

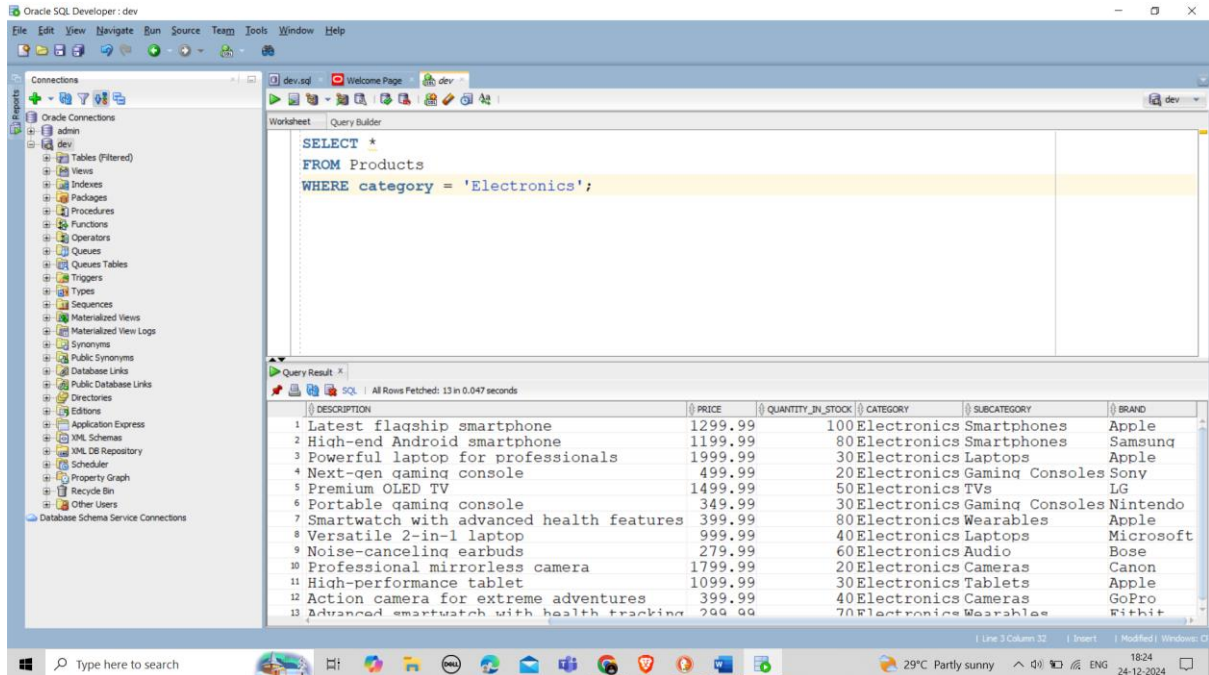
ECOMMERCE STORE DATA REPORT

1. Find all products in a specific category:

SELECT *

FROM Products

WHERE category = 'Electronics';



The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Developer interface. The 'Query Builder' window displays the following SQL query:

```
SELECT *  
FROM Products  
WHERE category = 'Electronics';
```

The 'Query Result' window shows the results of the query, which are 13 rows of product data. The columns are: DESCRIPTION, PRICE, QUANTITY_IN_STOCK, CATEGORY, SUBCATEGORY, and BRAND.

	DESCRIPTION	PRICE	QUANTITY_IN_STOCK	CATEGORY	SUBCATEGORY	BRAND
1	Latest flagship smartphone	1299.99	100	Electronics	Smartphones	Apple
2	High-end Android smartphone	1199.99	80	Electronics	Smartphones	Samsung
3	Powerful laptop for professionals	1999.99	30	Electronics	Laptops	Apple
4	Next-gen gaming console	499.99	20	Electronics	Gaming Consoles	Sony
5	Premium OLED TV	1499.99	50	Electronics	TVs	LG
6	Portable gaming console	349.99	30	Electronics	Gaming Consoles	Nintendo
7	Smartwatch with advanced health features	399.99	80	Electronics	Wearables	Apple
8	Versatile 2-in-1 laptop	999.99	40	Electronics	Laptops	Microsoft
9	Noise-canceling earbuds	279.99	60	Electronics	Audio	Bose
10	Professional mirrorless camera	1799.99	20	Electronics	Cameras	Canon
11	High-performance tablet	1099.99	30	Electronics	Tablets	Apple
12	Action camera for extreme adventures	399.99	40	Electronics	Cameras	GoPro
13	Advanced smartwatch with health tracking	299.99	70	Electronics	Wearables	Fitness

2. Find the most expensive product:

SELECT *

FROM (

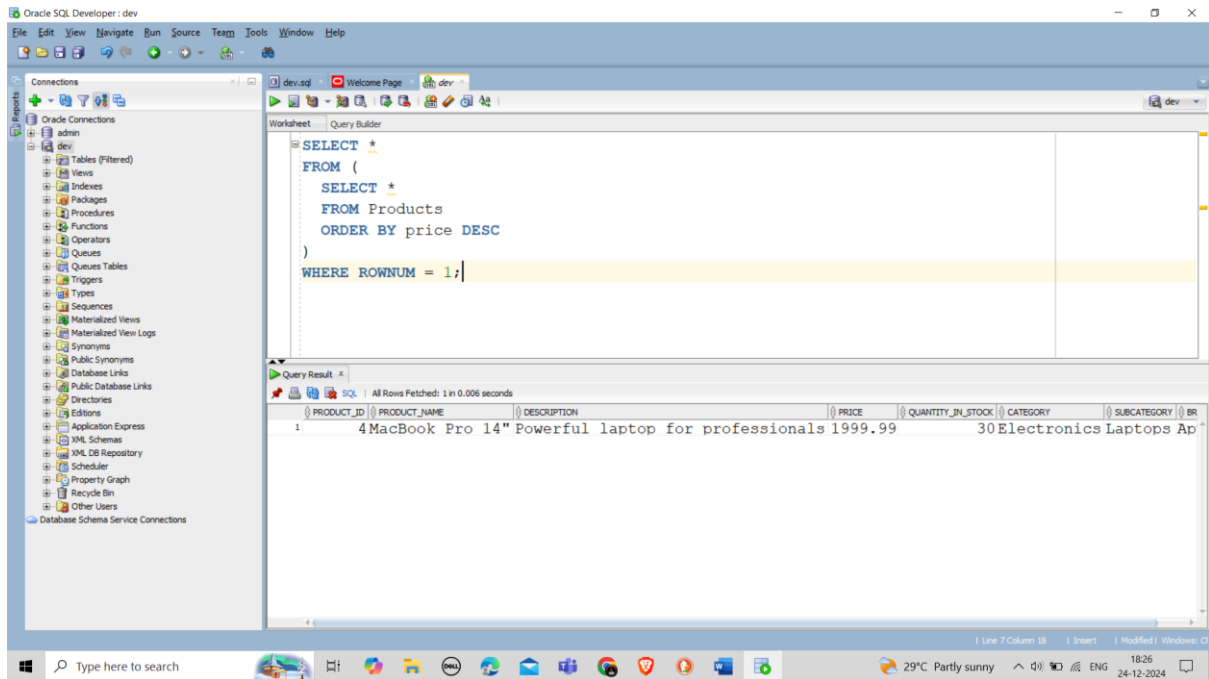
SELECT *

FROM Products

ORDER BY price DESC

)

WHERE ROWNUM = 1;

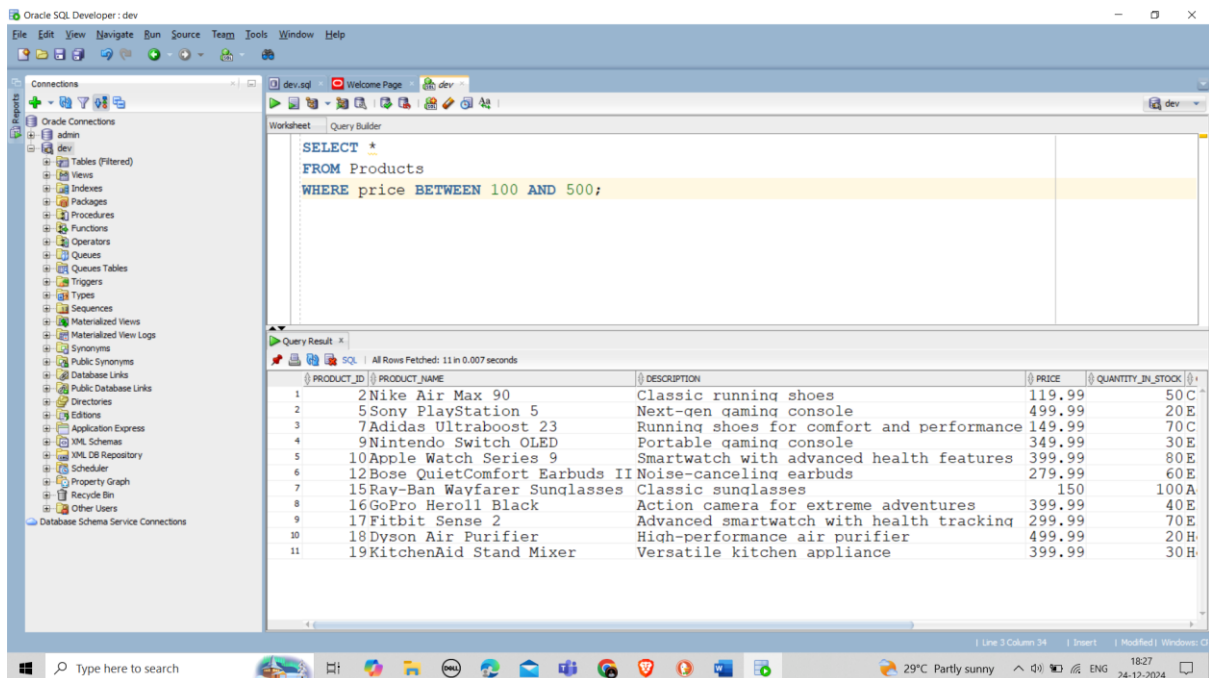


3. Find products with a price range:

SELECT *

FROM Products

WHERE price BETWEEN 100 AND 500;

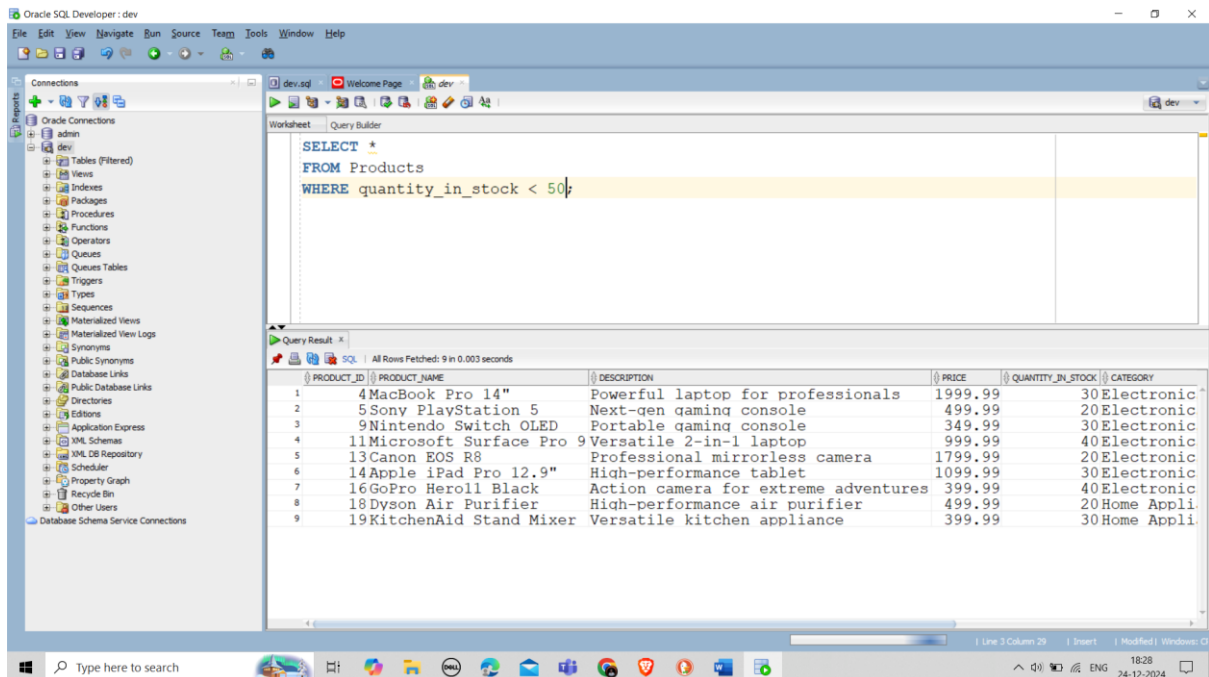


4. Find products with low stock:

SELECT *

FROM Products

WHERE quantity_in_stock < 50;



5. Find customers who have made more than a certain number of orders:

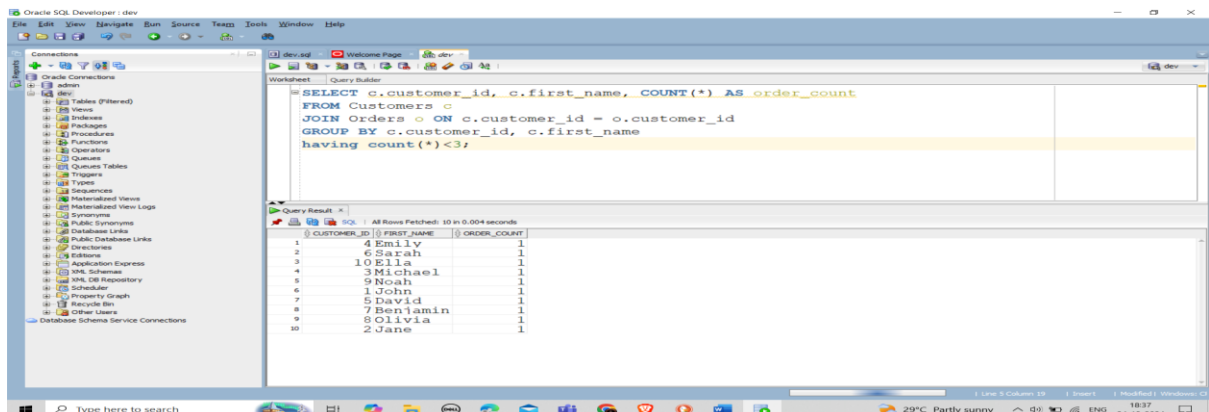
SELECT c.customer_id, c.first_name, COUNT(*) AS order_count

FROM Customers c

JOIN Orders o ON c.customer_id = o.customer_id

GROUP BY c.customer_id, c.first_name

having count(*) > 3;

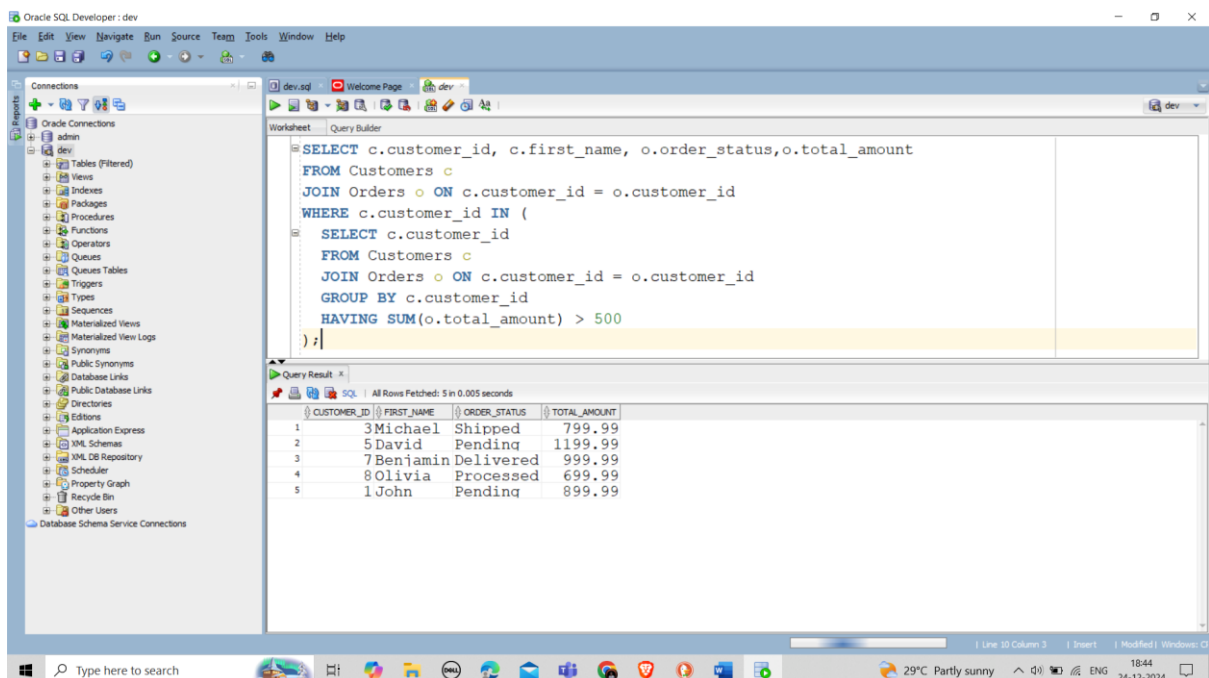


6. Find customers who have spent more than a certain amount:

```

SELECT c.customer_id, c.first_name, o.order_status,o.total_amount
FROM Customers c
JOIN Orders o ON c.customer_id = o.customer_id
WHERE c.customer_id IN (
    SELECT c.customer_id
    FROM Customers c
    JOIN Orders o ON c.customer_id = o.customer_id
    GROUP BY c.customer_id
    HAVING SUM(o.total_amount) > 500
);

```

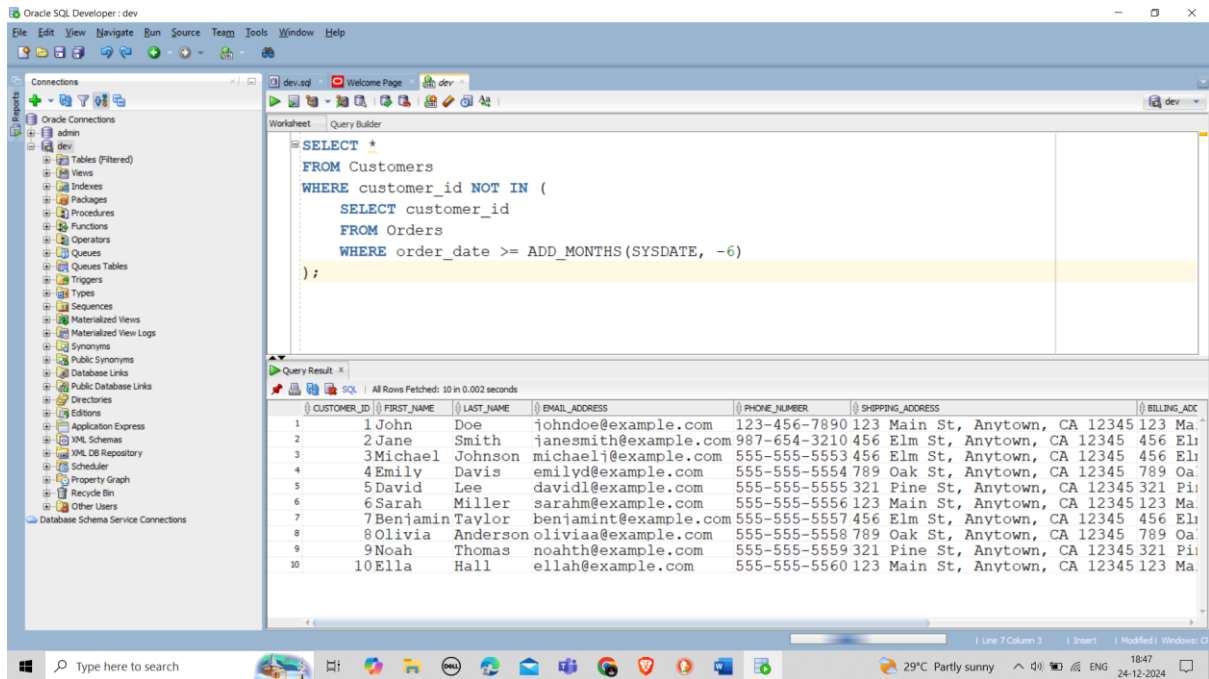


7.Find customers who have not placed an order in the last 6 months:

```

SELECT *
FROM Customers
WHERE customer_id NOT IN (
    SELECT customer_id
    FROM Orders
    WHERE order_date >= ADD_MONTHS(SYSDATE, -6)
);

```

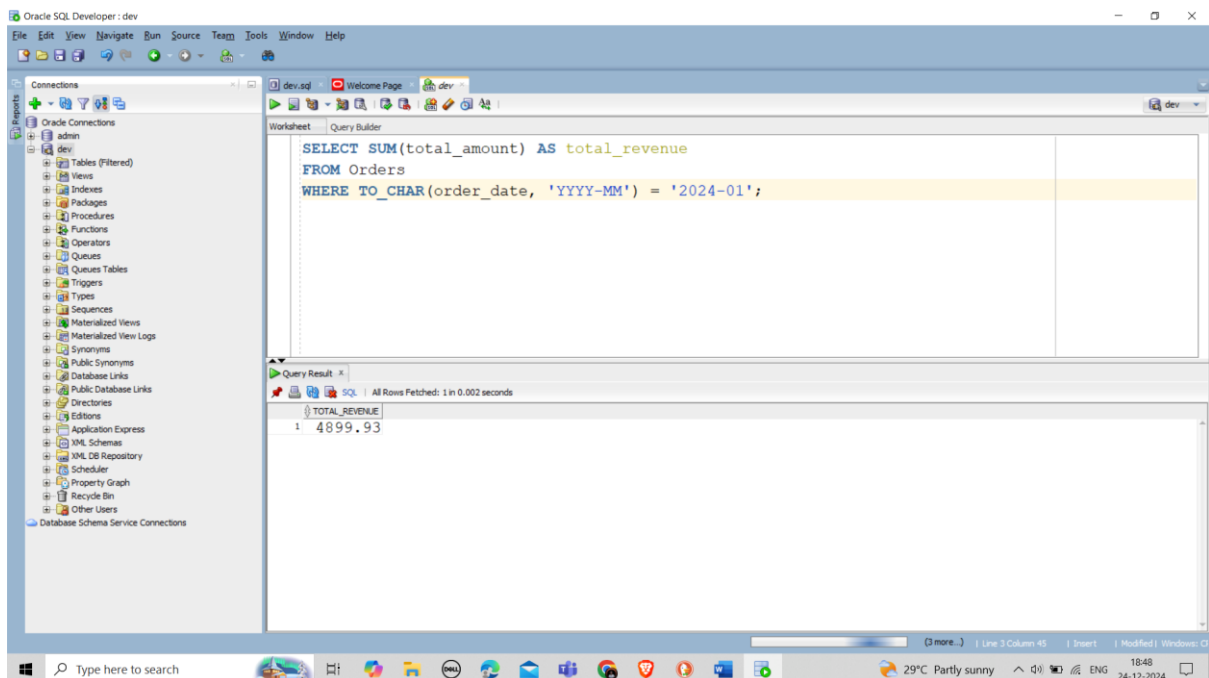


8. Find the total revenue for a specific month:

SELECT SUM(total_amount) AS total_revenue

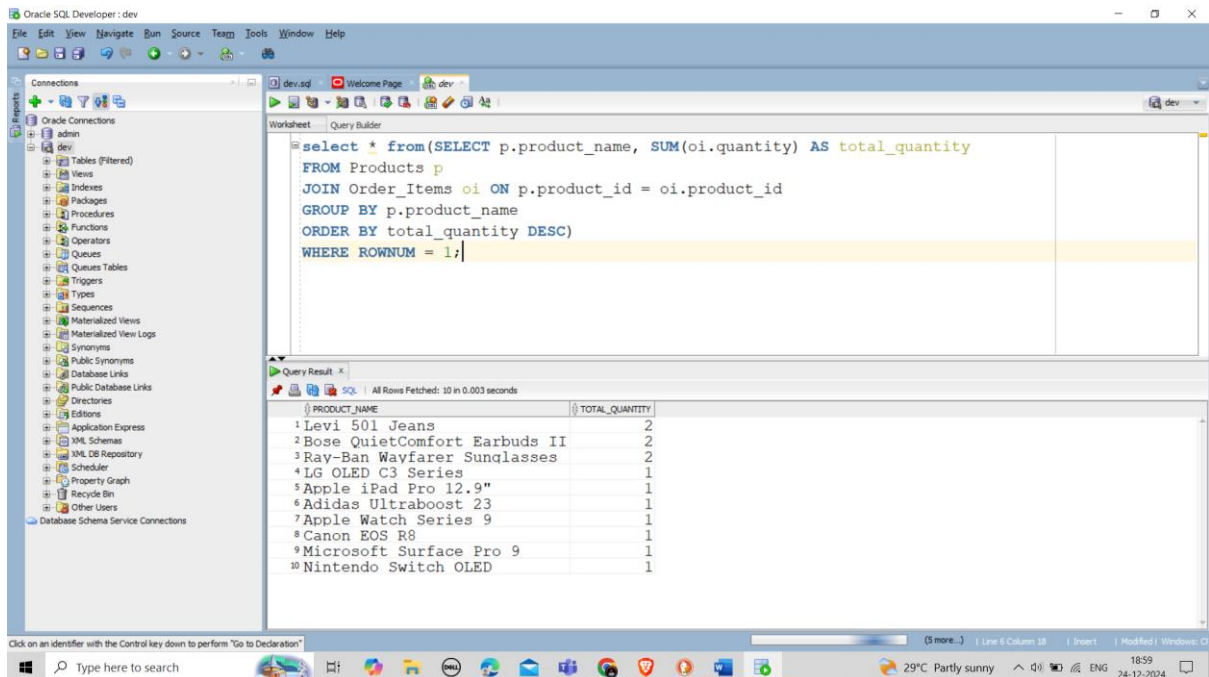
FROM Orders

WHERE TO_CHAR(order_date, 'YYYY-MM') = '2024-01';



9. Find the most popular product:

```
select * from (SELECT p.product_name, SUM(oi.quantity) AS total_quantity
FROM Products p
JOIN Order_Items oi ON p.product_id = oi.product_id
GROUP BY p.product_name
ORDER BY total_quantity DESC)
WHERE ROWNUM = 1;
```



The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Developer interface. The query editor contains the following SQL statement:

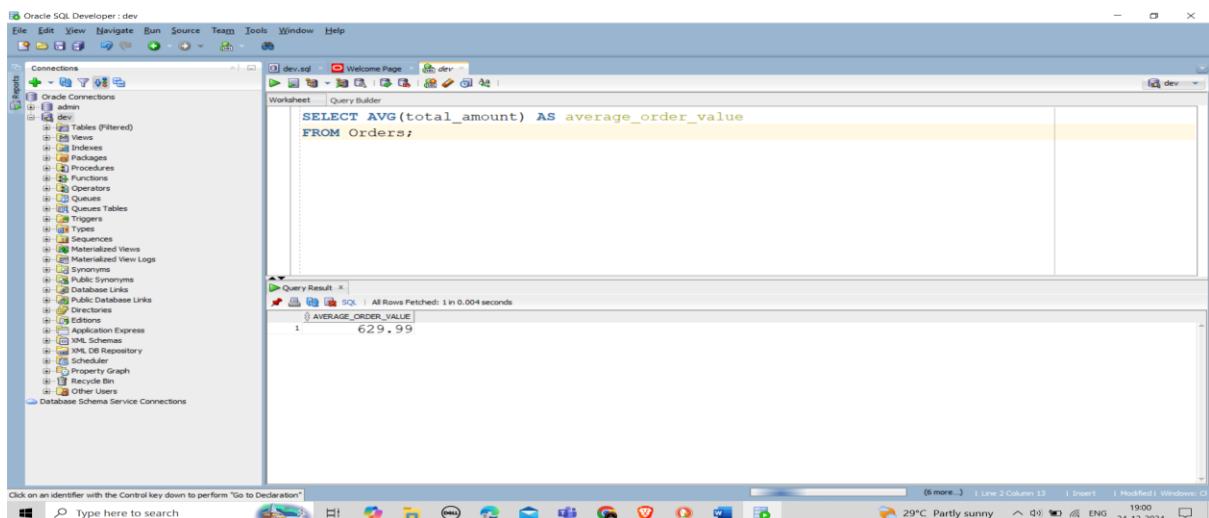
```
select * from (SELECT p.product_name, SUM(oi.quantity) AS total_quantity
FROM Products p
JOIN Order_Items oi ON p.product_id = oi.product_id
GROUP BY p.product_name
ORDER BY total_quantity DESC)
WHERE ROWNUM = 1;
```

The Query Result window displays the following data:

PRODUCT_NAME	TOTAL_QUANTITY
1 Levi 501 Jeans	2
2 Bose QuietComfort Earbuds II	2
3 Ray-Ban Wayfarer Sunglasses	2
4 LG OLED C3 Series	1
5 Apple iPad Pro 12.9"	1
6 Adidas Ultraboost 23	1
7 Apple Watch Series 9	1
8 Canon EOS R8	1
9 Microsoft Surface Pro 9	1
10 Nintendo Switch OLED	1

10. Find the average order value:

```
SELECT AVG(total_amount) AS average_order_value
FROM Orders;
```



The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Developer interface. The query editor contains the following SQL statement:

```
SELECT AVG(total_amount) AS average_order_value
FROM Orders;
```

The Query Result window displays the following data:

AVERAGE_ORDER_VALUE
1 629.99

11. Find orders that have not been shipped yet:

SELECT *

FROM Orders

WHERE order_status != 'Shipped';

The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Developer interface. The 'Query Builder' window displays the following SQL query:

```
SELECT *
FROM Orders
WHERE order_status != 'Shipped';
```

The 'Query Result' window shows the results of the query, with 6 rows fetched in 0.003 seconds. The columns are: R_DATE, SHIPPING_ADDRESS, BILLING_ADDRESS, ORDER_STATUS, PAYMENT_METHOD, and TOTAL_AMOUNT. The data is as follows:

R_DATE	SHIPPING_ADDRESS	BILLING_ADDRESS	ORDER_STATUS	PAYMENT_METHOD	TOTAL_AMOUNT
*J1-24 789	Oak St, Anytown, CA 12345	789 Oak St, Anytown, CA 12345	Delivered	Credit Card	299.99
*J1-24 321	Pine St, Anytown, CA 12345	321 Pine St, Anytown, CA 12345	Pending	Google Pay	1199.99
*J1-24 456	Elm St, Anytown, CA 12345	456 Elm St, Anytown, CA 12345	Delivered	Debit Card	999.99
*J1-24 789	Oak St, Anytown, CA 12345	789 Oak St, Anytown, CA 12345	Processed	PayPal	699.99
*J2-24 123	Main St, Anytown, CA 12345	123 Main St, Anytown, CA 12345	Delivered	Google Pay	199.99
*J2-24 123	Main St, Anytown, CA 12345	123 Main St, Anytown, CA 12345	Pending	Apple Pay	899.99

12. Find customers with items in their cart:

SELECT c.*

FROM Customers c

JOIN Cart ct ON c.customer_id = ct.customer_id;

The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Developer interface. The 'Query Builder' window displays the following SQL query:

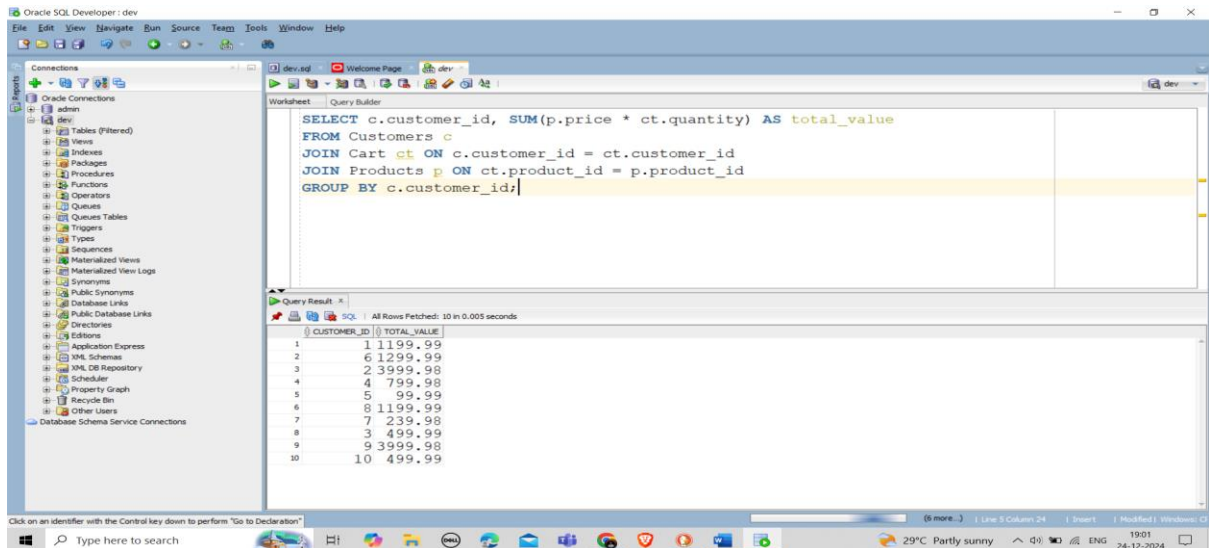
```
SELECT c.*
FROM Customers c
JOIN Cart ct ON c.customer_id = ct.customer_id;
```

The 'Query Result' window shows the results of the query, with 10 rows fetched in 0.007 seconds. The columns are: CUSTOMER_ID, FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME, EMAIL_ADDRESS, PHONE_NUMBER, SHIPPING_ADDRESS, and BILLING_ADDRESS. The data is as follows:

CUSTOMER_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	EMAIL_ADDRESS	PHONE_NUMBER	SHIPPING_ADDRESS	BILLING_ADDRESS
1	John	Doe	john.doe@example.com	123-456-7890	123 Main St, Anytown, CA 12345	123 Main St, Anytown, CA 12345
2	Jane	Smith	janesmith@example.com	987-654-3210	456 Elm St, Anytown, CA 12345	456 Elm St, Anytown, CA 12345
3	Michael	Johnson	michael.j@example.com	555-555-5553	456 Elm St, Anytown, CA 12345	456 Elm St, Anytown, CA 12345
4	Emily	Davis	emily.d@example.com	555-555-5554	789 Oak St, Anytown, CA 12345	789 Oak St, Anytown, CA 12345
5	David	Lee	david.l@example.com	555-555-5555	321 Pine St, Anytown, CA 12345	321 Pine St, Anytown, CA 12345
6	Sarah	Miller	sarah.m@example.com	555-555-5556	123 Main St, Anytown, CA 12345	123 Main St, Anytown, CA 12345
7	Benjamin	Taylor	benjamin.t@example.com	555-555-5557	456 Elm St, Anytown, CA 12345	456 Elm St, Anytown, CA 12345
8	Olivia	Anderson	olivia.a@example.com	555-555-5558	789 Oak St, Anytown, CA 12345	789 Oak St, Anytown, CA 12345
9	Noah	Thomas	noah.t@example.com	555-555-5559	321 Pine St, Anytown, CA 12345	321 Pine St, Anytown, CA 12345
10	Ella	Hall	ella.h@example.com	555-555-5560	123 Main St, Anytown, CA 12345	123 Main St, Anytown, CA 12345

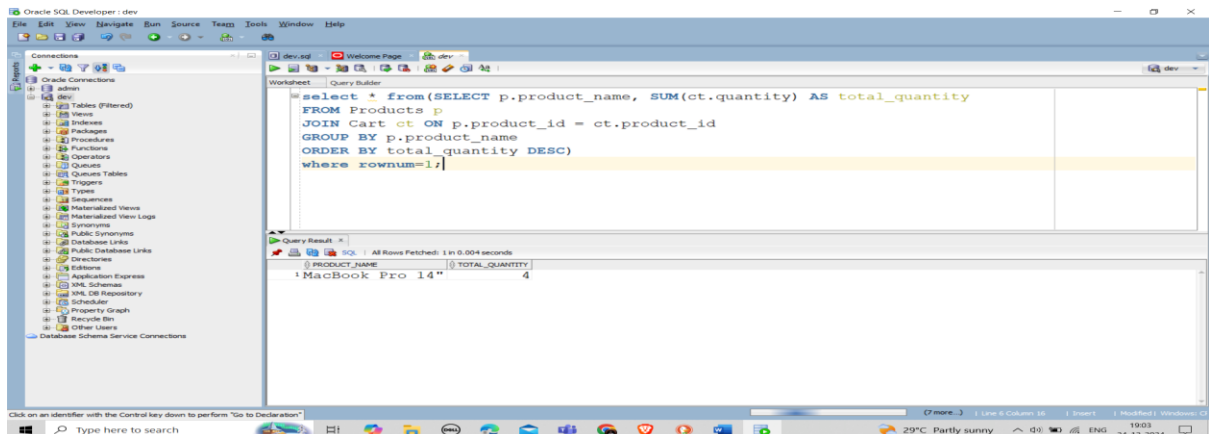
13. Find the total value of items in a customer's cart:

```
SELECT c.customer_id, SUM(p.price * ct.quantity) AS total_value
FROM Customers c
JOIN Cart ct ON c.customer_id = ct.customer_id
JOIN Products p ON ct.product_id = p.product_id
GROUP BY c.customer_id;
```



14. Find the most popular items in carts:

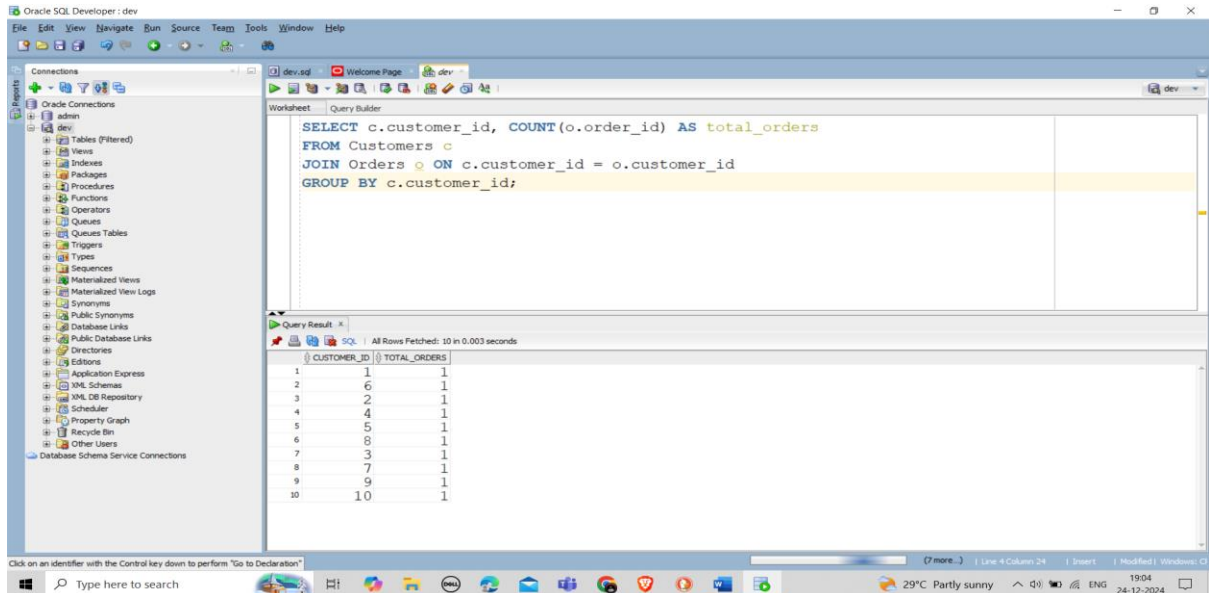
```
select * from (SELECT p.product_name, SUM(ct.quantity) AS total_quantity
FROM Products p
JOIN Cart ct ON p.product_id = ct.product_id
GROUP BY p.product_name
ORDER BY total_quantity DESC)
where rownum=1;
```



JOINS

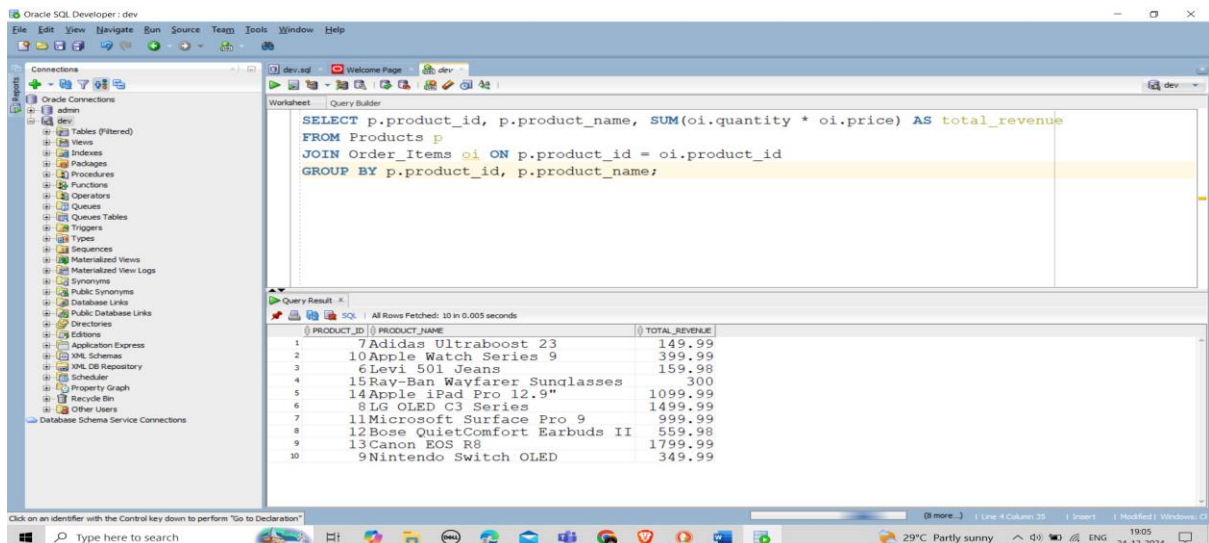
1. Find the total number of orders placed by each customer.

```
SELECT c.customer_id, COUNT(o.order_id) AS total_orders
FROM Customers c
JOIN Orders o ON c.customer_id = o.customer_id
GROUP BY c.customer_id;
```



2. Find the total revenue generated by each product.

```
SELECT p.product_id, p.product_name, SUM(oi.quantity * oi.price) AS total_revenue
FROM Products p
JOIN Order_Items oi ON p.product_id = oi.product_id
GROUP BY p.product_id, p.product_name;
```

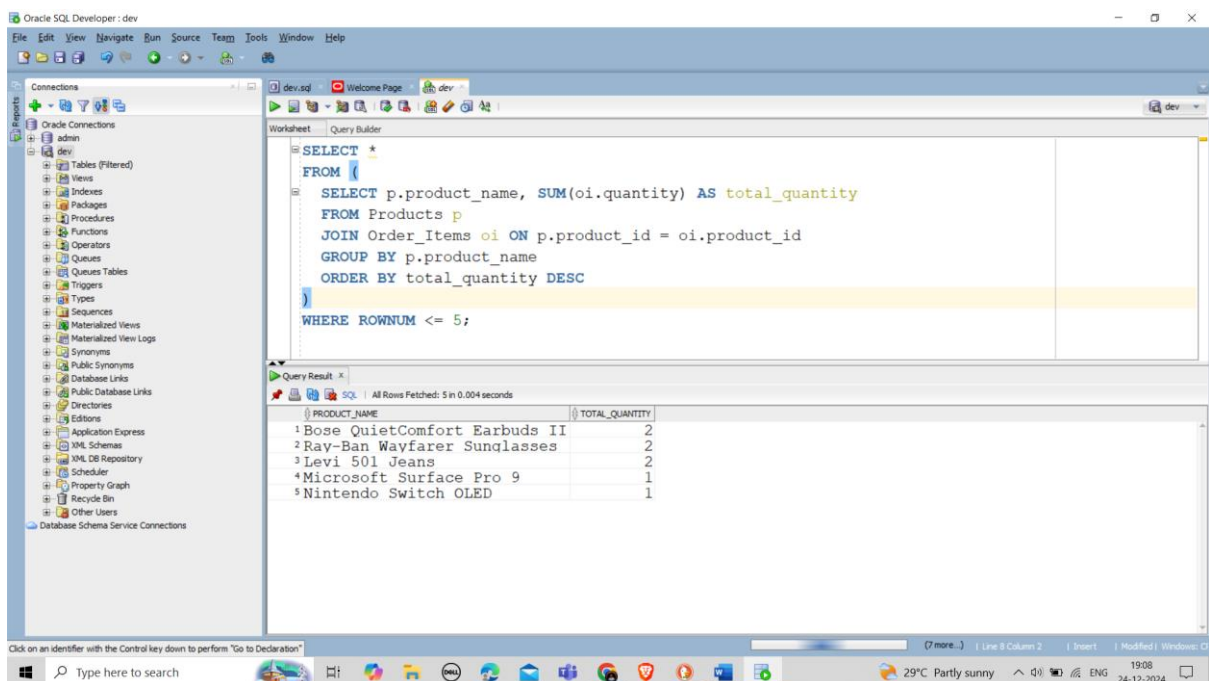


3. List the top 5 best-selling products.

```

SELECT *
FROM (
    SELECT p.product_name, SUM(oi.quantity) AS total_quantity
    FROM Products p
    JOIN Order_Items oi ON p.product_id = oi.product_id
    GROUP BY p.product_name
    ORDER BY total_quantity DESC
)
WHERE ROWNUM <= 5;

```



4. Find customers who have placed orders but have not made any purchases in the last 11 months.

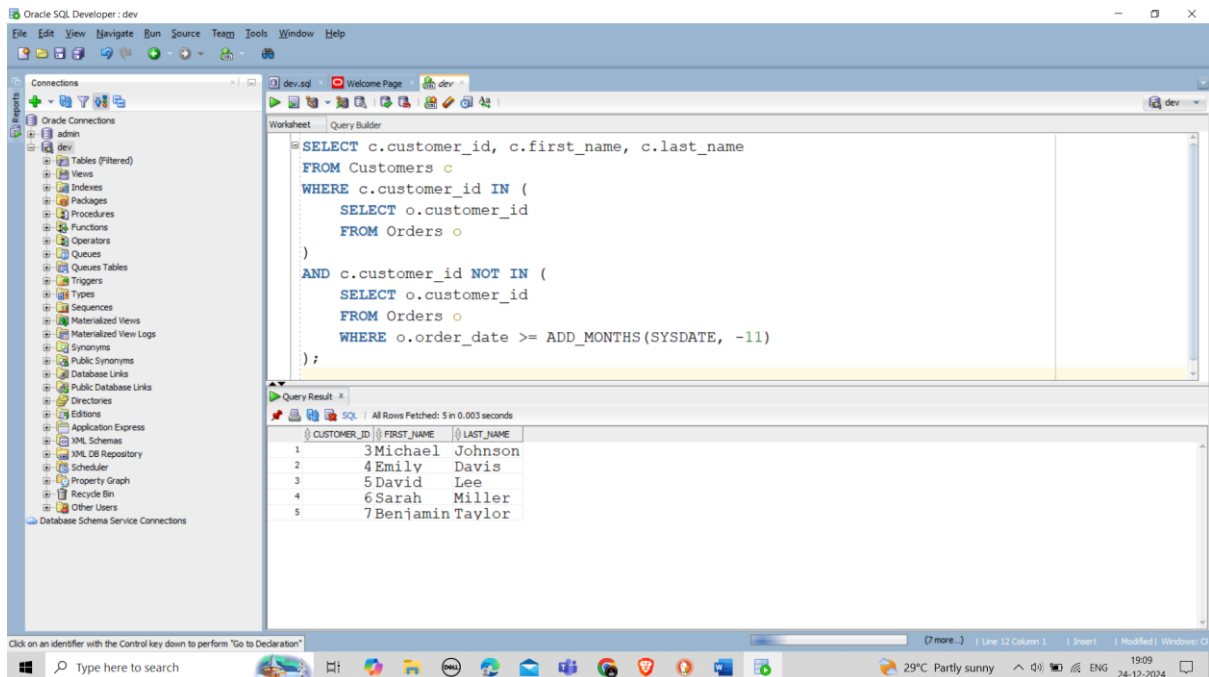
```

SELECT c.customer_id, c.first_name, c.last_name
FROM Customers c
WHERE c.customer_id IN (
    SELECT o.customer_id
    FROM Orders o
)
AND c.customer_id NOT IN (
    SELECT o.customer_id
    FROM Orders o
)

```

WHERE o.order_date >= ADD_MONTHS(SYSDATE, -11)

);



5. List all products that have not been ordered in the last 12 months.

SQL

SELECT p.product_id, p.product_name

FROM Products p

WHERE p.product_id NOT IN (

SELECT oi.product_id

FROM Order_Items oi

JOIN Orders o ON oi.order_id = o.order_id

WHERE o.order_date >= ADD_MONTHS(SYSDATE, -12)

);

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Worksheet

```
SELECT p.product_id, p.product_name
FROM Products p
WHERE p.product_id NOT IN (
  SELECT oi.product_id
  FROM Order_Items oi
  JOIN Orders o ON oi.order_id = o.order_id
  WHERE o.order_date >= ADD_MONTHS(SYSDATE, -12)
);
```

Query Result

All Rows Fetched: 10 in 0.002 seconds

PRODUCT_ID	PRODUCT_NAME
1	iPhone 15 Pro Max
2	Nike Air Max 90
3	Samsung Galaxy S24 Ultra
4	MacBook Pro 14"
5	Sony PlayStation 5
6	GoPro Hero11 Black
7	Fitbit Sense 2
8	Dyson Air Purifier
9	KitchenAid Stand Mixer
10	Keurig K-Mini Coffee Maker

Click on an identifier with the Control key down to perform "Go to Declaration"

Type here to search

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