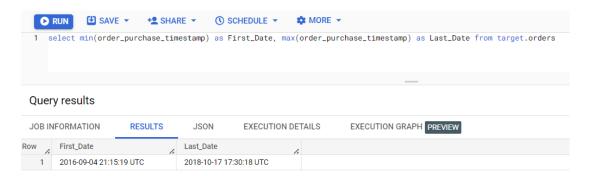
This is the Exploration of the Business Case of Target, It will help Target to increase the business and sales in the Brazil region.

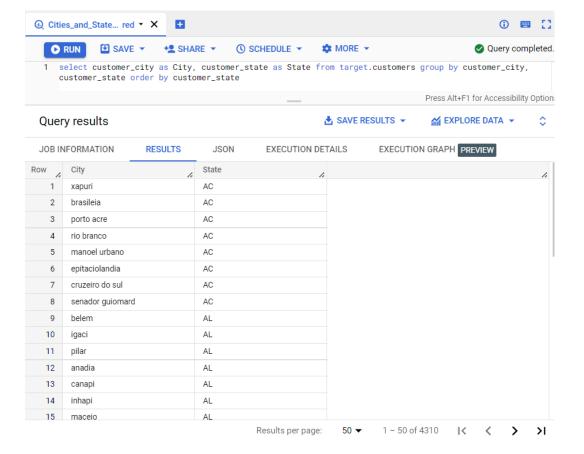
## 1. Initial Exploration of the datasets:

- Time Period of the Data Provided:
  - i. The data provided for the time period of 2 years approx. [ 04-09-2016 to 17-10-2018]
  - ii. Query Used:
     select min(order\_purchase\_timestamp) as First\_Date, max(order\_purchas
     e\_timestamp) as Last\_Date from target.orders



## Cities and States covered in the provided datasets:

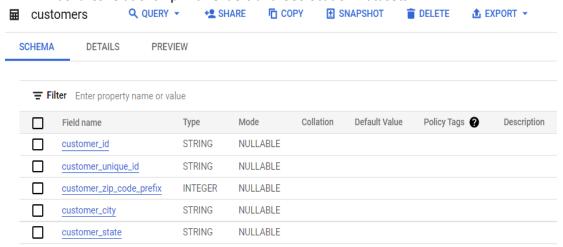
- i. There are total of 4310 states and cities covered in the give datasets.
- ii. Query Used: select customer\_city as City, customer\_state as State from target.cus tomers group by customer\_city, customer\_state order by customer\_state



# There were 8 Datasets provided, each dataset shares a relationship with another dataset via Foreign Key/Primary Key.

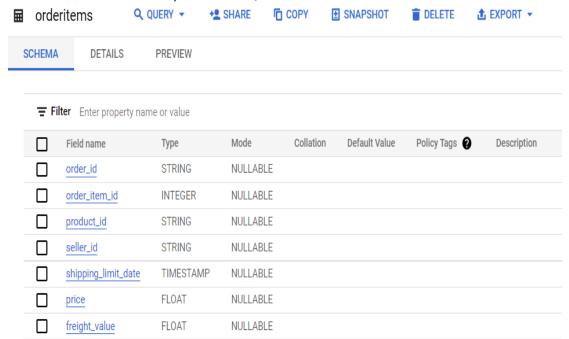
#### • Customers Dataset:

- i. IT Contains the details of the customers.
- ii. customer\_id is Foreign Key/Primary Key.
- iii. It shares relationship with Orders and Geolocation Datasets.



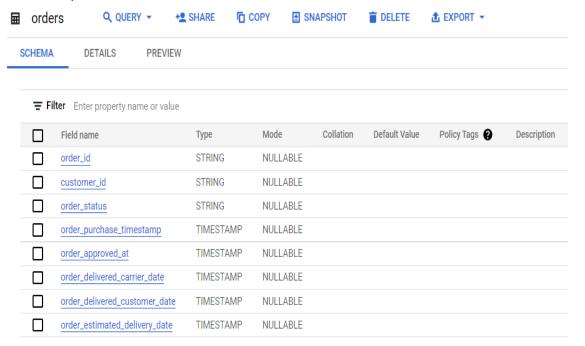
## • Orderitems Dataset:

- i. It contains the details of the ordered items, such as products and it's price.
- ii. order\_id, product\_id and seller\_id are the Foreign Keys / Primary Keys.
- iii. It shares relationship with Orders, Products and Sellers Datasets.



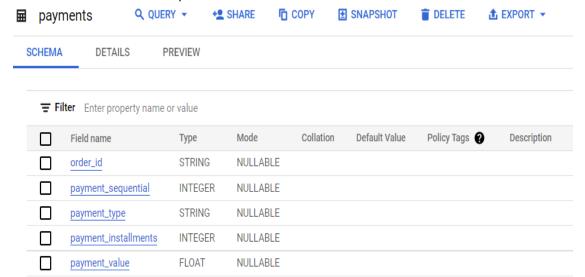
#### • Orders Dataset:

- i. It contains the orders details, such as which customer ordered what and what is the expected delivery and when it got delivered.
- ii. order\_is and customer\_id are the Foreign Key / Primary Key.
- iii. It shares relationship with Customers, Orderreviews, Orderitems and Payments.



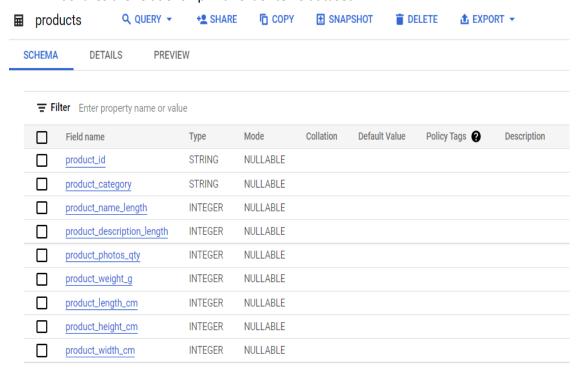
## • Payments Dataset:

- i. It contains the details of the payments and mode of payment made for each order.
- ii. order\_id is the foreign Key / Primary Key.
- iii. It shares relationship with orders dataset.



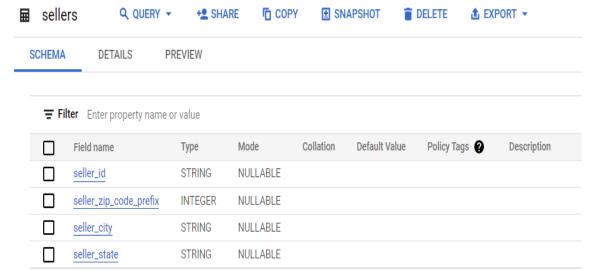
#### • Products Dataset:

- i. It contains the details of the products and it's prices.
- ii. product\_id is the foreign Key / Primary Key.
- iii. It shares the relationship with orderitems dataset.



#### Sellers Dataset:

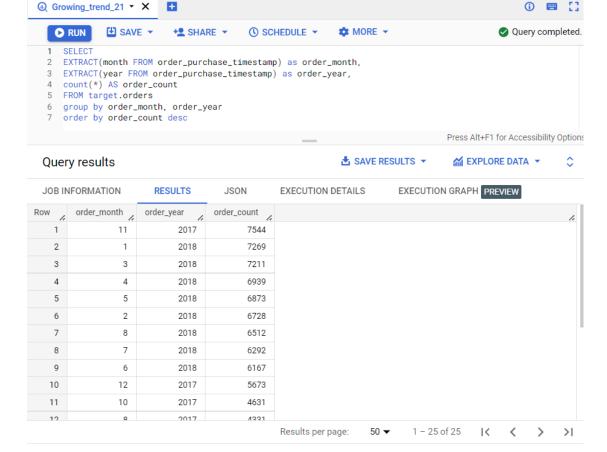
- i. It contains the details of the sellers who sells the products.
- ii. seller\_id is the foreign Key / Primary Key.
- iii. It shares the relationship with the orderitems dataset.



## 2. In-depth Exploration of the data.

- Is there a growing trend on e-commerce in Brazil? How can we describe a complete scenario? Can we see some seasonality with peaks at specific months?
  - i. From 9<sup>th</sup> month of 2016 to 8<sup>th</sup> month of 2018 there is a gradual growth in number of orders in the e-commerce. In between there are some ups and downs in the number of orders.
  - ii. In the 11<sup>th</sup> Month of 2017, there was a huge number of orders recorded, which is 7544. Which is the heights among all month from the provided
  - iii. In the year 2018, there is gradual decrease in the number of orders every month, with an average order count of 5401.
  - iv. In the year 2017, there is gradual increase in the number of orders every month, with an average order count of 3758.
  - v. In the year 2016, there were only 3 months data were provided. With few hundred order count.
  - vi. Query Used:

SELECT
EXTRACT(month FROM order\_purchase\_timestamp) as order\_month,
EXTRACT(year FROM order\_purchase\_timestamp) as order\_year,
count(\*) AS order\_count
FROM target.orders
group by order\_month,order\_year
order by order\_count desc

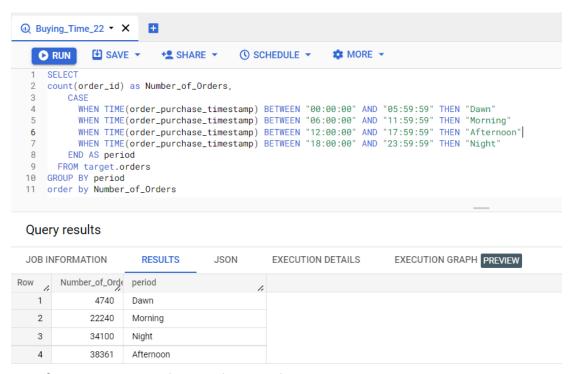


## What time do Brazilian customers tend to buy?

- i. Based on the provided data, Brazilian customers tend to buy things during the Afternoon Time.
- ii. Query Used:

```
SELECT
count(order_id) as Number_of_Orders,

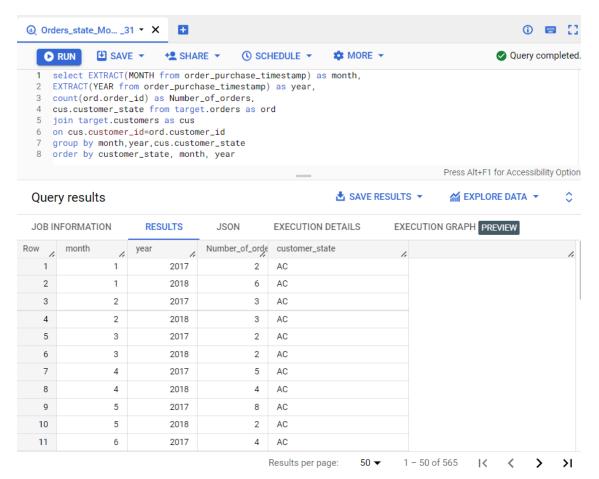
CASE
WHEN TIME(order_purchase_timestamp) BETWEEN "00:00:00" AND "05:59:59"
THEN "Dawn"
WHEN TIME(order_purchase_timestamp) BETWEEN "06:00:00" AND "11:59:59"
THEN "Morning"
WHEN TIME(order_purchase_timestamp) BETWEEN "12:00:00" AND "17:59:59"
THEN "Afternoon"
WHEN TIME(order_purchase_timestamp) BETWEEN "18:00:00" AND "23:59:59"
THEN "Night"
END AS period
FROM target.orders
GROUP BY period
order by Number_of_Orders
```



## 3. Evolution of E-commerce orders in the Brazil region:

- Month on Month orders by states:
  - i. With the below query, the number of orders happened in every month of every year in each states has been found
  - ii. Query Used:

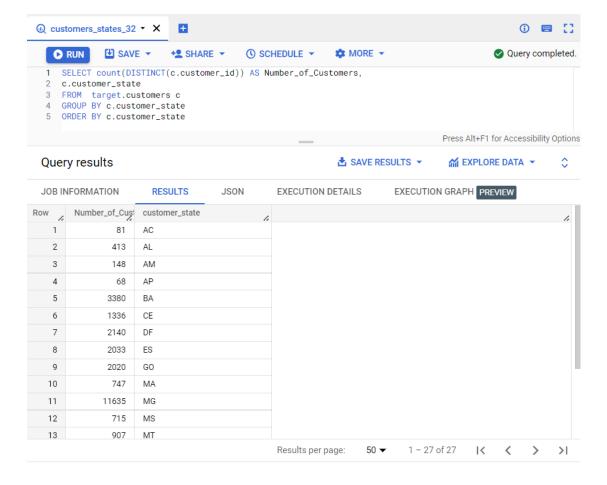
```
select
EXTRACT(MONTH from order_purchase_timestamp) as month,
EXTRACT(YEAR from order_purchase_timestamp) as year,
count(ord.order_id) as Number_of_orders,
cus.customer_state from target.orders as ord
join target.customers as cus
on cus.customer_id=ord.customer_id
group by month,year,cus.customer_state
order by customer_state, month, year
```



## Distribution of customers across the states in Brazil:

- i. With the below query, the number of customers in each state has been calculated.
- ii. Query Used:

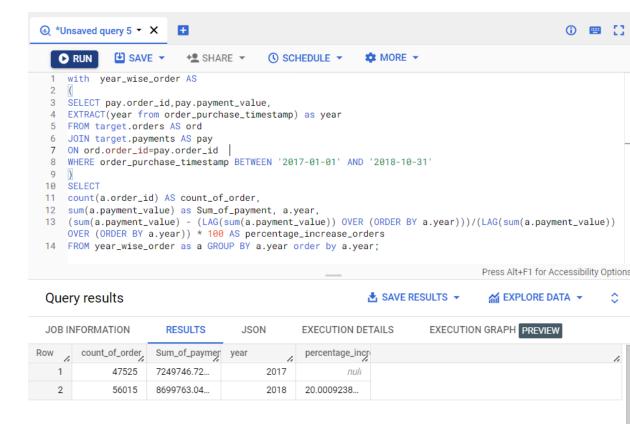
```
SELECT count(DISTINCT(c.customer_id)) AS Number_of_Customers,
c.customer_state
FROM target.customers c
GROUP BY c.customer_state
ORDER BY c.customer_state
```



## 4. Impact on Economy:

- % Increase in cost of orders from 2017 to 2018 (months between Jan to Aug only):
  - i. With the below query, the % Increase in cost of orders from 2017 to 2018 is calculated
  - ii. Query Used:

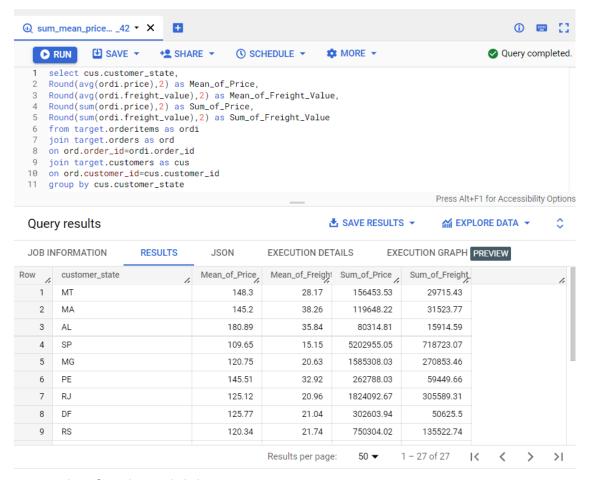
```
with year_wise_order AS
(
SELECT pay.order_id,pay.payment_value,
EXTRACT(year from order_purchase_timestamp) as year
FROM target.orders AS ord
JOIN target.payments AS pay
ON ord.order_id=pay.order_id
WHERE order_purchase_timestamp BETWEEN '2017-01-01' AND '2018-10-
31'
)
SELECT
count(a.order_id) AS count_of_order,
sum(a.payment_value) as Sum_of_payment, a.year,
(sum(a.payment_value) - (LAG(sum(a.payment_value)) OVER (ORDER BY
 a.year)))/(LAG(sum(a.payment_value))OVER (ORDER BY a.year)) * 10
0 AS percentage_increase_orders
FROM year_wise_order as a GROUP BY a.year order by a.year;
```



### Mean & Sum of price and freight value by customer state:

- i. With the below query, the Sum and Mean of Freight Value and Price in each state has been calculated.
- ii. Query Used:

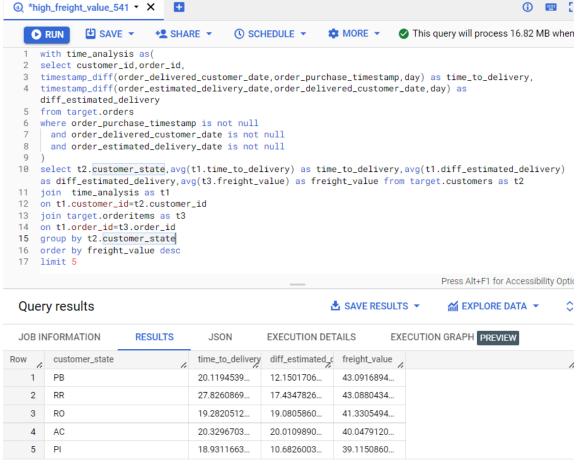
```
select cus.customer_state,
Round(avg(ordi.price),2) as Mean_of_Price,
Round(avg(ordi.freight_value),2) as Mean_of_Freight_Value,
Round(sum(ordi.price),2) as Sum_of_Price,
Round(sum(ordi.freight_value),2) as Sum_of_Freight_Value
from target.orderitems as ordi
join target.orders as ord
on ord.order_id=ordi.order_id
join target.customers as cuson ord.customer_id=cus.customer_id
group by cus.customer_state
```



## 5. Analysis on sales, freight and delivery time:

- Top 5 States with Highest Average freight value
  - i. The top 5 Customer states with Highest Average freight value are PB, RR, RO, AC and PI.
  - ii. Query Used:

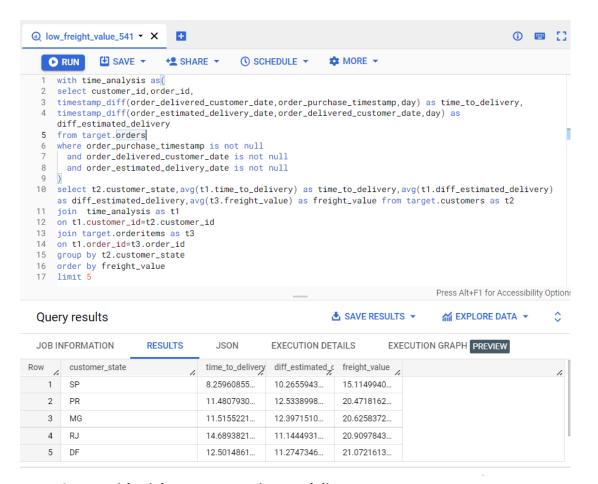
```
with time_analysis as(
select customer_id,order_id,
timestamp_diff(order_delivered_customer_date,order_purchase_timestamp
,day) as time_to_delivery,
timestamp_diff(order_estimated_delivery_date,order_delivered_customer
_date,day) as diff_estimated_delivery
from target.orders
where order_purchase_timestamp is not null
  and order_delivered_customer_date is not null
  and order_estimated_delivery_date is not null
select t2.customer_state,avg(t1.time_to_delivery) as time_to_delivery
,avg(t1.diff_estimated_delivery) as diff_estimated_delivery,avg(t3.fr
eight_value) as freight_value from target.customers as t2
join time_analysis as t1
on t1.customer id=t2.customer id
join target.orderitems as t3
on t1.order_id=t3.order_id
group by t2.customer_state
order by freight_value desc
limit 5
```



## Top 5 States with Lowest Average freight value

- i. The top 5 Customer states with Lowest Average freight value are SP, PR, MG, RJ and DF.
- ii. Query Used:

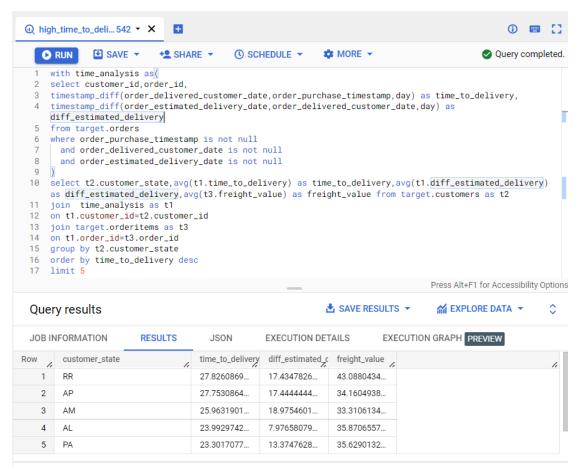
```
with time analysis as(
select customer id, order id,
timestamp_diff(order_delivered_customer_date,order_purchase_times
tamp,day) as time_to_delivery,
timestamp_diff(order_estimated_delivery_date,order_delivered_cust
omer_date,day) as diff_estimated_delivery
from target.orders
where order purchase timestamp is not null
  and order delivered customer date is not null
  and order_estimated_delivery_date is not null
select t2.customer_state,avg(t1.time_to_delivery) as time_to_deli
very,avg(t1.diff_estimated_delivery) as diff_estimated_delivery,a
vg(t3.freight_value) as freight_value from target.customers as t2
join time_analysis as t1
on t1.customer id=t2.customer id
join target.orderitems as t3
on t1.order id=t3.order id
group by t2.customer state
order by freight value
limit 5
```



#### Top 5 States with Highest Average Time to delivery

- The top 5 Customer states with Highest Average Time to Delivery are RR, AP, AM, AL and PA
- ii. Query Used:

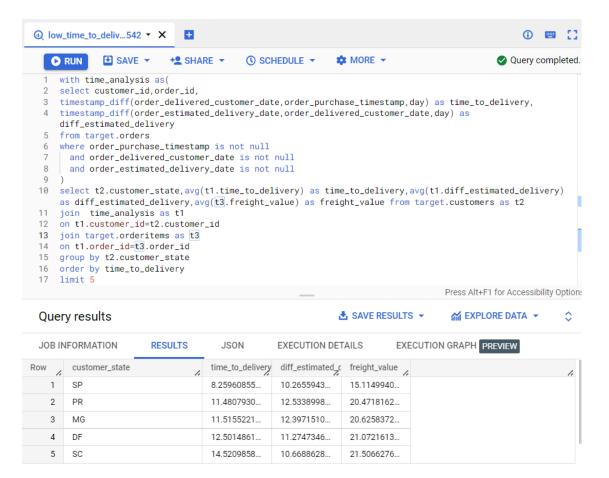
```
with time analysis as(
select customer id, order id,
timestamp_diff(order_delivered_customer_date,order_purchase_times
tamp,day) as time_to_delivery,
timestamp_diff(order_estimated_delivery_date,order_delivered_cust
omer_date,day) as diff_estimated_delivery
from target.orders
where order_purchase_timestamp is not null
  and order delivered customer date is not null
  and order estimated delivery date is not null
)
select t2.customer_state,avg(t1.time_to_delivery) as time_to_deli
very,avg(t1.diff estimated delivery) as diff estimated delivery,a
vg(t3.freight_value) as freight_value from target.customers as t2
join time_analysis as t1
on t1.customer_id=t2.customer_id
join target.orderitems as t3
on t1.order_id=t3.order_id
group by t2.customer state
order by time to delivery desc
limit 5
```



#### Top 5 States with Lowest Average Time to delivery

- The top 5 Customer states with Lowest Average Time to Delivery are SP, PR, MG, DF and SC
- ii. Query Used:

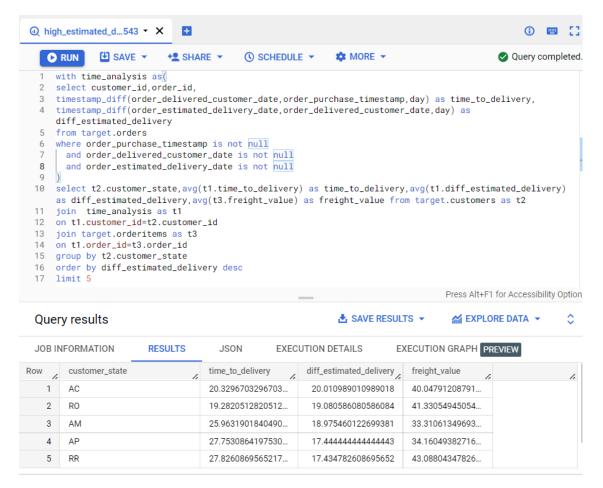
```
with time analysis as(
select customer_id,order_id,
timestamp_diff(order_delivered_customer_date,order_purchase_times
tamp,day) as time_to_delivery,
timestamp_diff(order_estimated_delivery_date,order_delivered_cust
omer_date,day) as diff_estimated_delivery
from target.orders
where order_purchase_timestamp is not null
  and order_delivered_customer_date is not null
  and order_estimated_delivery_date is not null
)
select t2.customer state,avg(t1.time to delivery) as time to deli
very,avg(t1.diff_estimated_delivery) as diff_estimated_delivery,a
vg(t3.freight_value) as freight_value from target.customers as t2
join time analysis as t1
on t1.customer_id=t2.customer_id
join target.orderitems as t3
on t1.order_id=t3.order_id
group by t2.customer state
order by time_to_delivery
limit 5
```



## Top 5 States where delivery is fast

- i. The top 5 Customer states delivery is fast are AC, RO, AM, AP and RR.
- ii. Query Used:

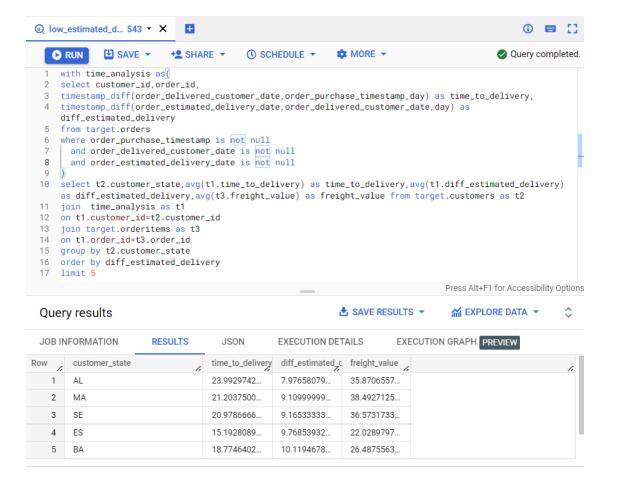
```
with time_analysis as(
select customer_id,order_id,
timestamp_diff(order_delivered_customer_date,order_purchase_times
tamp,day) as time_to_delivery,
timestamp_diff(order_estimated_delivery_date,order_delivered_cust
omer_date,day) as diff_estimated_delivery
from target.orders
where order_purchase_timestamp is not null
  and order_delivered_customer_date is not null
  and order_estimated_delivery_date is not null
)
select t2.customer_state,avg(t1.time_to_delivery) as time_to_deli
very,avg(t1.diff_estimated_delivery) as diff_estimated_delivery,a
vg(t3.freight_value) as freight_value from target.customers as t2
join time_analysis as t1
on t1.customer_id=t2.customer_id
join target.orderitems as t3
on t1.order id=t3.order id
group by t2.customer_state
order by diff_estimated_delivery desc
limit 5
```



## Top 5 States where delivery is not so fast

- i. The top 5 Customer states delivery is not so fast are AL, MA, SE, ES and BA.
- ii. Query Used:

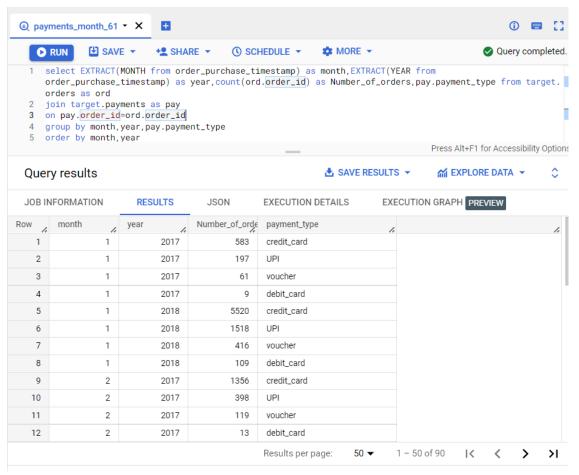
```
with time_analysis as(
select customer_id,order_id,
timestamp_diff(order_delivered_customer_date,order_purchase_times
tamp,day) as time_to_delivery,
timestamp_diff(order_estimated_delivery_date,order_delivered_cust
omer_date,day) as diff_estimated_delivery
from target.orders
where order_purchase_timestamp is not null
  and order_delivered_customer_date is not null
  and order_estimated_delivery_date is not null
)
select t2.customer_state,avg(t1.time_to_delivery) as time_to_deli
very,avg(t1.diff_estimated_delivery) as diff_estimated_delivery,a
vg(t3.freight_value) as freight_value from target.customers as t2
join time_analysis as t1
on t1.customer id=t2.customer id
join target.orderitems as t3
on t1.order_id=t3.order_id
group by t2.customer state
order by diff_estimated_delivery
limit 5
```



## 6. Payment type analysis:

- Month over Month count of orders for different payment types:
  - i. With the below query, the number of orders happened in every month of every year with different payment types has been calculated.
  - ii. Query Used:

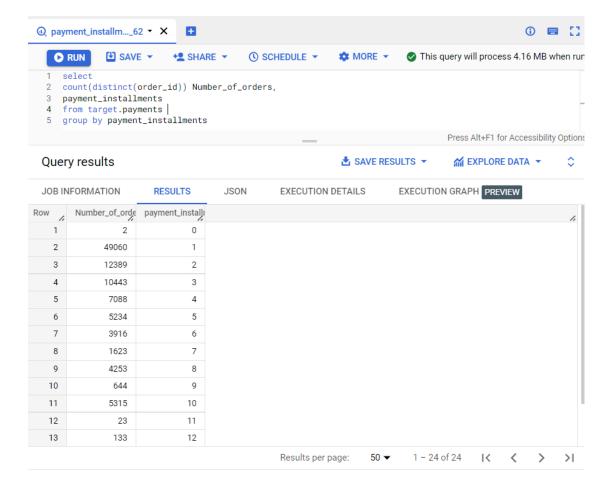
```
select
EXTRACT(MONTH from order_purchase_timestamp) as month,
EXTRACT(YEAR from order_purchase_timestamp) as year,
count(ord.order_id) as Number_of_orders,
pay.payment_type
from target.orders as ord
join target.payments as pay
on pay.order_id=ord.order_id
group by month,year,pay.payment_type
order by month,year
```



## Count of orders based on the no. of payment installments:

- i. With the below query, the number of orders based on each payment instalments has been calculated .
- ii. Query Used:

```
select
count(distinct(order_id)) Number_of_orders,
payment_installments
from target.payments
group by payment_installments
```



### 7. Actionable Insights:

- The data provided for the period of two years in approximate [04-09-2016 to 17-10-2018], in these periods some month details are missing and based on the remaining available data the following actionable insights have been found.
  - i. In the year 2018, there is gradual decrease in the number of orders every month, with an average order count of 5401. In the year 2017, there is gradual increase in the number of orders every month, with an average order count of 3758.
  - ii. As the number of orders are getting decreased gradually in the year 2018, it would be great if some offers provided to the customers, which might increase the sales, but the average sales is higher than the previous year.
  - iii. The 70% of the sales is happening during the Night and Afternoon period, so it's important to make sure that the products are available and in stock during that period. In case of any offers are announcements, it can be done during that time as it will reach to the wider customers.
  - iv. The state SP is having more number of orders, where as in few states there has been no orders post 2016, need to increase the sales those states.
  - v. The top 5 states with Highest Average freight value are PB, RR, RO, AC and PI.

- vi. The top 5 states with Lowest Average freight value are SP, PR, MG, RJ and DF.
- vii. The top 5 states with Highest Average Time to Delivery are RR, AP, AM, AL and PA.
- viii. The top 5 states with Lowest Average Time to Delivery are SP, PR, MG, DF and SC.
- ix. The top 5 states delivery is fast are AC, RO, AM, AP and RR.
- x. The top 5 states delivery is not so fast are AL, MA, SE, ES and BA.

#### 8. Recommendations:

- More Offers can we provided to the states and cities where the sales is very less.
- As there is more sales happening during the afternoon and night time, during that time it would be recommended to have more products available in stock.
- In the 11<sup>th</sup> month of 2017, there was huge number of sales, that method can be followed yearly once to increase the average sales.
- To the states which more time to deliver the products, we can identify the sellers nearby, because of that the time to delivery will become less and the number sales will also increase.
- In few state the number of orders are in single digits, need to advertise in those places more and build the brand in those places for more increased sales.