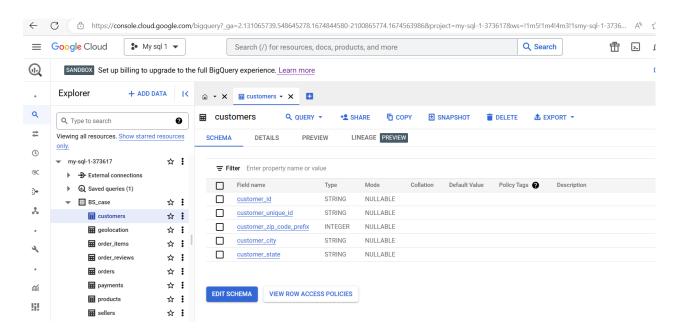
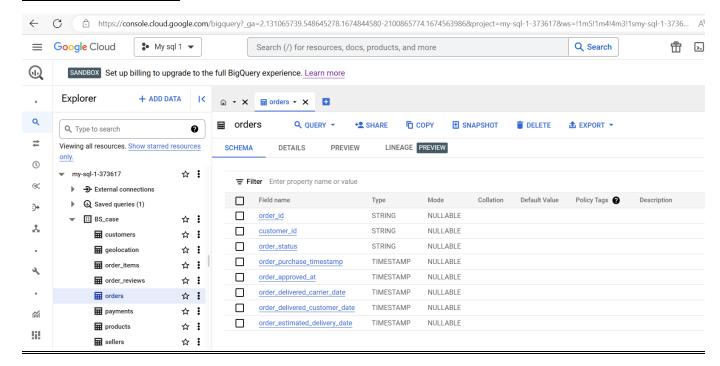
Business Case: Target SQL

- 1. Checking the structure & characteristics of the dataset
 - 1. *)Data type of columns in a table

Query - Desc BS_case.customers

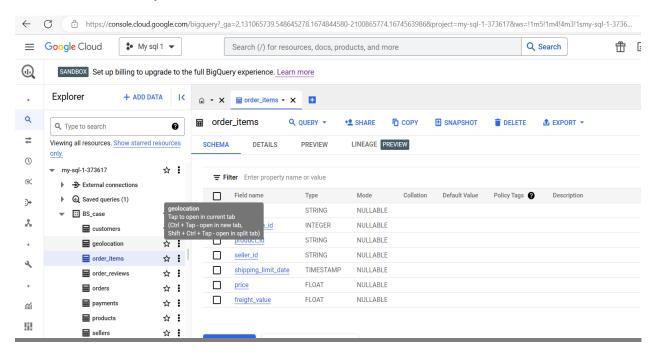


Query - BS_case.orders;



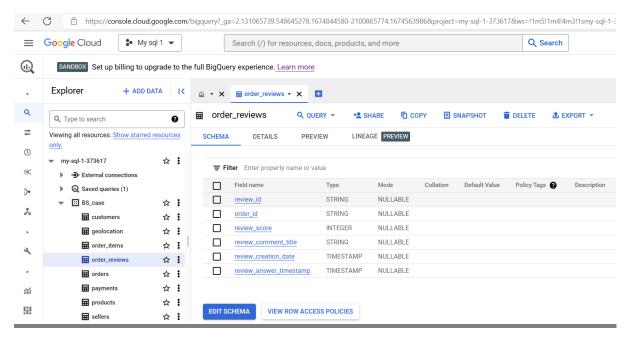
Query -

BS case.order items;

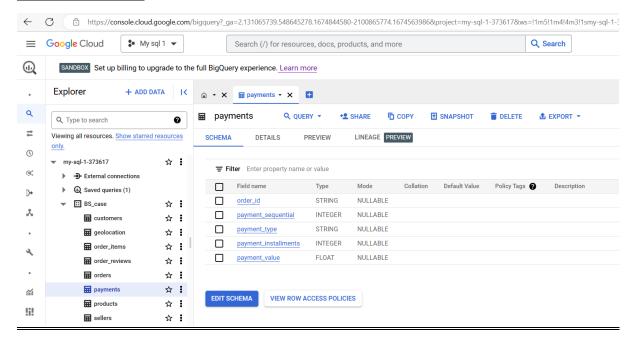


Query -

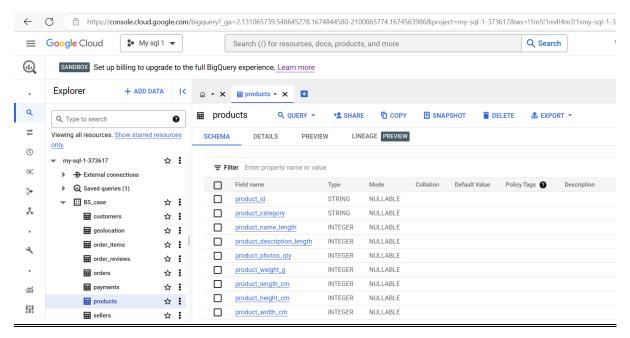
BS case.order reviews;



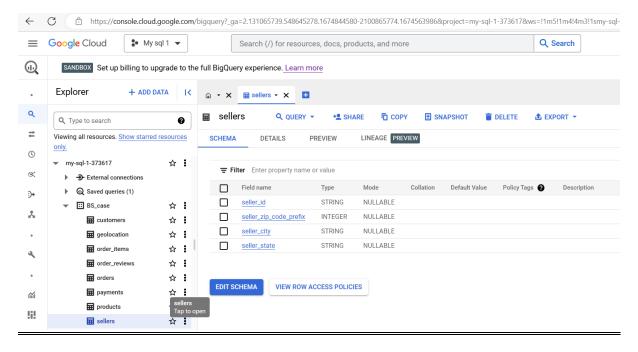
BS_case.payments;



BS_case.products;

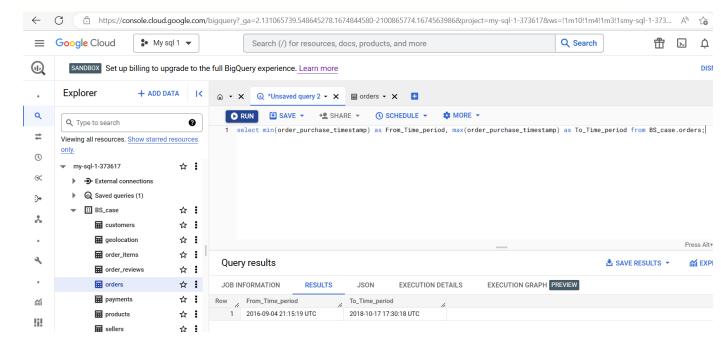


BS case.sellers;



Time period for which the data is given

select min(order_purchase_timestamp) as From_Time_period, max(order_purchase_time stamp) as To_Time_period from BS_case.orders;



Cities and States of customers ordered during the given period

Query -

select distinct count(O.order_id) over(partition by C.customer_state,C.customer_city) as Tot al_count,C.customer_state,C.customer_city from BS_case.customers as C

inner join BS_case.orders as O on C.customer_id=O.customer_id order by Total_count desc;

1 15540 SP sao paulo 2 6882 RJ rio de janeiro 3 2773 MG belo horizonte 4 2131 DF brasilia 5 1521 PR curitiba 6 1444 SP campinas 7 1379 RS porto alegre 8 1245 BA salvador 9 1189 SP quarulhos	Row	Total_count	customer_state //	customer_city //
3 2773 MG belo horizonte 4 2131 DF brasilia 5 1521 PR curitiba 6 1444 SP campinas 7 1379 RS porto alegre 8 1245 BA salvador	1	15540	SP	sao paulo
4 2131 DF brasilia 5 1521 PR curitiba 6 1444 SP campinas 7 1379 RS porto alegre 8 1245 BA salvador	2	6882	RJ	rio de janeiro
5 1521 PR curitiba 6 1444 SP campinas 7 1379 RS porto alegre 8 1245 BA salvador	3	2773	MG	belo horizonte
6 1444 SP campinas 7 1379 RS porto alegre 8 1245 BA salvador	4	2131	DF	brasilia
7 1379 RS porto alegre 8 1245 BA salvador	5	1521	PR	curitiba
8 1245 BA salvador	6	1444	SP	campinas
	7	1379	RS	porto alegre
9 1189 SP guarulhos	8	1245	BA	salvador
	9	1189	SP	guarulhos
10 938 SP sao bernardo do campo	10	938	SP	sao bernardo do campo

2.In-depth Exploration

Can we see some seasonality with peaks of customers orders at specific months?

Query - select count(order_id),

case

when extract (month from order_purchase_timestamp) between 1 and 3 then "summer" when extract (month from order_purchase_timestamp) between 4 and 6 then "Autumn" when extract (month from order_purchase_timestamp) between 7 and 9 then "winter" when extract (month from order_purchase_timestamp) between 10 and 12 then "spring" else "Unknown"

END as Seasons from BS_case.orders group by seasons;

Row	f0_	h	Seasons
1		18177	spring
2		26470	summer
3		29328	Autumn
4		25466	winter

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

Query)

select count(order_id),

case

when extract (hour from order_purchase_timestamp) between 5 and 12 then "Morning" when extract (hour from order_purchase_timestamp) between 12 and 17 then "afternoon" when extract (hour from order_purchase_timestamp) between 17 and 20 then "evening" when extract (hour from order_purchase_timestamp) between 20 and 22 or extract (hour from order_purchase_timestamp) between 1 and 4 then "night" else "Unknown" end as Time_period from BS_case.orders group by time_period;

Row	f0_ //	Time_period
1	28423	Morning
2	14191	night
3	32366	afternoon
4	17944	evening
5	6517	Unknown

3) Evolution of E-commerce orders in the Brazil region:

Get month on month orders by states

Query- select distinct C. customer_state, extract(month from O.order_purchase_timestamp) as month,extract(year from O.order_purchase_timestamp) as year,

count(O.order_id) over(partition by extract(month from O.order_purchase_timestamp),extr act(year from O.order_purchase_timestamp),C.customer_state) as Month_On_Month, from BS_case.orders as O

inner join BS_case.customers as C
on O.customer_id = C.customer_id
order by Year,month;

Row	customer_state	month //	year //	Month_On_Mont
1	RS	9	2016	1
2	RR	9	2016	1
3	SP	9	2016	2
4	GO	10	2016	9
5	SC	10	2016	11
6	ES	10	2016	4
7	DF	10	2016	6
8	PA	10	2016	4
9	RJ	10	2016	56
10	PB	10	2016	1

Distribution of customers across the states in Brazil

Query - select distinct customer_state,customer_city,count(customer_id)

over(partition by customer_state,customer_city) as Total_customers from BS_case.customers;

Row	customer_state	customer_city //	Total_customers
1	MG	prados customer_city	3
2	PA	aurora do para	1
3	PA	santa isabel do para	6
4	RS	santo augusto	9
5	BA	itubera	3
6	CE	arneiroz	2
7	MA	maioba	3
8	MA	satubinha	2
9	MG	sao sebastiao do maranhao	3
10	SC	jaguaruna	2

DATA ACCORDING TO YEAR WISE

```
select distinct year_wise,
count(No_Of_Orders) over (partition by year_wise) as Total_orders

from
(
select extract (year from order_purchase_timestamp) as year_wise,

count(order_id) over(partition by extract (year from order_purchase_timestamp) order by o
rder_purchase_timestamp) as No_Of_Orders,
from BS_case.orders)
order by year_wise
.
```

Row	year_wise	Total_orders
1	2016	329
2	2017	45101
3	2018	54011

Impact on Economy: Analyze the money movement by e-commerce by looking at order prices, freight and others.

Get % increase in cost of orders from 2017 to 2018 (include months between Jan to Aug only) - You can use "payment_value" column in payments table

sQuery -

```
select round(t1.percent increase in cost of orders,2) as Percent increase
from
select
((t.Cost of orders/lag(t.Cost of orders,1) over (order by year) )-
1)*100 as percent increase in cost of orders
select Sum(p.payment_value) as Cost_of_orders,
extract(year from o.order purchase timestamp) as year
from BS case.orders as o
inner join BS case.payments as p
on o.order id = p.order id
where extract(month from o.order_purchase_timestamp) in (1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8) and extract(ye
ar from o.order purchase timestamp) in (2017,2018)
group by year
order by 2
) as t) as t1
where t1.percent increase in cost of orders is not null
```

Row /	Percent_increase	1
1	136.98	

Mean & Sum of price and freight value by customer state

```
select distinct C.customer_state,
sum(OT.freight_value) over(partition by C.customer_state order by OT.freight_value)
) as Tot_freight,
AVG(OT.freight_value) over(partition by C.customer_state order by OT.freight_value)
) as mean_freight,
sum(P.payment_value) over(partition by C.customer_state order by OT.freight_value)
as Tot_price,
Avg(P.payment_value) over(partition by C.customer_state order by OT.freight_value)
as mean_price
from BS_case.customers as C
inner join BS_case.orders as O
```

```
on C.customer_id=0.customer_id
inner join BS_case.order_items as OT
on O.order_id=OT.order_id
inner join BS_case.payments as P
on O.order_id=P.order_id
group by C.customer_state,OT.freight_value,P.payment_value
order by C.customer_state;
```

Row	customer_state	Tot_freight	mean_freight //	Tot_price	mean_price
1	AC	14.86	14.86	467.09	467.09
2	AC	36.2699999	18.135	879.709999	439.855
3	AC	109.32	21.864	1037.63999	207.528
4	AC	134.209999	22.3683333	1119.52	186.586666
5	AC	261.109999	23.7372727	1411.86	128.350909
6	AC	286.539999	23.8783333	1494.28	124.523333
7	AC	312.01	24.0007692	1582.55	121.734615
8	AC	362.989999	24.1993333	1674.03	111.602
9	AC	389.03	24.314375	1845.06	115.31625
10	AC	415.39	24.4347058	2061.31999	121.254117

5. Analysis on sales, freight and delivery time

Calculate days between purchasing, delivering and estimated delivery

SELECT Avg(OT.freight_value), C.customer_state, DATE_DIFF(date(order_delivered_customer_date), date(order_purchase_timestamp), day) as time_to_delivery,

DATE_DIFF(date(order_estimated_delivery_date),date(order_purchase_timestamp),day) as diff_estimated_delivery from BS_case.orders as O

inner join BS_case.order_items as OT on O.order_id=OT.order_id inner join BS_case.customers as C on O.customer id=C.customer id

Group by C.customer_state,time_to_delivery, diff_estimated_delivery order;

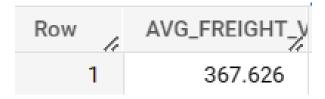
Row	order_purchase_timestamp	order_delivered_customer_date	order_estimated_delivery_date	Date_diff_Betwe	Date_diff_Betwe
1	2017-12-09 10:16:45 UTC	null	2018-01-29 00:00:00 UTC	null	51
2	2018-08-10 15:14:50 UTC	null	2018-08-17 00:00:00 UTC	null	7
3	2017-05-13 21:23:34 UTC	null	2017-06-27 00:00:00 UTC	null	45
4	2016-10-07 19:17:00 UTC	null	2016-12-01 00:00:00 UTC	null	55
5	2016-10-05 01:47:40 UTC	null	2016-12-01 00:00:00 UTC	null	57
6	2016-10-07 22:45:28 UTC	null	2016-12-01 00:00:00 UTC	null	55
7	2016-10-05 16:57:30 UTC	null	2016-12-01 00:00:00 UTC	null	57
8	2018-03-08 07:06:35 UTC	null	2018-04-19 00:00:00 UTC	null	42
9	2018-08-05 07:21:56 UTC	null	2018-08-09 00:00:00 UTC	null	4
10	2018-08-05 17:00:00 UTC	null	2018-08-09 00:00:00 UTC	null	4

Top 5 states with highest/lowest average freight value - sort in desc/asc limit 5

Query) SELECT AVG(freight_value) as AVG_FREIGHT_VALUE

FROM (SELECT freight_value FROM BS_case.order_items ORDER BY freight_value DESC LI MIT 5);

JOB INFORMATION



Query) SELECT AVG(freight_value) as AVG_FREIGHT_VALUE

FROM (SELECT freight_value FROM BS_case.order_items ORDER BY freight_value LIMIT 5);



Top 5 states with highest/lowest average time to delivery

Query - lowest

select distinct Count(O.order_id) over(partition by C.customer_state) No_of_orders,C.customer_state,O.order_delivered_customer_date,O.order_purchase_timestamp, DATE_DIFF(date(O.order_delivered_customer_date),date(O.order_purchase_timestamp),day) as time_to_delivery

from BS_case.orders as O inner join BS_case.customers as C on O.customer_id=C.customer_id

where order_status in ("shipped","delivered","approved","invoiced","processing") and O.or der_delivered_customer_date is not null

order by No of orders ,time to delivery limit 5;

,						
R	ow /	No_of_orders	customer_state //	order_delivered_customer_date	order_purchase_timestamp	time_to_delivery
	1	12350	RJ	2017-06-19 21:07:52 UTC	2017-06-19 08:19:45 UTC	0
	2	12350	RJ	2017-09-29 18:53:29 UTC	2017-09-28 05:54:04 UTC	1
	3	4923	PR	2018-08-30 16:24:55 UTC	2018-08-29 14:18:23 UTC	1
	4	11354	MG	2018-04-27 18:57:53 UTC	2018-04-26 08:51:45 UTC	1
	5	12350	RJ	2017-05-23 15:39:44 UTC	2017-05-22 09:55:03 UTC	1

Highest

select distinct Count(O.order_id) over(partition by C.customer_state) No_of_orders,C.customer_state,O.order_delivered_customer_date,O.order_purchase_timestamp, DATE_DIFF(date(O.order_delivered_customer_date),date(O.order_purchase_timestamp),day) as time_to_delivery from BS_case.orders as O inner join BS_case.customers as C on O.customer_id=C.customer_id where order_status in ("shipped","delivered","approved","invoiced","processing") and O.order_delivered_customer_date is not null order by No_of_orders desc,time_to_delivery desc limit 5;

Row	No_of_orders	customer_state //	order_delivered_customer_date	order_purchase_timestamp	time_to_delivery
1	40494	SP	2018-07-13 20:51:31 UTC	2018-01-03 09:44:01 UTC	191
2	40494	SP	2017-09-19 17:00:07 UTC	2017-03-13 20:17:10 UTC	190
3	40494	SP	2017-12-04 18:36:29 UTC	2017-06-12 13:14:11 UTC	175
4	40494	SP	2018-05-21 18:22:18 UTC	2017-11-29 15:10:14 UTC	173
5	40494	SP	2017-10-26 20:47:58 UTC	2017-06-03 17:53:31 UTC	145

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

Query -

SELECT C.customer_state,O.order_delivered_customer_date,O.order_purchase_timestamp,O.order_estimated_delivery_date,

Date_diff(date(O.order_estimated_delivery_date),date(O.order_delivered_customer_date),day) as diff_date,

CASE

When Extract (DATE FROM O.order_estimated_delivery_date) > Extract (date from O.order_delivere d customer date) THEN "fast delivery"

when Extract (date from O.order_estimated_delivery_date) = Extract (date from O.order_delivered_customer_date) THEN"normal_delivery"

when Extract (date from O.order_estimated_delivery_date) < Extract (date from O.order_delivered_customer_date) THEN "Late_delivery"

END as DELIVERY TIME

from BS case.orders as O

inner join BS_case.customers as C

on O.customer_id=C.customer_id

where O.order_status in ("shipped","delivered","approved","invoiced","processing") and O.order_d elivered_customer_date is not null

order by diff_date desc;

Row	customer_state	order_delivered_customer_date	order_purchase_timestamp	order_estimated_delivery_date	diff_date	DELIVERY_TIME
1	SP	2018-03-09 23:36:47 UTC	2018-03-06 09:47:07 UTC	2018-08-03 00:00:00 UTC	147	fast_delivery
2	MA	2017-02-14 14:27:45 UTC	2017-02-07 18:01:15 UTC	2017-07-04 00:00:00 UTC	140	fast_delivery
3	RS	2018-02-27 16:35:43 UTC	2018-02-06 20:44:56 UTC	2018-07-12 00:00:00 UTC	135	fast_delivery
4	SP	2017-06-09 13:35:54 UTC	2017-05-23 22:28:36 UTC	2017-10-11 00:00:00 UTC	124	fast_delivery
5	RJ	2017-10-13 13:49:07 UTC	2017-10-05 21:39:05 UTC	2018-01-30 00:00:00 UTC	109	fast_delivery

6.PAYMENT TYPE ANALYSIS:

Month over Month count of orders for different payment Types

Query)

SELECT distinct p.payment_type,extract (month from O.order_purchase_timestamp) as month,extra ct(year from O.order_purchase_timestamp) as year, count(O.order_id) over(partition by p.payment_type) No_Of_payments from BS_case.payments as P

inner join BS case.orders as O

on O.order id=P.order id

inner join BS_case.customers as C

on C.customer_id=O.customer_id

order by month, year;

Row	payment_type	month //	year //	No_Of_payments
1	UPI	1	2017	19784
2	debit_card	1	2017	1529
3	credit_card	1	2017	76795
4	voucher	1	2017	5775
5	voucher	1	2018	5775
6	credit_card	1	2018	76795
7	UPI	1	2018	19784
8	debit_card	1	2018	1529
9	voucher	2	2017	5775
10	debit_card	2	2017	1529

Count of orders based on the no. of payment installments

Query)

SELECT distinct payment_type, count(payment_type) over(partition by payment_type) No_Of_payments from BS_case.payments;

Row	payment_type	No_Of_payments
1	credit_card	76795
2	UPI	19784
3	not_defined	3
4	voucher	5775
5	debit_card	1529