



# Consumer Goods Ad\_Hoc Insights

Codebasics Resume Project Challenge 4



# Problem Statement



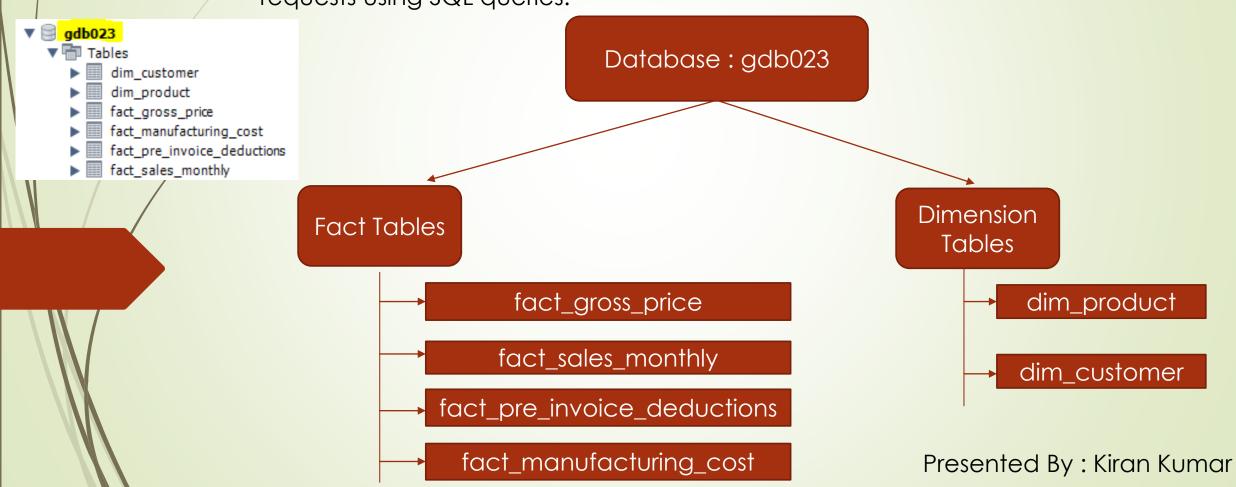
- AtliQ Hardware's (an imaginary company) is one of the leading computer hardware producers in India and well expanded in other countries as well.
- However, the management noticed that they do not get enough insights to make quick and smart data-informed decisions. They want to expand their data analytics team by adding several junior data analysts.
- Tony Sharma, their data analytics director wanted to hire someone who is good at both tech and soft skills. Hence, he decided to conduct a SQL challenge which will help him understand both the skills.



# About the Project



For our project, we will be working with a dataset that contains nearly 1 million records. Our prime focus will be on answering all ad-hoc requests using SQL queries.





### Question 1:

Provide the list of markets in which customer "AtliQ Exclusive" operates its business in the APAC region.

SQL Query

Output

select distinct market from dim\_customer
where customer = "Atliq Exclusive" and region = "APAC";

	market
<b>)</b>	India
	Indonesia
	Japan
	Philiphines
	South Korea
	Australia
	Newzealand
	Bangladesh

# Query – 1 Visualization





### Insights

- AtliQ Exclusive has a wide presence in the APAC region which includes countries such as India, Indonesia, Bangladesh, Australia, Japan, New Zealand, Philippines and South Korea.
- This expansive footprint underscores
  AtliQ Exclusive's strategic positioning and
  potential for growth within the diverse
  and dynamic APAC market.



### Question 2:

What is the percentage of unique product increase in 2021 vs. 2020?

The final output contains these fields, unique\_products\_2020, unique\_products\_2021 and percentage\_chg.

# Output

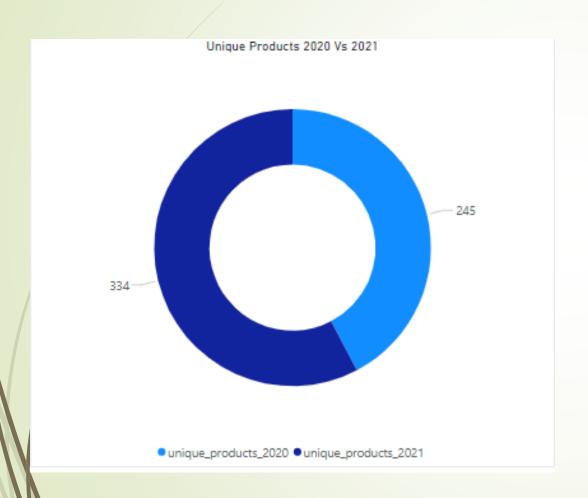
# **SQL** Query

```
with cte1 as (
    select count(distinct product_code) as unique_products_2020
    from fact_sales_monthly where fiscal_year=2020),
    cte2 as (
    select count(distinct product_code) as unique_products_2021
    from fact_sales_monthly where fiscal_year=2021
) select cte1.unique_products_2020, cte2.unique_products_2021,
round(((cte2.unique_products_2021-cte1.unique_products_2020)/cte1.unique_products_2020)*100,2)
as pct_chg from cte1, cte2;
```

unique_products_2020	unique_products_2021	pct_chg
245	334	36.33

# Query – 2 Visualization





### Insights

- ➤ We can clearly see that there is a increase in the unique product count from FY 2020 to FY 2021.
- There is a increase of almost 36.33 % in unique product count which is a good sign for AtliQ Hardware.
- The rise in unique product count signifies AtliQ Hardware's commitment to diversifying its product portfolio.
- This growth can translate into increased brand visibility, customer loyalty, and market share for the company.



### Question 3:

Provide a report with all the unique product counts for each segment and sort them in descending order of product counts.

The final output contains 2 fields, segment and product\_count.

SQL Query

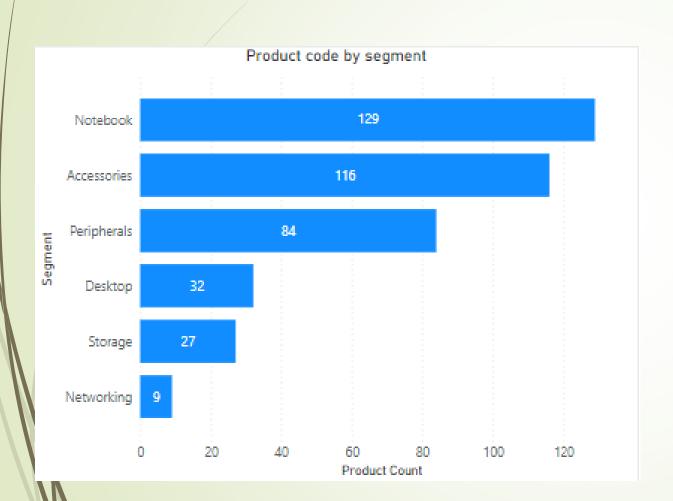
Output

select distinct segment, count(product\_code) as product\_count
from dim\_product group by segment
order by product\_count desc;

segment	product_count
Notebook	129
Accessories	116
Peripherals	84
Desktop	32
Storage	27
Networking	9

# Query – 3 Visualization





### Insights

- "Notebook" segment has the highest product count with 129 products.
- At 129, Notebook was 1,333.33% higher than Networking, which had the lowest count of product at 9.
- By understanding how each segment contributes to the overall business, AtliQ Hardware can make informed decisions regarding resource allocation and strategic planning.



### Question 4:

Follow-up: Which segment had the most increase in unique products in 2021 vs 2020?

The final output contains these fields, segment, product\_count\_2020, product\_count\_2021 and difference.

# SQL Query

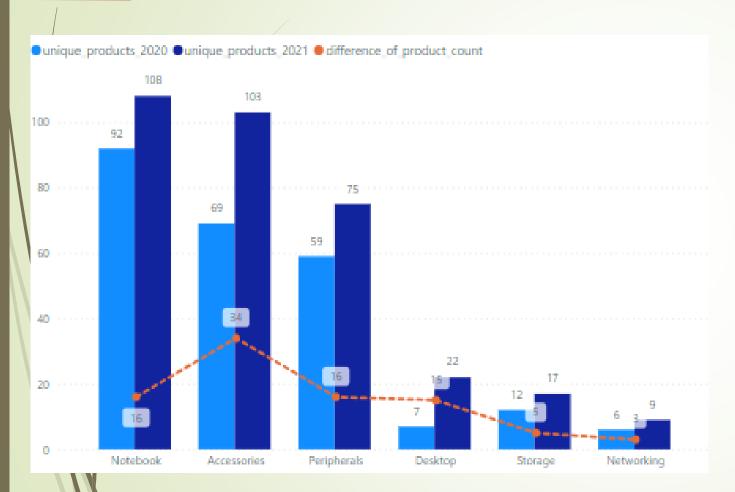
```
with cte1 as (
    select p.segment,
    count(distinct(case when fiscal_year = 2020 then f.product_code END)) as product_count_2020,
    count(distinct(case when fiscal_year = 2021 then f.product_code END)) as product_count_2021
    from dim_product p
    join fact_sales_monthly f
    on p.product_code = f.product_code
    group by p.segment
) select segment, product_count_2020, product_count_2021,
(product_count_2021-product_count_2020) as difference
from cte1 order by difference desc;
```

# Output

product_count_2020	product_count_2021	difference
69	103	34
92	108	16
59	75	16
7	22	15
12	17	5
6	9	3
	69 92 59 7	69 103 92 108 59 75 7 22 12 17

# Query – 4 Visualization





### Insights

- ➤ The "Accessories" category witnessed a significant increase in product count, with 34 more products added compared to FY 2020.
- In FY 2020, the "Notebook" category had the highest number of unique products at 92, marking a 1,433.33% increase over "Networking," which had the lowest unique products at 6.
- Overall, there was a consistent trend of increasing product diversity across various categories.



### Question 5:

Get the products that have the highest and lowest manufacturing costs. The final output should contain these fields, product\_code, product and the manufacturing\_cost.

# **SQL** Query

```
select distinct p.product_code,p.product,f.manufacturing_cost from dim_product p
join fact_manufacturing_cost f
on p.product_code=f.product_code where f.manufacturing_cost IN(
    select max(manufacturing_cost) as max_cost from fact_manufacturing_cost
    union
    select min(manufacturing_cost) as min_cost from fact_manufacturing_cost
) order by manufacturing_cost desc;
```

# Output

product_code	product	manufacturing_cost
A6120110206	AQ HOME Allin1 Gen 2	240.5364
A2118150101	AQ Master wired x1 Ms	0.8920

# Query – 5 Visualization



Product with highest manufacturing cost

\$240.54

AQ HOME Allin1 Gen 2

Product with lowest manufacturing cost

\$0.89

### Insights

- The product "AQ HOME Allin1 Gen 2" has the maximum manufacturing cost with around \$240.54.
- ➤ While the product "AQ Master wired x1 Ms" has the minimum manufacturing cost with around \$0.89.
- Identifying products with high manufacturing costs, such as "AQ HOME Allin1 Gen 2" with \$240.54, presents an opportunity for cost optimization initiatives. This could involve reassessing material sourcing, production processes, or supplier relationships to reduce expenses and improve profitability.



### Question 6:

Generate a report which contains the top 5 customers who received an average high pre\_invoice\_discount\_pct for the fiscal year 2021 and in the Indian market. The final output contains these fields, customer\_code, customer and average\_discount\_percentage.

# SQL Query

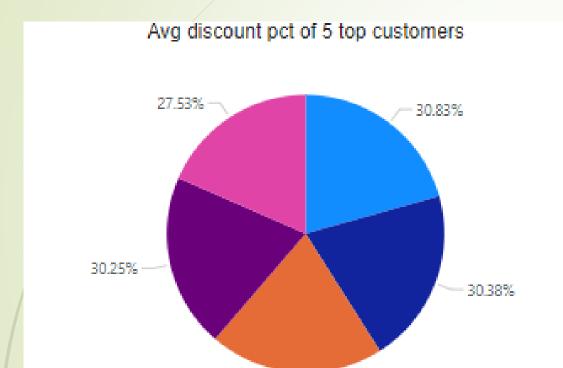
# select c.customer\_code,c.customer,round(avg(f.pre\_invoice\_discount\_pct)\*100,2) as avg\_discount\_pct from dim\_customer c join fact\_pre\_invoice\_deductions f on c.customer\_code = f.customer\_code where f.fiscal\_year = 2021 and c.market = "India" group by c.customer\_code,c.customer order by avg\_discount\_pct desc limit 5;

# Output

customer_code	customer	avg_discount_pct
90002009	Flipkart	30.83
90002006	Viveks	30.38
90002003	Ezone	30.28
90002002	Croma	30.25
90002016	Amazon	29.33

# Query – 6 Visualization





30.28%

customer ● Flipkart ● Viveks ● Ezone ● Croma ● Vijay Sales

### Insights

- "Flipkart" has the highest average preinvoice discount with 30.83 %.
- While "Vijay Sales" has comparatively lower average discount percentage at 27.53%.
- This suggests that Flipkart may employ a competitive pricing strategy to attract customers by offering significant discounts on a wide range of products.



### Question 7:

Get the complete report of the Gross sales amount for the customer "AtliQ Exclusive" for each month. This analysis helps to get an idea of low and high-performing months and take strategic decisions.

The final report contains these columns: Month, Year and Gross sales Amount.

# SQL Query

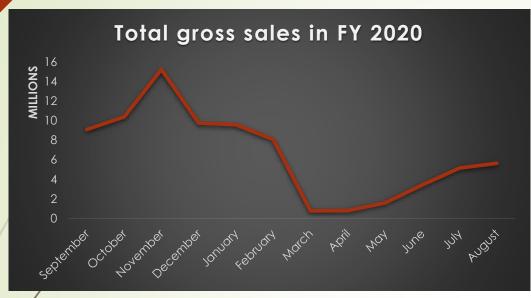
```
select monthname(f.date) as Month, f.fiscal_year,
round(sum((f.sold_quantity*g.gross_price)),2) as gross_price_total
from dim_customer c
join fact_sales_monthly f
on c.customer_code = f.customer_code
join fact_gross_price g
on f.product_code = g.product_code where c.customer = "Atliq Exclusive"
group by monthname(f.date),f.fiscal_year order by fiscal_year;
```

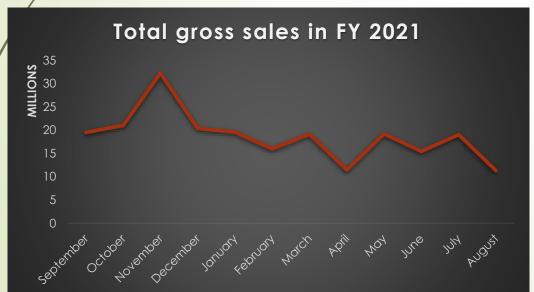
## Output

Month	fiscal_year	gross_price_total	Month	fiscal_year	gross_price_total
September	2020	9092670.34	October	2021	21016218.21
October	2020	10378637.60	November	2021	32247289.79
November	2020	15231894.97	December	2021	20409063.18
December	2020	9755795.06	January	2021	19570701.71
January	2020	9584951.94	February	2021	15986603.89
February	2020	8083995.55	March	2021	19149624.92
March	2020	766976.45	April	2021	11483530.30
April	2020	800071.95	May	2021	19204309.41
May	2020	1586964.48	June	2021	15457579.66
June	2020	3429736.57	July	2021	19044968.82
July	2020	5151815.40	August	2021	11324548.34
1					

# Query – 7 Visualization







### Insights

- AtliQ Hardware witnessed approximately \$32 million in FY 2021, specifically in the month of November, which marked the highest figure. Approximately \$15 million was achieved in FY 2020 in the month of November.
- There is a steep decrease in gross sales in the months of March and April in both financial years.
- Identifying areas where operational processes can be optimized can lead to cost savings and enhanced competitiveness in the market.



### Question 8:

In which quarter of 2020, got the maximum total\_sold\_quantity? The final output contains these fields sorted by the total\_sold\_quantity, Quarter and total\_sold\_quantity.

# SQL Query

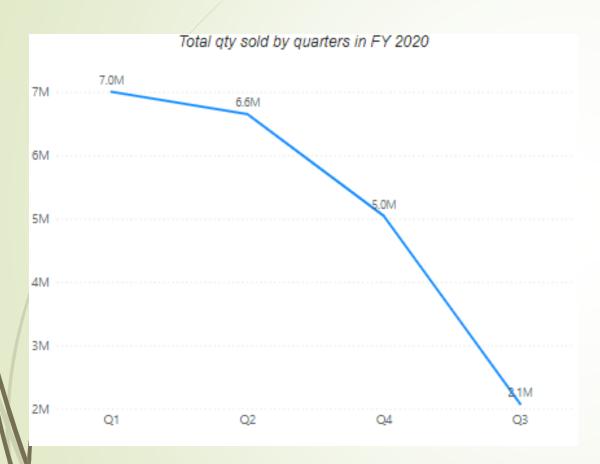
```
select
case
when month(date) in (9,10,11) then "Q1"
when month(date) in (12,1,2) then "Q2"
when month(date) in (3,4,5) then "Q3"
else "Q4"
end as Quarter,
sum(sold_quantity) as total_sales_qty
from fact_sales_monthly
where fiscal_year = 2020 group by Quarter
order by total_sales_qty desc;
```

# Output

Quarter	total_sales_qty
Q1	7005619
Q2	6649642
Q4	5042541
Q3	2075087

# Query – 8 Visualization





### Insights

- > The maximum total quantity sold in fiscal year 2020 is in Quarter 1 with 7 million and the minimum quantity sold was in Quarter 3 with 2 millions.
- While Quarter 3 historically registers the lowest sales volume, it presents an opportunity for strategic intervention to bolster performance.
- This also suggests a degree of volatility in sales performance, with potential factors such as seasonal fluctuations, market dynamics, or internal operational factors.



### Question 9:

Which channel helped to bring more gross sales in the fiscal year 2021 and the percentage of contribution?

The final output contains these fields, channel, gross\_sales\_mln and percentage.

# SQL Query

```
with cte1 as (select distinct c.channel,
    round(sum((f.sold_quantity*g.gross_price)/1000000),2) as gross_sales_mln
    from dim_customer c
    join fact_sales_monthly f
    on c.customer_code = f.customer_code
    join fact_gross_price g
    on g.product_code = f.product_code where f.fiscal_year = 2021
    group by channel)
    select channel, gross_sales_mln, round((gross_sales_mln)/(select sum(gross_sales_mln) from cte1)*100,2)
    as gross_pct from cte1
    group by channel
    order by gross_sales_mln desc;
```

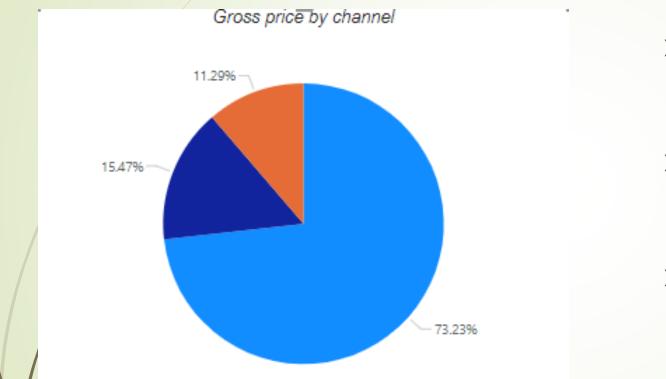
# Output

channel	gross_sales_mln	gross_pct
Retailer	1924.17	73.22
Direct	406.69	15.48
Distributor	297.18	11.31

# Query – 9 Visualization



### Insights



channel Retailer Direct Distributor

- The "Retailer" channel has accounted for the majority of the sales occupying almost 73% of gross sales.
- While the direct and distributor channel is occupying 15% and 11% of gross sales respectively.
- These insight enables businesses to optimize resource allocation, prioritize high-profit channels, and potentially reallocate resources from less profitable channels to maximize overall profitability.



### Question 10:

Get the Top 3 products in each division that have a high total\_sold\_quantity in the fiscal\_year 2021?

The final output contains these fields, division, product\_code, product, total\_sold\_quantity and rank\_order.

# SQL Query

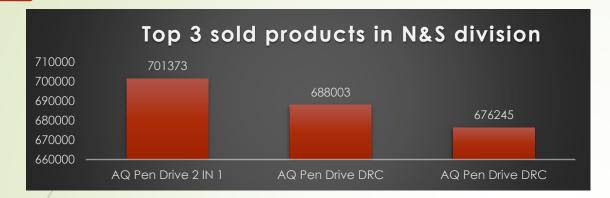
### with x as (select distinct p.division, f.product\_code, p.product, sum(f.sold\_quantity) as total\_sold\_qty, dense\_rank() over(partition by division order by sum(f.sold quantity) desc) as rank from dim product p join fact\_sales\_monthly f on p.product code = f.product code where f.fiscal year = 2021 group by division, product code, product) select \* from x where rank\_ in (1,2,3) order by division, rank\_;

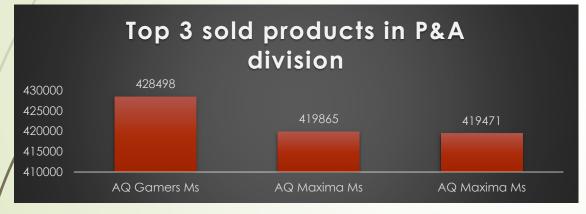
# Output

N & S       A6720160103       AQ Pen Drive 2 IN 1       701373       1         N & S       A6818160202       AQ Pen Drive DRC       688003       2         N & S       A6819160203       AQ Pen Drive DRC       676245       3         P & A       A2319150302       AQ Gamers Ms       428498       1
N & S A6819160203 AQ Pen Drive DRC 676245 3
P & A A2319150302 AO Gamers Ms 428498 1
Ten Neurona Ne
P & A A2520150501 AQ Maxima Ms 419865 2
P & A A2520150504 AQ Maxima Ms 419471 3
PC A4218110202 AQ Digit 17434 1
PC A4319110306 AQ Velocity 17280 2
PC A4218110208 AQ Digit 17275 3

# Query – 10 Visualization









### Insights

- AQ Pen Drive 2 in 1 (in N&S division) emerged as the best-selling item, followed by AQ Gamers Ms (in P&A division) and AQ Digit in (PC division).
- These products exhibit strong market demand and should be further analyzed for potential growth opportunities.
- Our efforts should focus on enhancing these products' value propositions to better align with consumer needs and preferences.



