

# Retail Sales Data Analysis using SQL

## Project Overview

This project analyzes retail sales data using SQL. It includes database creation, data cleaning, exploration, and analysis to generate meaningful business insights.

## 1. Database Setup

```
CREATE DATABASE project;
SHOW DATABASES;
USE project;

SELECT * FROM project.retail_sales;
SELECT * FROM project.retail_sales LIMIT 10;
SELECT COUNT(*) FROM project.retail_sales;
```

## 2. Data Cleaning

```
DELETE FROM project.retail_sales
WHERE transactions_id IS NULL
    OR sale_date IS NULL
    OR sale_time IS NULL
    OR gender IS NULL
    OR category IS NULL
    OR quantity IS NULL
    OR cogs IS NULL
    OR total_sale IS NULL;
```

## 3. Data Analysis Queries

1. Total Sales  
SELECT COUNT(\*) AS total\_sales FROM retail\_sales;
2. Unique Customers  
SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT customer\_id) FROM retail\_sales;
3. Sales on specific date  
SELECT \* FROM retail\_sales WHERE sale\_date='2022-11-05';
4. Total sales per category  
SELECT category, SUM(total\_sale)  
FROM retail\_sales GROUP BY category;

5. Clothing quantity >3 in Nov 2022

```
SELECT * FROM retail_sales
WHERE category= 'Clothing'
AND quantity>3
AND sale_date BETWEEN '2022-11-01' AND '2022-11-30';
```

6. Average age (Beauty)

```
SELECT ROUND(AVG(age),2)
FROM retail_sales WHERE category='Beauty';
```

7. Transactions above 1000

```
SELECT * FROM retail_sales WHERE total_sale>1000;
```

8. Transactions by gender & category

```
SELECT category, gender, COUNT(*)
FROM retail_sales GROUP BY category, gender;
```

9. Top 5 customers

```
SELECT customer_id, SUM(total_sale)
FROM retail_sales
GROUP BY customer_id
ORDER BY SUM(total_sale) DESC LIMIT 5;
```

10. Unique customers per category

```
SELECT category, COUNT(DISTINCT customer_id)
FROM retail_sales GROUP BY category;
```