Q1.

a. Think about what could be going wrong with our calculation. Think about a better way to evaluate this data.

Ans:

- From the given dataset we can see that there is a shopID 42 with 17 orders whose total_items are 2000, which is very high than any other order. Which indicated such high orders could be resellers orders and remaining are normal customer orders.
- There is another shopID 78 with 46 orders whose order_value is very high than remaining shops and order_value
- These indicates why the AOV is high even though its relatively affordable item
- The metrics used to calculate AOV of \$3145.13 would be misleading as resellers, luxury and normal shops orders are mixed, which would scew the distribution of the order amount and hence affect the average amount value.
- We should calculate reseller, luxury and normal shops AOV separately as three different category
- b. What metric would you report for this dataset?

Ans:

- We should calculate reseller, luxury and normal shops AOV separately, which would not inflate the AOV for normal customers sales record
- This would give business people better understanding of how are the sales for normal and reseller and luxury customers and ultimately make action plan for respective group of customers
- c. What is its value?

Ans:

Reseller Shops Customers AOV: \$ 704000

• Luxury Shops Customers AOV: \$ 49213

• Affordable Shops Customers AOV: \$ 302.58

Q2.

a. How many orders were shipped by Speedy Express in total?

Ans:

Output:

Total_Orders

54

b. What is the last name of the employee with the most orders? Ans:

select LastName, counts
from employees e, (select employeeId, count(orderID) as counts from orders group by
employeeId order by count(orderID) desc limit 1) p
where e.employeeId = p.employeeId
:

Ouput:

LastName	counts
Peacock	40

Output:

ProductID	ProductName	Unit	Price
35	Steeleye Stout	24 - 12 oz bottles	18