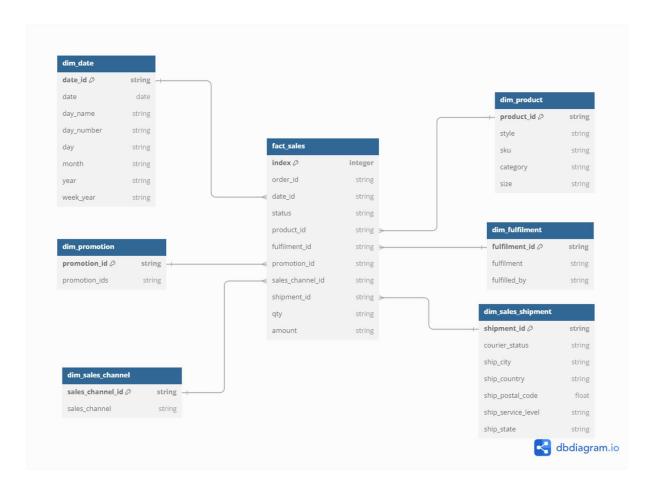
Assignment Data Warehouse

Student: Wedhar Gilang Prihandoko

Email: wgilangp@gmail.com

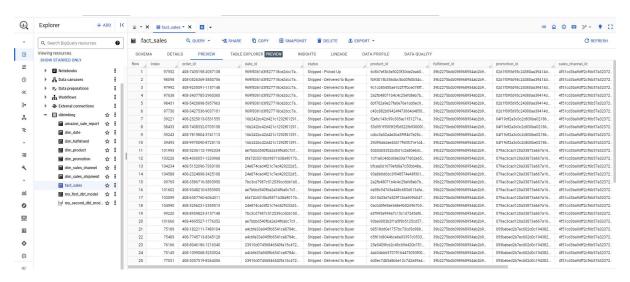
Github: https://github.com/wgilangp/dbt\_.git

# 1. ERD (ENTITY-RELATIONSHIP DIAGRAM) STAR SCHEMA

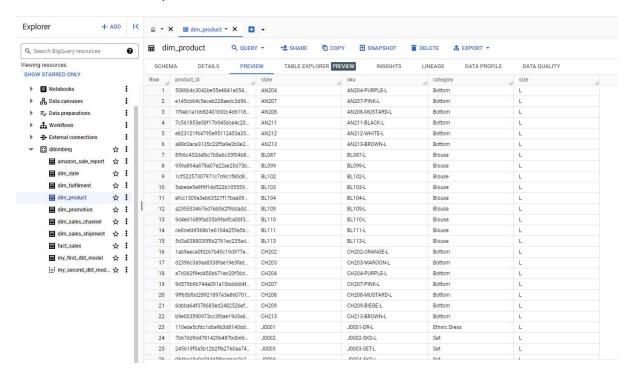


# 2. BIGQUERY STAR SCHEMA

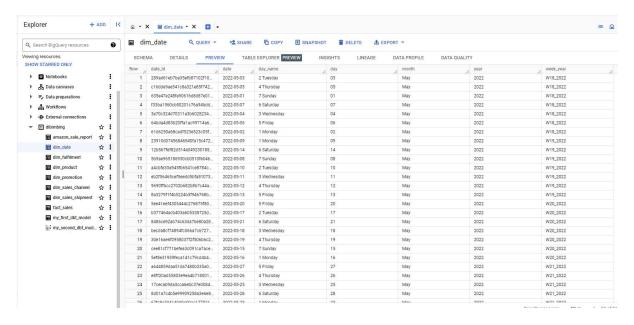
a. Table fact\_sales



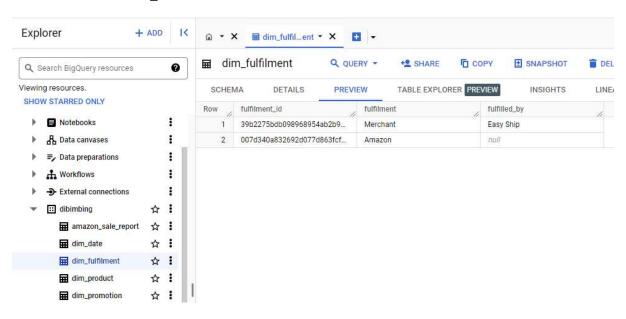
#### b. Table dim\_product



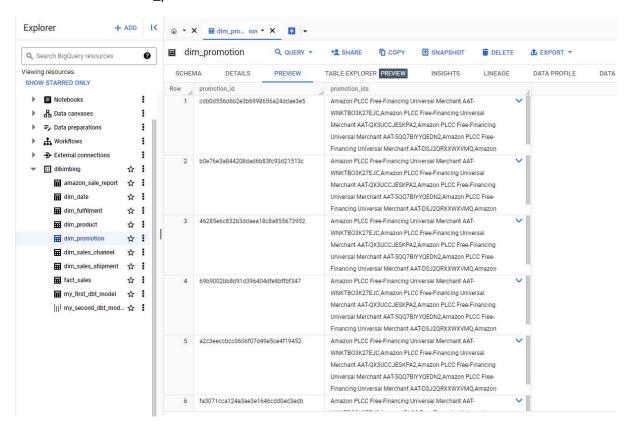
#### c. Table dim\_date



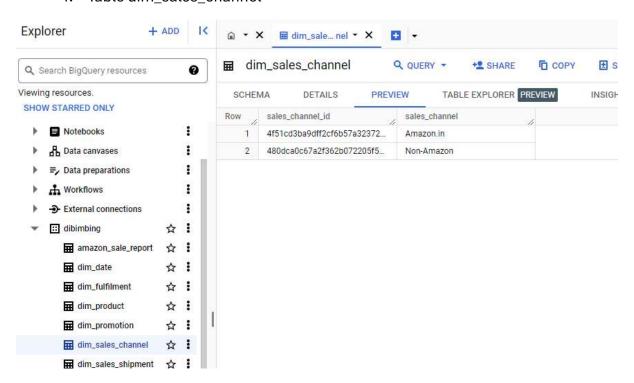
#### d. Table dim fulfilment



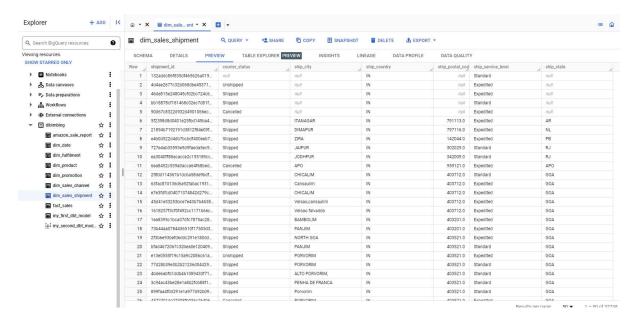
# e. Table dim\_promotion



### f. Table dim\_sales\_channel



#### g. Table dim\_sales\_shipment



#### 3. ANALYSIS

# a. Top 10 Best Selling Product in Most Favorite Category

Find the most favourite product category

```
-- Most Favorite Category
SELECT
  `category`,
   COUNT(`product_id`) AS count
FROM
   `dedibimbing.dibimbing.dim_product`
-- WHERE `category` = 'kurta'
GROUP BY `category`
ORDER BY count DESC;
```

Quer	y results			
JOB INFORMATION RESULTS		CHART	JSC	
Row	category ▼	count ▼	li.	
1	kurta		2927	
2	Set		2490	
3	Тор		791	
4	Western Dress		458	
5	Bottom		201	
6	Blouse		153	
7	Ethnic Dress		94	
8	Saree		78	
9	Dupatta		3	

We found Kurta is the most favourite product category, then we analyze deeper 10 best selling product in Category Kurta.

```
-- Top 10 Best Selling in Kurta
dp.sku AS sku,
SUM(fs.qty) AS sales_volume
FROM `dedibimbing.dibimbing.fact_sales` fs
LEFT JOIN `dedibimbing.dibimbing.dim_product` dp ON fs.product_id
= dp.product_id
WHERE `category` = 'kurta'
GROUP BY sku
ORDER BY sales_volume DESC
LIMIT 10
.
```

# Query results

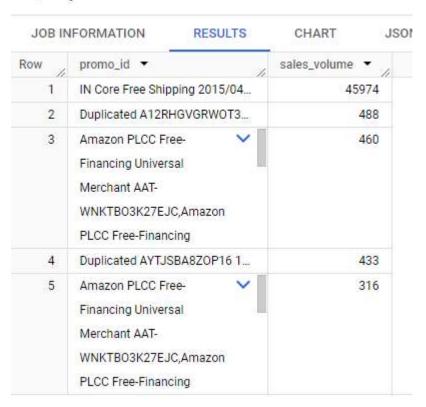
JOB INFORMATION RESULTS		OB INFORMATION RESULTS CHART		JSC	
Row	sku ▼		sales_volume	· //	
1	JNE3405-KR-L			185	
2	JNE3405-KR-S		3	199	
3	JNE3405-KR-M		3	344	
4	JNE3567-KR-M		2	291	
5	JNE3399-KR-M		2	262	
6	JNE3373-KR-XXX	L <u></u>	,2	259	
7	JNE3405-KR-XXX	Ę	2	235	
8	JNE3405-KR-XS		2	220	
9	JNE3373-KR-XXL		2	209	
10	JNE3368-KR-XXL		2	208	

Those are Top 10 best selling products in Most Favourite Category, indeed those products contribute highest revenue

# b. Top 5 most interesting promo

```
SELECT
    COALESCE(dp.promotion_ids, 'no promo') AS promo_id,
    SUM(fs.qty) AS sales_volume
FROM `dedibimbing.dibimbing.fact_sales` fs
LEFT JOIN `dedibimbing.dibimbing.dim_promotion` dp ON fs.promotion_id =
dp.promotion_id
WHERE dp.promotion_ids IS NOT NULL
GROUP BY 1
ORDER BY 2 DESC
LIMIT 5;
```

# Query results



There is high possibility that those 5 promos give high impact to sales

# c. Difference in Amount Sales between Weekday and Weekend

```
WITH sales_by_day AS (
    SELECT
    dd.day_number AS day_number_no, -- Ganti alias tanpa karakter khusus
    dd.day_name AS day,
    ROUND(SUM(fs.amount), 0) AS sales_amount
    FROM `dedibimbing.dibimbing.fact_sales` fs
    LEFT JOIN `dedibimbing.dibimbing.dim_date` dd ON fs.date_id = dd.date_id
    GROUP BY day_number_no, day -- Sesuaikan dengan alias baru
    ORDER BY day_number_no ASC -- Sesuaikan dengan alias baru
)

SELECT sbd.day, sbd.sales_amount FROM sales_by_day sbd;
```

# Query results

JOB INFORMATION		RESULTS	CHART	JSON
Row	day ▼	-	sales_amount ▼	/
1	Monday		11318441.0	)
2	Tuesday		11491626.0	T.
3	Wednesday		11249823.0	)
4	Thursday		10358594.0	)
5	Friday		10805395.0	1
6	Saturday		11339358.0	)
7	Sunday		12029441.0	)

We can conclude that Weekend has daily sales higher than Weekday, even though the amount is not significantly different.