

Task – 2: Data Analysis with Complex SQL Queries

1. Introduction

The objective of this task is to perform advanced data analysis using SQL by applying **Subqueries, Window Functions, and Common Table Expressions (CTEs)**. The analysis helps in identifying trends, patterns, and meaningful insights from the dataset.

2. Dataset Description

For this task, a **Sales Dataset** is used.

Table Name: sales

Column Name	Data Type	Description
order_id	INT	Unique order ID
customer_name	VARCHAR	Name of customer
product	VARCHAR	Product name
category	VARCHAR	Product category
order_date	DATE	Order date
amount	INT	Purchase amount

3. SQL Table Creation

```
CREATE TABLE sales (  
    order_id INT,  
    customer_name VARCHAR(50),  
    product VARCHAR(50),  
    category VARCHAR(50),  
    order_date DATE,  
    amount INT  
);
```


FROM sales

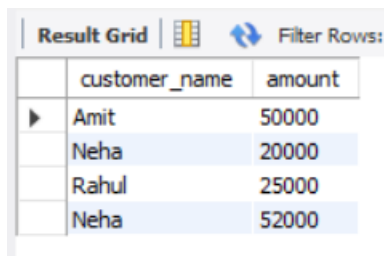
WHERE amount > (

SELECT AVG(amount)

FROM sales

);

Insight: Identifies high-value customers.



The screenshot shows a 'Result Grid' with a 'Filter Rows' button. The grid contains two columns: 'customer_name' and 'amount'. The data is as follows:

	customer_name	amount
▶	Amit	50000
	Neha	20000
	Rahul	25000
	Neha	52000

5.2 Window Function Example

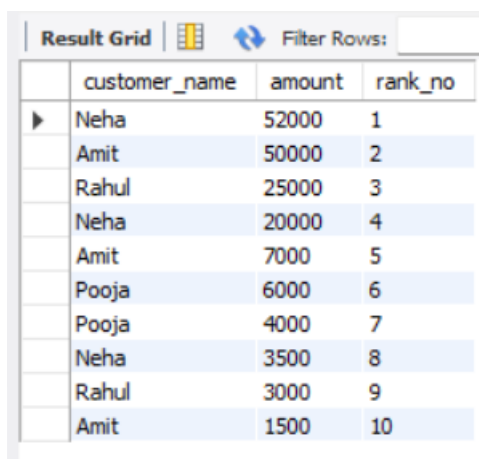
Query: Rank customers based on purchase amount

SELECT customer_name, amount,

RANK() OVER (ORDER BY amount DESC) AS rank_no

FROM sales;

Insight: Helps compare customer spending.



The screenshot shows a 'Result Grid' with a 'Filter Rows' button. The grid contains three columns: 'customer_name', 'amount', and 'rank_no'. The data is as follows:

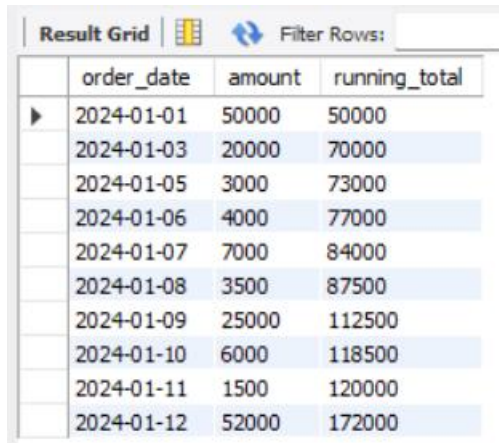
	customer_name	amount	rank_no
▶	Neha	52000	1
	Amit	50000	2
	Rahul	25000	3
	Neha	20000	4
	Amit	7000	5
	Pooja	6000	6
	Pooja	4000	7
	Neha	3500	8
	Rahul	3000	9
	Amit	1500	10

5.3 Running Total Using Window Function

SELECT order_date, amount,

SUM(amount) OVER (ORDER BY order_date) AS running_total
FROM sales;

Insight: Shows cumulative sales growth over time.



The screenshot shows a 'Result Grid' with a 'Filter Rows' button. The table has three columns: 'order_date', 'amount', and 'running_total'. The data is as follows:

	order_date	amount	running_total
▶	2024-01-01	50000	50000
	2024-01-03	20000	70000
	2024-01-05	3000	73000
	2024-01-06	4000	77000
	2024-01-07	7000	84000
	2024-01-08	3500	87500
	2024-01-09	25000	112500
	2024-01-10	6000	118500
	2024-01-11	1500	120000
	2024-01-12	52000	172000

5.4 CTE Example

Query: Customers with total spending above 30,000

WITH customer_total AS (

 SELECT customer_name, SUM(amount) AS total_spent

 FROM sales

 GROUP BY customer_name

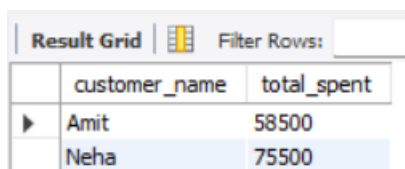
)

SELECT *

FROM customer_total

WHERE total_spent > 30000;

Insight: Identifies loyal and premium customers.



The screenshot shows a 'Result Grid' with a 'Filter Rows' button. The table has two columns: 'customer_name' and 'total_spent'. The data is as follows:

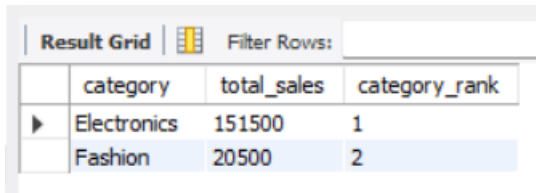
	customer_name	total_spent
▶	Amit	58500
	Neha	75500

5.5 CTE + Window Function

Query: Rank categories based on total sales

```
WITH category_sales AS (  
    SELECT category, SUM(amount) AS total_sales  
    FROM sales  
    GROUP BY category  
)  
SELECT category, total_sales,  
RANK() OVER (ORDER BY total_sales DESC) AS category_rank  
FROM category_sales;
```

Insight: Shows best-performing product categories.



	category	total_sales	category_rank
▶	Electronics	151500	1
	Fashion	20500	2

6. Key Findings

- Electronics category generated the highest revenue
- Laptop is the highest selling product
- Amit and Neha are top spending customers
- Sales show an increasing trend over time

7. Conclusion

This task successfully demonstrates the use of advanced SQL concepts such as subqueries, window functions, and CTEs to analyze data effectively. The insights obtained can help businesses understand customer behavior and sales trends for better decision-making.

8. Tools Used

- MySQL
- GitHub (for code hosting)