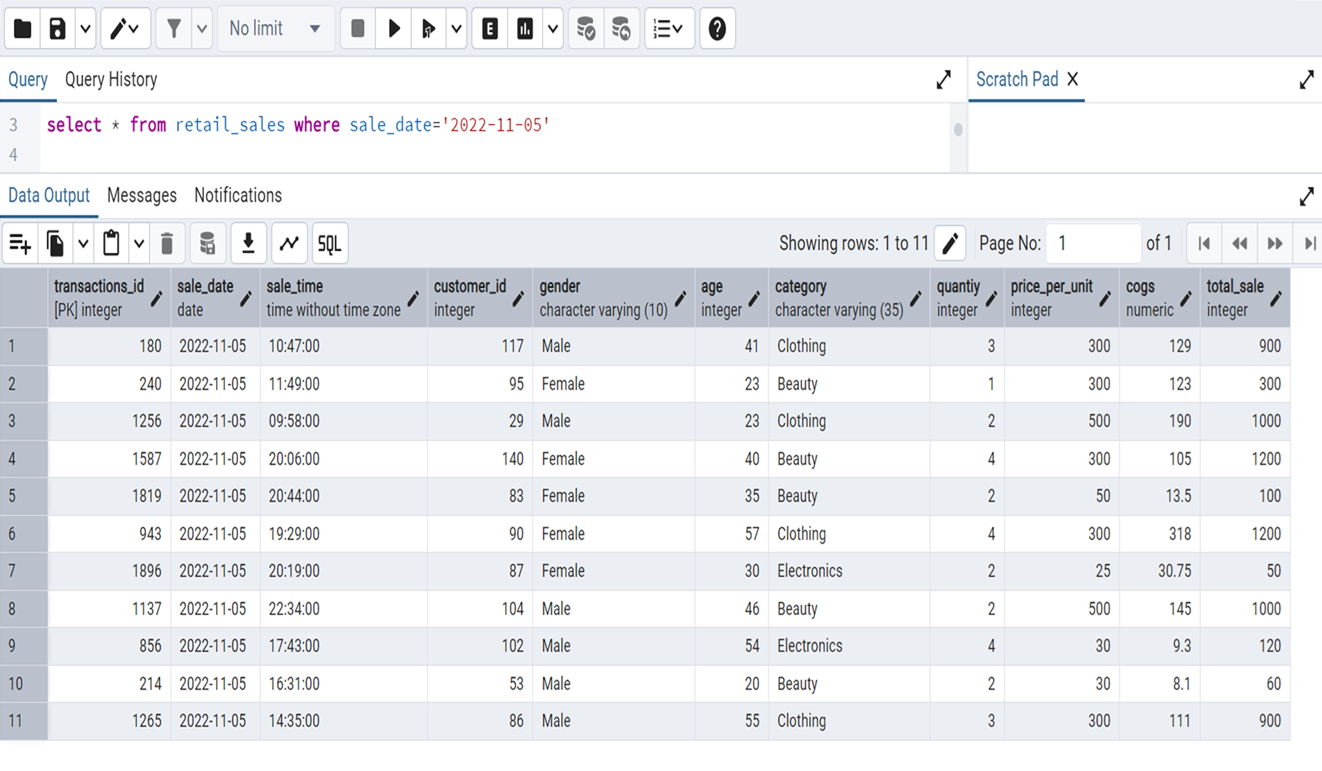
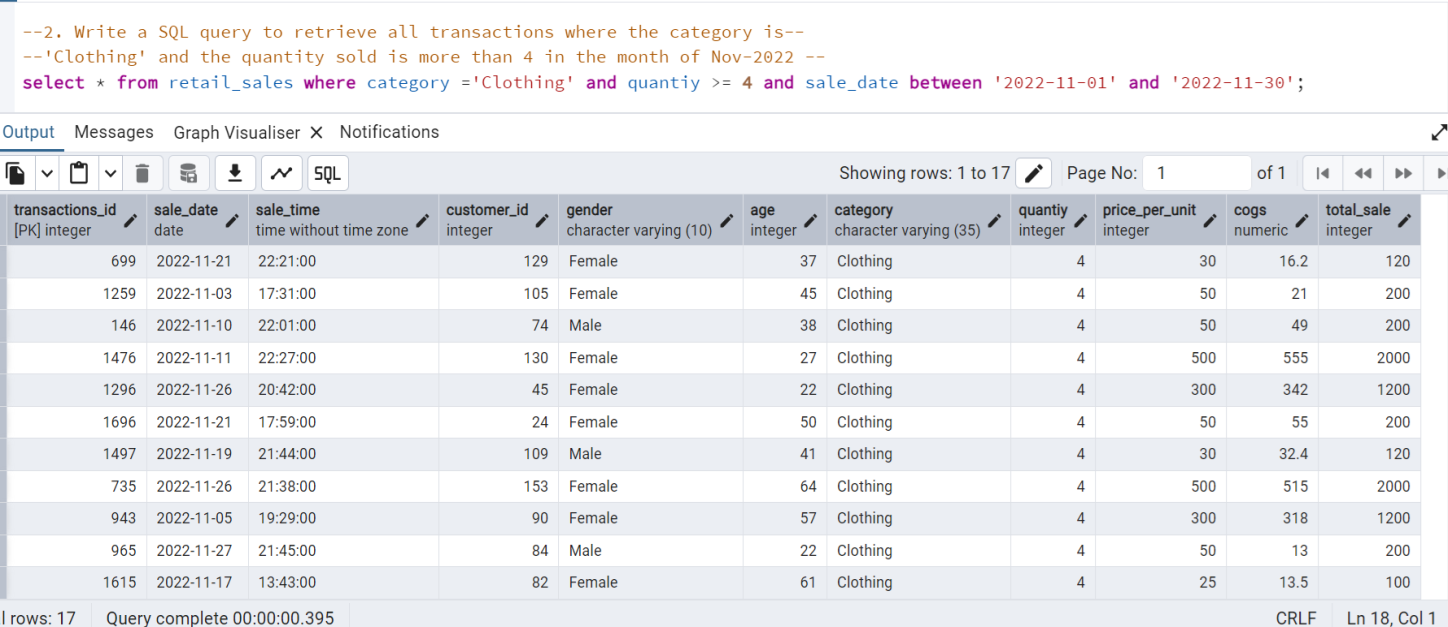
1. Write a SQL query to retrieve all columns for sales made on '2022-11-05

**🡪 select \* from retail\_sales where sale\_date='2022-11-05'**



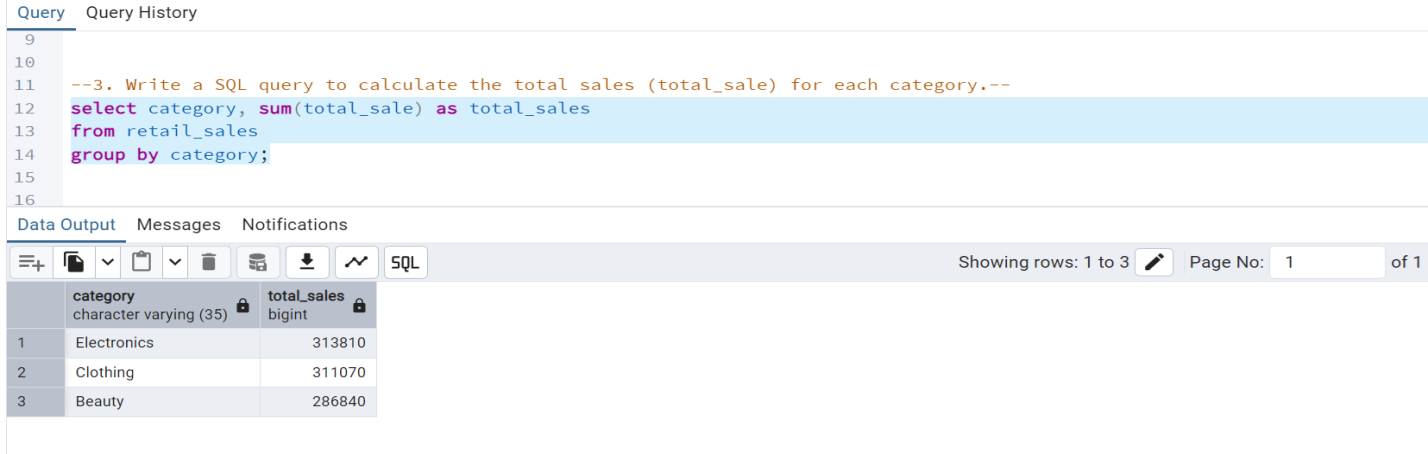
2. Write a SQL query to retrieve all transactions where the category is 'Clothing' and the quantity sold is more than 4 in the month of Nov-2022

**🡪select \* from retail\_sales where category ='Clothing' and quantiy > 4 and sale\_date between '2022-11-01' and '2022-11-30';**



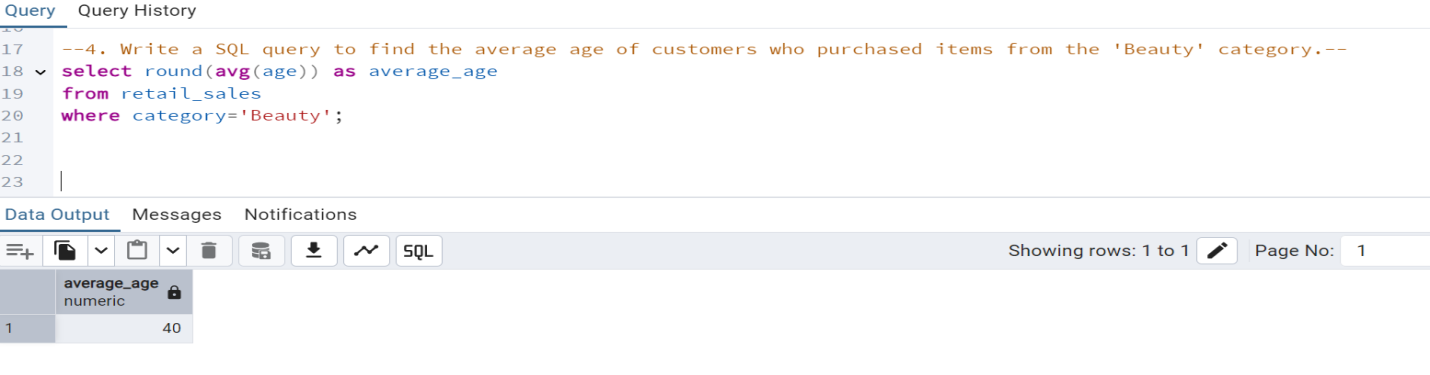
3. Write a SQL query to calculate the total sales (total\_sale) for each category.

**🡪 select category, sum(total\_sale) as total\_sales from retail\_sales group by category;**



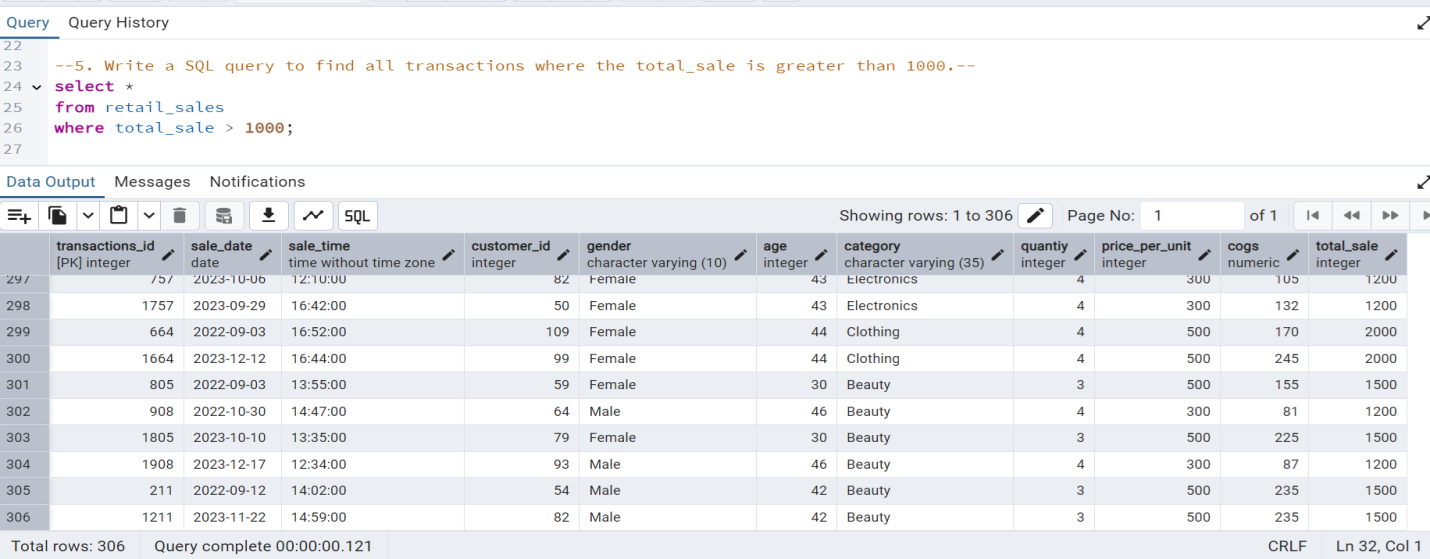
4. Write a SQL query to find the average age of customers who purchased items from the 'Beauty' category.

**🡪select round(avg(age)) as average\_age from retail\_sales where category='Beauty';**



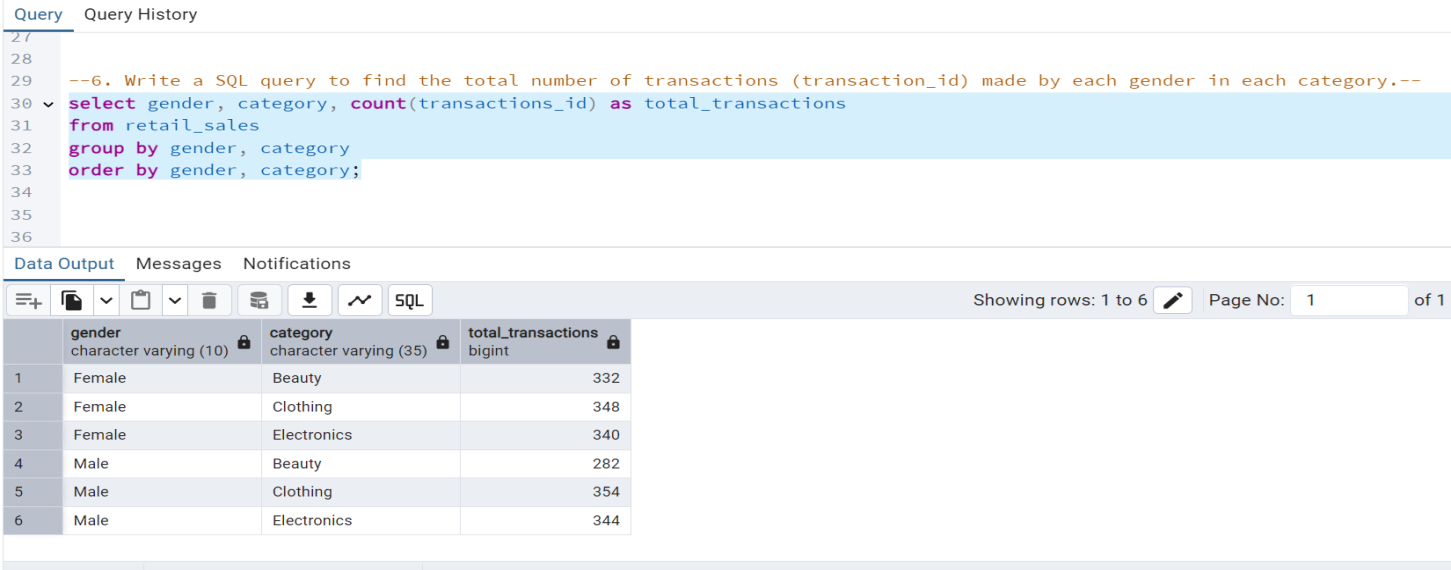
5. Write a SQL query to find all transactions where the total\_sale is greater than 1000.

**🡪select \* from retail\_sales where total\_sale > 1000;**

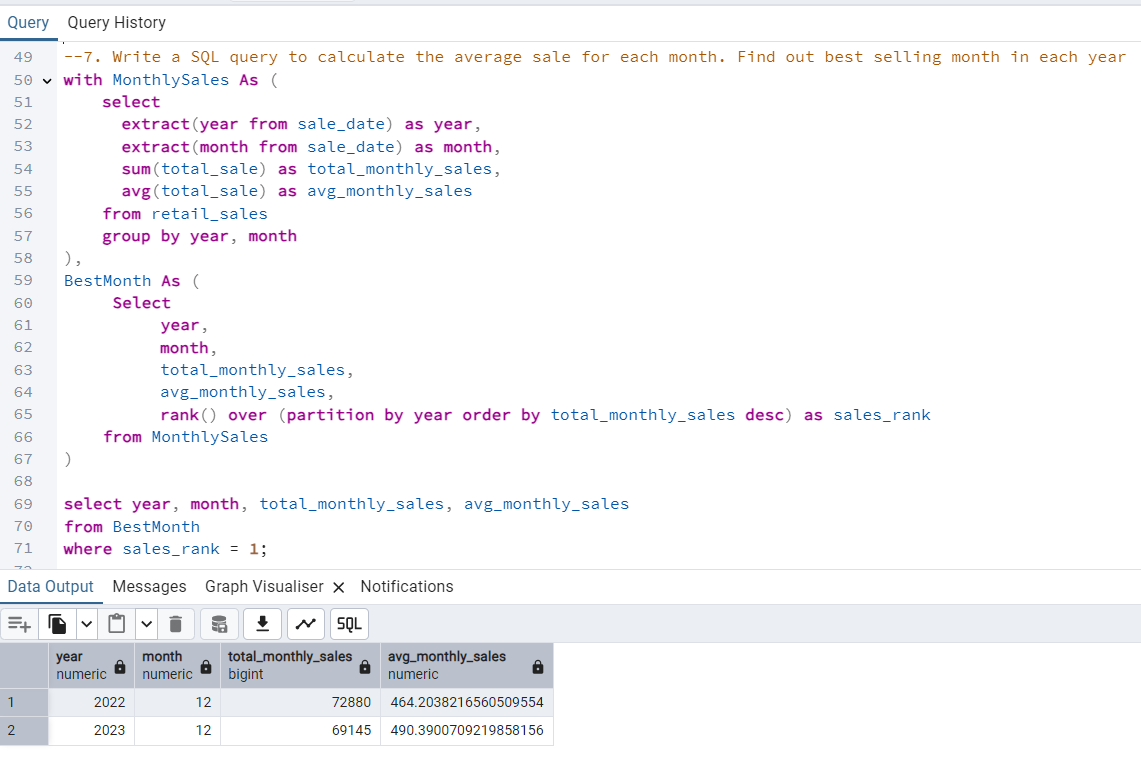


6. Write a SQL query to find the total number of transactions (transaction\_id) made by each gender in each category.

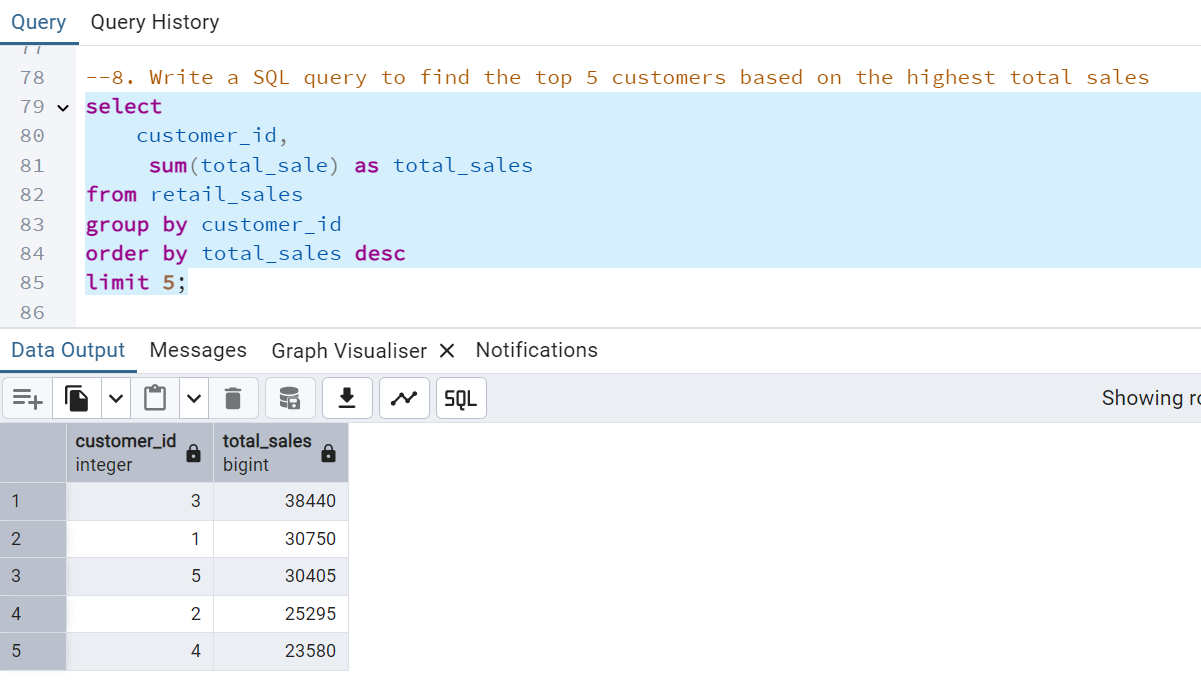
**🡪select gender, category, count(transactions\_id) as total\_transactions from retail\_sales group by gender, category order by gender, category;**



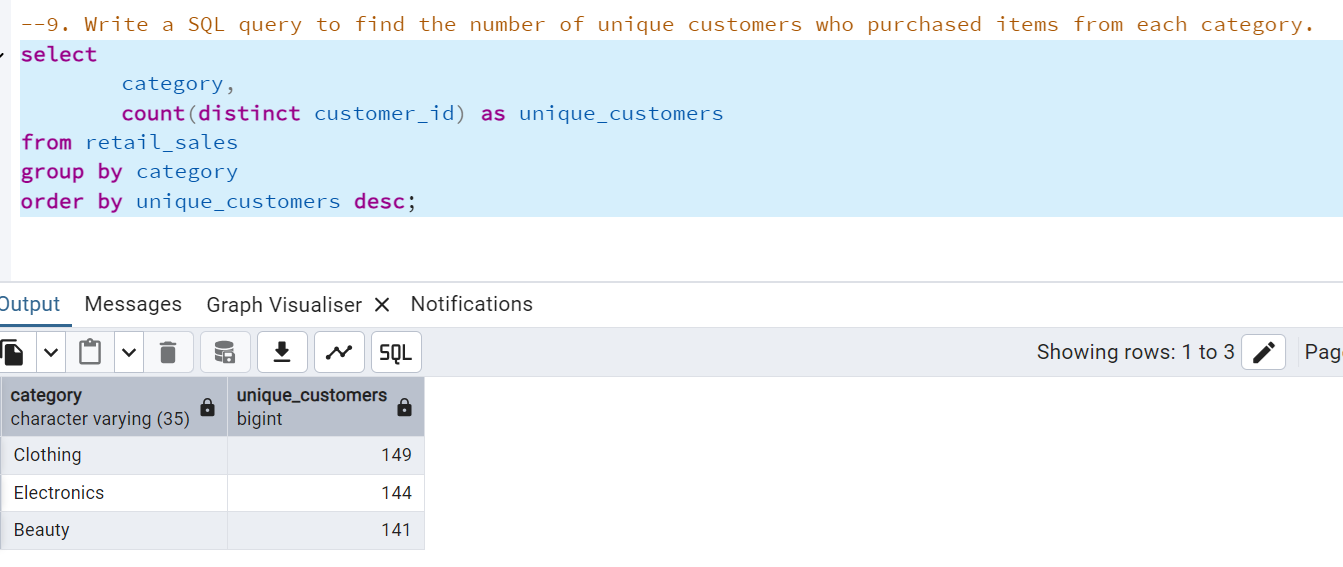
7. Write a SQL query to calculate the average sale for each month. Find out best selling month in each year



8. Write a SQL query to find the top 5 customers based on the highest total sales



9. Write a SQL query to find the number of unique customers who purchased items from each category.



10. Write a SQL query to create each shift and number of orders (Example Morning <12, Afternoon Between 12 & 17, Evening >17)

