

SQL QUERIES

COFFEE SHOP SALES PROJECT

CONVERT DATE (transaction_date) COLUMN TO PROPER DATE FORMAT

```
UPDATE coffee_shop_sales
```

```
SET transaction_date = STR_TO_DATE(transaction_date, '%d-%m-%Y');
```

ALTER DATE (transaction_date) COLUMN TO DATE DATA TYPE

```
ALTER TABLE coffee_shop_sales
```

```
MODIFY COLUMN transaction_date DATE;
```

CONVERT TIME (transaction_time) COLUMN TO PROPER DATE FORMAT

```
UPDATE coffee_shop_sales
```

```
SET transaction_time = STR_TO_DATE(transaction_time, '%H:%i:%s');
```

ALTER TIME (transaction_time) COLUMN TO DATE DATA TYPE

```
ALTER TABLE coffee_shop_sales
```

```
MODIFY COLUMN transaction_time TIME;
```

DATA TYPES OF DIFFERENT COLUMNS

```
DESCRIBE coffee_shop_sales;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
transaction_id	int	YES		NULL	
transaction_date	date	YES		NULL	
transaction_time	time	YES		NULL	
transaction_qty	int	YES		NULL	
store_id	int	YES		NULL	
store_location	text	YES		NULL	
product_id	int	YES		NULL	
unit_price	double	YES		NULL	
product_category	text	YES		NULL	
product_type	text	YES		NULL	
product_detail	text	YES		NULL	

CHANGE COLUMN NAME `transaction_id` to transaction_id

```
ALTER TABLE coffee_shop_sales
```

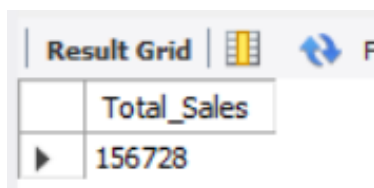
```
CHANGE COLUMN `transaction_id` transaction_id INT;
```

TOTAL SALES

```
SELECT ROUND(SUM(unit_price * transaction_qty)) as Total_Sales
```

```
FROM coffee_shop_sales
```

```
WHERE MONTH(transaction_date) = 5 -- for month of (CM-May)
```



Total_Sales
156728

TOTAL SALES KPI - MOM DIFFERENCE AND MOM GROWTH

```
SELECT
```

```
    MONTH(transaction_date) AS month,
```

```
    ROUND(SUM(unit_price * transaction_qty)) AS total_sales,
```

```
    (SUM(unit_price * transaction_qty) - LAG(SUM(unit_price * transaction_qty), 1)
```

```
    OVER (ORDER BY MONTH(transaction_date))) / LAG(SUM(unit_price * transaction_qty), 1)
```

```
    OVER (ORDER BY MONTH(transaction_date)) * 100 AS mom_increase_percentage
```

```
FROM
```

```
    coffee_shop_sales
```

```
WHERE
```

```
    MONTH(transaction_date) IN (4, 5) -- for months of April and May
```

```
GROUP BY
```

```
    MONTH(transaction_date)
```

```
ORDER BY
```

```
    MONTH(transaction_date);
```

Result Grid			
	month	total_sales	mom_increase_percentage
▶	4	118941	NULL
	5	156728	31.769242384551315

TOTAL ORDERS

```
SELECT COUNT(transaction_id) as Total_Orders
FROM coffee_shop_sales
WHERE MONTH (transaction_date)= 5 -- for month of (CM-May)
```

Result Grid	
	Total_Orders
▶	33527

TOTAL ORDERS KPI - MOM DIFFERENCE AND MOM GROWTH

```
SELECT
    MONTH(transaction_date) AS month,
    ROUND(COUNT(transaction_id)) AS total_orders,
    (COUNT(transaction_id) - LAG(COUNT(transaction_id), 1)
    OVER (ORDER BY MONTH(transaction_date))) / LAG(COUNT(transaction_id), 1)
    OVER (ORDER BY MONTH(transaction_date)) * 100 AS mom_increase_percentage
FROM
    coffee_shop_sales
WHERE
    MONTH(transaction_date) IN (4, 5) -- for April and May
GROUP BY
    MONTH(transaction_date)
ORDER BY
    MONTH(transaction_date);
```

Result Grid			
	month	total_orders	mom_increase_percentage
▶	4	25335	NULL
	5	33527	32.3347

TOTAL QUANTITY SOLD

```
SELECT SUM(transaction_qty) as Total_Quantity_Sold
FROM coffee_shop_sales
WHERE MONTH(transaction_date) = 5 -- for month of (CM-May)
```

Result Grid	
	Total_Quantity_Sold
▶	48233

TOTAL QUANTITY SOLD KPI - MOM DIFFERENCE AND MOM GROWTH

```
SELECT
    MONTH(transaction_date) AS month,
    ROUND(SUM(transaction_qty)) AS total_quantity_sold,
    (SUM(transaction_qty) - LAG(SUM(transaction_qty), 1)
    OVER (ORDER BY MONTH(transaction_date))) / LAG(SUM(transaction_qty), 1)
    OVER (ORDER BY MONTH(transaction_date)) * 100 AS mom_increase_percentage
FROM
    coffee_shop_sales
WHERE
    MONTH(transaction_date) IN (4, 5) -- for April and May
GROUP BY
    MONTH(transaction_date)
ORDER BY
    MONTH(transaction_date);
```

Result Grid			
	month	total_quantity_sold	mom_increase_percentage
▶	4	36469	NULL
	5	48233	32.2575

CALENDAR TABLE – DAILY SALES, QUANTITY and TOTAL ORDERS

SELECT

CONCAT(ROUND(SUM(unit_price * transaction_qty) / 1000, 1), 'K') AS total_sales,

CONCAT(ROUND(COUNT(transaction_id) / 1000, 1), 'K') AS total_orders,

CONCAT(ROUND(SUM(transaction_qty) / 1000, 1), 'K') AS total_quantity_sold

FROM

coffee_shop_sales

WHERE

transaction_date = '2023-05-18'; --For 18 May 2023

Result Grid			
	total_sales	total_orders	total_quantity_sold
▶	5.6K	1.2K	1.7K

SALES TREND OVER PERIOD

SELECT AVG(total_sales) AS average_sales

FROM (

SELECT

SUM(unit_price * transaction_qty) AS total_sales

FROM

coffee_shop_sales

WHERE

MONTH(transaction_date) = 5 -- Filter for May

GROUP BY

transaction_date

) AS internal_query;

Result Grid		Filter Rows
	average_sales	
▶	5055.7341935483855	

DAILY SALES FOR MONTH SELECTED

SELECT

DAY(transaction_date) AS day_of_month,

ROUND(SUM(unit_price * transaction_qty),1) AS total_sales

FROM

coffee_shop_sales

WHERE

MONTH(transaction_date) = 5 -- Filter for May

GROUP BY

DAY(transaction_date)

ORDER BY

DAY(transaction_date);

Result Grid			Filter Rows:
	day_of_month	total_sales	
▶	1	4731.4	
	2	4625.5	
	3	4714.6	
	4	4589.7	
	5	4701	
	6	4205.1	
	7	4542.7	
	8	5604.2	
	9	5101	
	10	5256.3	
	11	4850.1	
	12	4681.1	
	13	5511.5	
	14	5052.6	
	15	5385	
	16	5542.1	

17	5418
18	5583.5
19	5657.9
20	5519.3
21	5370.8
22	5541.2
23	5242.9
24	5391.4
25	5230.8
26	5300.9
27	5559.2
28	4338.6
29	3959.5
30	4835.5
31	4684.1

COMPARING DAILY SALES WITH AVERAGE SALES – IF GREATER THAN “ABOVE AVERAGE” and LESSER THAN “BELOW AVERAGE”

```
SELECT
    day_of_month,
CASE
    WHEN total_sales > avg_sales THEN 'Above Average'
    WHEN total_sales < avg_sales THEN 'Below Average'
    ELSE 'Average'
END AS sales_status,
    total_sales
FROM (
    SELECT
        DAY(transaction_date) AS day_of_month,
        SUM(unit_price * transaction_qty) AS total_sales,
        AVG(SUM(unit_price * transaction_qty)) OVER () AS avg_sales
    FROM
        coffee_shop_sales
    WHERE
        MONTH(transaction_date) = 5 -- Filter for May
    GROUP BY
        DAY(transaction_date)
) AS sales_data
ORDER BY
    day_of_month;
```

day_of_month	sales_status	total_sales
1	Below Average	4731.449999999999
2	Below Average	4625.499999999997
3	Below Average	4714.599999999994
4	Below Average	4589.699999999995
5	Below Average	4700.999999999997
6	Below Average	4205.149999999998
7	Below Average	4542.699999999998
8	Above Average	5604.209999999995
9	Above Average	5100.969999999997
10	Above Average	5256.329999999999
11	Below Average	4850.059999999996
12	Below Average	4681.1299999999965
13	Above Average	5511.529999999999
14	Below Average	5052.649999999999
15	Above Average	5384.9800000000005
16	Above Average	5542.129999999997

17	Above Average	5418.000000000001
18	Above Average	5583.470000000001
19	Above Average	5657.880000000005
20	Above Average	5519.280000000003
21	Above Average	5370.810000000003
22	Above Average	5541.16
23	Above Average	5242.910000000001
24	Above Average	5391.45
25	Above Average	5230.8499999999985
26	Above Average	5300.949999999998
27	Above Average	5559.1500000000015
28	Below Average	4338.649999999998
29	Below Average	3959.499999999998
30	Below Average	4835.479999999997
31	Below Average	4684.129999999993

SALES BY WEEKDAY / WEEKEND:

```

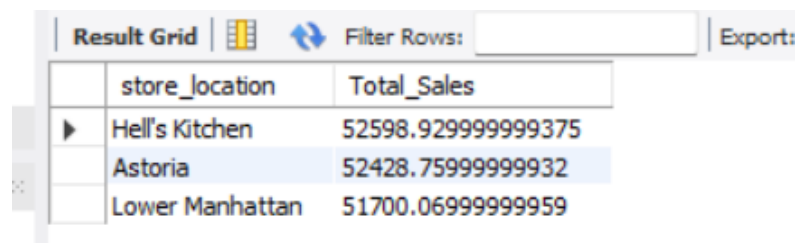
SELECT
    CASE
        WHEN DAYOFWEEK(transaction_date) IN (1, 7) THEN 'Weekends'
        ELSE 'Weekdays'
    END AS day_type,
    ROUND(SUM(unit_price * transaction_qty),2) AS total_sales
FROM
    coffee_shop_sales
WHERE
    MONTH(transaction_date) = 5 -- Filter for May
GROUP BY
    CASE
        WHEN DAYOFWEEK(transaction_date) IN (1, 7) THEN 'Weekends'
        ELSE 'Weekdays'
    END;

```

Result Grid		
	day_type	total_sales
▶	Weekdays	116627.84
	Weekends	40099.92

SALES BY STORE LOCATION

```
SELECT
    store_location,
    SUM(unit_price * transaction_qty) as Total_Sales
FROM coffee_shop_sales
WHERE
    MONTH(transaction_date) =5
GROUP BY store_location
ORDER BY SUM(unit_price * transaction_qty) DESC
```



The screenshot shows a database interface with a 'Result Grid' tab. It contains a table with two columns: 'store_location' and 'Total_Sales'. The table has three rows of data, sorted in descending order of total sales. The first row is 'Hell's Kitchen' with a total sales of 52598.929999999375. The second row is 'Astoria' with a total sales of 52428.75999999932. The third row is 'Lower Manhattan' with a total sales of 51700.06999999959. There are also 'Filter Rows' and 'Export' buttons visible in the interface.

store_location	Total_Sales
Hell's Kitchen	52598.929999999375
Astoria	52428.75999999932
Lower Manhattan	51700.06999999959

SALES BY PRODUCT CATEGORY

```
SELECT
    product_category,
    ROUND(SUM(unit_price * transaction_qty),1) as Total_Sales
FROM coffee_shop_sales
WHERE
    MONTH(transaction_date) = 5
GROUP BY product_category
ORDER BY SUM(unit_price * transaction_qty) DESC
```

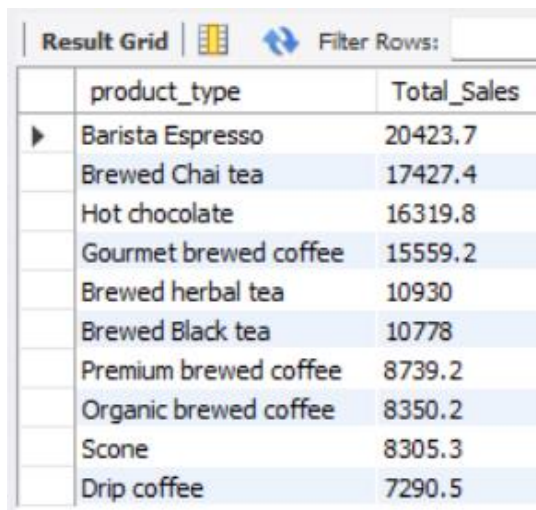


The screenshot shows a database interface with a 'Result Grid' tab. It contains a table with two columns: 'product_category' and 'Total_Sales'. The table has ten rows of data, sorted in descending order of total sales. The first row is 'Coffee' with a total sales of 60362.8. The second row is 'Tea' with a total sales of 44539.8. The third row is 'Bakery' with a total sales of 18565.5. The fourth row is 'Drinking Chocolate' with a total sales of 16319.8. The fifth row is 'Coffee beans' with a total sales of 8768.9. The sixth row is 'Branded' with a total sales of 2889. The seventh row is 'Loose Tea' with a total sales of 2395.2. The eighth row is 'Flavours' with a total sales of 1905.6. The ninth row is 'Packaged Chocolate' with a total sales of 981.1. There are also 'Filter Rows' and 'Export' buttons visible in the interface.

product_category	Total_Sales
Coffee	60362.8
Tea	44539.8
Bakery	18565.5
Drinking Chocolate	16319.8
Coffee beans	8768.9
Branded	2889
Loose Tea	2395.2
Flavours	1905.6
Packaged Chocolate	981.1

SALES BY PRODUCTS (TOP 10)

```
SELECT
    product_type,
    ROUND(SUM(unit_price * transaction_qty),1) as Total_Sales
FROM coffee_shop_sales
WHERE
    MONTH(transaction_date) = 5
GROUP BY product_type
ORDER BY SUM(unit_price * transaction_qty) DESC
LIMIT 10
```



The screenshot shows a 'Result Grid' window with a table of product sales data. The table has two columns: 'product_type' and 'Total_Sales'. The data is sorted in descending order of total sales. The top 10 products are listed, with 'Barista Espresso' having the highest sales at 20,423.7.

product_type	Total_Sales
Barista Espresso	20423.7
Brewed Chai tea	17427.4
Hot chocolate	16319.8
Gourmet brewed coffee	15559.2
Brewed herbal tea	10930
Brewed Black tea	10778
Premium brewed coffee	8739.2
Organic brewed coffee	8350.2
Scone	8305.3
Drip coffee	7290.5

SALES BY DAY | HOUR

```
SELECT
    ROUND(SUM(unit_price * transaction_qty)) AS Total_Sales,
    SUM(transaction_qty) AS Total_Quantity,
    COUNT(*) AS Total_Orders
FROM
    coffee_shop_sales
WHERE
    DAYOFWEEK(transaction_date) = 3 -- Filter for Tuesday (1 is Sunday, 2 is Monday, ..., 7 is Saturday)
    AND HOUR(transaction_time) = 8 -- Filter for hour number 8
    AND MONTH(transaction_date) = 5; -- Filter for May (month number 5)
```

Result Grid		Filter Rows:	
	Total_Sales	Total_Quantity	Total_Orders
▶	2969	874	612

TO GET SALES FROM MONDAY TO SUNDAY FOR MONTH OF MAY

SELECT

CASE

WHEN DAYOFWEEK(transaction_date) = 2 THEN 'Monday'

WHEN DAYOFWEEK(transaction_date) = 3 THEN 'Tuesday'

WHEN DAYOFWEEK(transaction_date) = 4 THEN 'Wednesday'

WHEN DAYOFWEEK(transaction_date) = 5 THEN 'Thursday'

WHEN DAYOFWEEK(transaction_date) = 6 THEN 'Friday'

WHEN DAYOFWEEK(transaction_date) = 7 THEN 'Saturday'

ELSE 'Sunday'

END AS Day_of_Week,

ROUND(SUM(unit_price * transaction_qty)) AS Total_Sales

FROM

coffee_shop_sales

WHERE

MONTH(transaction_date) = 5 -- Filter for May (month number 5)

GROUP BY

CASE

WHEN DAYOFWEEK(transaction_date) = 2 THEN 'Monday'

WHEN DAYOFWEEK(transaction_date) = 3 THEN 'Tuesday'

WHEN DAYOFWEEK(transaction_date) = 4 THEN 'Wednesday'



WHEN DAYOFWEEK(transaction_date) = 5 THEN 'Thursday'

WHEN DAYOFWEEK(transaction_date) = 6 THEN 'Friday'

WHEN DAYOFWEEK(transaction_date) = 7 THEN 'Saturday'

ELSE 'Sunday'

END;

Result Grid   Filter Rows:		
	Day_of_Week	Total_Sales
▶	Monday	25221
	Tuesday	25347
	Wednesday	25465
	Thursday	20254
	Friday	20341
	Saturday	20795
	Sunday	19305

TO GET SALES FOR ALL HOURS FOR MONTH OF MAY

SELECT

 HOUR(transaction_time) AS Hour_of_Day,

 ROUND(SUM(unit_price * transaction_qty)) AS Total_Sales

FROM

 coffee_shop_sales

WHERE



 MONTH(transaction_date) = 5 -- Filter for May (month number 5)

GROUP BY

 HOUR(transaction_time)

ORDER BY

 HOUR(transaction_time);

Result Grid   Filter Rows:		
	Hour_of_Day	Total_Sales
▶	6	4913
	7	14351
	8	18822
	9	19145
	10	19639
	11	10312
	12	8870
	13	9379
	14	9058
	15	9525
	16	9154
	17	8967
	18	7680
	19	6256
	20	656