

Dunder Mifflin Policies By Partners

Context

Michael Scott wants to know who our most popular partner is.

To achieve this I would look at policy count by partner as a way to prove x partner is our most popular partner.

I will need to find a table that has policy records, another table with partner profiles, and some kind of sales records.

As i go dig for data I need to keep in mind some partners have multiple represenations in multiple regions due to expansion and mergers.

What i mean is they might have children partners and each child partner has its own partner code apart from the parent partner code.

Anyways, I found the tables and plan on querying policy count (in aggregated form) and sort by most to least in association with the partner codes.

There are four tables
table name alias contents

partner lookup plu partner codes, partner names, and partner business sector (i.e. law, education, energy, etc.)
policy option po policy detail
policy p product focused and contains customers' profiles w payment info and product info
schedule s Jim/Dwight's team own this table which entails contract details that can be linked to customers

Dunder Mifflin is a thriving paper company and has accumulated many partners and policies over the years.

Jim is kind enough to help me narrow down the partners by telling me that their top partner is called 'Vance Refrigeration'.

So far he has no evidence other than by experience as a salesman.

Well there is a table called 'Partner Lookup' in the database located at this schema --> DM.PARTNERLOOKUP.

The table contains details such as the partner codes, partner names, and partner business sector (i.e. law, education, energy, etc.)

In the DM.PARTNERLOOKUP I filter the partner column to 'Vance Refigeration', the associating partner codes are 'JDF', 'JX', and 'J5' and the business sector is coded as 'energy' That is very helpful as I make a mental note to look at policies that at least contain those partner codes.

Some accronyms worth mentioning:

DM = Dunder Mifflin
SPA = Scanton PA
POLREF = policy reference
SCHEDREF = schedule reference
POLSTATUS = policy status

Overlaps observed amongst the three tables: policy option, policy, and schedule

- policy option and policy share POLRE
- schedule and policy share SCHEDREF

The reason i'm not joining the partner lookup table to the three tables listed above is because multiple joins can get messy

So i capped the joins to three tables and just bared in mind the relevant partner codes to be on the look out for.

```
select

COUNT (po.POLREF) AS PolicyRef -- column 1 aggregated policies

s.PARTNERCODE -- column 2 partner codes

FROM DM.SPA_POLICYOPTION po -- let the policy option table be the driving table

JOIN DM.SPA_POLICY p ON (po.POLREF = p.POLREF) -- join policy table to policy option table on the shared column 'polref'

JOIN SALES.SCHEDULE s ON (s.SCHEDREF = p.SCHEDREF) -- join the schedule table to the policy table on the shared column 'schedref'

where fromdate <= trunc(sysdate) -- filtering the date to to speed up the query

AND ((todate is null) or (todate >= sysdate ))

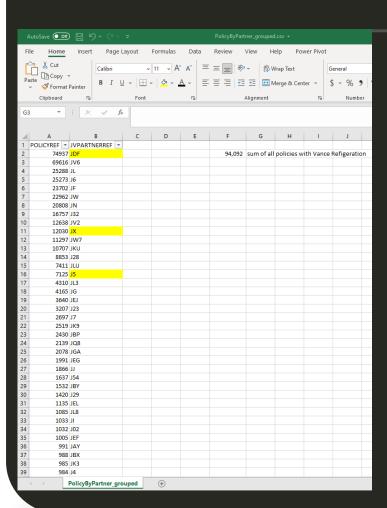
AND p.POLSTATUS in ('c','g','q','C','G','Q') -- filtering the policy status column to codes that mean "active"

AND s.PARTNERCODE LIKE 'J%' -- to be extra safe, showing all policies that have partner codes that begin with a 'J'

GROUP BY s.PARTNERCODE -- grouped the results by partner codes

ORDER BY COUNT(po.POLREF) DESC; -- order by most to least
```





Left: the SQL query output in the form of a csv file. The file shows two columnsaggregate policy count and grouped by partner codes.

94,092 sum of all policies with Vance Refigeration

Above: The sum of the policies with the highlighted partner codes as they are associated with Vance Refrigeration.