Unicorn Project - GOOGLE Spreadsheet

Questions to Answer:

1. What was the city with the highest sales?

   Jacksonville (22638 units) — Werte: Sales MAX, Filter: City

2. What is the average discount given for all orders?

   Average Discount 0.156 % — Werte: Discount AVERAGE

3. What is the most popular product among customers in the "Consumer" segment?

   Staple envelop, 29 units — Zeile: Product Name, Werte: COUNTA Product Name, Filter: Segment - Consumer

4. What is the total profit made for the "Office Supplies" category?

   122.474 — Werte: Profit SUM, Filter: Category - Office Supplies

5. Who is the customer who has made the most purchases? (*Hint: use the "Order ID column to answer the question*.)

   William Brown (37 orders) — Zeile: Customer Name - Sortiert nach COUNTA Order ID - Absteigend Werte: COUNTA Order ID

6. What state made the most profit?

   California (76368) — Zeile: State - Sortiert SUM Profit - Absteigend, Werte: SUM Profit

7. How many orders were shipped via "Standard Class" ship mode?

   2994 — Werte: Order ID COUNT DISTINCT, Filter: Ship Mode - Standard Class

8. Which region had the highest sales in the month of June?

   Region West (60894) — Zeile: Region - Sortiert SUM Sales, Werte: Sales SUM, Filter: Ship date - 06/

9. Calculate the price per unit of each product (before discounts), and put it in a separate column. What's the most expensive product? *Hint: use the quantity, sales, and discount columns.*

   Cisco TelePresence System EX90 Videoconferencing Unit 7.546

   New Column U: recommended unit price
   Formel = ROUND ((sales / (1 - discount)) / quantity
   Pivot-Table - Werte: product price MAX -

10. Create a pivot table that shows the total sales for each manufacturer and category combination. In the "Technology" category, which manufacturer had the second highest sales?

    Logitech 67375 — Zeile: Manufacturer - Sort SUM Sales - Absteigend, Spalte: Category,
    Werte: Sales SUM, Filter: Technology,
    Zeile 5

11. What is the subcategory of “Xerox 1887”?

    Paper — Zeile: Sub category, Spalte: Category, Filter: Product Name - XEROX 1887

12. Create a new column that calculates the number of days between the order date and the ship date for each order. Create a conditional formatting “color scale” for this column, from greenish to reddish.

    Spalte V Diff Order - Ship Date — Formel = A2 - L2 Füllfarbe anklicken
    Farbskala auswählen, Minimalwert 0 grün - Mittelwert 6 gelb - Maximalwert 12 rot

13. What is the number of days between order date and shipping date for order id - “CA-2015-100363”?

    5 days — Zeile: Diff Order - Ship Date, Filter: Order ID - Keine Auswählen und Suche nach CA-2015-100363 und Haken setzen

14. What is the shipping price for order id “CA-2015-100678”?

11.99	Zeile: Shipping Price, Filter: Order ID - Keine Auswählen und Suche nach CA-2015-100678 und Haken setzen

15. Create a new column that concatenates the customer name, city, and state into a single string for each order.

Spalte W - Einfügen neue Spalte	
Customer Name - Location	Formel = CONCATENATE (D2, “,”, I2, “,”, J2) - automatisch ausfüllen

16. Use the IFS function to create a new column that categorizes each order as "High," "Low," or "Loss" based on profit and sales criteria.

    1. "High" is considered as:
    2. If sales are above 200 and profit is above 20
       If profit is above 40.For other cases:

    If the profit is equal or below 0 this is categorized as “Loss”
    Any other case this is categorized as "Low"

Neue Spalte X	
categorized Profit - Sales	Formel = = IFS (UND (Q3 > 200, O3>20), "High", O3<=0, "Loss", WAHR, "Low")

17. Use conditional formatting to color the columns with the values “High” in green, the value “Low” in yellow and the value “Loss” in red.**

    Spalte X makieren - Auf Füllfarbe klicken - bedingte Formatierung - + Regel hinzufügen - Text enthält, Wert eingeben High und Farbe grün aus der Farbpalette auswählen - Danach Prozess mit den zweiten Bedingungen wiederholen

18. How many “Loss” cases do you have?

2029	Zeile: categorized Profit - Sales - Werte: COUNTA categorized Profit - Sales

19. In a new sheet, create a dropdown of category and product which returns the price for a unit (which you previously solved in exercise 9.)

Neue Pivot-Tabelle ‘Search’ kreiert.

Spalte A1 ‘category’ benannt und in Zelle A2 - Daten Validierung -Drop Down Menü - Bereich auswählen	Auf Bereich Search! A2 anwenden Bereich auswählnen Formel: =data!$G2:$G
Spalte B1 ‘segment’ benannt und in Zelle B2 - Daten Validierung -Drop Down Menü - Bereich auswählen	Auf Bereich Search! B2 anwenden Bereich auswählnen Formel: =data!$E2:$E
Spalte C1 ‘product’ benennen und eine Hilfstabelle in Spalte K definiert	Formel: = SORT (UNIQUE (FILTER (data!F2:F1000, data!G2:G10000 =A2)))
In Zelle C2 - Daten Validierung - Drop Down Menü - Bereich	Auf Bereich Search! C2 anwenden. Aus Bereich Formel: =Search!$K:$K
In Zelle D1 ‘price’ benennen In Zelle D2 Formel eintragen	Formel: =INDEX(data!U2:U9995, VERGLEICH(1, (data!G2:G9995=A2) * (data!F2:F9995=B2), 0), 1)