

```
Create Database Online_sales;
```

```
use Online_sales;
```

```
create table Sales_data (
```

```
S_no int,
```

```
Order_ID text not null,
```

```
Cust_ID int,
```

```
Gender text,
```

```
Age int,
```

```
Order_Date date,
```

```
Status text,
```

```
Channel text,
```

```
Product_ID text,
```

```
Category text,
```

```
Size text,
```

```
Qty int,
```

```
currency text,
```

```
Amount int,
```

```
ship_city text,
```

```
ship_state text,
```

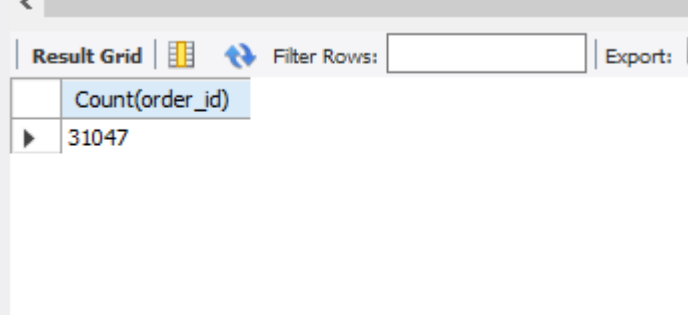
```
ship_postal_code int,
```

```
ship_country text,
```

```
B2B text);
```

-- What is the total number of orders placed?

```
Select distinct Count(order_id) from sales_data;
```

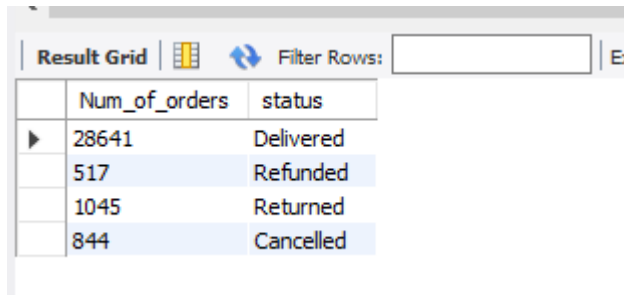


The screenshot shows a database query result grid. At the top, there is a toolbar with icons for 'Result Grid', 'Filter Rows', and 'Export'. Below the toolbar, the query result is displayed in a table with one column and one row. The column header is 'Count(order\_id)' and the value in the row is '31047'.

| Count(order_id) |
|-----------------|
| 31047           |

-- Show Count of Orders on Basis of there Status?

Select count(order\_id) as Num\_of\_orders, status from sales\_data group by status;

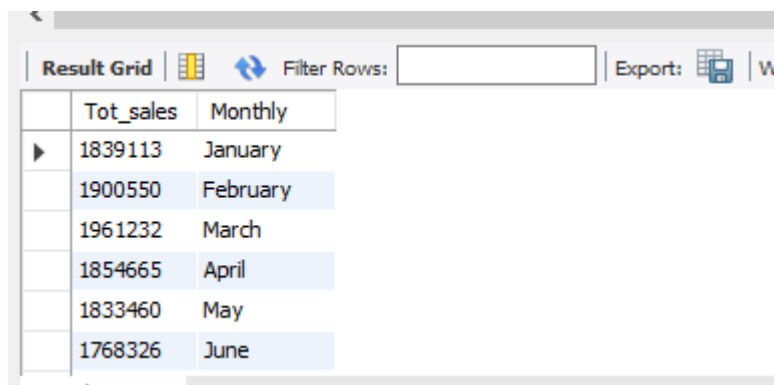


The screenshot shows a 'Result Grid' window with a toolbar containing icons for grid view, refresh, and a 'Filter Rows' input field. The table below displays the results of the SQL query, showing the count of orders for each status.

|   | Num_of_orders | status    |
|---|---------------|-----------|
| ▶ | 28641         | Delivered |
|   | 517           | Refunded  |
|   | 1045          | Returned  |
|   | 844           | Cancelled |

-- Show Montly Sales Generated

Select sum(amount\*qty) as Tot\_sales, monthname(order\_Date)as Monthly from sales\_data group by monthname(order\_Date);

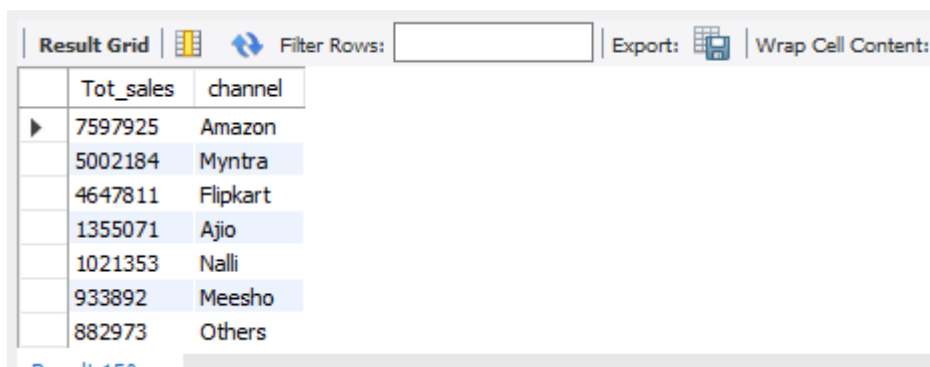


The screenshot shows a 'Result Grid' window with a toolbar containing icons for grid view, refresh, 'Filter Rows', 'Export', and 'W'. The table below displays the total sales for each month from January to June.

|   | Tot_sales | Monthly  |
|---|-----------|----------|
| ▶ | 1839113   | January  |
|   | 1900550   | February |
|   | 1961232   | March    |
|   | 1854665   | April    |
|   | 1833460   | May      |
|   | 1768326   | June     |

-- Show Channel wise Sales generation.

Select sum(amount\*qty) as Tot\_sales, channel from sales\_data group by channel order by Tot\_sales desc;

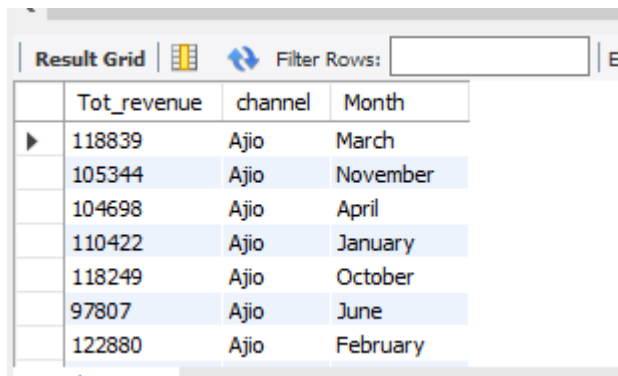


The screenshot shows a 'Result Grid' window with a toolbar containing icons for grid view, refresh, 'Filter Rows', 'Export', and 'Wrap Cell Content'. The table below displays the total sales for each channel, ordered by total sales in descending order.

|   | Tot_sales | channel  |
|---|-----------|----------|
| ▶ | 7597925   | Amazon   |
|   | 5002184   | Myntra   |
|   | 4647811   | Flipkart |
|   | 1355071   | Ajio     |
|   | 1021353   | Nalli    |
|   | 933892    | Meesho   |
|   | 882973    | Others   |

-- Show Monthly Channel wise Sales.

Select sum(amount) as Tot\_revenue,channel,monthname(order\_Date)as Month from sales\_data  
group by monthname(order\_Date),channel order by channel asc;

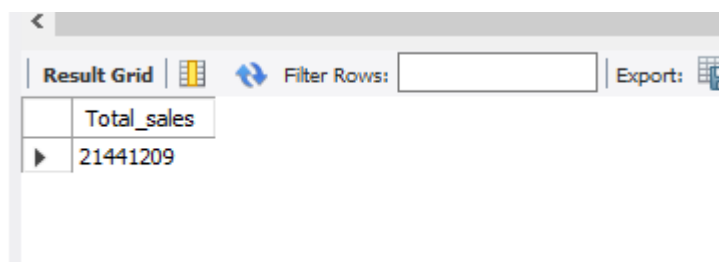


The screenshot shows a 'Result Grid' with a toolbar containing a 'Filter Rows' input field and an 'Export' button. The table has three columns: 'Tot\_revenue', 'channel', and 'Month'. The data is sorted by channel in ascending order, showing sales for 'Ajo' across various months.

|   | Tot_revenue | channel | Month    |
|---|-------------|---------|----------|
| ▶ | 118839      | Ajo     | March    |
|   | 105344      | Ajo     | November |
|   | 104698      | Ajo     | April    |
|   | 110422      | Ajo     | January  |
|   | 118249      | Ajo     | October  |
|   | 97807       | Ajo     | June     |
|   | 122880      | Ajo     | February |

-- What is the total sales amount?

Select sum(amount\*qty) as Total\_sales from sales\_data;

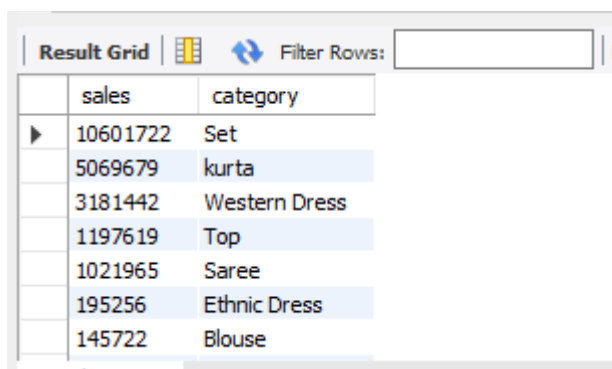


The screenshot shows a 'Result Grid' with a toolbar containing a 'Filter Rows' input field and an 'Export' button. The table has one column: 'Total\_sales'. The result shows a single value of 21441209.

|   | Total_sales |
|---|-------------|
| ▶ | 21441209    |

-- What are the top 10 best-selling products category along with sales?

Select sum(amount\*qty) as sales, category from sales\_data group by category order by sales desc  
limit 10;

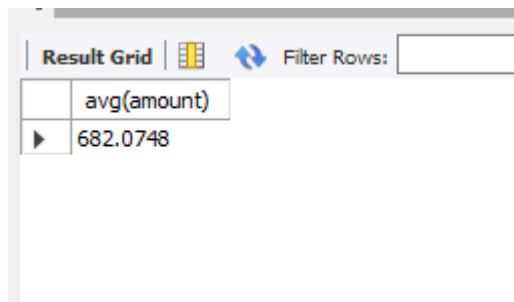


The screenshot shows a 'Result Grid' with a toolbar containing a 'Filter Rows' input field and an 'Export' button. The table has two columns: 'sales' and 'category'. The data is sorted by sales in descending order, showing the top 10 categories.

|   | sales    | category      |
|---|----------|---------------|
| ▶ | 10601722 | Set           |
|   | 5069679  | kurta         |
|   | 3181442  | Western Dress |
|   | 1197619  | Top           |
|   | 1021965  | Saree         |
|   | 195256   | Ethnic Dress  |
|   | 145722   | Blouse        |

-- What is the average order value?

Select avg(amount) from sales\_data;

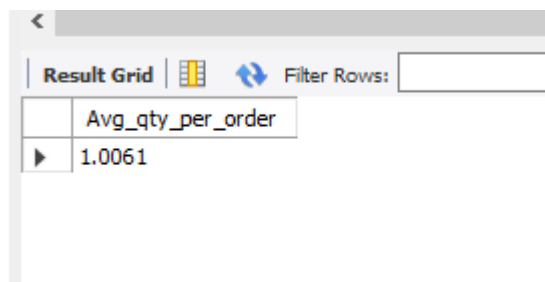


The screenshot shows a database query result grid. At the top, there is a header bar with a back arrow, the text 'Result Grid', a grid icon, a refresh icon, and a 'Filter Rows:' input field. Below this, the query result is displayed in a table with two columns: the first column contains the SQL expression 'avg(amount)' and the second column contains the calculated value '682.0748'.

| avg(amount) |
|-------------|
| 682.0748    |

-- What is the average quantity of items per order?

Select avg(qty) as Avg\_qty\_per\_order from sales\_data;

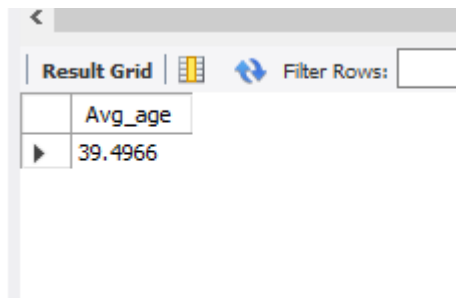


The screenshot shows a database query result grid. At the top, there is a header bar with a back arrow, the text 'Result Grid', a grid icon, a refresh icon, and a 'Filter Rows:' input field. Below this, the query result is displayed in a table with two columns: the first column contains the SQL expression 'Avg\_qty\_per\_order' and the second column contains the calculated value '1.0061'.

| Avg_qty_per_order |
|-------------------|
| 1.0061            |

-- What is the average age of customer?

select avg(age) as Avg\_age from sales\_data;

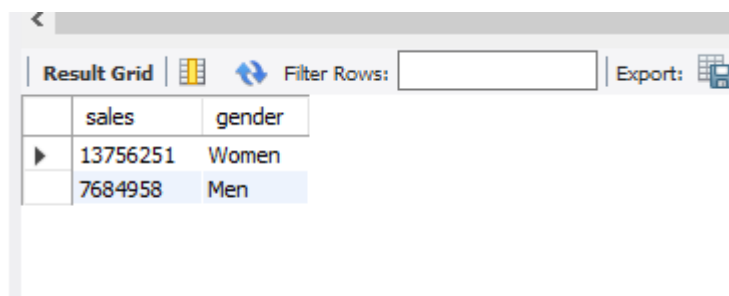


The screenshot shows a database query result grid. At the top, there is a header bar with a back arrow, the text 'Result Grid', a grid icon, a refresh icon, and a 'Filter Rows:' input field. Below this, the query result is displayed in a table with two columns: the first column contains the SQL expression 'Avg\_age' and the second column contains the calculated value '39.4966'.

| Avg_age |
|---------|
| 39.4966 |

-- Show Sales data on basis of Gender.

Select sum(amount\*qty) as sales, gender from sales\_data group by gender;

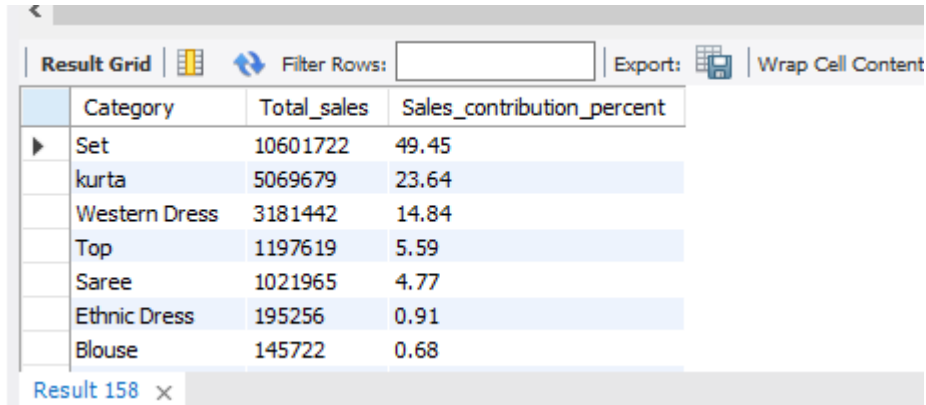


The screenshot shows a database query result grid. At the top, there is a header bar with a back arrow, the text 'Result Grid', a grid icon, a refresh icon, a 'Filter Rows:' input field, and an 'Export:' button with a grid icon. Below this, the query result is displayed in a table with two columns: 'sales' and 'gender'. The first row shows '13756251' for 'Women' and the second row shows '7684958' for 'Men'.

| sales    | gender |
|----------|--------|
| 13756251 | Women  |
| 7684958  | Men    |

-- What is the category-wise sales contribution?

Select Category,sum(qty\*amount) as Total\_sales,round(((sum(qty\*amount))/(Select sum(qty\*amount) from sales\_data) \* 100),2) as Sales\_contribution\_percent from sales\_data group by Category order by Total\_sales desc;



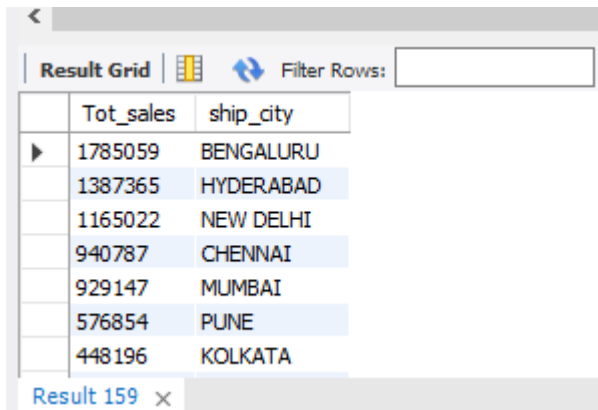
The screenshot shows a database query result grid with the following data:

| Category      | Total_sales | Sales_contribution_percent |
|---------------|-------------|----------------------------|
| Set           | 10601722    | 49.45                      |
| kurta         | 5069679     | 23.64                      |
| Western Dress | 3181442     | 14.84                      |
| Top           | 1197619     | 5.59                       |
| Saree         | 1021965     | 4.77                       |
| Ethnic Dress  | 195256      | 0.91                       |
| Blouse        | 145722      | 0.68                       |

Result 158 x

-- Top 10 sales generating cities with total sales.

Select sum(amount\*qty) as Tot\_sales, ship\_city from sales\_data group by ship\_city order by Tot\_sales desc limit 10;



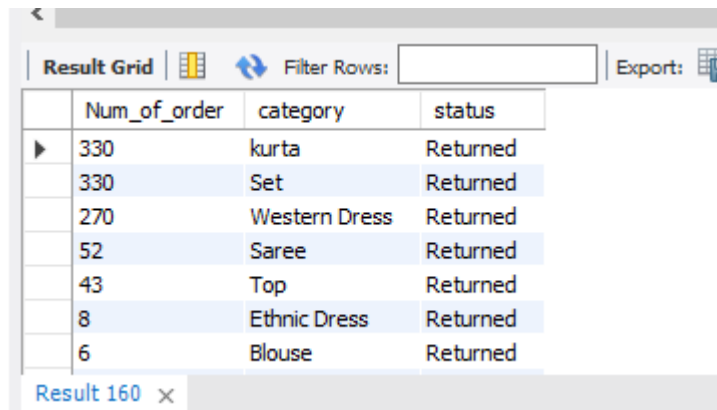
The screenshot shows a database query result grid with the following data:

| Tot_sales | ship_city |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1785059   | BENGALURU |
| 1387365   | HYDERABAD |
| 1165022   | NEW DELHI |
| 940787    | CHENNAI   |
| 929147    | MUMBAI    |
| 576854    | PUNE      |
| 448196    | KOLKATA   |

Result 159 x

-- Which category products are most frequently returned ?

Select count(order\_id) as Num\_of\_order,category, status from sales\_data where status ="returned"  
group by category order by Num\_of\_order desc;



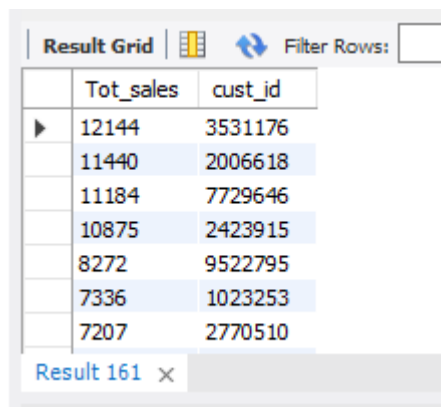
The screenshot shows a database query result grid with the following data:

|   | Num_of_order | category      | status   |
|---|--------------|---------------|----------|
| ▶ | 330          | kurta         | Returned |
|   | 330          | Set           | Returned |
|   | 270          | Western Dress | Returned |
|   | 52           | Saree         | Returned |
|   | 43           | Top           | Returned |
|   | 8            | Ethnic Dress  | Returned |
|   | 6            | Blouse        | Returned |

Result 160 x

-- Who are the top 10 customers by total spend?

Select Sum(amount\*qty) as Tot\_sales, cust\_id from Sales\_data group by cust\_id order by Tot\_sales  
desc limit 10;



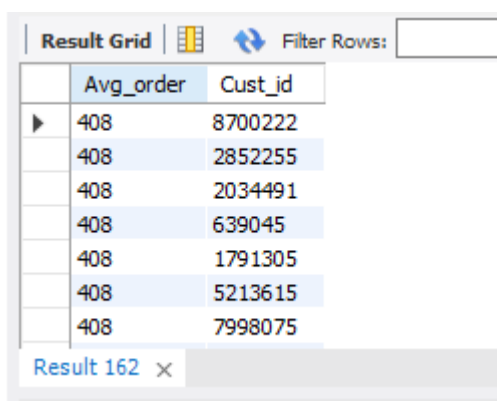
The screenshot shows a database query result grid with the following data:

|   | Tot_sales | cust_id |
|---|-----------|---------|
| ▶ | 12144     | 3531176 |
|   | 11440     | 2006618 |
|   | 11184     | 7729646 |
|   | 10875     | 2423915 |
|   | 8272      | 9522795 |
|   | 7336      | 1023253 |
|   | 7207      | 2770510 |

Result 161 x

-- What is the average number of orders per customer?

Select Avg(order\_id) as Avg\_order, Cust\_id from sales\_data group by cust\_id order by Avg\_order  
desc;



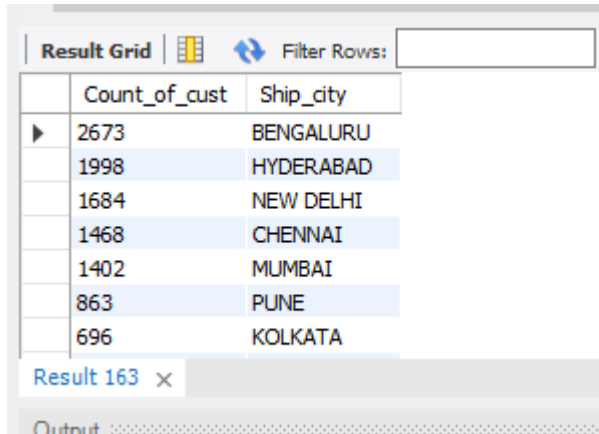
The screenshot shows a database query result grid with the following data:

|   | Avg_order | Cust_id |
|---|-----------|---------|
| ▶ | 408       | 8700222 |
|   | 408       | 2852255 |
|   | 408       | 2034491 |
|   | 408       | 639045  |
|   | 408       | 1791305 |
|   | 408       | 5213615 |
|   | 408       | 7998075 |

Result 162 x

-- What is the geographical distribution of customers?

Select count(Cust\_id) as Count\_of\_cust, Ship\_city from sales\_data group by ship\_city order by Count\_of\_cust desc;

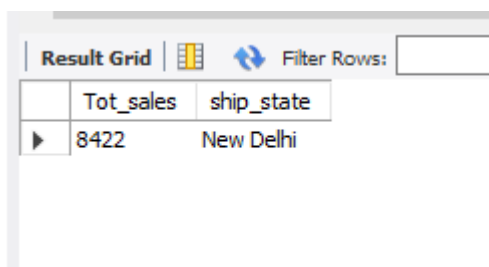


The screenshot shows a SQL query result grid with two columns: 'Count\_of\_cust' and 'Ship\_city'. The results are ordered by 'Count\_of\_cust' in descending order. The cities listed are Bengaluru, Hyderabad, New Delhi, Chennai, Mumbai, Pune, and Kolkata. The grid has a 'Filter Rows' button and a 'Result 163' tab.

| Count_of_cust | Ship_city |
|---------------|-----------|
| 2673          | BENGALURU |
| 1998          | HYDERABAD |
| 1684          | NEW DELHI |
| 1468          | CHENNAI   |
| 1402          | MUMBAI    |
| 863           | PUNE      |
| 696           | KOLKATA   |

-- Which is Least Performing State?

Select sum(amount\*qty) as Tot\_sales, ship\_state from sales\_data group by ship\_state order by Tot\_sales asc limit 1;

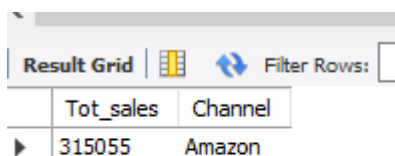


The screenshot shows a SQL query result grid with two columns: 'Tot\_sales' and 'ship\_state'. The results are ordered by 'Tot\_sales' in ascending order, and only the first result is shown. The state listed is New Delhi.

| Tot_sales | ship_state |
|-----------|------------|
| 8422      | New Delhi  |

-- Which Channel generated Most sales at Mumbai Location?

Select Sum(Qty\*amount) as Tot\_sales, Channel from Sales\_data where ship\_city="Mumbai" group by channel order by Tot\_sales desc limit 1;



The screenshot shows a SQL query result grid with two columns: 'Tot\_sales' and 'Channel'. The results are ordered by 'Tot\_sales' in descending order, and only the first result is shown. The channel listed is Amazon.

| Tot_sales | Channel |
|-----------|---------|
| 315055    | Amazon  |