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#import libraries
!pip install kaggle

import kaggle

!kaggle datasets download ankitbansal06/retail-orders -f orders.csv

Dataset URL: https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/ankitbansal06/retail-orders
License(s): CC0-1.0
orders.csv.zip: Skipping, found more recently modified local copy (use --force to force download)

#extract file from zip file
import zipfile
zip_ref = zipfile.ZipFile('orders.csv.zip')
zip_ref.extractall() # extract file to dir
zip_ref.close() # close file

#read data from the file and handle null values
import pandas as pd
df = pd.read_csv('orders.csv',na_values=['Not Available','unknown'])
df['Ship Mode'].unique()

array(['Second Class', 'Standard Class', nan, 'First Class', 'Same Day'],
      dtype=object)

#rename columns names ..make them lower case and replace space with underscore
df.rename(columns={'Order Id':'order_id', 'City':'city'})
df.columns=df.columns.str.lower()
df.columns=df.columns.str.replace(' ','_')
df.head(5)

```

	order_id	order_date	ship_mode	segment	country	\
0	1	2023-03-01	Second Class	Consumer	United States	
1	2	2023-08-15	Second Class	Consumer	United States	
2	3	2023-01-10	Second Class	Corporate	United States	
3	4	2022-06-18	Standard Class	Consumer	United States	
4	5	2022-07-13	Standard Class	Consumer	United States	

	city	state	postal_code	region	category	\
0	Henderson	Kentucky	42420	South	Furniture	
1	Henderson	Kentucky	42420	South	Furniture	
2	Los Angeles	California	90036	West	Office Supplies	
3	Fort Lauderdale	Florida	33311	South	Furniture	
4	Fort Lauderdale	Florida	33311	South	Office Supplies	

	sub_category	product_id	cost_price	list_price	quantity	\
0	Bookcases	FUR-B0-10001798	240	260	2	

1	Chairs	FUR-CH-10000454	600	730	3
2	Labels	OFF-LA-10000240	10	10	2
3	Tables	FUR-TA-10000577	780	960	5
4	Storage	OFF-ST-10000760	20	20	2

	discount_percent
0	2
1	3
2	5
3	2
4	5

```
#derive new columns discount , sale price and profit
df['discount']=df['list_price']*df['discount_percent']*.01
df['sale_price']= df['list_price']-df['discount']
df['profit']=df['sale_price']-df['cost_price']
df
```

	order_id	order_date	ship_mode	segment	
country \					
0	1	2023-03-01	Second Class	Consumer	United States
1	2	2023-08-15	Second Class	Consumer	United States
2	3	2023-01-10	Second Class	Corporate	United States
3	4	2022-06-18	Standard Class	Consumer	United States
4	5	2022-07-13	Standard Class	Consumer	United States
...
9989	9990	2023-02-18	Second Class	Consumer	United States
9990	9991	2023-03-17	Standard Class	Consumer	United States
9991	9992	2022-08-07	Standard Class	Consumer	United States
9992	9993	2022-11-19	Standard Class	Consumer	United States
9993	9994	2022-07-17	Second Class	Consumer	United States

	city	state	postal_code	region	category
\					
0	Henderson	Kentucky	42420	South	Furniture
1	Henderson	Kentucky	42420	South	Furniture
2	Los Angeles	California	90036	West	Office Supplies

9991	2	5.2	254.8	34.8
9992	3	0.9	29.1	-0.9
9993	3	7.2	232.8	22.8

[9994 rows x 19 columns]

#convert order date from object data type to datetime

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df['order_date']=pd.to_datetime(df['order_date'],format="%Y-%m-%d")
```

#drop cost price list price and discount percent columns

```
df.drop(columns=['list_price','cost_price','discount_percent'],inplace=True)
```

```
!pip install mysqlclient
```

#load the data into sql server using replace option

```
import sqlalchemy as sa
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engine =
```

```
sa.create_engine("mysql+mysql://root:123456789@localhost:3306/order_data")
```

```
conn=engine.connect()
```

#load the data into sql server using append option

```
df.to_sql('df_orders', con=conn , index=False, if_exists = 'append')
```

9994

```
df.columns
```

```
Index(['order_id', 'order_date', 'ship_mode', 'segment', 'country', 'city', 'state', 'postal_code', 'region', 'category', 'sub_category', 'product_id', 'quantity', 'discount', 'sale_price', 'profit'], dtype='object')
```

```

-- Using the order_data database
USE order_data;

-- find top 10 highest revenue generating products
select product_id, sum(sale_price) as sales
from df_orders
group by product_id
order by sales desc
limit 10;

-- Find top 5 highest selling products in each region
with cte as (
    select region, product_id, sum(sale_price) as sales
    from df_orders
    group by region, product_id
)
select *
from (
    select *, row_number() over (partition by region order by sales desc)
as rn
    from cte
) A
where rn <= 5;

-- Find month-over-month growth comparison for 2022 and 2023 sales (e.g.,
Jan 2022 vs Jan 2023)
with cte as (
    select year(order_date) as order_year, month(order_date) as
order_month,
        sum(sale_price) as sales
    from df_orders
    group by year(order_date), month(order_date)
)
select order_month,
    sum(case when order_year = 2022 then sales else 0 end) as
sales_2022,
    sum(case when order_year = 2023 then sales else 0 end) as
sales_2023
from cte
group by order_month
order by order_month;

-- For each category, find which month had the highest sales
with cte as (
    select category, date_format(order_date, '%Y%m') as order_year_month,
        sum(sale_price) as sales
    from df_orders
    group by category, date_format(order_date, '%Y%m')
)
select * from (
    select *,
        row_number() over (partition by category order by sales desc)
as rn

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        from cte
    ) a
where rn = 1;

-- Which sub-category had highest growth by profit in 2023 compared to
2022
with cte as (
    select sub_category, year(order_date) as order_year,
           sum(sale_price) as sales
    from df_orders
    group by sub_category, year(order_date)
)
, cte2 as (
    select sub_category,
           sum(case when order_year = 2022 then sales else 0 end) as
sales_2022,
           sum(case when order_year = 2023 then sales else 0 end) as
sales_2023
    from cte
    group by sub_category
)
select *,
       (sales_2023 - sales_2022) as sales_growth
from cte2
order by sales_growth desc
limit 1;

```