

SMART PHONE SALES ANALYTICS USING SQL

HANIF BINGINAPALLI

Project Overview

This project analyzes smartphone sales data to extract insights such as top-selling brands, revenue trends, and customer behavior using SQL queries.

SQL is used to clean, process, and analyze the data from multiple relational tables.



PROBLEM STATEMENT

Smartphone companies generate large volumes of sales data, but without proper analysis, it becomes difficult to understand performance trends.

This project solves the challenge of:

- Identifying top-performing brands
- Understanding sales patterns
- Monitoring pricing and revenue trends
- Helping businesses make informed decisions.. etc.



OBJECTIVES

- Identify best-selling brands and models
- Analyze revenue and monthly sales trends
- Evaluate OS-wise performance
- Discover products never sold
- Analyze customer and location-based order patterns

Dataset Description

The dataset contains multiple tables:

- Products: Product ID, Brand, Brand ID, Model, Color , Memory, Storage, Rating, Selling Price, Original Price
- Customers: Customer ID ,First Name, Last Name, Email , City, Country
- Orders: Order ID, Customer ID, Product ID, Order Date, Order Status , Selling Price ,Payment Method
- Order Details: Order details ID ,Order ID ,Product ID , Quantity
- Brand: Brand ID, Brand Name , Operating System

SQL QUERIES PERFORMED

1. Total number of orders
2. Total generated amount per order
3. Highest priced product
4. Top 5 most selling brands
5. Total products per brand
6. OS with highest sales
7. Count orders per order status
8. Count orders per payment method
9. Count orders per customer
10. Products never sold
11. Orders per country and city
12. Monthly orders summary

KEYSQL QUERIES

```
1 -- Retrieve The  
2 -- Total Number of Orders Placed  
3  
4 • select count(Order_ID) from orders;
```

The screenshot shows a MySQL Workbench interface with a query editor window. The query has been executed, and the results are displayed in a table below the toolbar.

Toolbar (top):

- Result Grid (selected)
- Filter Rows:
- Export:
- Wrap Cell Content:

Results Table:

	count(Order_ID)
▶	1000

```
1 -- Calculate The Total Revenue Generated Form The Orders
2
3 • SELECT
4     FORMAT(SUM(od.Quantity * p.Selling_Price),
5             2) AS Total_Revenue_Generated
6 FROM
7     order_details od
8     JOIN
9     products p ON od.Product_ID = p.Product_ID;
```

Result Grid		Filter Rows:	Export:	Wrap Cell Content:
	Total_Revenue_Generated			
▶	3,655,370,073.00			

```
1 -- Identify The Highest Priced Product
2
3 • SELECT * FROM products
4 WHERE Selling_Price =
5   (SELECT MAX(Selling_Price)
6    FROM products);
```

```
1      -- Identify The Top 5 Most Selling Brands
2 •  SELECT
3          p.Brand, COUNT(od.order_details_ID) AS Total_Count
4  FROM
5      products p
6      JOIN
7          order_details od ON p.Product_ID = od.Product_ID
8  GROUP BY p.Brand
9  ORDER BY Total_Count DESC
10 LIMIT 5;
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows: Export: Wrap Cell Content:

	Brand	Total_Count
▶	SAMSUNG	2627
	Apple	1241
	realme	1119
	OPPO	966
	Nokia	716

```
1 -- Calculates the total number of products for each unique Brand
2 • SELECT
3     Brand, COUNT(product_ID) AS Quantity
4 FROM
5     products
6 GROUP BY Brand
7 ORDER BY Quantity DESC;
```

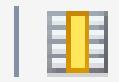
Result Grid | Filter Rows: Export: Wrap Cell Content:

	Brand	Quantity
▶	SAMSUNG	708
	Apple	334
	realme	309
	OPPO	251
	Xiaomi	192
	Nokia	188
	Infinix	151
	GIONEE	127
	Lenovo	120
	vivo	116
	ASUS	111
	Motorola	103
	LG	98
	POCO	73
	HTC	55
	Google Pi...	29

```
1 -- Which operating system has the highest number of units sold?  
2 • SELECT  
3     b.operating_system, COUNT(od.order_details_ID) AS Quantity  
4 FROM  
5     brand b  
6     JOIN  
7     products p ON b.Brand_ID = p.Brand_ID  
8     JOIN  
9     order_details od ON od.Product_ID = p.Product_ID  
10    GROUP BY b.operating_system  
11    ORDER BY Quantity DESC;  
12
```



Result Grid



Filter Rows:

Export:



Wrap Cell Content:



	operating_system	Quantity
▶	Android	9826
	IOS	1241



```
1 -- Count The Individual Order Details For Every Unique Order Status
2 • SELECT
3     o.order_status, count(od.order_details_ID) AS Total_Count
4 FROM
5     orders o
6     JOIN
7         order_details od ON o.Order_ID= od.Order_ID
8 GROUP BY o.Order_Status
9 ORDER BY Total_Count;
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows: Export: Wrap Cell Content:

	order_status	Total_Count
▶	Returned	860
	Shipped	1005
	Pending	1447
	Cancelled	1900
	Delivered	6369

```
1 -- count the total number of order details for each unique payment method.  
2 • SELECT  
3     payment_method, COUNT(order_details_ID) AS Total_Count  
4 FROM  
5     orders  
6     JOIN  
7     order_details ON orders.Order_ID = order_details.Order_ID  
8 GROUP BY Payment_Method  
9 ORDER BY Total_Count desc;
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Export: | Wrap Cell Content:

	payment_method	Total_Count
▶	Cash on Delivery	6522
	UPI	2885
	Credit Card	1658
	Debit Card	516

```
1 -- Show The Count Of Orders Per Customers.  
2 • SELECT  
3     customer_ID, COUNT(order_ID) AS Total_Orders  
4 FROM  
5     orders  
6 GROUP BY Customer_ID  
7 ORDER BY Total_Orders desc;
```

The screenshot shows a MySQL query results window. At the top, there is a SQL query with numbered steps. Below the query is a toolbar with buttons for 'Result Grid' (selected), 'Filter Rows', 'Export', and 'Wrap Cell Content'. The main area displays a table with two columns: 'customer_ID' and 'Total_Orders'. The table contains 15 rows, each showing a customer ID and their total order count. The data is sorted by 'Total_Orders' in descending order.

	customer_ID	Total_Orders
▶	CID530	6
	CID410	6
	CID580	5
	CID712	5
	CID758	4
	CID559	4
	CID147	4
	CID172	4
	CID39	4
	CID808	4
	CID420	4
	CID891	4
	CID176	4
	CID750	4

```

1   -- Find The Products that Were Never Sold.
2 • SELECT p.* FROM products p LEFT JOIN
3       order_details od ON p.Product_ID = od.Product_ID
4 WHERE
5     od.Product_ID IS NULL;

```

Result Grid | Filter Rows: Export: Wrap Cell Content:

	Product_ID	Brand	Brand_ID	Model	Color	Memory	Storage	Rating	Selling_Price	Original_Price
•	1085	OPPO	12	Reno3 Pro	Midnight Black	8 GB	128 GB	4.4	24768	24990
	1111	OPPO	12	F5	Black	4 GB	32 GB	4.4	15500	15500
	1121	OPPO	12	F15	Lightening Black	8 GB	128 GB	4.4	18990	22990
	1177	OPPO	12	K1	Astral Blue	6 GB	64 GB	4.3	13990	20990
	1191	OPPO	12	Reno4 Pro Special Edition	Starry Night	8 GB	128 GB	4.4	34990	37990
	1234	OPPO	12	F11 Pro	Thunder Black	6 GB	128 GB	4.5	17990	29990
	1253	IQOO	7	3	Tornado Black	8 GB	256 GB	4.4	37990	40990
	1337	LG	9	V20a	Titan	4 GB	64 GB	4.1	30990	30990
	1389	ASUS	2	ZenFone 5Z	Midnight Blue	6 GB	128 GB	4.5	36299	36299
	1456	ASUS	2	Zenfone Selfie	Pink	3 GB	32 GB	4	17999	17999
	1538	realme	14	8 5G	Supersonic Black	8 GB	128 GB	4.3	18499	18999
	1588	realme	14	Narzo 50A	Oxygen Green	4 GB	64 GB	4.4	11499	12999
	1590	realme	14	2	Diamond Black	3 GB		4.5	9990	9990
	1616	realme	14	X50 Pro	Moss Green	12 GB	256 GB	4.3	47999	47999
	1667	realme	14	8	Cyber Silver	4 GB	128 GB	4.3	15999	16999
	1704	realme	14	Narzo 20A	Victory Blue	4 GB	64 GB	4.4	9499	11999
	1740	realme	14	6 Pro	Lightning Orange	8 GB	128 GB	4.4	19499	19499
	1748	realme	14	X2	Pearl Green	6 GB	128 GB	4.5	19999	19999

```

1      -- Get The Total Orders Per Country & City
2 •  SELECT
3      c.Country,c.city,
4      COUNT(od.order_details_ID) AS Total_orders
5  FROM
6      customers c
7  JOIN
8      Orders o ON o.customer_ID = c.Customer_ID    -- Join Customers to Orders
9  JOIN
10     order_details od ON od.Order_ID = o.Order_ID   -- Join Orders to Order_Details
11  GROUP BY
12      c.city,c.Country
13  ORDER BY
14      Total_Orders DESC;

```

Result Grid | Filter Rows: Export: Wrap Cell Content:

	Country	city	Total_orders
▶	Canada	Vancouver	430
	Ireland	Dublin	297
	USA	Miami	276
	UK	Bristol	211
	Italy	Rome	205
	Vietnam	Hanoi	205
	Denmark	Copenhagen	203
	China	Shanghai	188

```
1      -- Retrieve The Monthly Orders
2 •  SELECT
3          -- Use DATE_FORMAT to extract and format Year and Month
4          DATE_FORMAT(o.Order_Date, '%Y-%m') AS Order_Month,
5          COUNT( o.Order_ID) AS Monthly_Orders_Count
6      FROM
7          orders o
8      JOIN
9          order_details od ON o.Order_ID = od.Order_ID
10     GROUP BY
11         Order_Month
12     ORDER BY
13         Order_Month DESC;
```

< |

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Export: Wrap Cell Content:

	Order_Month	Monthly_Orders_Count
▶	2024-05	804
	2024-04	857
	2024-03	785
	2024-02	472
	2024-01	869
	2023-11	84
	2023-10	130
	2023-09	104
	2023-08	638
	2023-07	832
	...	

CONCLUSION

- SQL helped extract meaningful patterns from raw sales data
- Identified top revenue drivers
- Showed seasonal and pricing trends
- Insights can help businesses optimize product strategy

FUTURESCOPE

- Build a Power BI Dashboard
- Automate monthly reports
- Add forecasting using Python/ML
- Expand dataset with more features

*THANK YOU
FOR WATCHING*