

# Problem 3564: Seasonal Sales Analysis

## Problem Information

**Difficulty:** Medium

**Acceptance Rate:** 60.84%

**Paid Only:** No

**Tags:** Database

## Problem Description

Table: `sales`

```
+-----+-----+ | Column Name | Type | +-----+-----+ | sale_id | int | |
product_id | int | | sale_date | date | | quantity | int | | price | decimal | +-----+-----+
sale_id is the unique identifier for this table. Each row contains information about a product
sale including the product_id, date of sale, quantity sold, and price per unit.
```

Table: `products`

```
+-----+-----+ | Column Name | Type | +-----+-----+ | product_id | int | |
product_name | varchar | | category | varchar | +-----+-----+ product_id is the unique
identifier for this table. Each row contains information about a product including its name and
category.
```

Write a solution to find the most popular product category for each season. The seasons are defined as:

\* **Winter** : December, January, February \* **Spring** : March, April, May \* **Summer** : June, July, August \* **Fall** : September, October, November

The **popularity** of a **category** is determined by the **total quantity sold** in that **season**. If there is a **tie**, select the category with the highest **total revenue** ( $\text{quantity} \times \text{price}$ ).

Return the result table ordered by season in **ascending** order.

The result format is in the following example.

**Example:**

**Input:**

sales table:

price	sale_id	product_id	sale_date	quantity
10.00	1	1	2023-01-15	5
15.00	3	3	2023-03-10	3
20.00	4	4	2023-04-05	1
10.00	6	2	2023-06-12	4
15.00	7	5	2023-06-15	5
18.00	9	4	2023-08-01	5
20.00	10	5	2023-09-03	3
10.00	12	2	2023-11-10	4
15.00	13	3	2023-12-05	6
20.00	15	5	2024-02-14	2

products table:

product_id	product_name	category
1	Warm Jacket	Apparel
2	Designer Jeans	Apparel
3	Cutting Board	Kitchen
4	Smart Speaker	Tech
5	Yoga Mat	Fitness

**Output:**

season	category	total_quantity	total_revenue
Fall	Apparel	10	120.00
Spring	Kitchen	3	54.00
Summer	Tech	5	100.00
Winter	Apparel	9	110.00

**Explanation:**

\* **Fall (Sep, Oct, Nov):** \* Apparel: 10 items sold (6 Jackets in Sep, 4 Jeans in Nov), revenue \$120.00 (6×\$10.00 + 4×\$15.00) \* Fitness: 3 Yoga Mats sold in Sep, revenue \$36.00 \* Most popular: Apparel with highest total quantity (10) \* **Spring (Mar, Apr, May):** \* Kitchen: 3 Cutting Boards sold in Mar, revenue \$54.00 \* Tech: 1 Smart Speaker sold in Apr, revenue \$20.00 \* Apparel: 2 Warm Jackets sold in May, revenue \$20.00 \* Most popular: Kitchen with highest total quantity (3) and highest revenue (\$54.00) \* **Summer (Jun, Jul, Aug):** \* Apparel: 4 Designer Jeans sold in Jun, revenue \$60.00 \* Fitness: 5 Yoga Mats sold in Jun, revenue \$60.00 \* Kitchen: 2 Cutting Boards sold in Jul, revenue \$36.00 \* Tech: 5 Smart

Speakers sold in Aug, revenue \$100.00 \* Most popular: Tech and Fitness both have 5 items, but Tech has higher revenue (\$100.00 vs \$60.00) \* \*\*Winter (Dec, Jan, Feb):\*\* \* Apparel: 9 items sold (5 Jackets in Jan, 4 Jeans in Jan), revenue \$110.00 \* Kitchen: 6 Cutting Boards sold in Dec, revenue \$108.00 \* Tech: 3 Smart Speakers sold in Dec, revenue \$60.00 \* Fitness: 2 Yoga Mats sold in Feb, revenue \$24.00 \* Most popular: Apparel with highest total quantity (9) and highest revenue (\$110.00)

The result table is ordered by season in ascending order.

## Code Snippets

### MySQL:

```
# Write your MySQL query statement below
```

### MS SQL Server:

```
/* Write your T-SQL query statement below */
```

### PostgreSQL:

```
-- Write your PostgreSQL query statement below
```