# Data Exploration with SQL: Sales, Customers, and Product Performance Analysis

Implementing SQL

## Background.

In business, data utilization is essential to understand customers, optimize product stock, and improve operational efficiency. Transaction data analysis and customer service can help companies make better decisions.

This portfolio features SQL-based analytics to extract business insights from customer, order, product, and support ticket data.

## **Case Study**

This case study focuses on several points:

- Identify key customers based on the total order amount.
- Analyze product performance, including products that have never been ordered.
- Evaluate customer service efficiency through the number of support tickets resolved.
- Perhitungan total pendapatan dan ratarata harga produk untuk strategi bisnis yang lebih baik.

The datasets used in this case consist of several different tables: products, customers, orders, order details, employees, and support tickets.

Pı	roducts data
column	description
product_name	a unique ID for each product (primary key)
category	the electronic category for each product
price	price of product (USD)
stock_quantity	the amount of the available product stock
discount	discount given for each product (%)

customers data	
column	description
customer_id	a unique ID for each customer (primary key)
first_name	first name of customer
last_name	last name of customer
email	customer's email
phone	customer's phone number
address	customer's address

	orders data
column	description
order_id	a unique ID for each order (primary key)
customer_id	ID of customers who placed the order (Foreign key, refer to customer.customer_id)
order_date	date the order was created
total_amount	total order amount in USD

ord	er details data
column	description
order_id	ID of the order (Foreign key, refer to orders.order_id)
product_id	ID of the product ordered (Foreign key, refer to products.product_id)
quantity	the amount of product ordered
unit_price	Price per unit of product at the time of purchase

employees data	
column	description
employee_id	a unique ID of each employee (primary key)
first_name	the first name of employee
last_name	the last name of employee
email	employee's email
phone	employee's phone number
hire_date	employee hiring date
department	Department where the employee works

sup	support ticket data	
column	description	
ticket_id	a unique ID for each ticket support (primary key)	
customer_id	ID of customer who report the problem (Foreign key, refer to customer.customer_id)	
employee_id	ID of employee who handling the ticket (Foreign key, refer to employees.employee_id)	
issue	the description of customer's problem	
status	status of ticket (open = unfinished, resolved = finished)	
created_at	time the ticket was created	
resolved_at	time the ticket was resolved	

#### **Question 1**

Identify the top 3 customers by total order amount

```
select
c.first_name,
c.last_name,
sum(o.total_amount) as total_order_amount
from Customers as c
join orders as o ON o.customer_id = c.customer_id
group by c.customer_id
order by total_order_amount desc
LIMIT 3;
```

	first_name	last_name	total_order_amount
١	John	Doe	3535.00
	Jane	Smith	1135.00
	Michael	Brown	300.00

#### **Question 2**

Find the average order amount for each customer

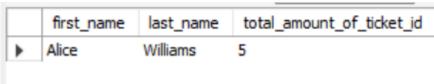
```
select
c.first_name,
c.last_name,
avg(total_amount) as average_order
from Customers as c
join orders as o ON c.customer_id = o.customer_id
group by c.customer_id
order by average_order desc;
```

	. –	-	
	first_name	last_name	average_order
•	John	Doe	1767.500000
	Jane	Smith	567.500000
	Michael	Brown	300.000000
	Sarah	Davis	165.000000
	Emily	Johnson	25.000000

#### **Question 3**

Find all employees who have completed more than 4 support tickets

```
select
e.first_name,
e.last_name,
count(s.ticket_id) as total_amount_of_ticket_id
from employees as e
join SupportTickets as s ON e.employee_id = s.employee_id
where s.status = 'resolved'
group by e.employee_id
having total_amount_of_ticket_id>4;
```



#### **Question 4**

Find all products that have never been ordered

```
product_name
from products as p
left join orderdetalis as od ON od.product_id = p.product_id
where od.order_id is null;

product_name

Wireless Earphones
```

#### **Question 5**

Calculate the total revenue generated from product sales

```
select
sum(quantity * unit_price) as total_revenue
from orderdetalis;

total_revenue

> 5145.00
```

#### **Question 6**

Find the average price of products for each category and find categories with an average price of more than \$500

```
with cte_avg_price as (
    select category,
        product_name,
        avg(price) as average_price
    from products
    group by category, product_name
)
    select * from cte_avg_price
    where average_price > 500
    order by average_price desc;
```

	category	product_name	average_price
١	Laptop	Gaming Laptop	2000.000000
	Laptop	Laptop Pro 15	1500.000000
	Smartphone	Smartphone X	800.000000

#### **Question 7**

Find customers who have made at least one order totaling more than \$1000

```
select * from customers
where customer_id in

(select customer_id
from orders
where total_amount > 1000);
```

# Insights from SQL Exercises

- 1. The customers with the highest total number of orders belong to John Doe, Jane Smith, and Michael Brown.
- 2. Based on the results, customers have varying average order amounts, with John Doe having the highest average order amount, 1767.5, and Emily Johnson having the lowest average, 25.
- 3. Only one employee, Alice Williams, has completed more than 4 support tickets, for a total of 5 support tickets.
- 4. Based on the search results, it turns out that there is 1 product that customers, namely wireless earphones, have never ordered.
- 5. The total revenue generated from product sales so far has reached \$5145.
- 6. Product categories that have an average price above \$500 are laptops and smartphones. there are 2 products from the laptop category, namely gaming laptops and pro 15 laptops, while in the smartphone category there is only 1 product, namely smartphone x.
- 7. Customers on behalf of John Doe are customers who spend more than \$1000 in one purchase, companies can create strategies by providing benefits such as shopping vouchers to retain these customers.

## THANK YOU. LET'S CONNECT



