

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**
(`quantity × price`).

Return _the result table ordered by season in**ascending** order_.

The result format is in the following example.

****Example:****

****Input:****

sales table:

sale_id	product_id	sale_date	quantity
1 1 2023-01-15 5 10.00	2 2 2023-01-20 4 15.00	3 3 2023-03-10 3 18.00	4 4 2023-04-05 1 20.00
5 1 2023-05-20 2 10.00	6 2 2023-06-12 4 15.00	7 5 2023-06-15 5 12.00	8 3 2023-07-24 2 18.00
9 4 2023-08-01 5 20.00	10 5 2023-09-03 3 12.00	11 1 2023-09-25 6 10.00	12 2 2023-11-10 4 15.00
13 3 2023-12-05 6 18.00	14 4 2023-12-22 3 20.00	15 5 2024-02-14 2 12.00	

products table:

product_id	product_name	category
1 Warm Jacket	Apparel	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 \times \$10.00 + 4 \times \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
```