_capacity
232576

4.To get the total successful bookings happened for all hotels.

```
SELECT SUM(successful_booking) AS total_successful_booking
FROM fact_aggregated_bookings;
```

total_successful_booking
134590

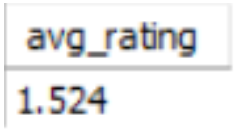
5. Occupancy means total successful bookings happened to the total rooms available(capacity).

```
SELECT SUM(successful_booking)*100/SUM(capacity) AS "Occupancy_%"
FROM fact_aggregated_bookings;
```

Occupancy_%
57.8693

6.Get the average ratings given by the customers.

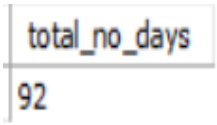
```
SELECT ROUND(AVG(rating_given),3) AS avg_rating
FROM fact_bookings;
```



avg_rating
1.524

7.To get the total number of days present in the data.

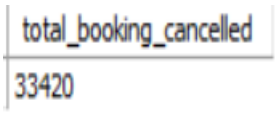
```
SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT date) AS total_no_days
FROM dim_dates
WHERE month(date) IN (5,6,7);
```



total_no_days
92

8.To get the"Cancelled" bookings out of all Total bookings happened.

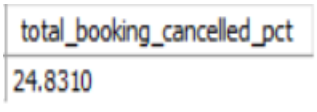
```
SELECT COUNT(booking_status) AS total_booking_cancelled FROM fact_bookings
WHERE booking_status = "Cancelled";
```



total_booking_cancelled
33420

9.calculating the cancellation percentage.

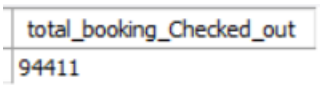
```
SELECT
        (SELECT COUNT(booking_status)
        FROM fact_bookings
        WHERE booking_status = "Cancelled") *100/COUNT(booking_status) AS
                total_booking_cancelled_pct
FROM fact_bookings;
```



total_booking_cancelled_pct
24.8310

10.To get the successful 'Checked out' bookings out of all Total bookings happened.

```
SELECT COUNT(booking_status) AS total_booking_Checked_out
FROM fact_bookings
WHERE booking_status = "Checked out";
```



total_booking_Checked_out
94411

11.To get the"No Show" bookings out of all Total bookings happened.

("No show" means those customers who neither cancelled nor attend to their booked rooms)

```
SELECT COUNT(booking_status) AS total_booking_No_Show
FROM fact_bookings
WHERE booking_status = "No Show";
```

total_booking_No_Show
6759

12.calculating the no show percentage.

```
SELECT
    (SELECT COUNT(booking_status)
    FROM fact_bookings WHERE booking_status = "No Show")
    *100/COUNT(booking_status) AS total_booking_No_Show_pct
FROM fact_bookings;
```

total_booking_No_Show_pct
5.0219

13.To show the percentage contribution of each booking platform for bookings in hotels.

We have booking platforms like makeyourtrip, logtrip, tripster etc)

```
SELECT booking_platform,COUNT(*) AS contribution_booking_platform,
COUNT(*)*100/(SELECT COUNT(*) FROM fact_bookings) AS pct_contribution_booking_platform
FROM fact_bookings
GROUP BY booking_platform;
```

booking_platform	contribution_booking_platform	pct_contribution_booking_platform
logtrip	14756	10.9637
others	55066	40.9139
tripster	9630	7.1551
direct online	13379	9.9406
makeyourtrip	26898	19.9851
direct offline	6755	5.0189
journey	8106	6.0227

14.To show the percentage contribution of each room class over total rooms booked.

We have room classes like Standard, Elite, Premium, Presidential.

```
WITH cte AS(
        SELECT r.room_class
        FROM fact_bookings b
        JOIN dim_rooms r
                ON b.room_category = r.room_id)

SELECT room_class,COUNT(*) AS total_booking_room_cls,
        COUNT(*)*100/(SELECT COUNT(*) FROM cte)
                AS pct_total_booking_room_cls
FROM cte
GROUP BY room_class;
```

booking_platform	contribution_booking_platform	pct_contribution_booking_platform
logtrip	14756	10.9637
others	55066	40.9139
tripster	9630	7.1551
direct online	13379	9.9406
makeyourtrip	26898	19.9851
direct offline	6755	5.0189
journey	8106	6.0227

15.Calculate the ADR(Average Daily rate)

-- It is the ratio of revenue generated to the total rooms booked/sold.

-- It is the measure of the average paid for rooms sold in a given time period

```
SELECT ROUND(SUM(revenue_generated)/COUNT(booking_id),2) AS ADR
FROM fact_bookings;
```

ADR
14916.01

16.calculate the realisation percentage.

-- It is nothing but the succesful "checked out" percentage over all bookings happened.

```
SELECT (
    SELECT COUNT(*)
    FROM fact_bookings
    WHERE booking_status = 'Checked Out')*100/COUNT(*) AS "realisation_%"
FROM fact_bookings;
```

realisation_%
70.1471

17.Calculate the RevPAR(Revenue Per Available Room)

RevPAR represents the revenue generated per available room, whether or not they are occupied.

RevPAR helps hotels measure their revenue generating performance to accurately price rooms.

RevPAR can help hotels measure themselves against other properties or brands.

```
SELECT sum(revenue_generated)/(SELECT SUM(capacity)
    FROM fact_aggregated_bookings) AS RevPAR
FROM fact_bookings;
```

RevPAR
8631.7858

18.calculate DBRN(Daily Booked Room Nights)

This metrics tells on average how many rooms are booked for a day considering a time period

```
SELECT  ROUND(COUNT(*)/(SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT date) FROM dim_dates))
    AS DBRN
FROM fact_bookings;
```

DBRN
1160

19.calculate DSRN(Daily Sellable Room Nights)

This metrics tells on average how many rooms are ready to sell for a day considering a time period

```
SELECT ROUND(SUM(capacity)/(SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT date) FROM dim_dates))
AS DSRN
FROM fact_aggregated_bookings;
```

DSRN
2005

20.calculate DURN(Daily Utilized Room Nights)

This metric tells on average how many rooms are succesfully utilized by customers for a day considering a time period*/

```
SELECT ROUND(COUNT(*)/(SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT date) FROM dim_datea)) AS DURN
FROM fact_bookings
WHERE booking_status = 'Checked Out';
```

DURN
814