

Sales schema contain 5 tables names

1. Customer
2. Date
3. Market
4. Product
5. Transactions

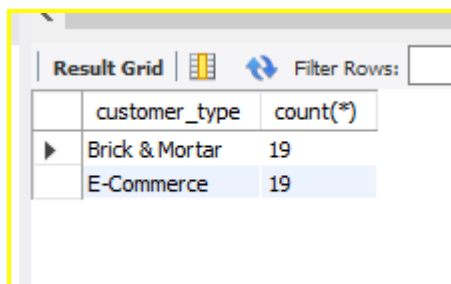
SQL queries for the purpose of analysis.

1) To know how many columns are there in particular table

```
select count(*) as no_of_columns from information_schema.columns where  
table_schema="sales" and table_name="transactions" ;
```

2 ) Out of 38 customers 19 are brick & mortar type and 19 are e-commerce type

```
select customer_type,count(*) from sales.customers group by customer_type;
```

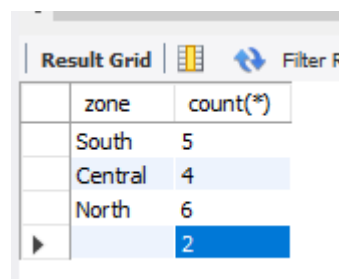


The screenshot shows a 'Result Grid' window with a table containing two columns: 'customer\_type' and 'count(\*)'. There are two rows: 'Brick & Mortar' with a count of 19, and 'E-Commerce' with a count of 19. The 'E-Commerce' row is highlighted in blue.

customer_type	count(*)
Brick & Mortar	19
E-Commerce	19

3 ) The company has more stores in the north zone than other zones .2 is the count of stores in new york and paris but unfortunately atliq has the stores in india only so we have to clean it .

```
select zone,count(*) from sales.markets group by zone;
```



The screenshot shows a 'Result Grid' window with a table containing two columns: 'zone' and 'count(\*)'. There are four rows: 'South' with a count of 5, 'Central' with a count of 4, 'North' with a count of 6, and an unnamed row with a count of 2. The unnamed row is highlighted in blue.

zone	count(*)
South	5
Central	4
North	6
	2

4 ) total number of markets across India .

```
select distinct(count(markets_name)) from sales.markets;
```

Result Grid		Filter Rows
	(count(markets_name))	
▶	17	

5 ) Types of product we have are there own brand and distributors

```
select distinct(product_type) from sales.products;
```

Result Grid		Filter Rows
	product_type	
▶	Own Brand	
	Distribution	

6) Count of products with their types

```
select product_type,count(*) from sales.products group by product_type
```

Result Grid			Filter Rows
	product_type	count(*)	
	Own Brand	191	
▶	Distribution	88	

7 ) sales quantity with market code

```
select market_code, sum(sales_qty) from sales.transactions group by market_code;
```

Result Grid			Filter Rows
	market_code	sum(sales_qty)	
▶	Mark001	51210	
	Mark002	386071	
	Mark003	207575	
	Mark004	992338	
	Mark005	16677	
	Mark006	2543	
	Mark007	87033	
	Mark008	37092	
	Mark009	5513	
	Mark010	256104	
	Mark011	265559	

8 ) Top 5 customers with the highest number of sales quantities .

```
select transactions.customer_code,sum(sales_qty) from sales.transactions group by customer_code order by sum(sales_qty) desc limit 5;
```

Result Grid			Filter Rows:
	customer_code	sum(sales_qty)	
▶	Cus006	655092	
	Cus005	281361	
	Cus001	176931	
	Cus003	140906	
	Cus004	134499	

9 ) Number of products sold across different market\_places .

```
select product_code , sum(sales_qty) from sales.transactions group by product_code;
```

Result Grid			Filter Rows:
	product_code	sum(sales_qty)	
▶	Prod001	206	
	Prod002	16	
	Prod003	1512	
	Prod004	128	
	Prod005	1436	
	Prod006	16	
	Prod007	22	
	Prod008	80	
	Prod009	106	
	Prod010	244	
	Prod011	316	
	Prod012	66	

Result 20

10 ) Top 5 product sales

```
select product_code , sum(sales_qty) from sales.transactions group by product_code order by sum(sales_qty) desc limit 5;
```

Result Grid			Filter Rows:
	product_code	sum(sales_qty)	
▶	Prod090	279226	
	Prod239	171255	
	Prod237	114191	
	Prod318	74384	
	Prod245	72940	