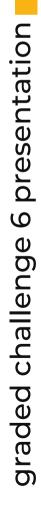




DATA WAREHOUSE FOR SALES ANALYSIS

COMPREHENSIVE DATA ANALYTICS PROGRAM

> Start Slide





REFERENCE

DATASET SOURCE

The Look - BigQuery



Background of the Analysis

Company Profile



The Look is a global e-commerce platform offering fashion and lifestyle products. As the business grows, the company needs a data warehouse system to analyze sales and customer behavior for better decision-making and growth.

The Objective



To develop a data warehouse that enables efficient analysis of sales performance, customer behavior, and return patterns. This will support data-driven decision-making to enhance profitability, optimize operations, and improve customer service through actionable insights.





Business Understanding

Business Context

The Look is a rapidly expanding e-commerce platform, where the need for comprehensive data analysis has become critical to support strategic decision-making and sustain growth.

Main Problem

Running queries directly on the operational (OLTP) database is not feasible due to limitations and potential disruptions to the performance of transactional systems.

Need

Develop a separate data warehouse system that enables efficient and reliable analysis without affecting operational processes.



Business Problem

As The Look continues to scale, the demand for data-driven insights increases. However, relying on the operational database for analytical queries poses risks to system performance and lacks flexibility for in-depth analysis. To overcome these limitations, a separate data warehouse is essential for supporting strategic decision-making through reliable and efficient data access.







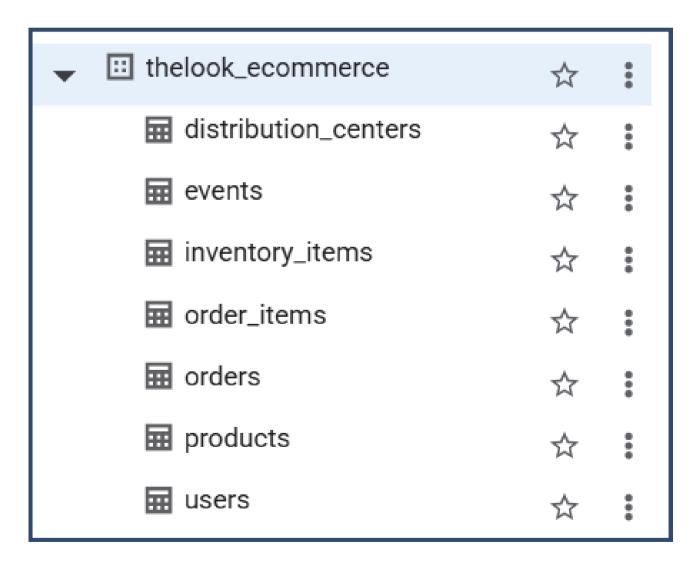
Business Process

Users make product purchases through the platform, and the related transaction data (such as who made the purchase, what product was bought, when it was bought, the price, shipping status, and so on) is recorded and can be used to analyze sales performance, product profitability, customer behavior, and seasonal trends.



BigQuery

The Look dataset has 7 tables, but we will only use data that is relevant to sales analysis.



ORDER_ITEMS

- id
- order id
- user id
- product_id
- inventory_item_id
- status
- created at
- shipped_at
- delivered_at
- returned at
- sale_price

ORDERS

- order id
- user id
- status
- gender
- created_at
- returned_at
- shipped_at
- delivered_at
- num_of_item

PRODUCTS

- id
- cost
- category
- name
- brand
- retail_price
- department
- sku
- distribution center id

USERS

id

- postal_code
- first_name
- city
- last_name
- country

• email

latitude

age

- longitude • traffic source
- gender
- state
- created_at
- street_address
- user_geom



dim_product

<u>granularity</u> <u>1 row = 1 product</u>

attribute:

product_key
name
brand
category
department
retail_price
cost

dim_user

<u>granularity</u> <u>1 row = 1 user</u>

attribute:

user_key
customer_name
age
gender
state
city
country
traffic_source

fact_transaction

<u>granularity</u> <u>1 row = 1 item within an order</u>

attribute:

transaction_id
order_id
user_id
product_id
date_id
sale_price
cost
profit
transaction_status
is_order_created
is_shipped
is_delivered

is returned

num_of_item

dim_date

<u>granularity</u> 1 row = 1 date

attribute:

date_key
full_date
 year
 quarter
 month
 week
 day
month_name
day_name
is_weekend

Data Modelling

The data warehouse model employs a **Star Schema** approach, featuring a central fact table named **'transaction'** that stores sales information at a granularity of one row per item within each order. This fact table is linked to three dimension tables:

- 'dim_product'
- 'dim_user'
- 'dim_date'



Source

bigquery-public-data.thelook_ecommerce dataset

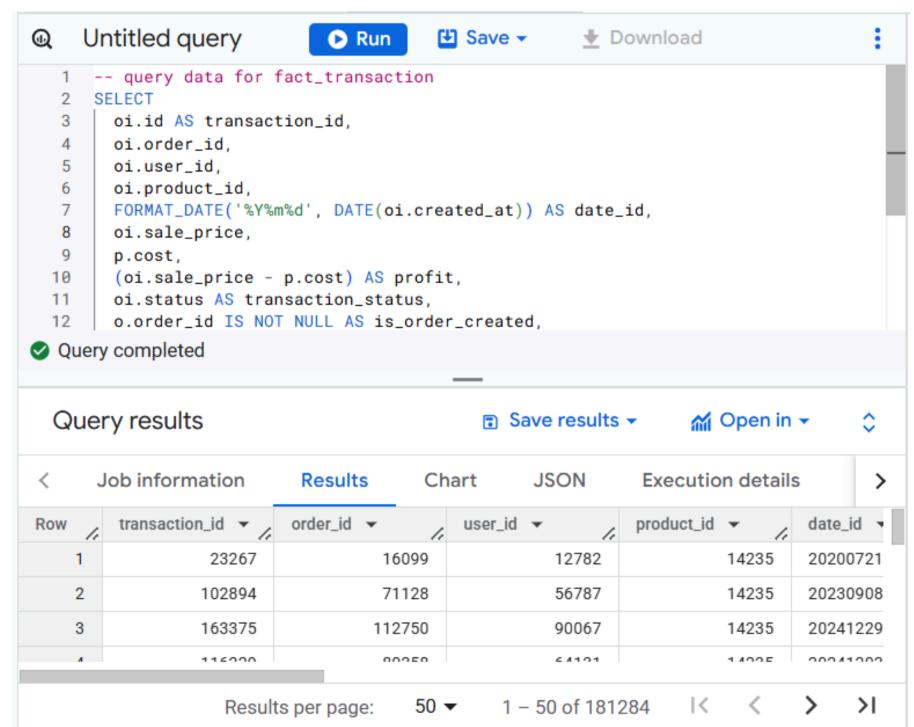
Extraction method

SQL queries run directly in BigQuery

Output

CSV files for each dimension/fact table







```
-- query data for fact transaction
SELECT
  oi.id AS transaction id,
  oi.order id,
  oi.user id,
  oi.product id,
  FORMAT_DATE('%Y%m%d', DATE(oi.created_at)) AS date_id,
  oi.sale price,
  p.cost,
  (oi.sale_price - p.cost) AS profit,
  oi.status AS transaction status,
  o.order id IS NOT NULL AS is order created,
  oi.shipped_at IS NOT NULL AS is_shipped,
  oi.delivered_at IS NOT NULL AS is_delivered,
  oi.returned at IS NOT NULL AS is returned,
  o.num of item
FROM bigquery-public-data.thelook_ecommerce.order_items oi
LEFT JOIN bigquery-public-data.thelook_ecommerce.products p ON oi.product_id = p.id
LEFT JOIN bigquery-public-data.thelook ecommerce.orders o ON oi.order_id = o.order_id;
```

fact_transaction

The transaction data is combined from multiple tables (order_items, products, and orders) to form the fact_transaction table.



```
-- query data for dim_user

SELECT
  id AS user_key,
   first_name || ' ' || last_name AS customer_name,
   age,
   gender,
   state,
   city,
   country,
   traffic_source

FROM bigquery-public-data.thelook ecommerce.users;
```

dim_user

This query builds the dim_user table by selecting user ID, full name, age, gender, location, and traffic source from the users table to create detailed customer profiles.

```
-- query data for dim_product
SELECT
  id AS product_key,
  name,
  brand,
  category,
  department,
  retail_price,
  cost
FROM bigquery-public-data.thelook ecommerce.products;
```

dim_product

This query creates the dim_product table by extracting product ID, name, brand, category, department, retail price, and cost from the products table.

```
-- query data for dim date
WITH unique_dates AS (
  SELECT DISTINCT DATE(created_at) AS transaction_date
  FROM `bigquery-public-data.thelook ecommerce.order items`
SELECT
  FORMAT DATE('%Y%m%d', transaction date) AS date key,
  transaction date AS full date,
  EXTRACT(YEAR FROM transaction_date) AS year,
  EXTRACT(QUARTER FROM transaction date) AS quarter,
  EXTRACT(MONTH FROM transaction_date) As month,
  EXTRACT(WEEK FROM transaction date) AS week,
  EXTRACT(DAY FROM transaction date) AS day,
  FORMAT_DATE('%B', transaction_date) AS month_name,
  FORMAT_DATE('%A', transaction_date) AS day_name,
  CASE
   WHEN EXTRACT(DAYOFWEEK FROM transaction date) IN (1, 7) THEN TRUE
    ELSE FALSE
  END AS is weekend
FROM unique_dates
ORDER BY transaction date;
```



<u>dim_date</u>

This query generates the dim_date table from unique transaction dates, adding fields like year, month, week, day, month/day names, and weekend indicator.



Transform Data

01

Checking Data Types

Based on the analysis, the data types of all attributes in each DataFrame are already appropriate and correctly assigned. Therefore, no data type conversion or modification is necessary. The current format is suitable for further data processing and analysis.

```
root
|-- transaction_id: integer (nullable = true)
|-- order_id: integer (nullable = true)
|-- user_id: integer (nullable = true)
|-- product_id: integer (nullable = true)
|-- date_id: integer (nullable = true)
|-- sale_price: double (nullable = true)
|-- cost: double (nullable = true)
|-- profit: double (nullable = true)
|-- transaction_status: string (nullable = true)
|-- is_order_created: boolean (nullable = true)
|-- is_shipped: boolean (nullable = true)
|-- is_delivered: boolean (nullable = true)
|-- is_returned: boolean (nullable = true)
|-- num_of_item: integer (nullable = true)
```

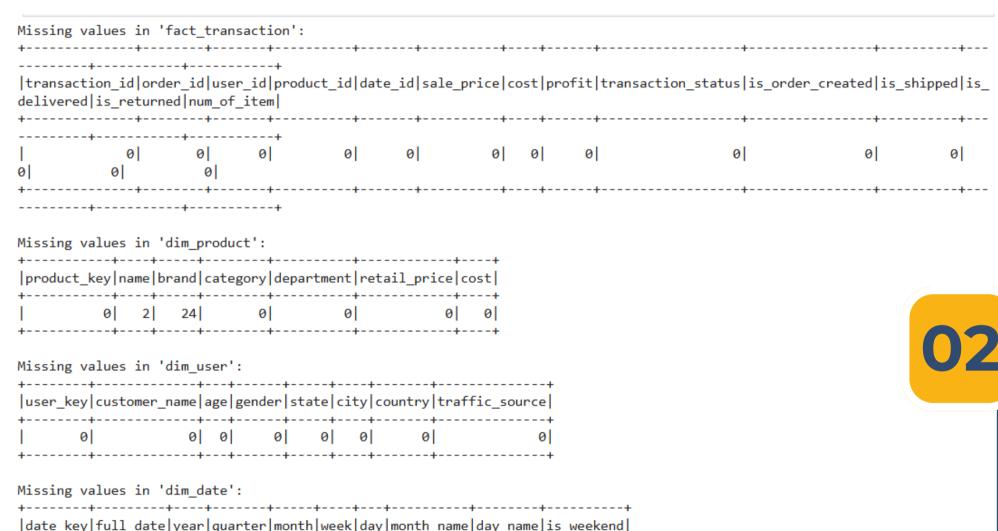
```
root
|-- product_key: integer (nullable = true)
|-- name: string (nullable = true)
|-- brand: string (nullable = true)
|-- category: string (nullable = true)
|-- department: string (nullable = true)
|-- retail_price: double (nullable = true)
|-- cost: double (nullable = true)
```

```
root
|-- date_key: integer (nullable = true)
|-- full_date: date (nullable = true)
|-- year: integer (nullable = true)
|-- quarter: integer (nullable = true)
|-- month: integer (nullable = true)
|-- week: integer (nullable = true)
|-- day: integer (nullable = true)
|-- month_name: string (nullable = true)
|-- day_name: string (nullable = true)
|-- is_weekend: boolean (nullable = true)
```

```
root
|-- user_key: integer (nullable = true)
|-- customer_name: string (nullable = true)
|-- age: integer (nullable = true)
|-- gender: string (nullable = true)
|-- state: string (nullable = true)
|-- city: string (nullable = true)
|-- country: string (nullable = true)
|-- traffic_source: string (nullable = true)
```



Transform Data

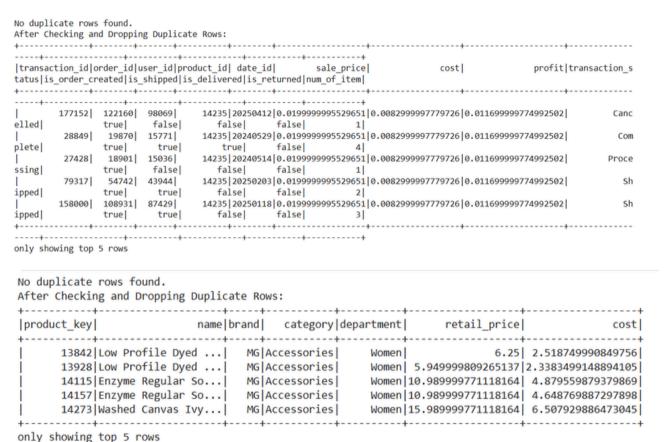


Handling Missing Value

All dimension and fact tables, fact_transaction, dim_user, and dim_datecontain no missing values and are ready for analysis, while dim_product has less than 30% missing values per column, which are addressed through imputation to ensure data completeness.



Transform Data



No duplicate rows found. After Checking and Dropping Duplicate Rows: +----+ luser key| customer name|age|gender|state|city|country|traffic source| +----+ 25075 Clifford Johnson 36 M | Acre | null | Brasil | Angela Lopez | 50| F | Acre|null| Brasil| Search Susan Kellev| 55| F| Acre|null| Brasil| Search 82351|Jacqueline Zhang| 62| F | Acre | null | Brasil | Search 70916 | Marie Parker 66 F| Acre|null| Brasil| +----+ only showing top 5 rows No duplicate rows found. After Checking and Dropping Duplicate Rows: +-----|date_key| full_date|year|quarter|month|week|day|month_name|day_name|is_weekend| +----+

+-----

1 1 1 10 January Thursday

1 1 1 11 January Friday

1 1 2 17 January Thursday

1 | 1 | 2 | 18 | January | Friday |

1 1 3 22 January Tuesday

false

false

false

falsel

03

Handling Duplicate Data

All tables, fact_transaction, dim_user, dim_date, and dim_product, have been validated and are free of duplicate rows, ensuring high data quality and reliable foundation for analysis and modeling.

20190110 2019-01-10 2019

|20190111|2019-01-11|2019|

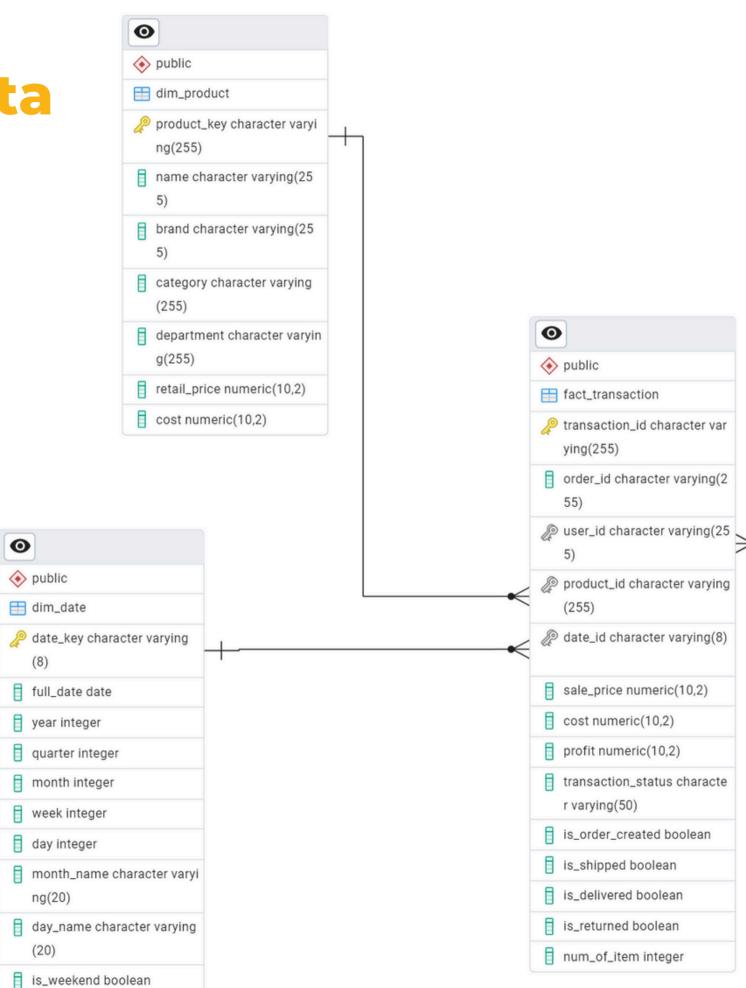
|20190117|2019-01-17|2019|

20190118 2019 - 01 - 18 2019

20190122 2019-01-22 2019

only showing top 5 rows

Load Data





0

public

dim_user

(255)

arying(255)

age integer

puser_key character varying

customer_name character v

gender character varying(5

state character varying(100)

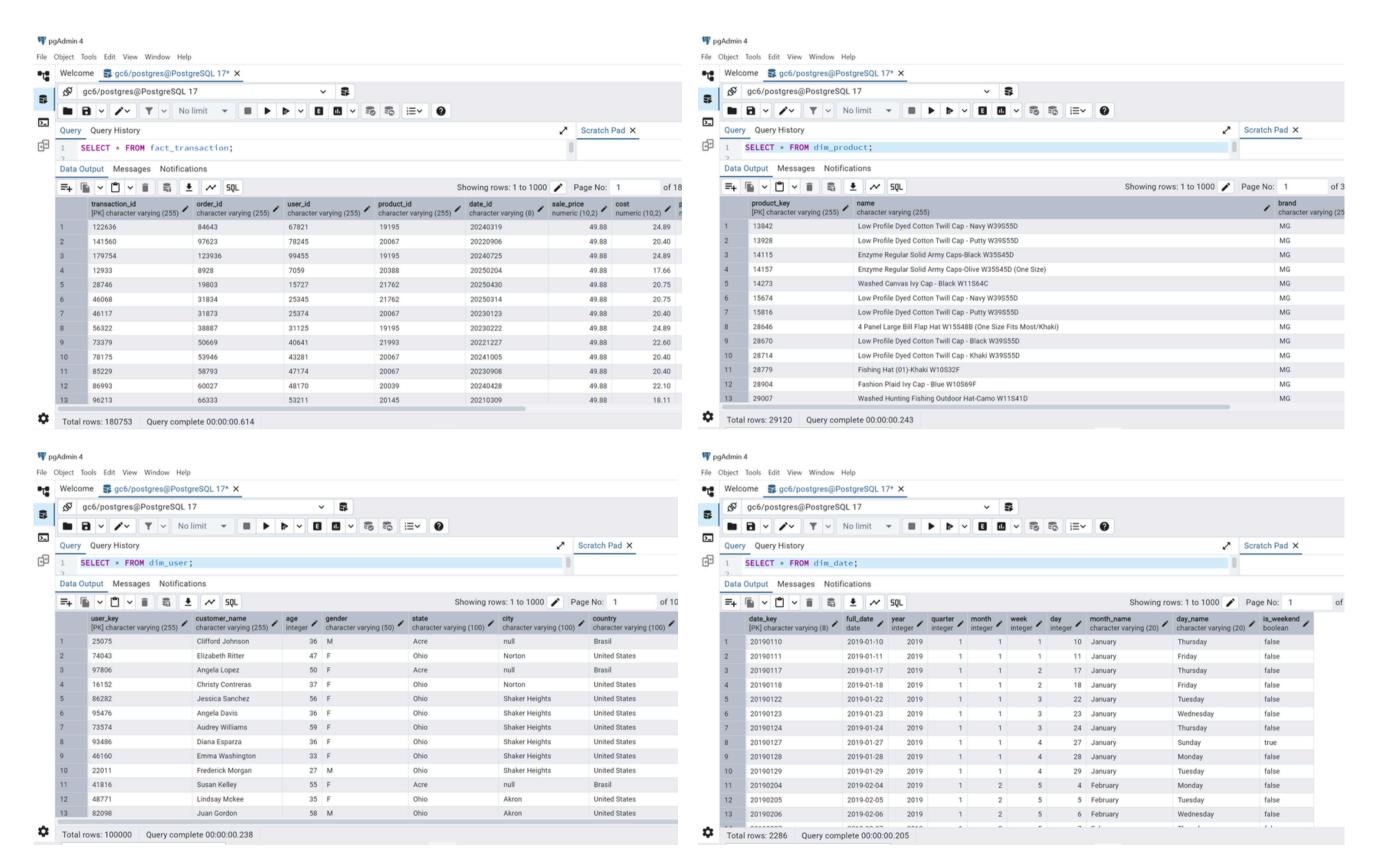
city character varying(100)

country character varying(1

traffic_source character var

ying(100)





Load Data

The dataset has been successfully integrated into PostgreSQL as a data warehouse, enabling efficient and seamless analysis.



Example of Data Warehouse Usage



Which product generated the highest total profit?

The North Face Apex Bionic Soft Shell Jacket - Men's' recorded a total profit of 9,174.47, making it the most profitable product.

```
SELECT
    dp.name AS product_name,
    SUM(ft.profit) AS total_profit
FROM fact_transaction ft
JOIN dim_product dp ON ft.product_id = dp.product_key
GROUP BY dp.name
ORDER BY total_profit DESC
LIMIT 1;
```

	product_name character varying (255)	total_profit numeric
1	The North Face Apex Bionic Soft Shell Jacket - Men's	9174.47



Which country has the highest number of transactions?

China recorded the highest number of transactions, totaling 60,891, making it the most active country in the dataset.

```
SELECT
    du.country,
    COUNT(ft.transaction_id) AS total_transactions
FROM fact_transaction ft

JOIN dim_user du ON ft.user_id = du.user_key
GROUP BY du.country
ORDER BY total_transactions DESC
LIMIT 1;
```

	country character varying (100)	total_transactions bigint
1	China	60891



What is the monthly sales trend over the year?

The analysis shows fluctuating monthly sales in 2025, with a peak in April at 673,711.19. February had the lowest sales, indicating potential for improvement or further investigation.

40

```
SELECT
    dd.year,
    dd.month,
    dd.month_name,
    SUM(ft.sale_price) AS total_sales
FROM fact_transaction ft
JOIN dim_date dd ON ft.date_id = dd.date_key
WHERE dd.year = EXTRACT(YEAR FROM CURRENT_DATE)
GROUP BY dd.year, dd.month, dd.month_name
ORDER BY dd.month;
```

	year integer	month integer	month_name character varying (20)	total_sales numeric
1	2025	1	January	442026.66
2	2025	2	February	417630.86
3	2025	3	March	533005.98
4	2025	4	April	673711.19
5	2025	5	May	431135.83



What is the average profit per transaction by gender?

The analysis shows that male users have a higher average profit per transaction (32.87) compared to female users (29.01). This suggests that transactions by male users tend to generate slightly more profit.

```
SELECT
    du.gender,
    ROUND(AVG(ft.profit), 2) AS avg_profit_per_transaction
FROM fact_transaction ft
JOIN dim_user du ON ft.user_id = du.user_key
GROUP BY du.gender;
```

	gender character varying (50)	avg_profit_per_transaction numeric	
1	F	29.01	
2	M	32.87	



Which product has the highest return rate?

The product with the highest return rate is 7 For All Mankind Women's The Skinny Jean, with a return rate of 46.67%, indicating potential issues with fit, quality, or customer expectations.

```
SELECT
    dp.name AS product_name,
    COUNT(ft.transaction_id) AS total_transactions,
    SUM(CASE WHEN ft.is_returned THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS returned_transactions,
    ROUND(SUM(CASE WHEN ft.is_returned THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) * 100.0 / COUNT(ft.transaction_id), 2)
    AS return_rate_percentage
FROM fact_transaction ft
JOIN dim_product dp ON ft.product_id = dp.product_key
GROUP BY dp.name
HAVING COUNT(ft.transaction_id) > 10
ORDER BY return_rate_percentage DESC
LIMIT 5;
```

	product_name character varying (255)	total_transactions bigint	returned_transactions bigint	return_rate_percentage numeric
1	7 For All Mankind Women's The Skinny Jean	15	7	46.67
2	Calvin Klein Sportswear Men's Dobby Two Tone Dylan Pant	13	6	46.15
3	Carhartt Men's Waterproof Breathable Acadia Pant	13	6	46.15
4	Hanes Sport Women's No Show Socks 6 Pack # 418/6	11	5	45.45
5	Mango Women's Velvet Short Jumpsuit - Ginette	14	6	42.86



THANKYOU

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