USE sales1\_db;

SELECT \* FROM sales1 LIMIT 10; -- Next Steps: Data Exploration & Analysis, Verify Data Upload

DESC sales1; -- Check Table Structure, This will show column names, data types, and structure.

SELECT SUM(Sales) AS Total\_Sales FROM sales1; -- Basic Data Analysis Queries, Total sales amount

SELECT Product\_Name, SUM(Sales) AS Total\_Sales -- Top 5 Best-Selling Products

FROM sales1

GROUP BY Product\_Name

ORDER BY Total\_Sales DESC

LIMIT 5;

SELECT Customer\_Name, SUM(Sales) AS Total\_Spent -- Top 5 Customers Who Spent the Most

FROM sales1

GROUP BY Customer\_Name

ORDER BY Total\_Spent DESC

LIMIT 5;

SELECT \* FROM sales1 WHERE Postal\_Code IS NULL; -- If there are missing values, we can decide how to handle them.

-- Step 2: Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA)

-- Find the top 5 customers who generated the most sales

SELECT Customer\_Name, SUM(Sales) AS Total\_Sales

FROM sales1

GROUP BY Customer\_Name -- sorting customers

ORDER BY Total\_Sales DESC -- sorting sales as per orders in descending order

LIMIT 5; -- show only top 5 only

-- 2.2 Sales Trends Over Time

-- Analyze sales by month

SELECT

DATE\_FORMAT(Order\_Date, '%Y-%m') AS Month,

SUM(Sales) AS Monthly\_Sales

FROM sales1;

-- 2.3 Find the Most Sold Product Category

-- Find which category sells the most

SELECT Category, SUM(Sales) AS Total\_Sales

FROM sales1

GROUP BY Category;

-- Step 3: Advanced Insights

-- 3.1 Identify the Most Profitable City

-- Find the city with the highest sales

SELECT City, SUM(Sales) AS Total\_Sales

FROM sales1

GROUP BY City

ORDER BY Total\_Sales DESC

LIMIT 5;

-- 3.2 Ship Mode Analysis

-- Find the most frequently used shipping mode

SELECT Ship\_Mode, COUNT(\*) AS Total\_Orders, SUM(Sales) AS Total\_Sales

FROM sales1

GROUP BY Ship\_Mode

ORDER BY Total\_Orders DESC;