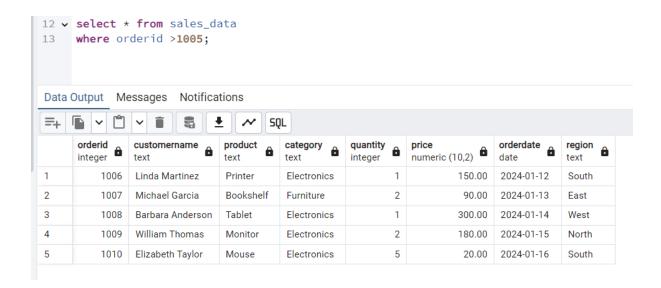
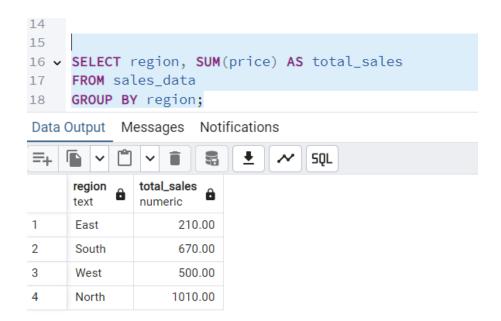
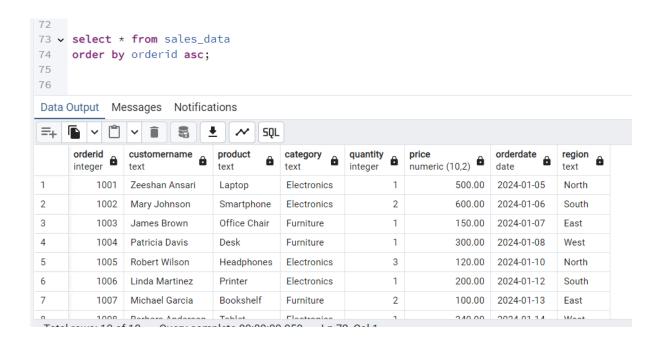
## **Screenshots of the SQL Queries**



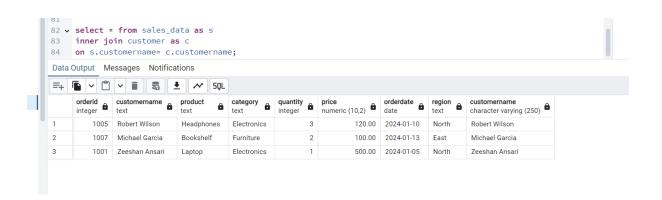
The SQL query selects all columns from the sales\_data table using SELECT \* FROM. The WHERE clause filters rows where ordered is greater than 1005, showing only matching records. The semicolon marks the end of the statement. This helps retrieve specific data based on given conditions.



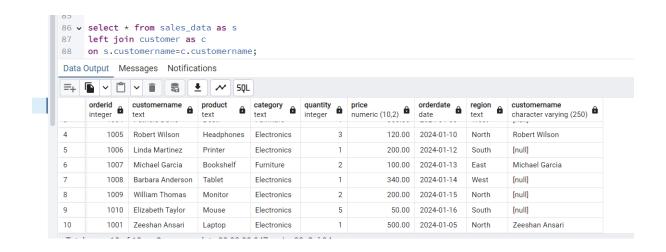
The SQL query retrieves each region and calculates its total sales using SUM(price), renaming it as total\_sales. Data is grouped by region with GROUP BY, so totals are shown per region. The result lists East, South, West, and North with their respective total sales values.



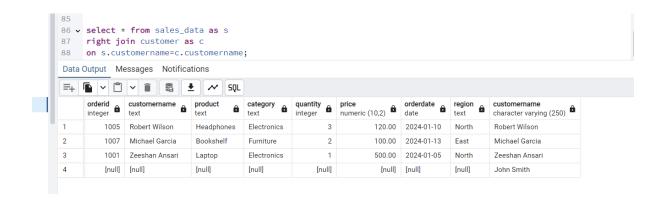
The SQL query selects all columns from sales\_data and orders results by orderid in ascending order. The output shows details like order ID, customer name, product, category, quantity, price, order date, and region, listing sales records from various customers across different products and regions.



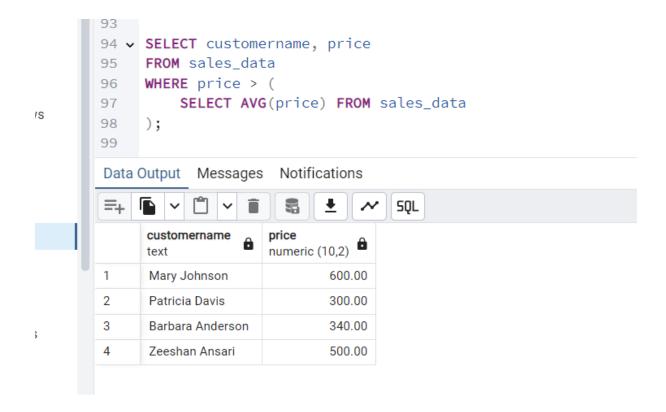
The SQL query joins sales\_data and customer tables using customername and retrieves matching records. The result shows order details including ID, customer name, product, category, quantity, price, date, and region for three customers: Robert Wilson, Michael Garcia, and Zeeshan Ansari.



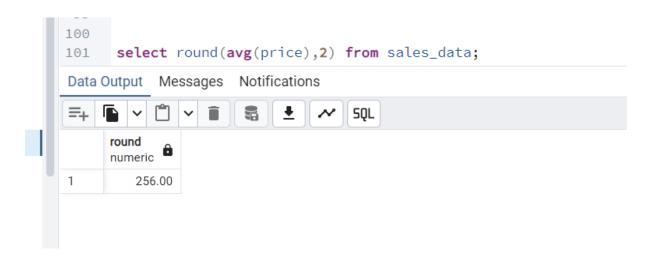
The SQL query uses a LEFT JOIN between sales\_data (alias s) and customer (alias c) on customername. The output lists order details with some matching customer names and some NULL values from the customer table when no match exists.



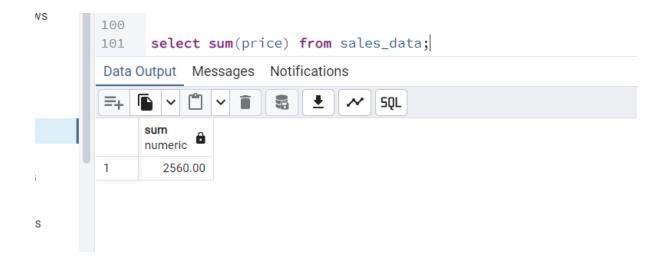
The query performs a RIGHT JOIN between sales\_data and customer on customername, returning all customers and matching sales records. If a customer has no sales data, sales columns show NULL. Here, John Smith appears with NULL values, indicating no matching sales record.



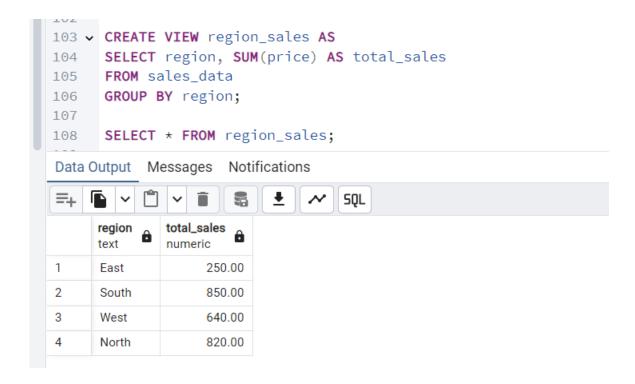
The SQL query selects customername and price from sales\_data where the price is greater than the average price of all sales. The result shows four customers—Mary Johnson, Patricia Davis, Barbara Anderson, and Zeeshan Ansari—with prices above the dataset's average.



The SQL query calculates the average price from the sales\_data table, rounds it to two decimal places, and returns the result as 256.00. This value represents the mean price of all entries in the dataset.



The SQL query calculates the total sum of the price column from the sales\_data table. The result, 2560.00, represents the combined total of all price values in the dataset.



The SQL code creates a view region\_sales that groups data by region from sales\_data and calculates total sales using SUM(price). The output shows: East - 250.00, South - 850.00, West - 640.00, and North - 820.00, representing total sales for each region.