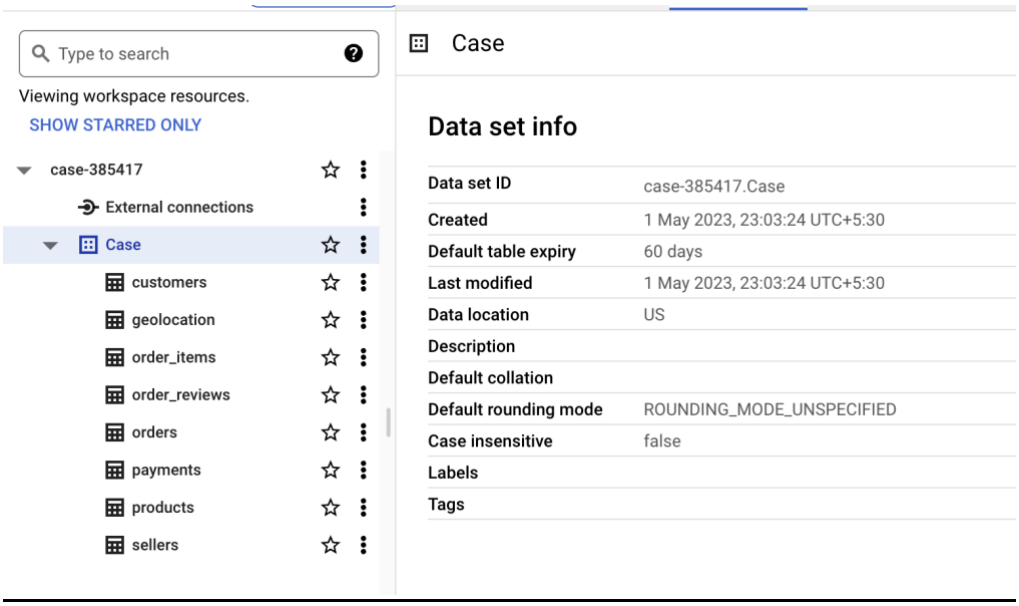
Name – Pawan Rajput
Batch – SEP-2022

SQL Target case study

1. Import the dataset and do usual exploratory analysis steps like checking the structure & characteristics of the dataset.



1.1 Data type of columns in a table.

Create the Database in Big Query.

Table: **customers**

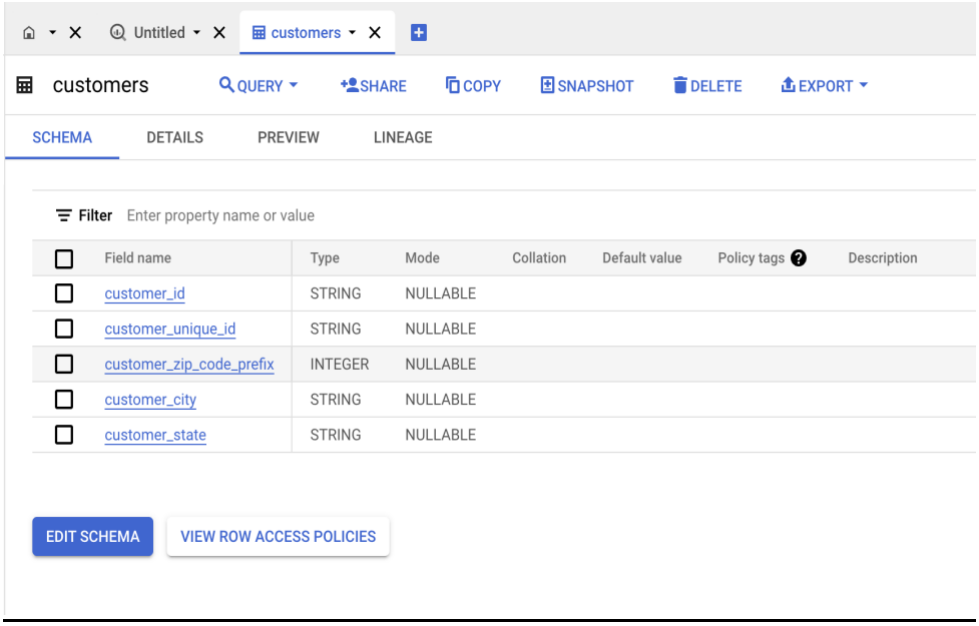


Table: **geolocation**

geolocation QUERY SHARE COPY SNAPSHOT DELETE EXPORT

SCHEMA DETAILS PREVIEW LINEAGE

Filter Enter property name or value

Field name	Type	Mode	Collation	Default value	Policy tags	Description
geolocation_zip_code_prefix	INTEGER	NULLABLE				
geolocation_lat	FLOAT	NULLABLE				
geolocation_lng	FLOAT	NULLABLE				
geolocation_city	STRING	NULLABLE				
geolocation_state	STRING	NULLABLE				

EDIT SCHEMA VIEW ROW ACCESS POLICIES

Table: **order_items**

order_items QUERY SHARE COPY SNAPSHOT DELETE EXPORT

SCHEMA DETAILS PREVIEW LINEAGE

Filter Enter property name or value

Field name	Type	Mode	Collation	Default value	Policy tags	Description
order_id	STRING	NULLABLE				
order_item_id	INTEGER	NULLABLE				
product_id	STRING	NULLABLE				
seller_id	STRING	NULLABLE				
shipping_limit_date	TIMESTAMP	NULLABLE				
price	FLOAT	NULLABLE				
freight_value	FLOAT	NULLABLE				

EDIT SCHEMA VIEW ROW ACCESS POLICIES

Table: **order_reviews**

order_reviews QUERY SHARE COPY SNAPSHOT DELETE EXPORT

SCHEMA DETAILS PREVIEW LINEAGE

Filter Enter property name or value

Field name	Type	Mode	Collation	Default value	Policy tags	Descrip
review_id	STRING	NULLABLE				
order_id	STRING	NULLABLE				
review_score	INTEGER	NULLABLE				
review_comment_title	STRING	NULLABLE				
review_creation_date	TIMESTAMP	NULLABLE				
review_answer_timestamp	TIMESTAMP	NULLABLE				

EDIT SCHEMA VIEW ROW ACCESS POLICIES

Table: **orders**

orders QUERY SHARE COPY SNAPSHOT DELETE EXPORT

SCHEMA DETAILS PREVIEW LINEAGE

Filter Enter property name or value

Field name	Type	Mode	Collation	Default value	Policy tags	Description
order_id	STRING	NULLABLE				
customer_id	STRING	NULLABLE				
order_status	STRING	NULLABLE				
order_purchase_timestamp	TIMESTAMP	NULLABLE				
order_approved_at	TIMESTAMP	NULLABLE				
order_delivered_carrier_date	TIMESTAMP	NULLABLE				
order_delivered_customer_date	TIMESTAMP	NULLABLE				
order_estimated_delivery_date	TIMESTAMP	NULLABLE				

EDIT SCHEMA VIEW ROW ACCESS POLICIES

Table: **payments**

payments QUERY SHARE COPY SNAPSHOT DELETE EXPORT

SCHEMA DETAILS PREVIEW LINEAGE

Filter Enter property name or value

Field name	Type	Mode	Collation	Default value	Policy tags	Description
order_id	STRING	NULLABLE				
payment_sequential	INTEGER	NULLABLE				
payment_type	STRING	NULLABLE				
payment_installments	INTEGER	NULLABLE				
payment_value	FLOAT	NULLABLE				

EDIT SCHEMA VIEW ROW ACCESS POLICIES

Table: **products**

products QUERY SHARE COPY SNAPSHOT DELETE EXPORT

SCHEMA DETAILS PREVIEW LINEAGE

Filter Enter property name or value

Field name	Type	Mode	Collation	Default value	Policy tags	Description
product_id	STRING	NULLABLE				
product_category	STRING	NULLABLE				
product_name_length	INTEGER	NULLABLE				
product_description_length	INTEGER	NULLABLE				
product_photos_qty	INTEGER	NULLABLE				
product_weight_g	INTEGER	NULLABLE				
product_length_cm	INTEGER	NULLABLE				
product_height_cm	INTEGER	NULLABLE				
product_width_cm	INTEGER	NULLABLE				

EDIT SCHEMA VIEW ROW ACCESS POLICIES

Table: sellers

sellers QUERY SHARE COPY SNAPSHOT DELETE EXPORT

SCHEMA DETAILS PREVIEW LINEAGE

Filter Enter property name or value

Field name	Type	Mode	Collation	Default value	Policy tags	Descript
seller_id	STRING	NULLABLE				
seller_zip_code_prefix	INTEGER	NULLABLE				
seller_city	STRING	NULLABLE				
seller_state	STRING	NULLABLE				

EDIT SCHEMA VIEW ROW ACCESS POLICIES

1.2 Time period for which the data is given

Query and Output

```
SELECT min(order_purchase_timestamp) As Start_Date,
max(order_purchase_timestamp) AS End_Date
 FROM `case-385417.Case.orders`
```

Untitled orders 1.2 Time period for which... ven

1.2 Time period for which t...ven RUN SAVE SHARE SCHEDULE

```
1 SELECT min(order_purchase_timestamp) As Start_Date,
2 max(order_purchase_timestamp) AS End_Date
3 FROM `case-385417.Case.orders`
```

Query results

JOB INFORMATION RESULTS JSON EXECUTION DETAILS EXECUTION GRAPH PREVIEW

Row	Start_Date	End_Date
1	2016-09-04 21:15:19 UTC	2018-10-17 17:30:18 UTC

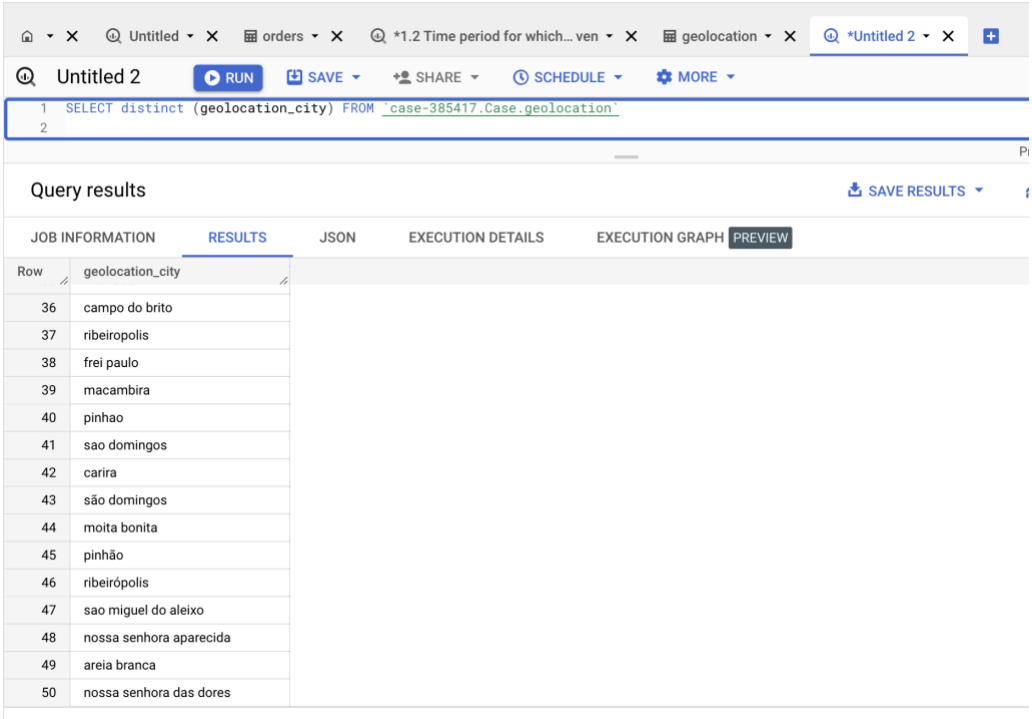
Conclusion:

The start order date is 4th Sep 2016 to 17th Oct 2018.

1.3 Cities and States covered in the dataset.

Query and Below Output (City)

```
SELECT distinct(geolocation_city)  FROM `case-385417.Case.geolocation`
```



Row	geolocation_city
36	campo do brito
37	ribeiropolis
38	frei paulo
39	macambira
40	pinhao
41	sao domingos
42	carira
43	são domingos
44	moita bonita
45	pinhão
46	ribeirópolis
47	sao miguel do aleixo
48	nossa senhora aparecida
49	areia branca
50	nossa senhora das dores

We have data across 8011 cities across Brazil and distinct cities is 50.

Query and Below Output (States)

Untitled | orders | *1.2 Time period for which... ven | geolocation

Untitled 4 RUN SAVE SHARE SCHEDULE MORE

```
1 SELECT distinct geolocation_state FROM `case-385417.Case.geolocation`
```

Query results

JOB INFORMATION | RESULTS | JSON | EXECUTION DETAILS | EXECUTION GRAPH PREVIEW

Row	geolocation_state
15	MA
16	MG
17	MS
18	MT
19	PA
20	PB
21	PE
22	PR
23	RJ
24	RN
25	RS
26	SC
27	SP

Results per

2. In-depth Exploration:

2.1 Is there a growing trend on e-commerce in Brazil? How can we describe complete scenario? Can we see some seasonality with peaks at specific months?

Query and Below Output

```
select
ROUND(sum(price)/1000000, 2) as Price_in_milions,
EXTRACT(YEAR from order_purchase_timestamp) as YEAR from `case-385417.Case.orders`ord
left join `case-385417.Case.order_items` ord_item ON ord.order_id = ord_item.order_id
  where order_status = 'delivered'
  group by YEAR
  order by YEAR;
```

Untitled 3 RUN SAVE SHARE SCHEDULE MORE

```
select
ROUND(sum(price)/1000000, 2) as Price_in_milions,
EXTRACT(YEAR from order_purchase_timestamp) as YEAR from `case-385417.Case.orders`ord
left join `case-385417.Case.order_items` ord_item ON ord.order_id = ord_item.order_id
  where order_status = 'delivered'
  group by YEAR
  order by YEAR;
```

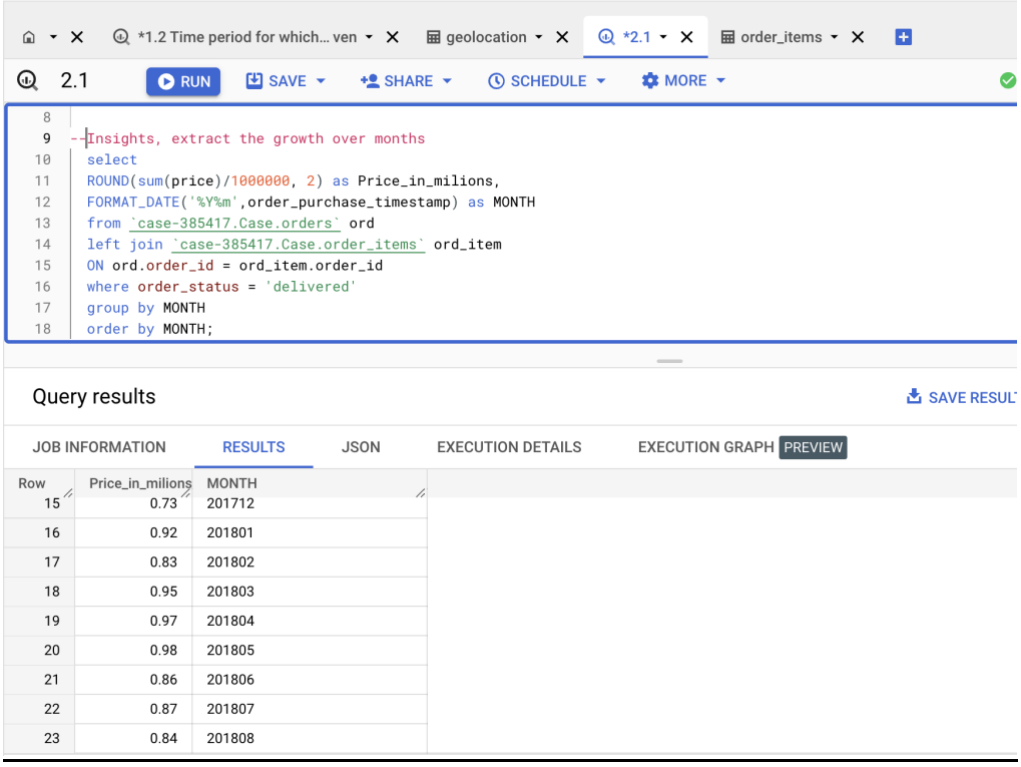
Query results

JOB INFORMATION | RESULTS | JSON | EXECUTION DETAILS | EXECUTION GRAPH PREVIEW

Row	Price_in_milions	YEAR
1	0.04	2016
2	5.96	2017
3	7.22	2018

Insights , Extract Query and Output—

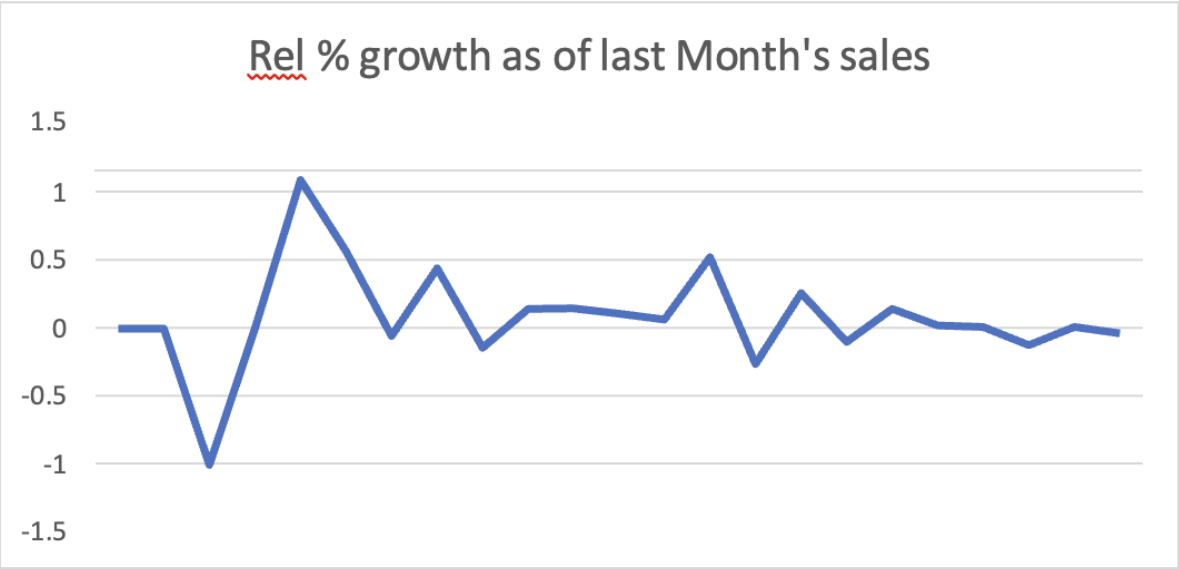
```
select
ROUND(sum(price)/1000000, 2) as Price_in_milions,
EXTRACT(YEAR from order_purchase_timestamp) as month from `case-
385417.Case.orders`ord
left join `case-385417.Case.order_items` ord_item ON ord.order_id =
ord_item.order_id
  where order_status = 'delivered'
  group by month
  order by month;
```



Row	Price_in_milions	MONTH
15	0.73	201712
16	0.92	201801
17	0.83	201802
18	0.95	201803
19	0.97	201804
20	0.98	201805
21	0.86	201806
22	0.87	201807
23	0.84	201808

Analysing the data using Excel, we see a 21.14% of growth over year from 2017 to 2018. Since we only have 8 months of Data in 2018, so expected yearly growth from2017 to 2018 becomes 31.71%, which clearly shows adoption of online sales by customers in Brazil.

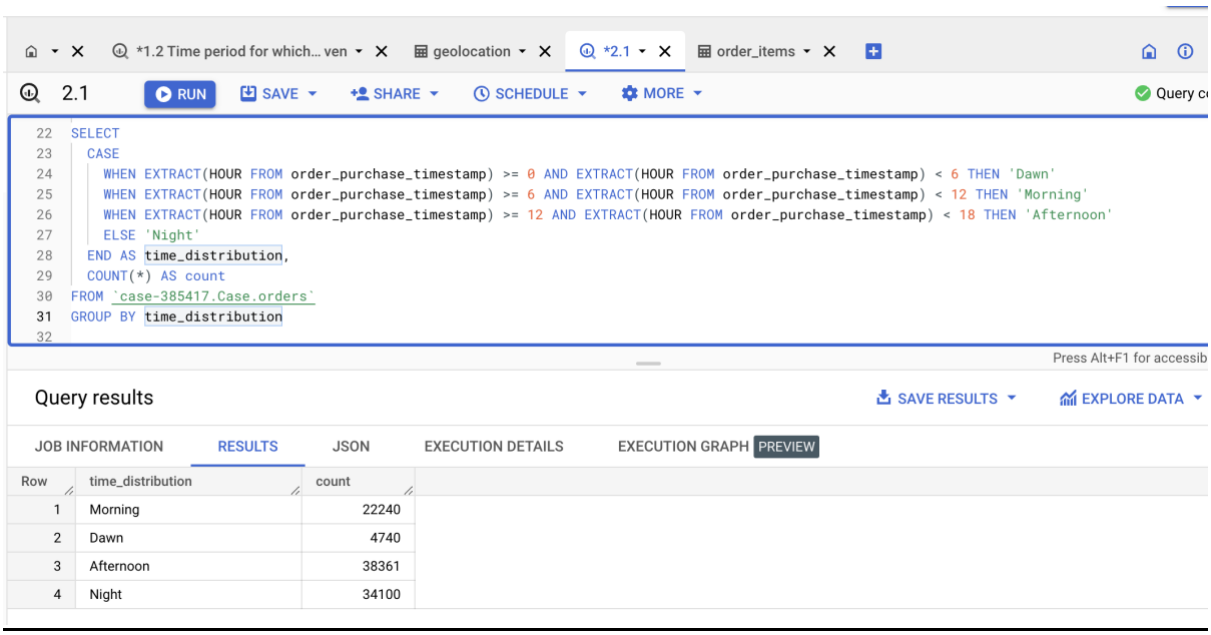
Analysing more on the seasonality, sales dependency over months.



1. **What time do Brazilian customers tend to buy (Dawn, Morning, Afternoon or Night) ?**

Query and Output

```
SELECT
  CASE
    WHEN EXTRACT(HOUR FROM order_purchase_timestamp) >= 0 AND EXTRACT(HOUR FROM
order_purchase_timestamp) < 6 THEN 'Dawn'
    WHEN EXTRACT(HOUR FROM order_purchase_timestamp) >= 6 AND EXTRACT(HOUR FROM
order_purchase_timestamp) < 12 THEN 'Morning'
    WHEN EXTRACT(HOUR FROM order_purchase_timestamp) >= 12 AND EXTRACT(HOUR FROM
order_purchase_timestamp) < 18 THEN 'Afternoon'
    ELSE 'Night'
  END AS time_distribution,
  COUNT(*) AS count
FROM `Case.orders`
GROUP BY time_distribution;
```



Conclusion:

We can clearly see that Brazilian customers tend to buy more during the Afternoon and Night.

2. Evolution of E-commerce orders in the Brazil region:

1. Get month on month orders by region, states.

Query and Output

```
SELECT c.customer_state, CONCAT(EXTRACT(YEAR FROM order_purchase_timestamp), '-',
FORMAT_DATE('%m', order_purchase_timestamp)) YEAR_MONTH, count(*) order_count
FROM `Case.orders` o INNER JOIN `Case.customers` c ON
o.customer_id = c.customer_id
GROUP BY c.customer_state, YEAR_MONTH
ORDER BY c.customer_state, YEAR_MONTH;
```

2.1 RUN SAVE SHARE SCHEDULE MORE

```
32
33
34
35 SELECT c.customer_state, CONCAT(EXTRACT(YEAR FROM order_purchase_timestamp), '-',
36 FORMAT_DATE('%m', order_purchase_timestamp)) YEAR_MONTH, count(*) order_count
37 FROM `case-385417.Case.orders` o  INNER JOIN `case-385417.Case.customers` c ON
38 o.customer_id = c.customer_id
39 GROUP BY c.customer_state, YEAR_MONTH
40 ORDER BY c.customer_state, YEAR_MONTH
41
42
```

Query results

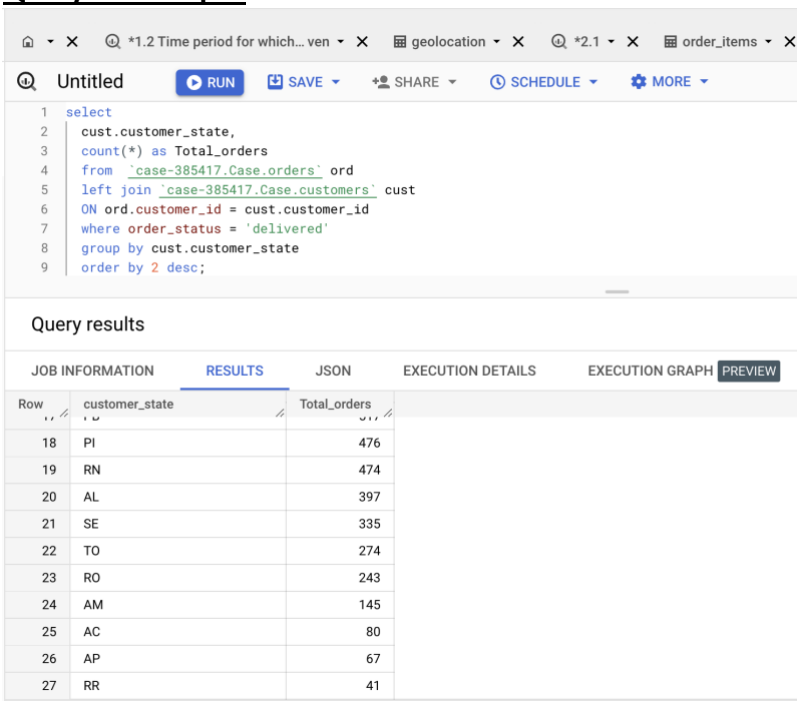
JOB INFORMATION | RESULTS | JSON | EXECUTION DETAILS | EXECUTION GRAPH PREVIEW

Row	customer_state	YEAR_MONTH	order_count
42	AM	2017-02	8
43	AM	2017-03	5
44	AM	2017-04	13
45	AM	2017-05	10
46	AM	2017-06	1
47	AM	2017-07	5
48	AM	2017-08	5
49	AM	2017-09	9
50	AM	2017-10	3

2. Distribution of customers across the states in Brazil

```
select
  cust.customer_state,
  count(*) as Total_orders
  from `Case.orders` ord
  left join `Case.customers` cust
  ON ord.customer_id = cust.customer_id
  where order_status = 'delivered'
  group by cust.customer_state
  order by 2 desc;
```

Query and Output

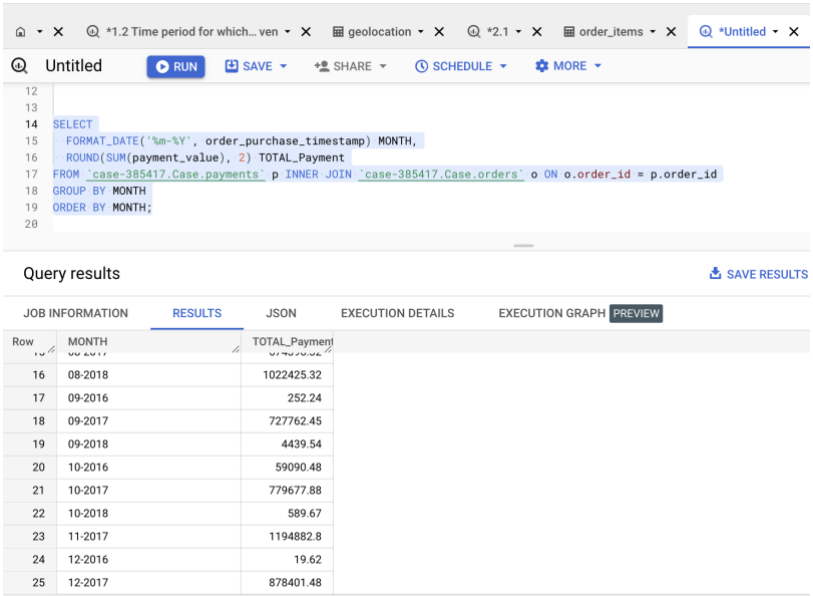


Row	customer_state	Total_orders
18	PI	476
19	RN	474
20	AL	397
21	SE	335
22	TO	274
23	RO	243
24	AM	145
25	AC	80
26	AP	67
27	RR	41

3. **Impact on Economy: Analyse the money movement by e-commerce by looking at order prices, freight and others.**
   1. Get % increase in the cost of orders from 2017 to 2018 (include months between Jan to Aug only) - You can use the "payment value" column in the payments table.

<u>Query and Output</u>

```
SELECT
  FORMAT_DATE('%m-%Y', order_purchase_timestamp) MONTH,
  ROUND(SUM(payment_value), 2) TOTAL_Payment
FROM `Case.payments` p INNER JOIN `Case.orders` o ON o.order_id = p.order_id
GROUP BY MONTH
ORDER BY MONTH;
```



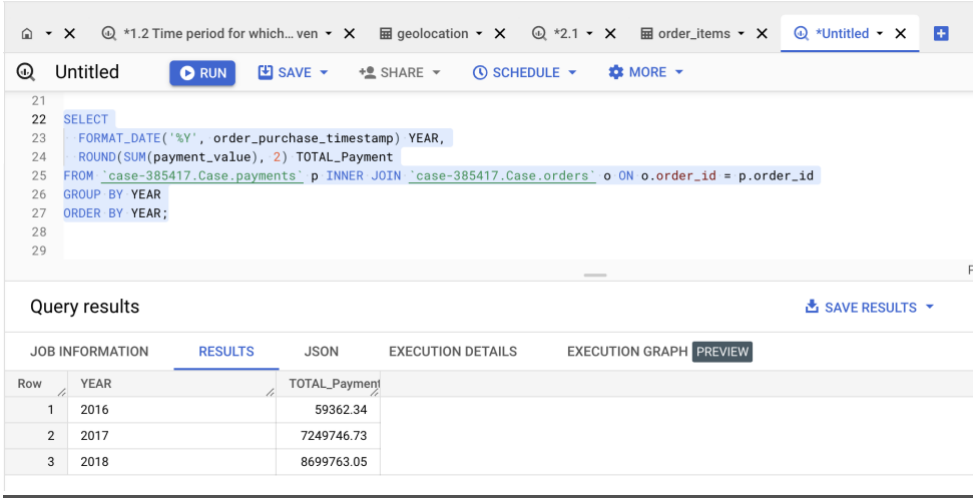
Row	MONTH	TOTAL_Payment
16	08-2018	1022425.32
17	09-2016	252.24
18	09-2017	727762.45
19	09-2018	4439.54
20	10-2016	59090.48
21	10-2017	779677.88
22	10-2018	589.67
23	11-2017	1194882.8
24	12-2016	19.62
25	12-2017	878401.48

As we can see there is a growing trend in the above table over the month which tells us that the total cost of orders received has increased over the year.

We can analyse the overall order sum by using the below query

Query and Output

```
SELECT
  FORMAT_DATE('%Y', order_purchase_timestamp) YEAR,
  ROUND(SUM(payment_value), 2) TOTAL_Payment
FROM `case.payments` p INNER JOIN `case.orders` o ON o.order_id = p.order_id
GROUP BY YEAR
ORDER BY YEAR;
```



Row	YEAR	TOTAL_Payment
1	2016	59362.34
2	2017	7249746.73
3	2018	8699763.05

Conclusion-

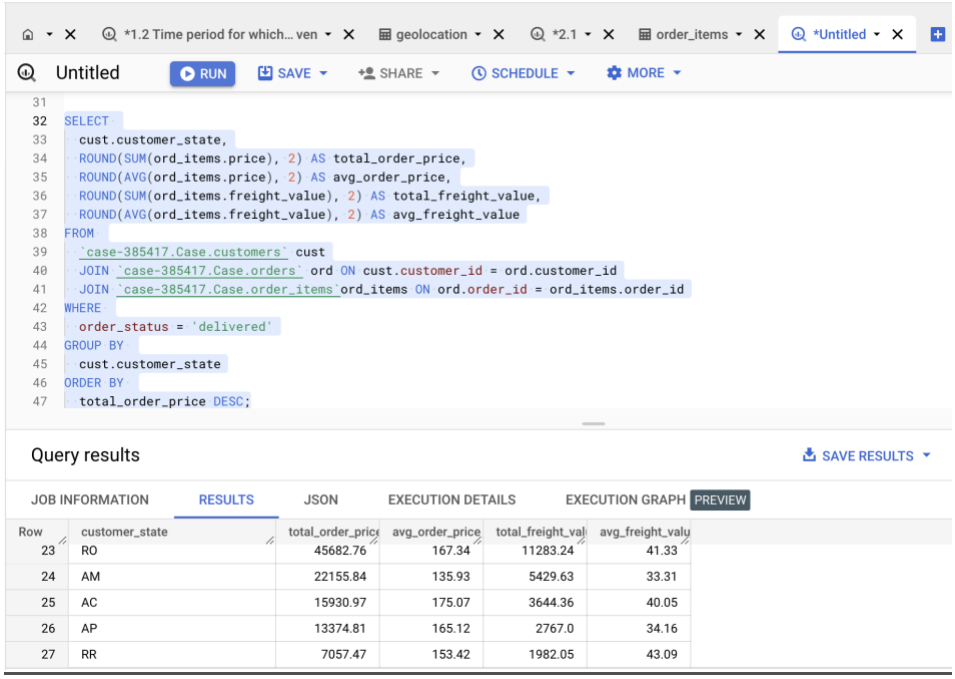
We can see that there has been a definite increase in the cost of the order over years.

We can definitely see this trend increasing over the next years as well.

2. Mean & Sum of price and freight value by customer state

Output and Query-

```
SELECT
  cust.customer_state,
  ROUND(SUM(ord_items.price), 2) AS total_order_price,
  ROUND(AVG(ord_items.price), 2) AS avg_order_price,
  ROUND(SUM(ord_items.freight_value), 2) AS total_freight_value,
  ROUND(AVG(ord_items.freight_value), 2) AS avg_freight_value
FROM
  `Case.customers` cust
  JOIN  `Case.orders` ord ON cust.customer_id = ord.customer_id
  JOIN `Case.order_items` ord_items ON ord.order_id = ord_items.order_id
WHERE
  order_status = 'delivered'
GROUP BY
  cust.customer_state
ORDER BY
  total_order_price DESC;
```

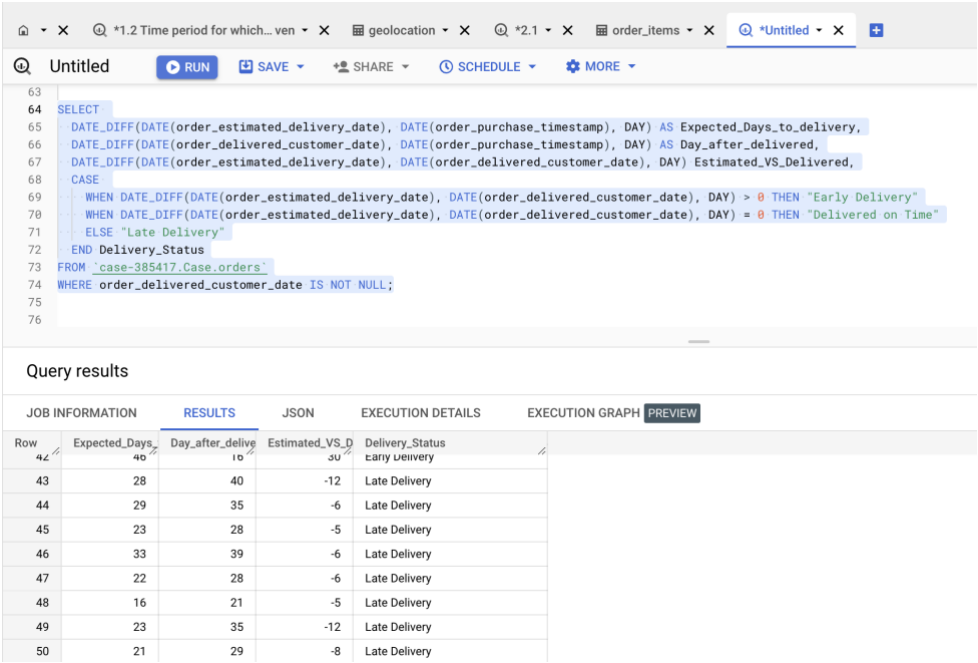


Row	customer_state	total_order_price	avg_order_price	total_freight_value	avg_freight_value
23	RO	45682.76	167.34	11283.24	41.33
24	AM	22155.84	135.93	5429.63	33.31
25	AC	15930.97	175.07	3644.36	40.05
26	AP	13374.81	165.12	2767.0	34.16
27	RR	7057.47	153.42	1982.05	43.09

4. Analysis on sales, freight and delivery time
    1. Calculate days between purchasing, delivering and estimated delivery

Output and Query-

```
SELECT
  DATE_DIFF(DATE(order_estimated_delivery_date),
DATE(order_purchase_timestamp), DAY) AS Expected_Days_to_delivery,
  DATE_DIFF(DATE(order_delivered_customer_date),
DATE(order_purchase_timestamp), DAY) AS Day_after_delivered,
  DATE_DIFF(DATE(order_estimated_delivery_date),
DATE(order_delivered_customer_date), DAY) Estimated_VS_Delivered,
  CASE
    WHEN DATE_DIFF(DATE(order_estimated_delivery_date),
DATE(order_delivered_customer_date), DAY) > 0 THEN "Early Delivery"
    WHEN DATE_DIFF(DATE(order_estimated_delivery_date),
DATE(order_delivered_customer_date), DAY) = 0 THEN "Delivered on Time"
    ELSE "Late Delivery"
  END Delivery_Status
FROM `Case.orders`
WHERE order_delivered_customer_date IS NOT NULL;
```

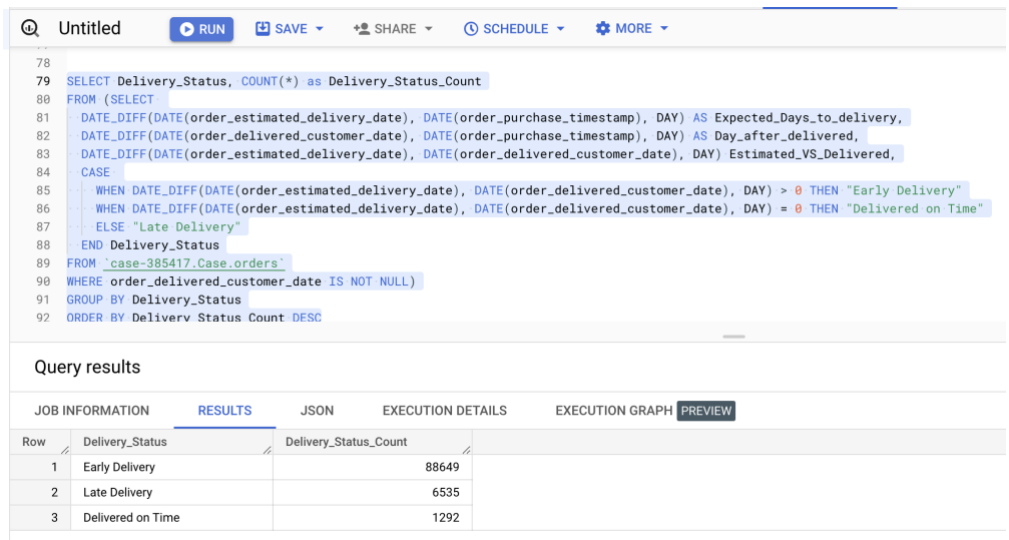


Row	Expected_Days_	Day_after_delive	Estimated_VS_D	Delivery_Status
42	46	16	30	Early Delivery
43	28	40	-12	Late Delivery
44	29	35	-6	Late Delivery
45	23	28	-5	Late Delivery
46	33	39	-6	Late Delivery
47	22	28	-6	Late Delivery
48	16	21	-5	Late Delivery
49	23	35	-12	Late Delivery
50	21	29	-8	Late Delivery

We can also analyse the trend in the delivery status by using the following query

Output and Query-

```
SELECT Delivery_Status, COUNT(*) DElivery_Status_Count
FROM (SELECT
  DATE_DIFF(DATE(order_estimated_delivery_date),
DATE(order_purchase_timestamp), DAY) AS Expected_Days_to_delivery,
  DATE_DIFF(DATE(order_delivered_customer_date),
DATE(order_purchase_timestamp), DAY) AS Day_after_delivered,
  DATE_DIFF(DATE(order_estimated_delivery_date),
DATE(order_delivered_customer_date), DAY) Estimated_VS_Delivered,
  CASE
    WHEN DATE_DIFF(DATE(order_estimated_delivery_date),
DATE(order_delivered_customer_date), DAY) > 0 THEN "Early Delivery"
    WHEN DATE_DIFF(DATE(order_estimated_delivery_date),
DATE(order_delivered_customer_date), DAY) = 0 THEN "Delivered on Time"
    ELSE "Late Delivery"
  END Delivery_Status
FROM `Case.orders`
WHERE order_delivered_customer_date IS NOT NULL)
GROUP BY Delivery_Status
ORDER BY Delivery_Status_Count DESC
```



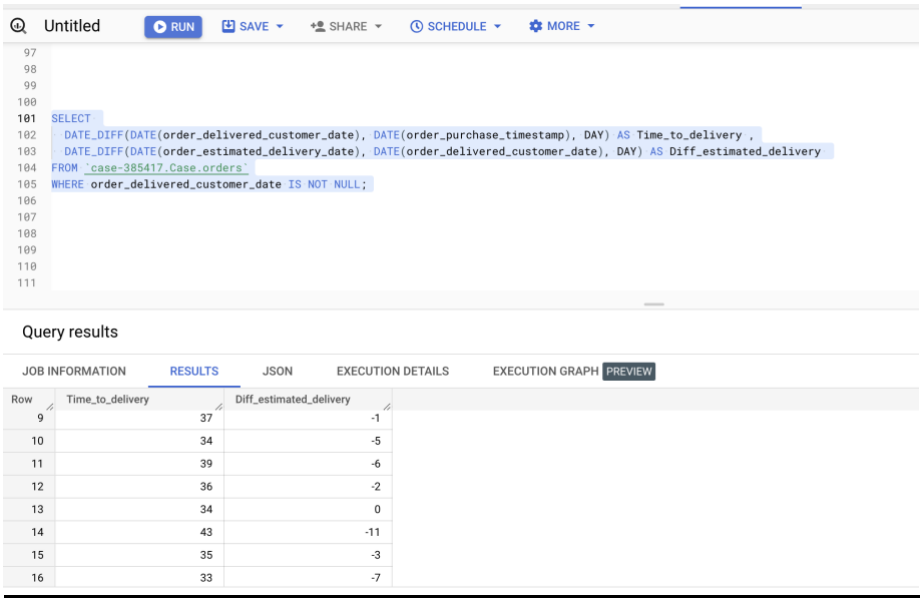
Row	Delivery_Status	Delivery_Status_Count
1	Early Delivery	88649
2	Late Delivery	6535
3	Delivered on Time	1292

Conclusion- We can see that most of the orders are delivered before the expected delivery date so we can also adjust the expected delivery date shown to the customer.

2. Find time_to_delivery & diff_estimated_delivery. The formula for the same is given below:
    - time_to_delivery = order_purchase_timestamp-order_delivered_customer_date
    - diff_estimated_delivery = order_estimated_delivery_date-order_delivered_customer_date

Output and Query-

```
SELECT
  DATE_DIFF(DATE(order_delivered_customer_date),
DATE(order_purchase_timestamp), DAY) AS Days_to_delivery,
  DATE_DIFF(DATE(order_estimated_delivery_date),
DATE(order_delivered_customer_date), DAY) AS Delivery_delta
FROM `Case.orders`
WHERE order_delivered_customer_date IS NOT NULL;
```



Row	Time_to_delivery	Diff_estimated_delivery
9	37	-1
10	34	-5
11	39	-6
12	36	-2
13	34	0
14	43	-11
15	35	-3
16	33	-7

3. Group data by state, take mean of freight_value, time_to_delivery, diff_estimated_delivery

Output and Query-

```
SELECT
  cust.customer_state,
  ROUND(AVG(ord_items.freight_value), 2) avg_freight_value,
  ROUND(AVG(date_diff(DATE(ord.order_delivered_customer_date),
DATE(ord.order_purchase_timestamp), DAY))) time_to_delivery,
  ROUND(AVG(date_diff(DATE(ord.order_estimated_delivery_date),
DATE(ord.order_delivered_customer_date), DAY))) diff_estimated_delivery
FROM
  `Case.customers` cust
  JOIN `Case.orders` ord ON cust.customer_id = ord.customer_id
  JOIN `Case.order_items` ord_items ON ord.order_id = ord_items.order_id
WHERE
  order_status = 'delivered'
GROUP BY
  cust.customer_state
ORDER BY
  2 DESC;
```

Untitled RUN SAVE SHARE SCHEDULE MORE

```
SELECT
  cust.customer_state,
  ROUND(AVG(ord_items.freight_value), 2) avg_freight_value,
  ROUND(AVG(date_diff(DATE(ord.order_delivered_customer_date), DATE(ord.order_purchase_timestamp), DAY))) time_to_delivery,
  ROUND(AVG(date_diff(DATE(ord.order_estimated_delivery_date), DATE(ord.order_delivered_customer_date), DAY))) diff_estimated_delivery
FROM
  `case-385417.Case.customers` cust
  JOIN `case-385417.Case.orders` ord ON cust.customer_id = ord.customer_id
  JOIN `case-385417.Case.order_items` ord_items ON ord.order_id = ord_items.order_id
WHERE
  order_status = 'delivered'
GROUP BY
  cust.customer_state
ORDER BY
  2 DESC;
```

Query results

JOB INFORMATION | RESULTS | JSON | EXECUTION DETAILS | EXECUTION GRAPH PREVIEW

Row	customer_state	avg_freight_value	time_to_delivery	diff_estimated_delivery
1	PB	43.09	21.0	13.0
2	RR	43.09	28.0	18.0
3	RO	41.33	20.0	20.0
4	AC	40.05	21.0	21.0
5	PI	39.12	19.0	12.0
6	MA	38.49	22.0	10.0
7	TO	37.44	17.0	12.0

4. Sort the data to get the following:
   - Top 5 states with highest/lowest average freight value – sort in desc/asc limit 5.

Output and Query-

```
select
  cust.customer_state,
  ROUND(AVG(ord_items.freight_value), 2) as avg_freight_value
  from `Case.customers` cust
  join `Case.orders`   ord
  ON cust.customer_id = ord.customer_id
  join `Case.order_items` ord_items
  ON ord.order_id = ord_items.order_id
  where order_status = 'delivered'
  group by cust.customer_state
  order by 2 desc
  limit 5;
```

```
156 WHERE order_delivered_customer_date IS NOT NULL;
157
158
159   select
160   cust.customer_state,
161   ROUND(AVG(ord_items.freight_value), 2) as avg_freight_value
162   from `Case.customers` cust
163   join `Case.orders`   ord
164   ON cust.customer_id = ord.customer_id
165   join `Case.order_items` ord_items
166   ON ord.order_id = ord_items.order_id
167   where order_status = 'delivered'
168   group by cust.customer_state
169   order by 2 desc
170   limit 5;
171
172
173
```

Query results

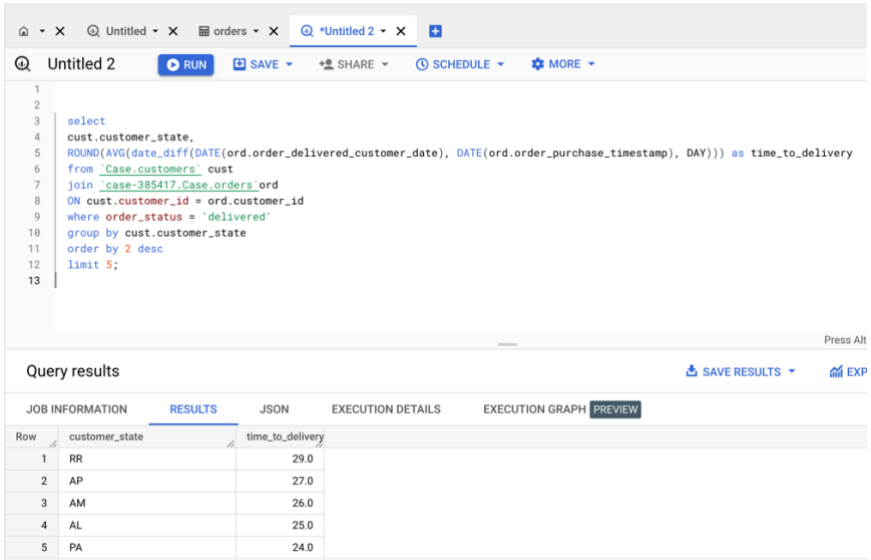
JOB INFORMATION | RESULTS | JSON | EXECUTION DETAILS | EXECUTION GRAPH PREVIEW

Row	customer_state	avg_freight_valu
1	PB	43.09
2	RR	43.09
3	RO	41.33
4	AC	40.05
5	PI	39.12

4.2 Top 5 states with highest/lowest average time to delivery

Output and Output and Query-highest

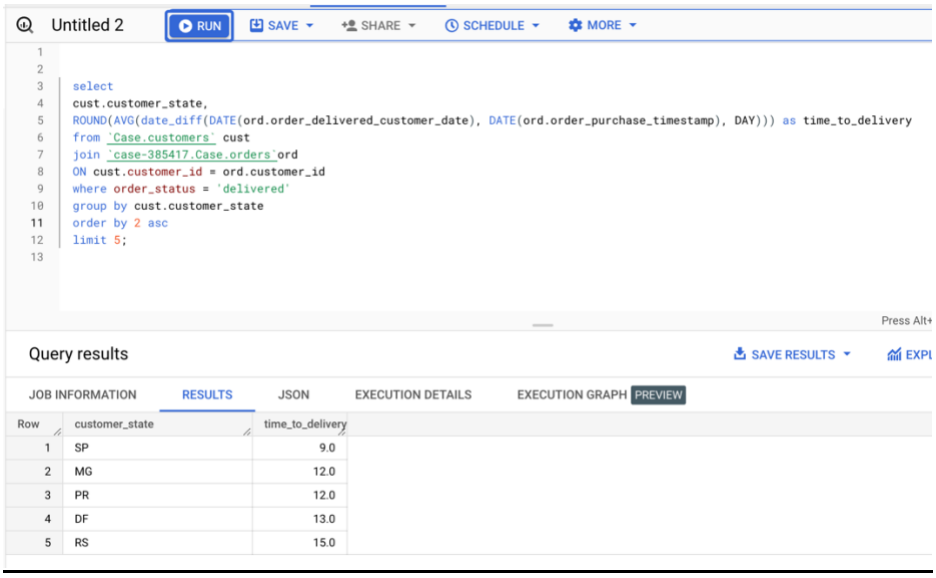
```
select cust.customer_state,
  ROUND(AVG(date_diff(DATE(order_delivered_customer_date),
DATE(order_purchase_timestamp), DAY))) as time_to_delivery
  from `Case.customers` cust
  join `case-385417.Case.orders`ord
  ON cust.customer_id = ord.customer_id
  where order_status = 'delivered'
  group by cust.customer_state
  order by 2 desc
  limit 5;
```



Row	customer_state	time_to_delivery
1	RR	29.0
2	AP	27.0
3	AM	26.0
4	AL	25.0
5	PA	24.0

Output and Query-lowest

```
select
cust.customer_state,
ROUND(AVG(date_diff(DATE(order_delivered_customer_date),
DATE(order_purchase_timestamp), DAY))) as time_to_delivery
from `Case.customers` cust
join `case-385417.Case.orders`ord
ON cust.customer_id = ord.customer_id
where order_status = 'delivered'
group by cust.customer_state
order by 2 asc
limit 5;
```



Row	customer_state	time_to_delivery
1	SP	9.0
2	MG	12.0
3	PR	12.0
4	DF	13.0
5	RS	15.0

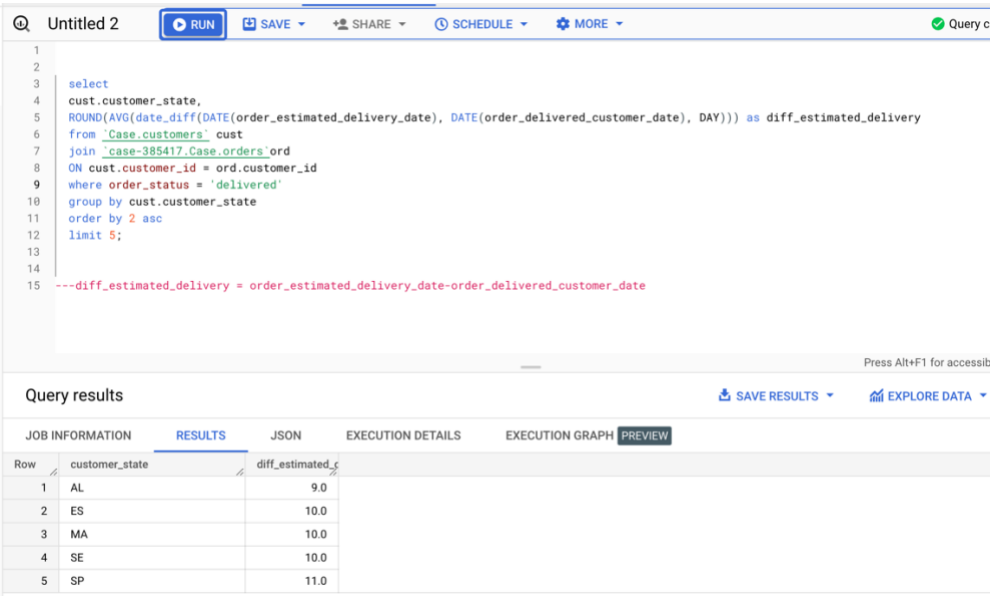
Conclusion : States having faster delivery or slow/delayed delivery of orders :

Here if the orders are delivered before estimated delivery date, we can say that state hasfaster delivery or vice-versa.

Top 5 states where delivery is really fast/ not so fast compared to estimated date

Output and Query-

```
  select
  cust.customer_state,
  ROUND(AVG(date_diff(DATE(order_estimated_delivery_date),
DATE(order_delivered_customer_date), DAY))) as diff_estimated_delivery
  from `Case.customers` cust
  join `case-385417.Case.orders`ord
  ON cust.customer_id = ord.customer_id
  where order_status = 'delivered'
  group by cust.customer_state
  order by 2 asc
  limit 5;
---diff_estimated_delivery = order_estimated_delivery_date-
order_delivered_customer_date
```



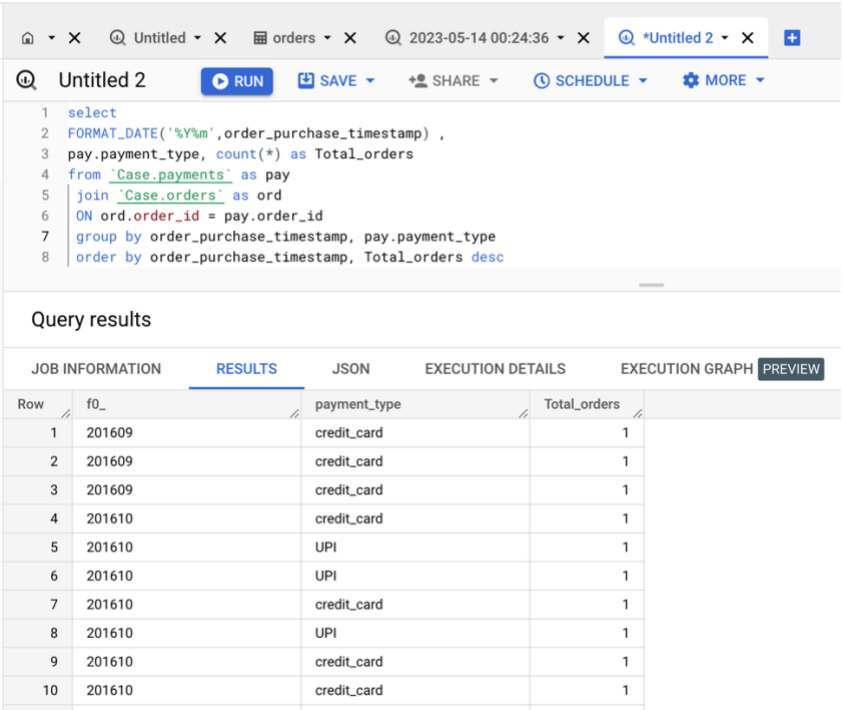
Row	customer_state	diff_estimated_c
1	AL	9.0
2	ES	10.0
3	MA	10.0
4	SE	10.0
5	SP	11.0

6. Payment type analysis:

6.1 Month over Month count of orders for different payment types

Output and Query-

```
select
FORMAT_DATE('%Y%m',order_purchase_timestamp) ,
pay.payment_type, count(*) as Total_orders
from `Case.payments` as pay
 join `Case.orders` as ord
 ON ord.order_id = pay.order_id
 group by order_purchase_timestamp, pay.payment_type
 order by order_purchase_timestamp, Total_orders desc;
```



Row	f0_	payment_type	Total_orders
1	201609	credit_card	1
2	201609	credit_card	1
3	201609	credit_card	1
4	201610	credit_card	1
5	201610	UPI	1
6	201610	UPI	1
7	201610	credit_card	1
8	201610	UPI	1
9	201610	credit_card	1
10	201610	credit_card	1

6.2 Distribution of payment installments and count of orders:

Output and Query-

```
select
pay.payment_installments ,count(*) as orders
from `Case.payments` pay
group by pay.payment_installments;
```

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RUN SAVE SHARE SCHEDULE

```
select
pay.payment_installments ,count(*) as orders
from `Case.payments` pay
group by pay.payment_installments;
```

Query results

JOB INFORMATION | RESULTS | JSON | EXECUTION DETAILS | EXECUTION GRAPH PREVIEW

Row	payment_installı	orders
1	0	2
2	1	52546
3	2	12413
4	3	10461
5	4	7098
6	5	5239
7	6	3920
8	7	1626
9	8	4268
10	9	644
11	10	5328
12	11	23
13	12	133