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In [2]: import sqlite3

In [4]: conn = sqlite3.connect('sales_data.db')
        cursor = conn.cursor()

In [6]: cursor.execute('''
        CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS sales (
            id INTEGER PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT,
            product TEXT,
            quantity INTEGER,
            price REAL
        )
        ''')

Out[6]: <sqlite3.Cursor at 0x129acb916c0>

In [8]: sample_data = [
        ('Product A', 10, 2.5),
        ('Product B', 5, 5.0),
        ('Product A', 8, 2.5),
        ('Product C', 3, 10.0),
        ('Product B', 7, 5.0),
        ]

In [10]: cursor.executemany('INSERT INTO sales (product, quantity, price) VALUES (?, ?, ?)', sample_data)
        conn.commit()
        conn.close()

In [12]: import sqlite3

In [14]: import pandas as pd

In [16]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

In [18]: conn = sqlite3.connect('sales_data.db')

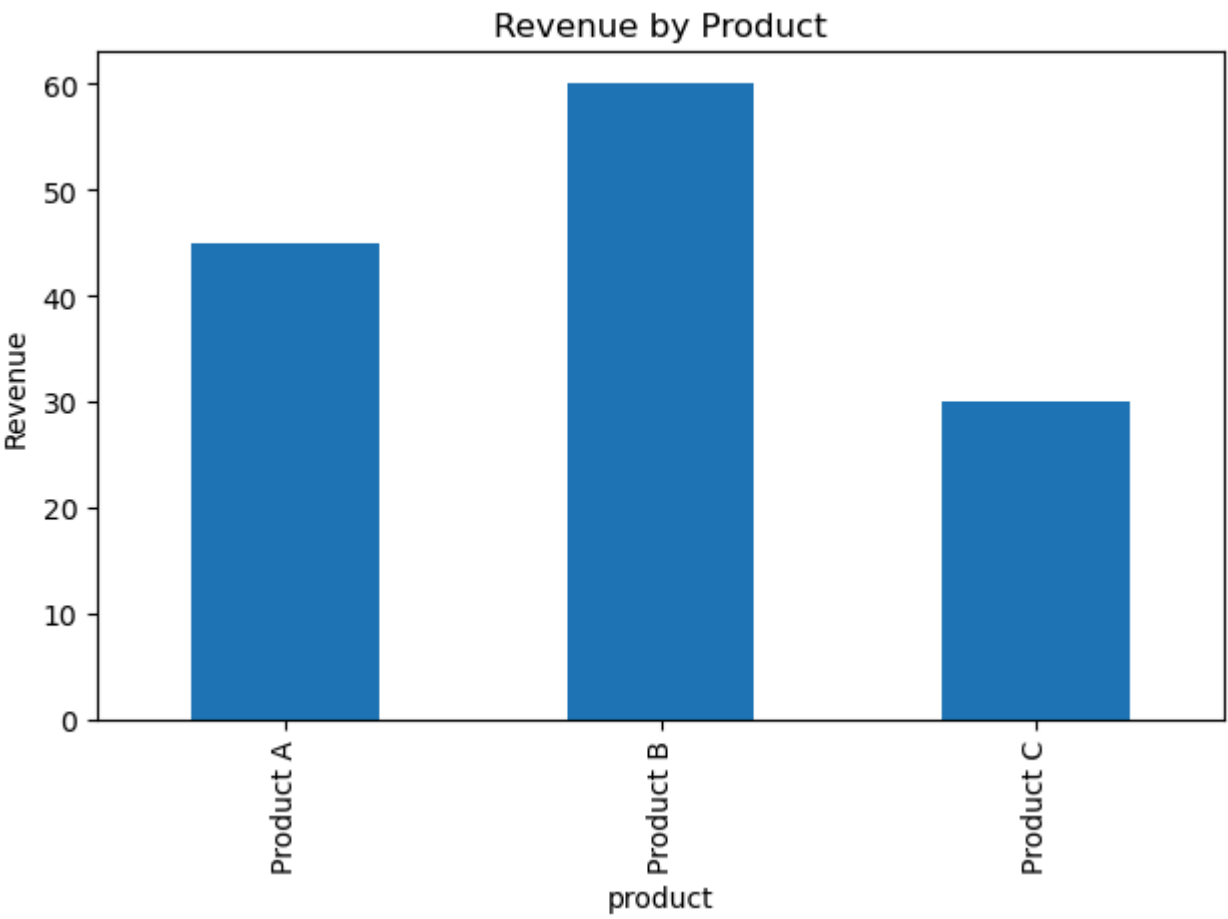
In [20]: query = '''
        SELECT
            product,
            SUM(quantity) AS total_qty,
            SUM(quantity * price) AS revenue
        FROM sales
        GROUP BY product
        '''

In [22]: df = pd.read_sql_query(query, conn)

In [24]: print(df)

   product  total_qty  revenue
0  Product A         18     45.0
1  Product B         12     60.0
2  Product C          3     30.0

In [26]: df.plot(kind='bar', x='product', y='revenue', title='Revenue by Product', legend=False)
        plt.ylabel("Revenue")
        plt.tight_layout()
```



Bar Chart Explanation: Revenue by Product

The bar chart visualizes the total revenue generated by each product:

- *Product B* has the highest revenue, around \$60.
- *Product A* follows with approximately \$45 in revenue.
- *Product C* has the lowest revenue, about \$30.

This chart helps quickly compare the revenue performance of each product and identify which ones are generating more income.

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In [28]: plt.savefig("sales_chart.png")
plt.show()
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<Figure size 640x480 with 0 Axes>

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In [34]: conn.close()
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