



# TechCorp SQL Practice: Business Insights from Relational Data

Fadhila Dian Azhara



# Project Overview

This project simulates a relational database for TechCorp, covering product management, customer data, orders, and support operations. It was designed to strengthen SQL skills through real-world business scenarios such as analyzing customer orders, calculating revenue, and identifying key performance indicators.





# Analysis Performed

1. Identify the top 3 customers based on total order value.
2. Calculate average order value for each customer.
3. Find employees who have resolved more than 4 support tickets.
4. Detect products that have never been ordered.
5. Calculate total revenue from all product sales.
6. Determine categories with average product price above \$500.
7. Find customers who placed at least one order over \$1000.



# Tools & Technologies

- Database: MySQL
- Techniques: SQL Joins, Aggregations, Subqueries, Common Table Expressions (CTE)
- Focus: Data analysis, database design, query performance



# Database Scheme

## 1. Tabel Produk (Products)

Tabel ini menyimpan informasi tentang produk-produk yang dijual.

## 2. Tabel Pelanggan (Customers)

Tabel ini menyimpan informasi tentang pelanggan.

## 3. Tabel Pesanan (Orders)

Tabel ini menyimpan informasi tentang pesanan yang dibuat oleh pelanggan.

## 4. Tabel Detail Pesanan (OrderDetails)

Tabel ini menyimpan informasi detail dari setiap pesanan.

## 5. Tabel Karyawan (Employees)

Tabel ini menyimpan informasi tentang karyawan yang bekerja di TechCorp.

## 6. Tabel Tiket Dukungan (SupportTickets)

Tabel ini menyimpan informasi tentang tiket dukungan yang diajukan oleh pelanggan.

# Products Table

Products	
product_id	INT
product_name	VARCHAR(100) NN
category	VARCHAR(50)
price	DECIMAL(10,2)
stock_quantity	INT

- **product\_id:** Pengenal unik untuk setiap produk (Primary Key).
- **product\_name:** Nama produk.
- **category:** Kategori produk (misalnya, Laptop, Smartphone, Aksesoris).
- **price:** Harga produk.
- **stock\_quantity:** Jumlah unit produk yang tersedia dalam stok.
- **discount:** Diskon yang diterapkan pada harga produk, jika ada.



# Customers Table

Customers	
customer_id	INT
first_name	VARCHAR(50) NN
last_name	VARCHAR(50) NN
email	VARCHAR(100)
phone	VARCHAR(20)
address	VARCHAR(200)

- **customer\_id:** Pengenal unik untuk setiap pelanggan (Primary Key).
- **first\_name:** Nama depan pelanggan.
- **last\_name:** Nama belakang pelanggan.
- **email:** Alamat email pelanggan.
- **phone:** Nomor telefon pelanggan.
- **address:** Alamat tempat tinggal pelanggan.



# Orders Table

Orders	
order_id	INT
customer_id	INT
order_date	DATE
total_amount	DECIMAL(10,2)

- **order\_id:** Pengenal unik untuk setiap pesanan (Primary Key).
- **customer\_id:** Pengenal pelanggan yang membuat pesanan (Foreign Key yang merujuk ke [Customers.customer\\_id](#)).
- **order\_date:** Tanggal pesanan dibuat.
- **total\_amount:** Total nilai uang dari pesanan.

# OrderDetails Table

OrderDetails

	INT
order_detail_id	
order_id	INT
product_id	INT
quantity	INT
unit_price	DECIMAL(10,2)

- **order\_detail\_id:** Pengenal unik untuk setiap entri detail pesanan (Primary Key).
- **order\_id:** Pengenal pesanan yang dimiliki detail ini (Foreign Key yang merujuk ke Orders.order\_id).
- **product\_id:** Pengenal produk yang termasuk dalam pesanan (Foreign Key yang merujuk ke Products.product\_id).
- **quantity:** Jumlah produk yang dipesan.
- **unit\_price:** Harga per unit produk pada saat pesanan dibuat.



## Employees

employee_id	INT
first_name	VARCHAR(50) NN
last_name	VARCHAR(50) NN
email	VARCHAR(100)
phone	VARCHAR(20)
hire_date	DATE
department	VARCHAR(50)

- **employee\_id:** Pengenal unik untuk setiap karyawan (Primary Key).
- **first\_name:** Nama depan karyawan.
- **last\_name:** Nama belakang karyawan.
- **email:** Alamat email karyawan.
- **phone:** Nomor telepon karyawan.
- **hire\_date:** Tanggal karyawan dipekerjakan.
- **department:** Departemen tempat karyawan bekerja (misalnya, Support, Sales, Development).



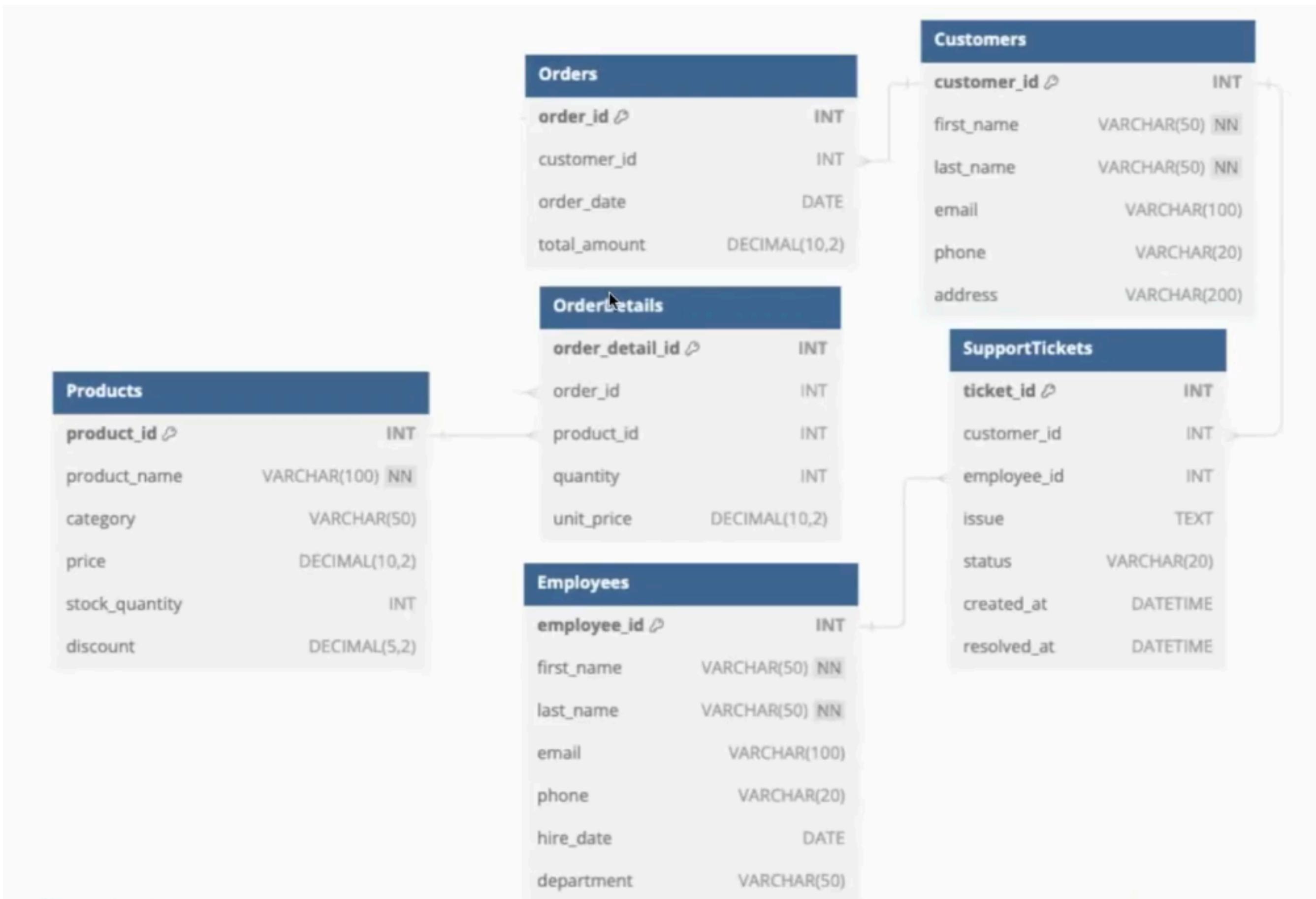
# SupportTickets Table

SupportTickets	
ticket_id	INT
customer_id	INT
employee_id	INT
issue	TEXT
status	VARCHAR(20)
created_at	DATETIME
resolved_at	DATETIME

- **ticket\_id:** Pengenal unik untuk setiap tiket support (Primary Key).
- **customer\_id:** Pengenal pelanggan yang membuat tiket (Foreign Key yang merujuk ke Customers.customer\_id).
- **employee\_id:** Pengenal karyawan yang ditugaskan ke tiket (Foreign Key yang merujuk ke Employees.employee\_id).
- **issue:** Deskripsi masalah yang dilaporkan oleh pelanggan.
- **status:** Status terkini dari tiket (misalnya, open, resolved).
- **created\_at:** Tanggal dan waktu ketika tiket dibuat.
- **resolved\_at:** Tanggal dan waktu ketika tiket diselesaikan (jika ada).



# Relational Data Structure





# Create Database

```
create database techcorp;
```

## Create Table

```
create table Customers (
    customer_id int auto_increment primary key,
    first_name varchar(50) not null,
    last_name varchar(50) not null,
    email varchar(50) unique,
    phone varchar(20),
    address varchar(200)
);
```

```
create table OrderDetails (
    order_detail_id int auto_increment primary key,
    order_id int,
    product_id int,
    quantity int,
    unit_price int,
    foreign key (order_id) references Orders(order_id),
    foreign key (product_id) references Products(product_id)
);
```

```
create table Orders (
    order_id int auto_increment primary key,
    customer_id int,
    order_date date,
    total_amount decimal(10,2),
    foreign key (customer_id) references Customers(customer_id)
);
```



```
create table Employees (
    employee_id int auto_increment primary key,
    first_name varchar(50),
    last_name varchar(50),
    email varchar(100),
    phone varchar(20),
    hire_date date,
    department varchar(50)
);

create table SupportTickets (
    ticket_id int auto_increment primary key,
    customer_id int,
    employee_id int,
    issue text,
    status varchar(20),
    created_at datetime,
    resolved_at datetime,
    foreign key (customer_id) references Customers(customer_id),
    foreign key (employee_id) references Employees(employee_id)
);
```

# Create Table



# Insert values into Products table

```
INSERT INTO Products (product_name, category, price, stock_quantity, discount)
VALUES
('Laptop Pro 15', 'Laptop', 1500.00, 100, 0),
('Smartphone X', 'Smartphone', 800.00, 200, 0),
('Wireless Mouse', 'Accessories', 25.00, 500, 0),
('USB-C Charger', 'Accessories', 20.00, 300, 0),
('Gaming Laptop', 'Laptop', 2000.00, 50, 10),
('Budget Smartphone', 'Smartphone', 300.00, 150, 5),
('Noise Cancelling Headphones', 'Accessories', 150.00, 120, 15),
('Wireless Earphones', 'Accessories', 100.00, 100, 10);
```

Answer:

	product_id	product_name	category	price	stock_quantity	discount
▶	1	Laptop Pro 15	Laptop	1500.00	100	0.00
	2	Smartphone X	Smartphone	800.00	200	0.00
	3	Wireless Mouse	Accessories	25.00	500	0.00
	4	USB-C Charger	Accessories	20.00	300	0.00
	5	Gaming Laptop	Laptop	2000.00	50	10.00
	6	Budget Smartphone	Smartphone	300.00	150	5.00
	7	Noise Cancelling Headphones	Accessories	150.00	120	15.00
	8	Wireless Earphones	Accessories	100.00	100	10.00



# Insert values into Orders table

```
INSERT INTO Orders (customer_id, order_date, total_amount)
VALUES
(1, '2023-07-01', 1525.00),
(2, '2023-07-02', 820.00),
(3, '2023-07-03', 25.00),
(1, '2023-07-04', 2010.00),
(4, '2023-07-05', 300.00),
(2, '2023-07-06', 315.00),
(5, '2023-07-07', 165.00);
```

Answer:

The screenshot shows a database result grid titled "Result Grid". The grid has columns labeled "order\_id", "customer\_id", "order\_date", and "total\_amount". There are 7 rows of data, each corresponding to one of the INSERT statements shown above. Row 1 has order\_id 1, customer\_id 1, order\_date 2023-07-01, and total\_amount 1525.00. Row 2 has order\_id 2, customer\_id 2, order\_date 2023-07-02, and total\_amount 820.00. Row 3 has order\_id 3, customer\_id 3, order\_date 2023-07-03, and total\_amount 25.00. Row 4 has order\_id 1, customer\_id 1, order\_date 2023-07-04, and total\_amount 2010.00. Row 5 has order\_id 4, customer\_id 4, order\_date 2023-07-05, and total\_amount 300.00. Row 6 has order\_id 2, customer\_id 2, order\_date 2023-07-06, and total\_amount 315.00. Row 7 has order\_id 5, customer\_id 5, order\_date 2023-07-07, and total\_amount 165.00. The bottom of the grid shows a footer with "Orders 3" and an "Apply" button.

	order_id	customer_id	order_date	total_amount
▶	1	1	2023-07-01	1525.00
	2	2	2023-07-02	820.00
	3	3	2023-07-03	25.00
	4	1	2023-07-04	2010.00
	5	4	2023-07-05	300.00
	6	2	2023-07-06	315.00
	7	5	2023-07-07	165.00
*	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL



# Insert values into OrderDetails table

```
INSERT INTO OrderDetails (order_id, product_id, quantity, unit_price)
VALUES
    (1, 1, 1, 1500.00),
    (1, 3, 1, 25.00),
    (2, 2, 1, 800.00),
    (2, 4, 1, 20.00),
    (3, 3, 1, 25.00),
    (4, 5, 1, 2000.00),
    (4, 6, 1, 10.00),
    (5, 6, 1, 300.00),
    (6, 6, 1, 300.00),
    (7, 7, 1, 150.00),
    (7, 4, 1, 15.00);
```

Answer:

	order_detail_id	order_id	product_id	quantity	unit_price
▶	1	1	1	1	1500
	2	1	3	1	25
	3	2	2	1	800
	4	2	4	1	20
	5	3	3	1	25
	6	4	5	1	2000
	7	4	6	1	10
	8	5	6	1	300
	9	6	6	1	300
	10	7	7	1	150
	11	7	4	1	15
*	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL



# Insert values into Employees table

```
INSERT INTO Employees (first_name, last_name, email, phone, hire_date, department)
VALUES
('Alice', 'Williams', 'alice.williams@example.com', '123-456-7895', '2022-01-15', 'Support'),
('Bob', 'Miller', 'bob.miller@example.com', '123-456-7896', '2022-02-20', 'Sales'),
('Charlie', 'Wilson', 'charlie.wilson@example.com', '123-456-7897', '2022-03-25', 'Development'),
('David', 'Moore', 'david.moore@example.com', '123-456-7898', '2022-04-30', 'Support'),
('Eve', 'Taylor', 'eve.taylor@example.com', '123-456-7899', '2022-05-10', 'Sales');
```

## Answer:



# Insert values into SupportTickets table

```
INSERT INTO SupportTickets (customer_id, employee_id, issue, status, created_at, resolved_at)
VALUES
(1, 1, 'Cannot connect to Wi-Fi', 'resolved', '2023-07-01 10:00:00', '2023-07-01 11:00:00'),
(2, 1, 'Screen flickering', 'resolved', '2023-07-02 12:00:00', '2023-07-02 13:00:00'),
(3, 1, 'Battery drains quickly', 'open', '2023-07-03 14:00:00', NULL),
(4, 2, 'Late delivery', 'resolved', '2023-07-04 15:00:00', '2023-07-04 16:00:00'),
(5, 2, 'Damaged product', 'open', '2023-07-05 17:00:00', NULL),
(1, 3, 'Software issue', 'resolved', '2023-07-06 18:00:00', '2023-07-06 19:00:00'),
(2, 3, 'Bluetooth connectivity issue', 'resolved', '2023-07-07 20:00:00', '2023-07-07 21:00:00'),
(5, 4, 'Account issue', 'open', '2023-07-08 22:00:00', NULL),
(3, 4, 'Payment issue', 'resolved', '2023-07-09 23:00:00', '2023-07-09 23:30:00'),
(4, 5, 'Physical damage', 'open', '2023-07-10 08:00:00', NULL),
(4, 1, 'Laptop blue screen', 'resolved', '2024-01-05 10:00:00', '2024-02-05 12:00:00'),
(5, 1, 'Laptop lagging', 'resolved', '2024-01-06 10:00:00', '2024-01-25 12:00:00'),
(3, 1, 'Some part of laptop broken', 'resolved', '2024-02-05 10:00:00', '2024-03-05 12:00:00);
```

Answer:

	ticket_id	customer_id	employee_id	issue	status	created_at	resolved_at
▶	1	1	1	Cannot connect to Wi-Fi	resolved	2023-07-01 10:00:00	2023-07-01 11:00:00
	2	2	1	Screen flickering	resolved	2023-07-02 12:00:00	2023-07-02 13:00:00
	3	3	1	Battery drains quickly	open	2023-07-03 14:00:00	NULL
	4	4	2	Late delivery	resolved	2023-07-04 15:00:00	2023-07-04 16:00:00
	5	5	2	Damaged product	open	2023-07-05 17:00:00	NULL
	6	1	3	Software issue	resolved	2023-07-06 18:00:00	2023-07-06 19:00:00
	7	2	3	Bluetooth connectivity issue	resolved	2023-07-07 20:00:00	2023-07-07 21:00:00
	8	5	4	Account issue	open	2023-07-08 22:00:00	NULL
	9	3	4	Payment issue	resolved	2023-07-09 23:00:00	2023-07-09 23:30:00
	10	4	5	Physical damage	open	2023-07-10 08:00:00	NULL
	11	4	1	Laptop blue screen	resolved	2024-01-05 10:00:00	2024-02-05 12:00:00
	12	5	1	Laptop lagging	resolved	2024-01-06 10:00:00	2024-01-25 12:00:00
	13	3	1	Some part of laptop broken	resolved	2024-02-05 10:00:00	2024-03-05 12:00:00



# Top 3 customers based on orders

```
-- 1.top 3 customers based on orders  
select  
    c.first_name,  
    c.last_name,  
    sum(total_amount) as total_order_amount  
from customers as c  
join orders o on o.customer_id = c.customer_id  
group by c.customer_id  
order by total_order_amount desc  
limit 3;
```

Answer:

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



# Average order value for each customer

```
-- 2. average order value for each customer  
  
select  
    c.first_name,  
    c.last_name,  
    avg(total_amount) as average_order  
from customers c  
join orders o on o.customer_id = c.customer_id  
group by c.customer_id;
```

Answer:

	first_name	last_name	average_order
▶	John	Doe	1767.500000
	Jane	Smith	567.500000
	Emily	Johnson	25.000000
	Michael	Brown	300.000000
	Sarah	Davis	165.000000



# Employees with >4 resolved ticket support

```
-- 3. employees with >4 resolved ticket support  
select  
    e.first_name,  
    e.last_name,  
    count(s.ticket_id) as ticket_support  
from employees e  
join supporttickets s on e.employee_id = s.employee_id  
where s.status = 'resolved'  
group by e.employee_id  
having count(s.ticket_id) >4;
```

Answer:

	first_name	last_name	ticket_support
▶	Alice	Williams	5



# Products that have never been ordered

```
-- 4. products that have never been ordered  
  
select p.product_name  
from products p  
left join orderdetails od on od.product_id = p.product_id  
where od.order_id is null;
```

# Answer:

Result Grid			Filter Rows:	<input type="text"/>	Export:		Wrap Cell Content:	
-------------	--	--	--------------	----------------------	---------	--	--------------------	--



# Calculate total revenue generated from product sales

```
-- 5. calculate total revenue generated from product sales  
select  
sum(quantity*unit_price)  
from orderdetails;
```

Answer:

Result Grid		Filter Rows:	Export:	Wrap Cell Content:
	sum(quantity*unit_price)			
▶	5145			



# Find the average price for each category and list categories with an average price higher than \$500

```
-- 6. find the average price for each category and list categories with an average price higher than $500
) with cte_avg_price as (
    select
        category, avg(price) as rerata
    from products
    group by category
)
select *
from cte_avg_price
where rerata > 500;
```

Answer:

The screenshot shows a database query results window with the following interface elements:

- Top bar buttons: Result Grid (selected), Filter Rows, Export, Wrap Cell Content.
- Table:

	category	rerata
▶	Laptop	1750.000000
	Smartphone	550.000000



# Find customers who have placed at least one order with a total amount greater than \$1000

```
-- 7. find customers who have placed at least one order with a total amount greater than $1000
select *
from customers
where customer_id in
    (select
        customer_id
    from orders
    where total_amount >1000
    )
```

Answer:

The screenshot shows a database result grid with the following structure:

	customer_id	first_name	last_name	email	phone	address
▶	1	John	Doe	john.doe@example.com	123-456-7890	123 Elm Street
*	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE



# Insight

- Built and normalized five relational tables: Products, Customers, Orders, OrderDetails, Employees, and SupportTickets.
- Applied JOINs, subqueries, CTEs, aggregation, and filtering for business reporting.
- Gained experience simulating real e-commerce data structures.
- Strengthened understanding of SQL logic and query optimization.



# Let's connect!

+628771811236

fadhiladianazhara@gmail.com  
[linkedin.com/in/fadhiladianaz](https://www.linkedin.com/in/fadhiladianaz)