

Task 3: SQL for Data Analysis

Problem Statement:

Customer Sales & Regional Performance Optimization

The goal is to analyse multi-dimensional sales data to gain actionable insights that optimize sales performance and strategic decision-making across various dimensions, such as customer behaviour, product performance, regional revenue, and sales channels. This analysis aims to assist in marketing, operational planning, and product development, ultimately improving overall business efficiency and profitability.

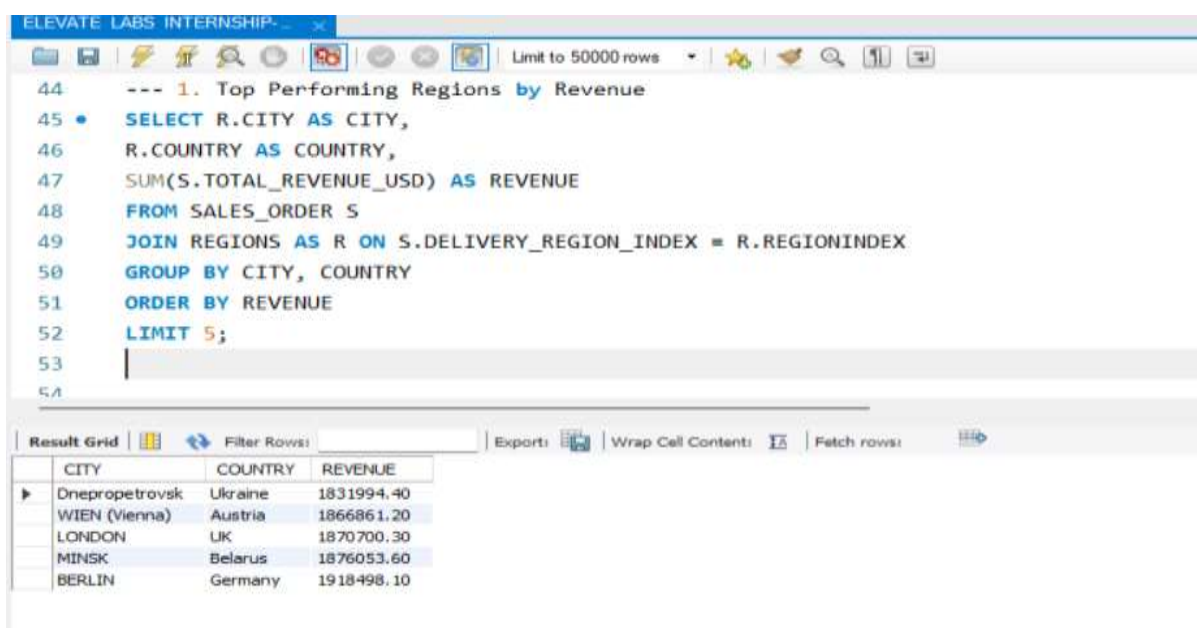
Key Areas of Focus:

1. **Customer Behaviour:** Understanding the buying patterns, segmentation into high-value and low-value customers, and identifying repeat customers.
2. **Product Performance:** Assessing which products are most frequently sold and which ones generate the highest revenue.
3. **Regional Revenue:** Analysing regional sales data to identify top-performing regions, regional product performance, and the average order value by region.
4. **Sales Channels:** Comparing performance across different sales channels and their impact on revenue and customer engagement.

SQL Queries for Analysing Sales Data

1. Top Performing Regions by Revenue

This query identifies the regions generating the highest revenue, which helps in focusing resources on high-performing regions.

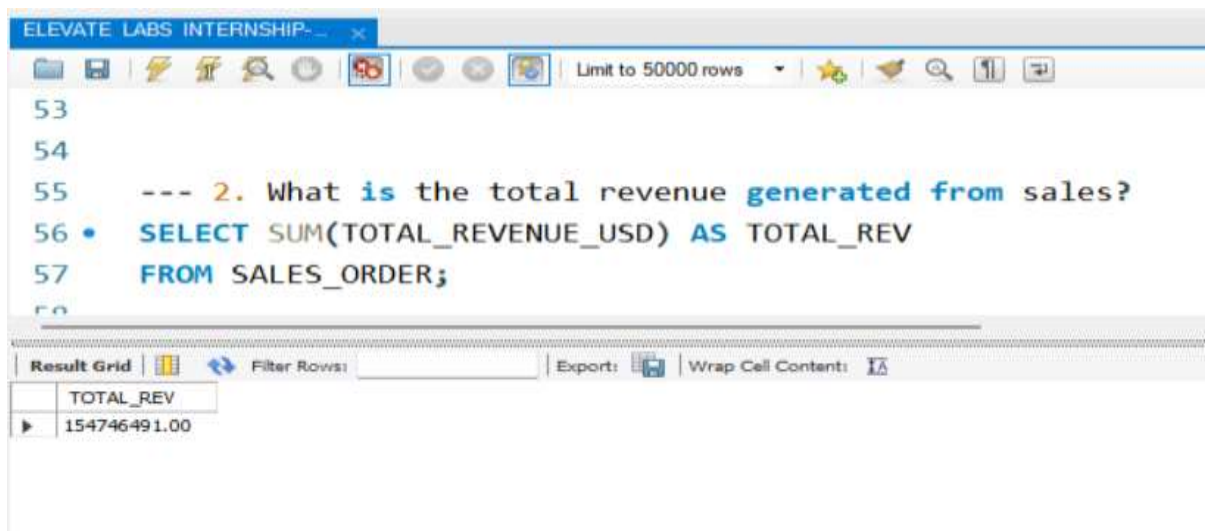


```
44 --- 1. Top Performing Regions by Revenue
45 • SELECT R.CITY AS CITY,
46     R.COUNTRY AS COUNTRY,
47     SUM(S.TOTAL_REVENUE_USD) AS REVENUE
48 FROM SALES_ORDER S
49 JOIN REGIONS AS R ON S.DELIVERY_REGION_INDEX = R.REGIONINDEX
50 GROUP BY CITY, COUNTRY
51 ORDER BY REVENUE
52 LIMIT 5;
53
```

| CITY | COUNTRY | REVENUE |
|----------------|---------|------------|
| Dnepropetrovsk | Ukraine | 1831994.40 |
| WIEN (Vienna) | Austria | 1866861.20 |
| LONDON | UK | 1870700.30 |
| MINSK | Belarus | 1876053.60 |
| BERLIN | Germany | 1918498.10 |

2. Total Revenue Generated from Sales

This query calculates the total revenue from all sales, which is a basic but essential metric for financial performance



The screenshot shows a SQL query editor window titled "ELEVATE LABS INTERNSHIP-...". The query is as follows:

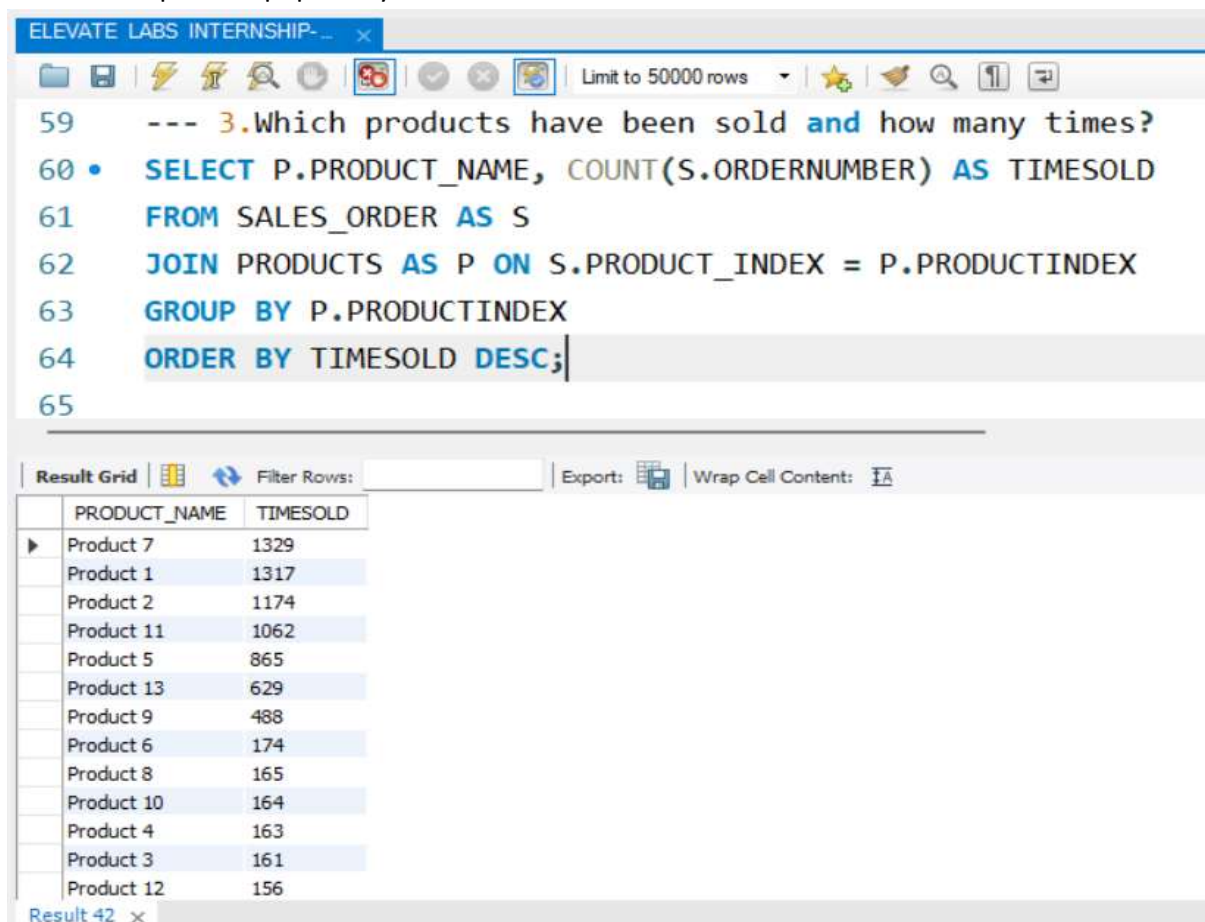
```
53  
54  
55 --- 2. What is the total revenue generated from sales?  
56 • SELECT SUM(TOTAL_REVENUE_USD) AS TOTAL_REV  
57 FROM SALES_ORDER;  
58
```

The result grid below the query shows a single row with the value 154746491.00.

| TOTAL_REV |
|--------------|
| 154746491.00 |

3. Product Sales Frequency

This query identifies the products that have been sold the most times, providing insights into product popularity.



The screenshot shows a SQL query editor window titled "ELEVATE LABS INTERNSHIP-...". The query is as follows:

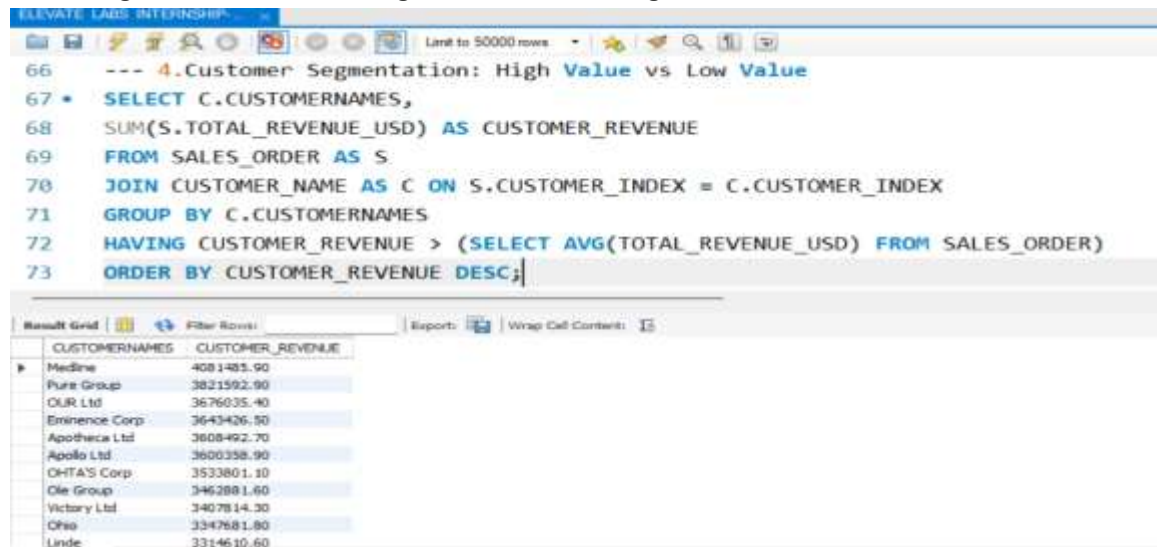
```
59 --- 3. Which products have been sold and how many times?  
60 • SELECT P.PRODUCT_NAME, COUNT(S.ORDERNUMBER) AS TIMESOLD  
61 FROM SALES_ORDER AS S  
62 JOIN PRODUCTS AS P ON S.PRODUCT_INDEX = P.PRODUCTINDEX  
63 GROUP BY P.PRODUCTINDEX  
64 ORDER BY TIMESOLD DESC;  
65
```

The result grid below the query shows a list of products and the number of times they have been sold, ordered by frequency in descending order.

| PRODUCT_NAME | TIMESOLD |
|--------------|----------|
| Product 7 | 1329 |
| Product 1 | 1317 |
| Product 2 | 1174 |
| Product 11 | 1062 |
| Product 5 | 865 |
| Product 13 | 629 |
| Product 9 | 488 |
| Product 6 | 174 |
| Product 8 | 165 |
| Product 10 | 164 |
| Product 4 | 163 |
| Product 3 | 161 |
| Product 12 | 156 |

4. Customer Segmentation: High Value vs Low Value

This query segments customers based on their revenue contributions. Customers with revenue greater than the average are considered high-value.

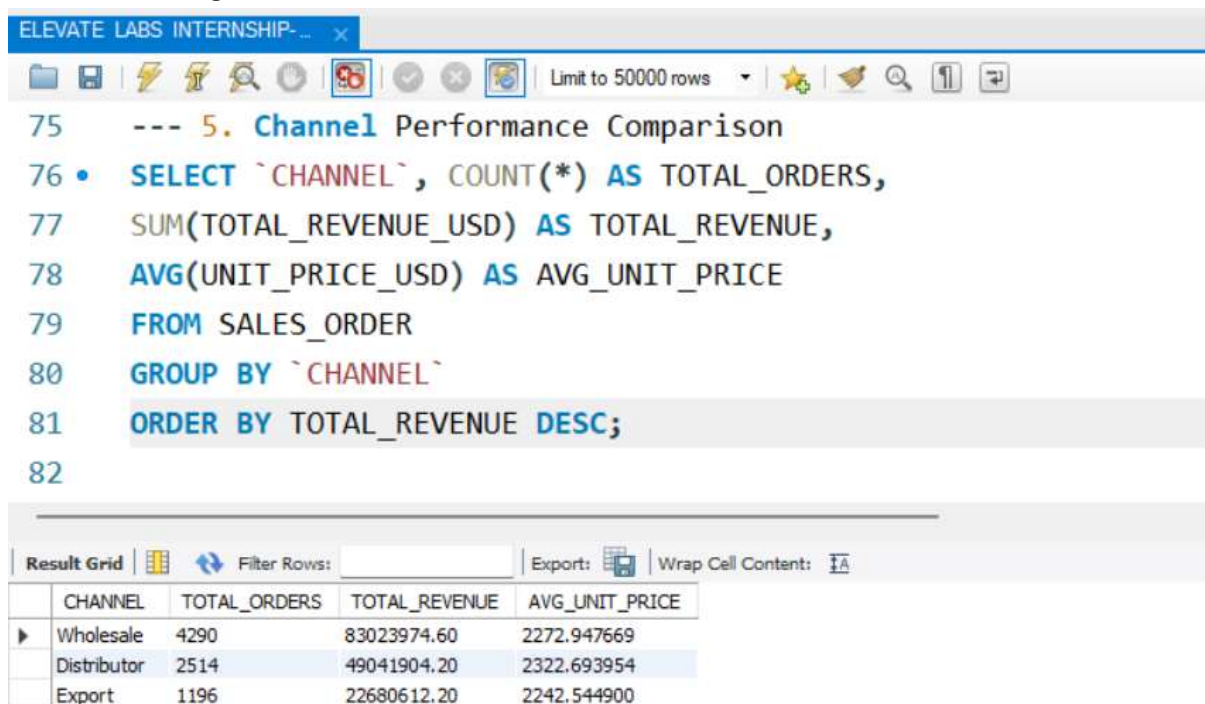


```
66 --- 4. Customer Segmentation: High Value vs Low Value
67 * SELECT C.CUSTOMERNAME,
68 SUM(S.TOTAL_REVENUE_USD) AS CUSTOMER_REVENUE
69 FROM SALES_ORDER AS S
70 JOIN CUSTOMER_NAME AS C ON S.CUSTOMER_INDEX = C.CUSTOMER_INDEX
71 GROUP BY C.CUSTOMERNAME
72 HAVING CUSTOMER_REVENUE > (SELECT AVG(TOTAL_REVENUE_USD) FROM SALES_ORDER)
73 ORDER BY CUSTOMER_REVENUE DESC;
```

| CUSTOMERNAME | CUSTOMER_REVENUE |
|---------------|------------------|
| Medline | 4081485.90 |
| Pure Group | 3821592.90 |
| OUR Ltd | 3676035.40 |
| Eminence Corp | 3643426.50 |
| Apotheca Ltd | 3608492.70 |
| Apollo Ltd | 3600358.90 |
| CHTA'S Corp | 3533801.10 |
| Ole Group | 3462881.60 |
| Victory Ltd | 3407814.30 |
| Ohio | 3347681.80 |
| Linde | 3314610.60 |

5. Channel Performance Comparison

This query compares the performance of different sales channels, highlighting which channel generates the most revenue.

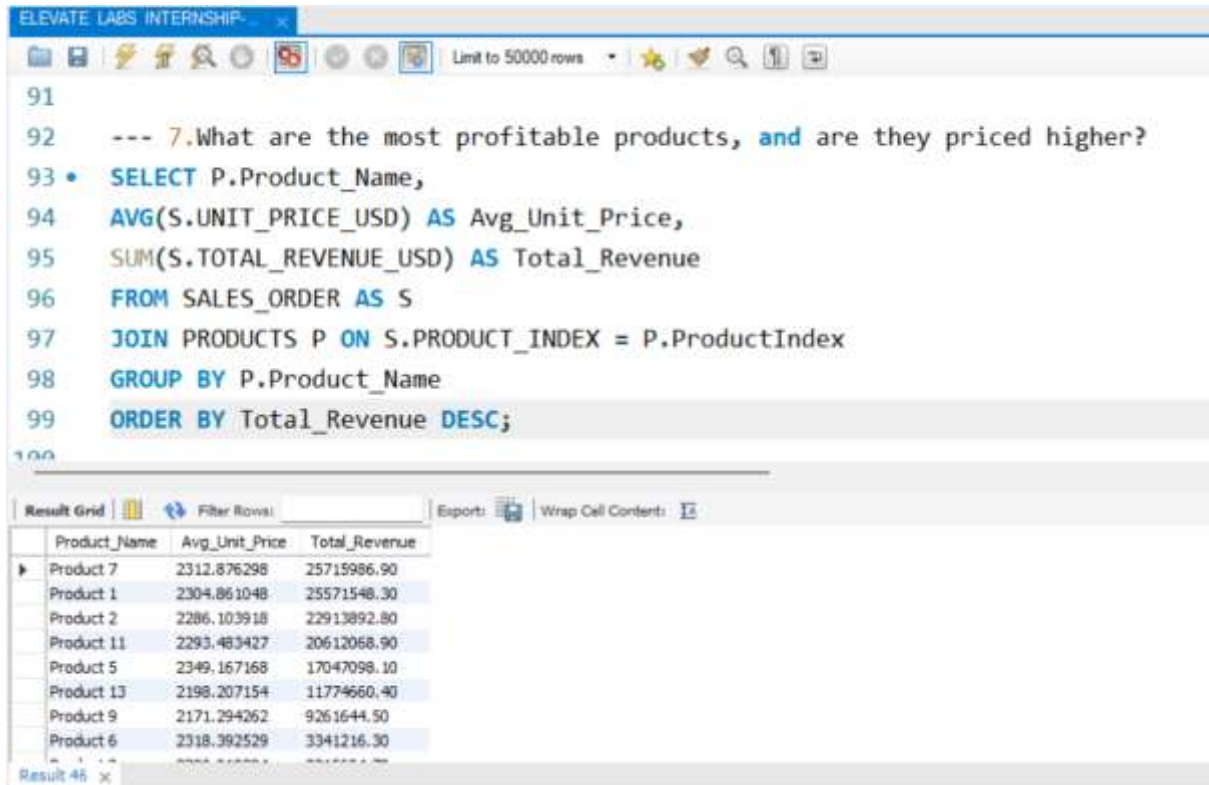


```
75 --- 5. Channel Performance Comparison
76 * SELECT `CHANNEL`, COUNT(*) AS TOTAL_ORDERS,
77 SUM(TOTAL_REVENUE_USD) AS TOTAL_REVENUE,
78 AVG(UNIT_PRICE_USD) AS AVG_UNIT_PRICE
79 FROM SALES_ORDER
80 GROUP BY `CHANNEL`
81 ORDER BY TOTAL_REVENUE DESC;
```

| CHANNEL | TOTAL_ORDERS | TOTAL_REVENUE | AVG_UNIT_PRICE |
|-------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| Wholesale | 4290 | 83023974.60 | 2272.947669 |
| Distributor | 2514 | 49041904.20 | 2322.693954 |
| Export | 1196 | 22680612.20 | 2242.544900 |

7. Most Profitable Products & Their Pricing

This query evaluates which products are the most profitable and analyzes whether high-priced products correlate with higher revenue.



The screenshot shows a SQL query in a tool window titled 'ELEVATE LABS INTERNSHIP'. The query is as follows:

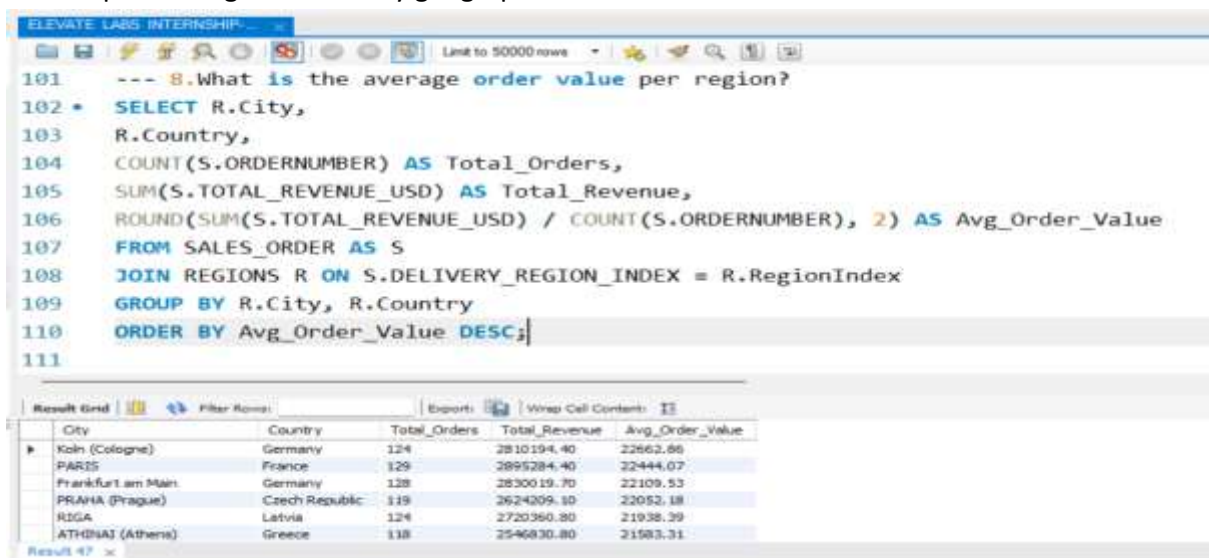
```
101 --- 7.What are the most profitable products, and are they priced higher?
102 * SELECT P.Product_Name,
103     AVG(S.UNIT_PRICE_USD) AS Avg_Unit_Price,
104     SUM(S.TOTAL_REVENUE_USD) AS Total_Revenue
105 FROM SALES_ORDER AS S
106 JOIN PRODUCTS P ON S.PRODUCT_INDEX = P.ProductIndex
107 GROUP BY P.Product_Name
108 ORDER BY Total_Revenue DESC;
```

The results are displayed in a table with the following data:

| Product_Name | Avg_Unit_Price | Total_Revenue |
|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| Product 7 | 2312.876298 | 25715986.90 |
| Product 1 | 2304.861048 | 25571548.30 |
| Product 2 | 2286.103918 | 22913892.80 |
| Product 11 | 2293.483427 | 20612068.90 |
| Product 5 | 2349.167168 | 17047098.10 |
| Product 13 | 2198.207154 | 11774660.40 |
| Product 9 | 2171.294262 | 9261644.50 |
| Product 6 | 2318.392529 | 3341216.30 |

8. Average Order Value Per Region

This query calculates the average order value by region, which helps in understanding the purchasing behaviour by geographic location.



The screenshot shows a SQL query in a tool window titled 'ELEVATE LABS INTERNSHIP'. The query is as follows:

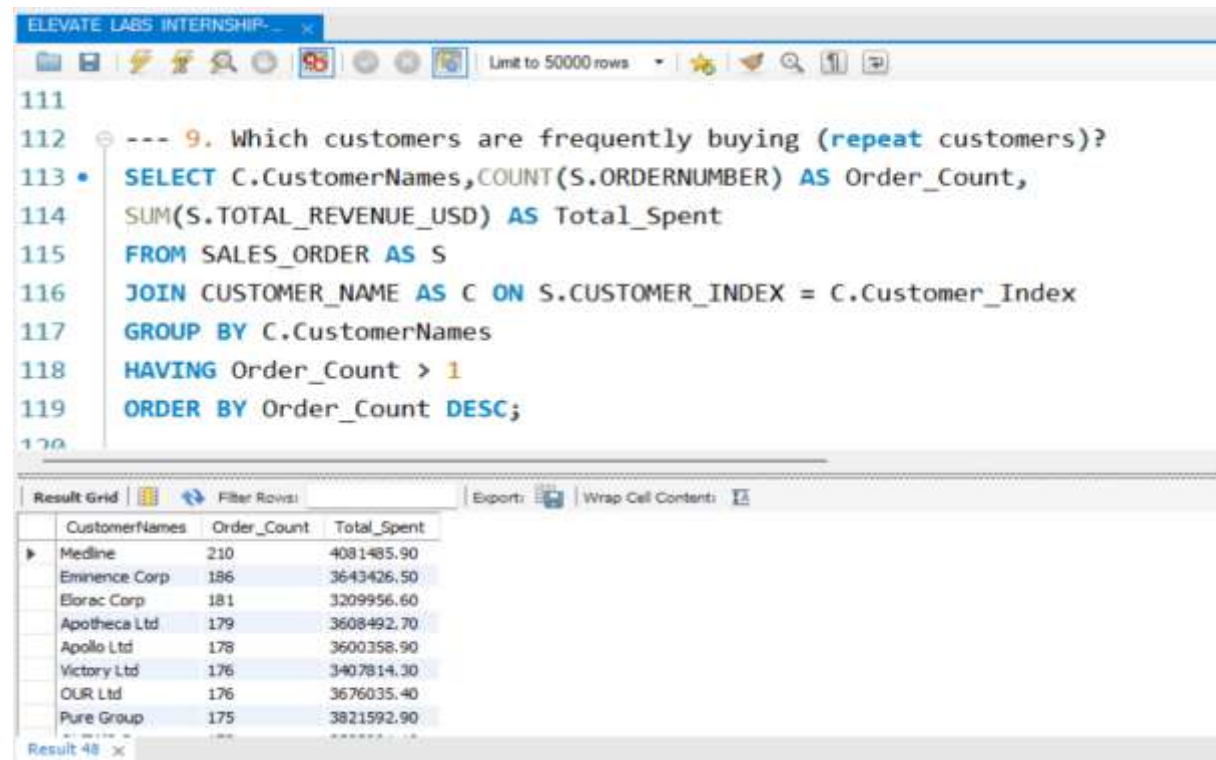
```
1101 --- 8.What is the average order value per region?
1102 * SELECT R.City,
1103     R.Country,
1104     COUNT(S.ORDERNUMBER) AS Total_Orders,
1105     SUM(S.TOTAL_REVENUE_USD) AS Total_Revenue,
1106     ROUND(SUM(S.TOTAL_REVENUE_USD) / COUNT(S.ORDERNUMBER), 2) AS Avg_Order_Value
1107 FROM SALES_ORDER AS S
1108 JOIN REGIONS R ON S.DELIVERY_REGION_INDEX = R.RegionIndex
1109 GROUP BY R.City, R.Country
1110 ORDER BY Avg_Order_Value DESC;
```

The results are displayed in a table with the following data:

| City | Country | Total_Orders | Total_Revenue | Avg_Order_Value |
|-------------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Köln (Cologne) | Germany | 124 | 2810194.40 | 22662.86 |
| PARIS | France | 129 | 2895284.40 | 22444.07 |
| Frankfurt am Main | Germany | 128 | 2830019.70 | 22109.53 |
| PRAHA (Prague) | Czech Republic | 119 | 2624209.10 | 22052.18 |
| RIGA | Latvia | 124 | 2720360.80 | 21938.39 |
| ATHENS (Athens) | Greece | 118 | 2546830.80 | 21583.31 |

9. Repeat Customers

This query identifies customers who frequently place orders, helping the business focus on retaining high-value, repeat customers.



The screenshot shows a SQL query in a window titled 'ELEVATE LABS INTERNSHIP-'. The query is as follows:

```
111  
112 --- 9. Which customers are frequently buying (repeat customers)?  
113 • SELECT C.CustomerNames, COUNT(S.ORDERNUMBER) AS Order_Count,  
114      SUM(S.TOTAL_REVENUE_USD) AS Total_Spent  
115 FROM SALES_ORDER AS S  
116 JOIN CUSTOMER_NAME AS C ON S.CUSTOMER_INDEX = C.Customer_Index  
117 GROUP BY C.CustomerNames  
118 HAVING Order_Count > 1  
119 ORDER BY Order_Count DESC;  
120
```

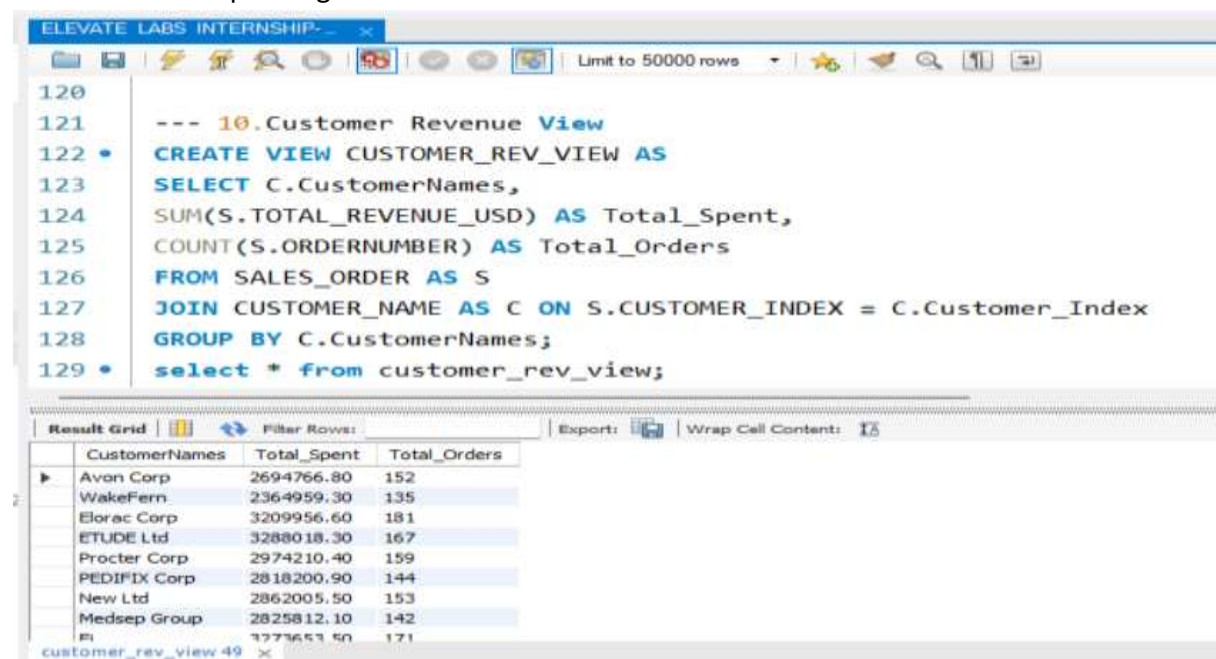
The results are displayed in a table with the following data:

| CustomerNames | Order_Count | Total_Spent |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| Medline | 210 | 4081485.90 |
| Eminence Corp | 186 | 3643426.50 |
| Elorac Corp | 181 | 3209956.60 |
| Apotheca Ltd | 179 | 3608492.70 |
| Apollo Ltd | 178 | 3600358.90 |
| Victory Ltd | 176 | 3407814.30 |
| OUR Ltd | 176 | 3676035.40 |
| Pure Group | 175 | 3821592.90 |

The interface includes a 'Result Grid' tab, a 'Filter Rows' button, and an 'Export' button. The status bar indicates 'Limit to 50000 rows'.

10. Customer Revenue View

This view aggregates revenue and order count by customer, providing a quick overview of customer spending.



The screenshot shows a SQL query in a window titled 'ELEVATE LABS INTERNSHIP-'. The query is as follows:

```
120  
121 --- 10. Customer Revenue View  
122 • CREATE VIEW CUSTOMER_REV_VIEW AS  
123 SELECT C.CustomerNames,  
124      SUM(S.TOTAL_REVENUE_USD) AS Total_Spent,  
125      COUNT(S.ORDERNUMBER) AS Total_Orders  
126 FROM SALES_ORDER AS S  
127 JOIN CUSTOMER_NAME AS C ON S.CUSTOMER_INDEX = C.Customer_Index  
128 GROUP BY C.CustomerNames;  
129 • select * from customer_rev_view;
```

The results are displayed in a table with the following data:

| CustomerNames | Total_Spent | Total_Orders |
|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| Avon Corp | 2694766.80 | 152 |
| Wakefern | 2364959.30 | 135 |
| Elorac Corp | 3209956.60 | 181 |
| ETUDE Ltd | 3288018.30 | 167 |
| Procter Corp | 2974210.40 | 159 |
| PEDIPIX Corp | 2818200.90 | 144 |
| New Ltd | 2862005.50 | 153 |
| Medsep Group | 2825812.10 | 142 |
| Medline | 4081485.90 | 210 |

The interface includes a 'Result Grid' tab, a 'Filter Rows' button, and an 'Export' button. The status bar indicates 'Limit to 50000 rows'.

Business Insights & Strategic Actions

- **Customer Segmentation:** High-value customers should be nurtured with targeted campaigns, while low-value customers could be incentivized to increase their spending.
- **Regional Focus:** Sales efforts can be directed toward top-performing regions to further boost revenue, while underperforming regions might benefit from localized marketing.
- **Product Strategy:** Most profitable products should be prioritized for inventory and promotional strategies, with pricing reviews for underperforming products.
- **Channel Optimization:** Channels generating the highest revenue should be further optimized, and underperforming channels may need reevaluation in terms of marketing or operational processes.
- **Repeat Customer Focus:** Encouraging repeat customers is crucial for long-term revenue stability. Loyalty programs or special offers could be effective strategies for increasing repeat purchases.

By implementing these insights, businesses can optimize their customer sales and regional performance, ultimately leading to improved operational and strategic outcomes.