Insights on consumer behavior, top brands, and growth trends

- 1. Top 5 brands by sales among users that have had their account for at least six months?
 - a. Create a CTE eligible_users to calculate months since each account creation.
 - b. Use CTE total_sales_amount to join transactions, eligible_users, and products on user_id and barcode. Calculate total sales per brand, rank by sales, filter for accounts ≥6 months, and exclude null brands.
 - c. Select the top 5 brands from total_sales_amount.

```
        brand
        total_sales

        CVS
        72.0

        TRIDENT
        46.72

        DOVE
        42.88

        COORS LIGHT
        34.96

        AXE
        15.98
```

2. Top 5 leading brand in the Dips & Salsa category

This SQL identifies the **top 5 brands** in "Dips & Salsa" by **market share and receipt count**:

- 1. dips_and_salsa CTE: Filters products in "Dips & Salsa."
- 2. brand_sales and unique receipt count.
- 3. total_category_sales CTE: Computes overall sales in the category.
- 4. **Final Query**: Calculates each brand's market share, ranks by market share and receipt count, and selects the top 5.

Result: "TOSTITOS" leads in total sales, receipt count, and market share, followed by **GOOD FOODS, PACE, MARKETSIDE,** and **FRITOS**.

brand	brand_total_sales	receipt_count	market_share_percent
TOSTITOS	260.99	36	14.1
GOOD FOODS	118.89	9	6.42
PACE	118.58	24	6.41
MARKETSIDE	103.29	16	5.58
FRITOS	91.73	19	4.96

3. Year-over-Year User Growth and Trends

• **Growth Metric**: Growth is measured by annual user account creation.

- Date Reliability: created_date accurately reflects account creation year.
- Exclusion of NULL Dates: Users without created_date are excluded.
- **YOY Calculation**: YOY growth is the percentage change in user count between consecutive years; the first year has no growth calculation.

```
MXSql

MITH yearly_user_counts AS (

- Step 1: Calculate user count per year

SELECT

STRFTIME("N", created_date) AS year,
COUNT(") AS user_count

FROM users

WHERE created_date IS NOT NULL
GROUP BY year
ORDER BY year
)
)

SELECT

year,
user_count,
previous_year_count IS NULL THEN NULL
ELSE ROUND("((user_count - previous_year_count) * 100.0) / previous_year_count,
2) END AS yoy_growth_percentage

FROM (

- Step 2: Add previous year count only once

SELECT

year,
user_count,
LAG(user_count) OVER (ORDER BY year) AS previous_year_count
FROM yearly_user_counts
) AS growth_data

ORDER BY year;
```

year	user_count	previous_year_count	yoy_growth_percentage
2014	30	None	None
2015	51	30	70.0
2016	70	51	37.25
2017	644	70	820.0
2018	2168	644	236.65
2019	7093	2168	227.17
2020	16883	7093	138.02
2021	19159	16883	13.48
2022	26807	19159	39.92
2023	15464	26807	-42.31
2024	11631	15464	-24.79

