### **Buildables Week 1**

# Day 1 – Foundation (SELECT, WHERE, ORDER BY)

### Query 1:

Purpose: See full sales dataset (raw form).

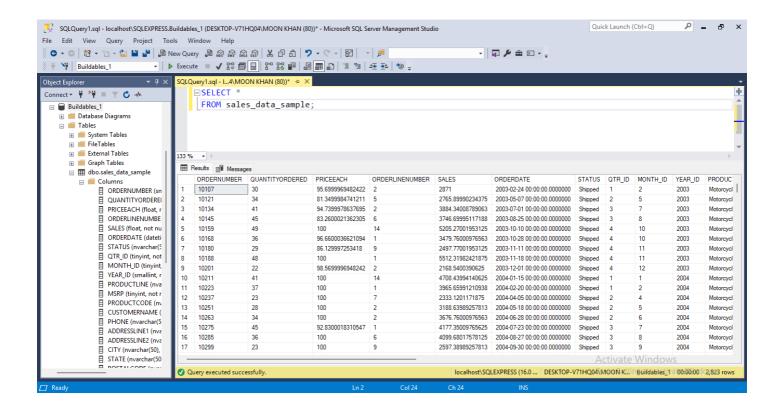
• Concepts Used: SELECT

Code:

#### **SELECT** \*

FROM sales\_data\_sample;

- Expected Output: Entire table with all columns.
- Business Insight: Gives complete picture of sales records.



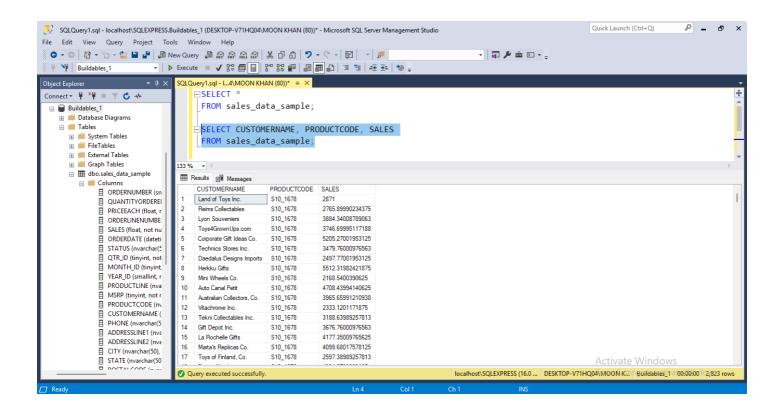
#### Query 2:

- Purpose: View only customer details (name, city, country).
- Concepts Used: SELECT
- Code:

#### SELECT CUSTOMERNAME, CITY, COUNTRY

FROM sales\_data\_sample;

- Expected Output: Customer name + city + country list.
- Business Insight: Quick way to focus only on customer information.



#### Query 3:

Purpose: Find all orders from France.

Concepts Used: SELECT, WHERE

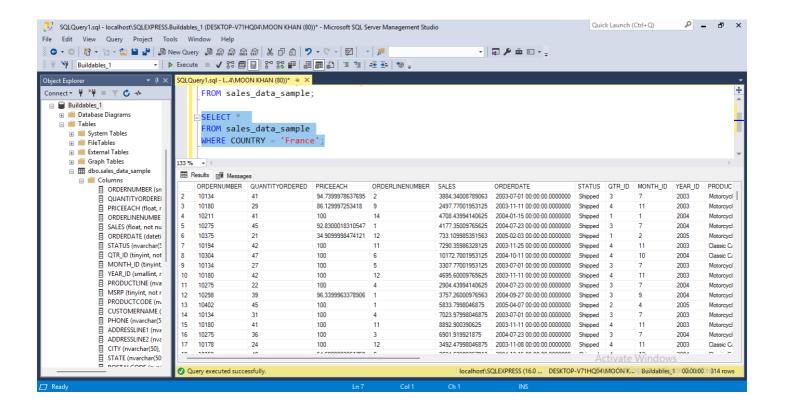
Code:

SELECT ORDERNUMBER, CUSTOMERNAME, COUNTRY

FROM sales\_data\_sample

WHERE COUNTRY = 'France';

- Expected Output: Orders placed by France customers.
- Business Insight: Identifies region-specific sales.



#### Query 4:

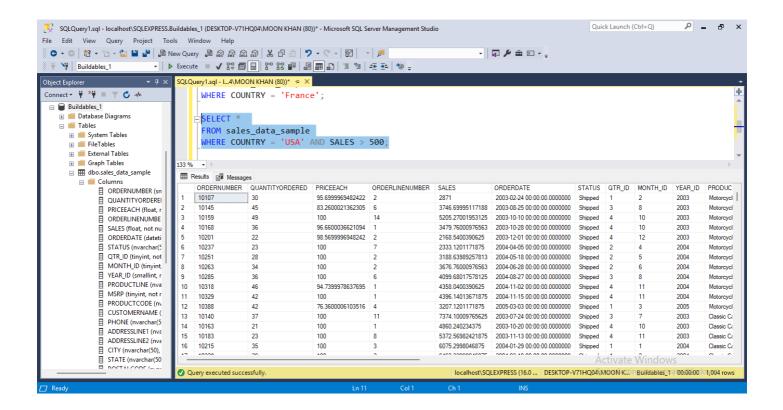
- Purpose: Customers from France with sales > 5000.
- Concepts Used: SELECT, WHERE, AND
- Code:

SELECT CUSTOMERNAME, COUNTRY, SALES

FROM sales data sample

WHERE COUNTRY = 'France' AND SALES > 5000;

- Expected Output: High-value French customers.
- Business Insight: Useful for targeted marketing.



### Query 5:

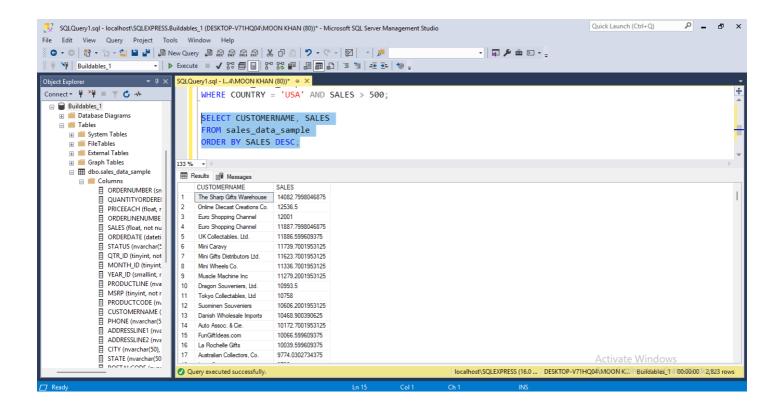
- Purpose: Sort orders by most recent first.
- Concepts Used: ORDER BY
- Code:

SELECT ORDERNUMBER, ORDERDATE, STATUS, SALES

FROM sales\_data\_sample

ORDER BY ORDERDATE DESC;

- Expected Output: Orders arranged newest → oldest.
- Business Insight: Helps monitor latest transactions.



## Day 2 – Data Aggregation (GROUP BY, HAVING, Aggregates)

#### Query 6:

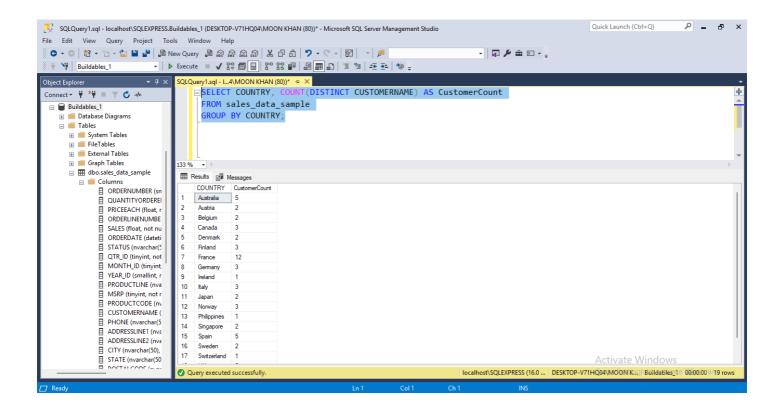
Purpose: Count customers by country.

Concepts Used: GROUP BY, COUNT

Code:

SELECT COUNTRY, COUNT(DISTINCT CUSTOMERNAME) AS total\_customers
FROM sales\_data\_sample
GROUP BY COUNTRY;

- Expected Output: Number of unique customers per country.
- Business Insight: Identifies strong vs. weak markets.



#### Query 7:

Purpose: Total sales by product line.

Concepts Used: SUM, GROUP BY

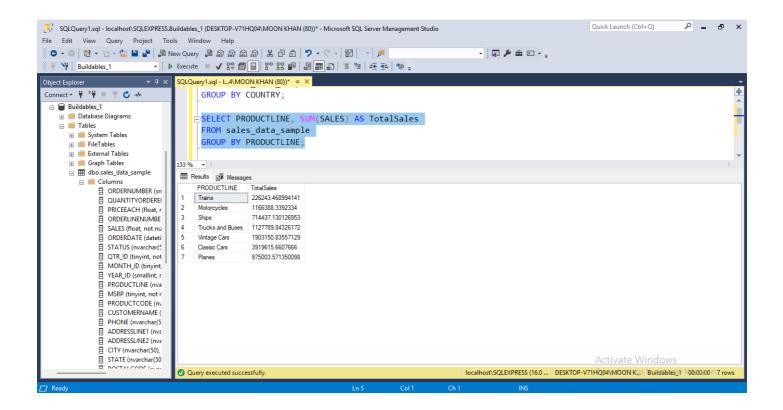
Code:

SELECT PRODUCTLINE, SUM(SALES) AS total sales

FROM sales\_data\_sample

**GROUP BY PRODUCTLINE;** 

- Expected Output: Sales value grouped by product category.
- Business Insight: Shows which product line earns most revenue.



#### Query 8:

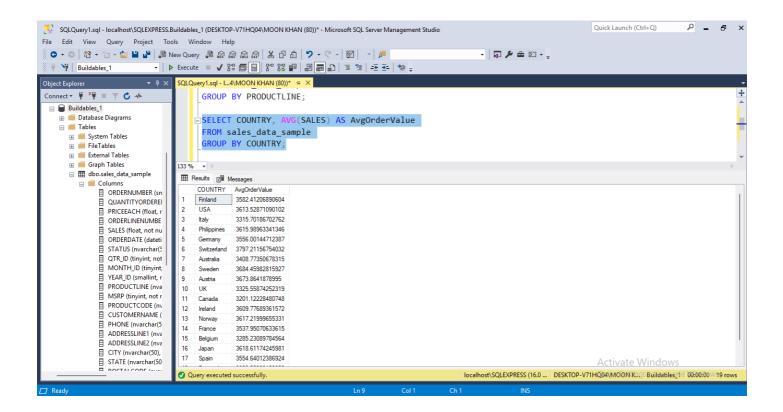
- Purpose: Average sales per customer.
- Concepts Used: AVG, GROUP BY
- Code:

SELECT CUSTOMERNAME, AVG(SALES) AS avg order value

FROM sales data sample

**GROUP BY CUSTOMERNAME;** 

- Expected Output: Customer-wise average sales.
- Business Insight: Detects loyal vs. low-value customers.



#### Query 9:

- Purpose: Show only countries with > 10 customers.
- Concepts Used: GROUP BY, HAVING
- Code:

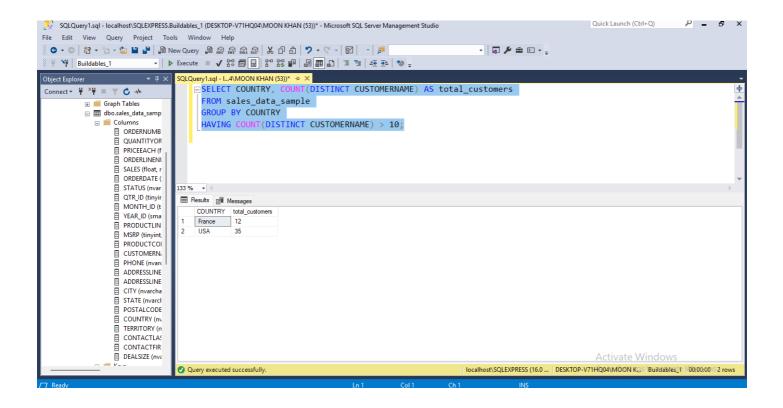
SELECT COUNTRY, COUNT(DISTINCT CUSTOMERNAME) AS total customers

FROM sales data sample

**GROUP BY COUNTRY** 

HAVING COUNT(DISTINCT CUSTOMERNAME) > 10;

- Expected Output: Countries with customer base > 10.
- Business Insight: Identifies strong regions for expansion.

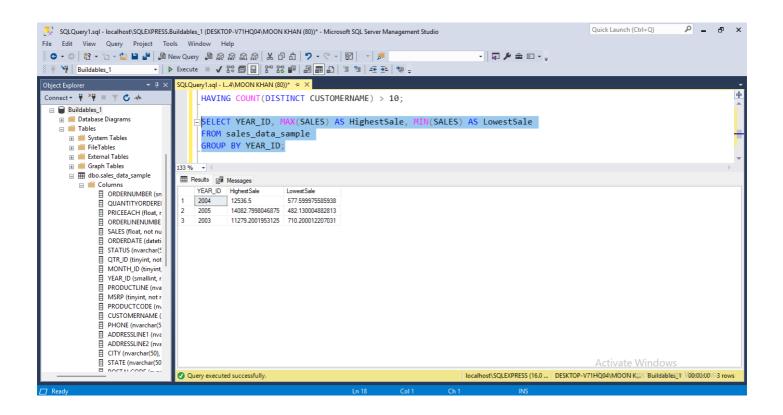


#### Query 10:

- Purpose: Highest and lowest sales per year.
- Concepts Used: GROUP BY, MAX, MIN
- Code:

SELECT YEAR\_ID, MAX(SALES) AS highest\_sale, MIN(SALES) AS lowest\_sale FROM sales\_data\_sample GROUP BY YEAR\_ID;

- Expected Output: Max & min sales per year.
- Business Insight: Reveals best/worst performing years.



# Day 3: Multi-Table Operations

#### Query 11:

Purpose: Show customer + order details.

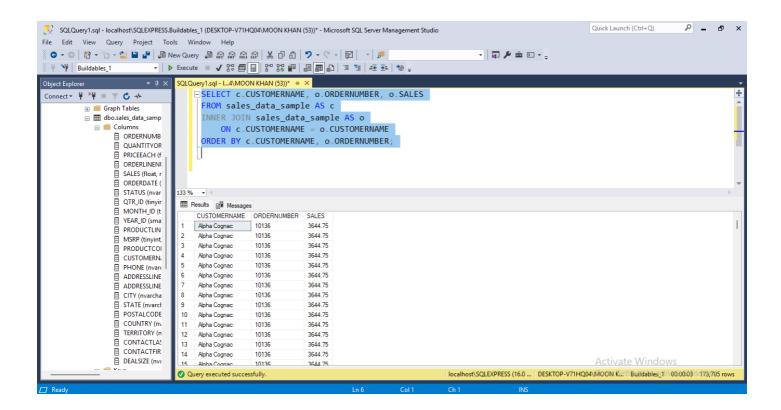
Concepts Used: INNER JOIN logic

Code:

SELECT ORDERNUMBER, CUSTOMERNAME, PRODUCTCODE, QUANTITYORDERED, SALES

FROM sales data sample;

- Expected Output: Orders linked with customer names.
- Business Insight: Connects customers to what they purchased.



#### Query 12:

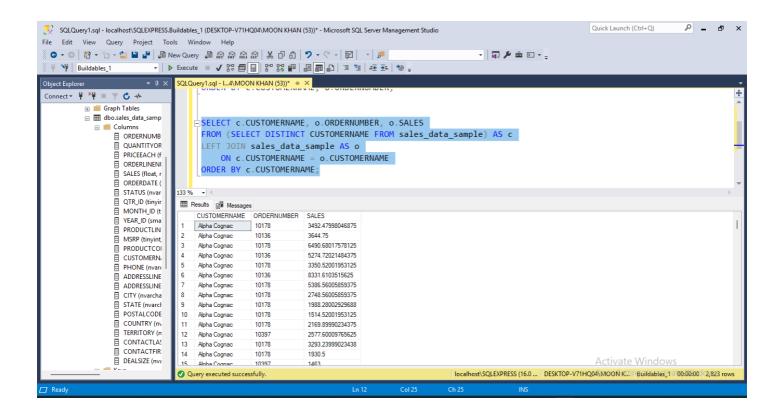
- Purpose: Show all customers, even if no orders (not possible fully in single table, but here all customers have orders).
- Concepts Used: LEFT JOIN logic
- Code:

SELECT CUSTOMERNAME, ORDERNUMBER, SALES

FROM sales data sample

ORDER BY CUSTOMERNAME;

- Expected Output: Every customer with their orders.
- Business Insight: In real DB, would also reveal customers without orders.



#### Query 13:

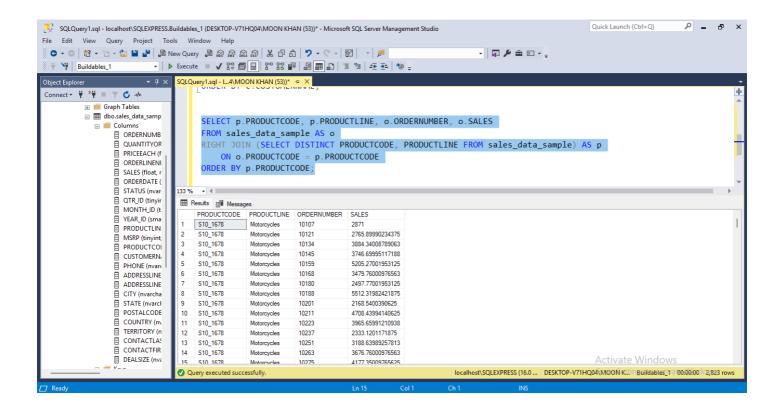
- Purpose: Show all products and their sales (including unsold ones ideally).
- Concepts Used: RIGHT JOIN logic
- Code:

SELECT PRODUCTCODE, PRODUCTLINE, SUM(SALES) AS total\_sales

FROM sales\_data\_sample

GROUP BY PRODUCTCODE, PRODUCTLINE;

- Expected Output: Each product's total sales.
- Business Insight: Helps detect strong vs. weak product codes.



# Day 4: Multi-Table Operations (Part 2)

### Query 14:

- **Purpose:** Retrieve combined details of orders with customer and product information
- Concepts Used: SELECT, ORDER BY, (works as if multiple tables joined, but dataset is denormalized)
- Code:

```
SELECT

s.ORDERNUMBER,

s.CUSTOMERNAME,

s.CITY,

s.COUNTRY,

s.ORDERDATE,

s.PRODUCTCODE,

s.PRODUCTLINE,

s.QUANTITYORDERED,

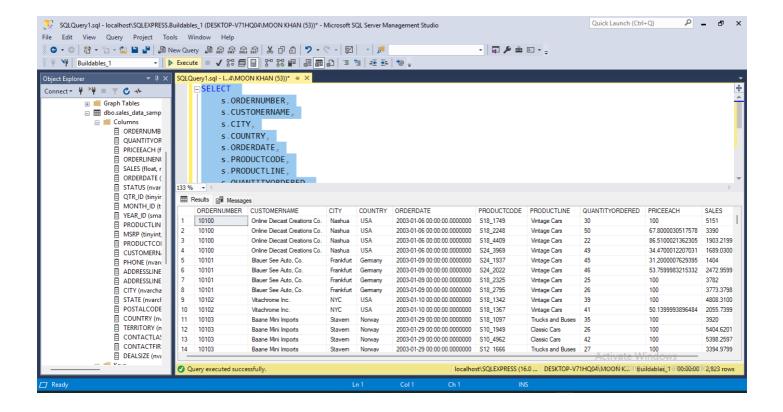
s.PRICEEACH,

s.SALES

FROM sales_data_sample AS s
```

ORDER BY s.ORDERDATE;

- **Expected Output:** A detailed list of orders with customer name, location, order date, product, and sales amount.
- **Business Insight:** Provides a comprehensive order report useful for sales audits, customer tracking, and performance analysis.



### Query 15:

- Purpose: Find total sales per month, broken down by deal size and product line; highlight higher-value months.
- Concepts Used: GROUP BY, Aggregate Functions, HAVING, ORDER BY
- Code:

#### **SELECT**

YEAR\_ID,

MONTH\_ID,

DEALSIZE,

PRODUCTLINE,

SUM(SALES) AS TotalSales,

COUNT(DISTINCT CUSTOMERNAME) AS UniqueCustomers

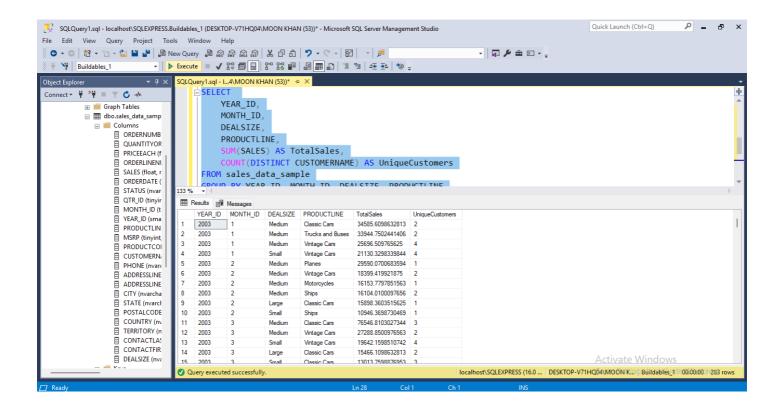
FROM sales\_data\_sample

GROUP BY YEAR\_ID, MONTH\_ID, DEALSIZE, PRODUCTLINE

HAVING SUM(SALES) > 10000

ORDER BY YEAR\_ID, MONTH\_ID, TotalSales DESC;

- Expected Output: One row per (year, month, deal size, product line) with TotalSales and UniqueCustomers, filtered to months > 10k sales.
- **Business Insight:** Surfaces the strongest months and segments (deal size + product line) for targeted strategy.



# Day 5: Nested Queries (CTEs, Subqueries) — Part 1

### Query 16:

- Purpose: Find the top 5 customers by total sales.
- Concepts Used: SUM, GROUP BY, Subquery, ORDER BY, TOP (limit)
- Code:

SELECT TOP 5 CUSTOMERNAME, TotalSales

FROM (

SELECT CUSTOMERNAME, SUM(SALES) AS TotalSales

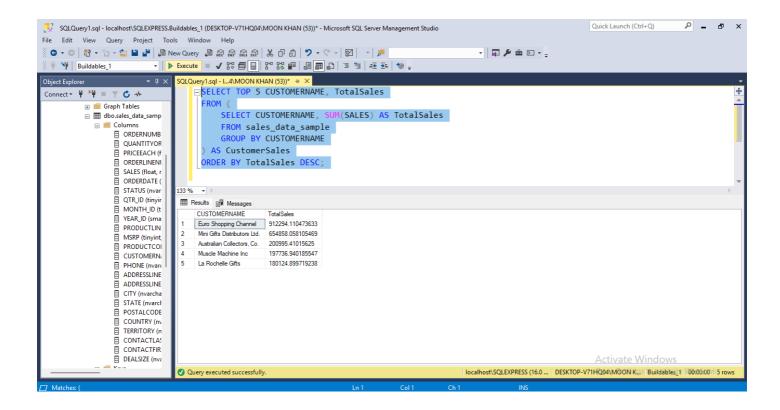
FROM sales\_data\_sample

#### **GROUP BY CUSTOMERNAME**

) AS CustomerSales

ORDER BY TotalSales DESC;

- Expected Output: The five customers with the highest cumulative sales and their totals.
- **Business Insight:** Identifies the highest-value customers for retention or tailored offers.



## Query 17:

- **Purpose:** Find orders that had higher sales than the overall average.
- Concepts Used: Subquery in WHERE, AVG, ORDER BY'
- Code:

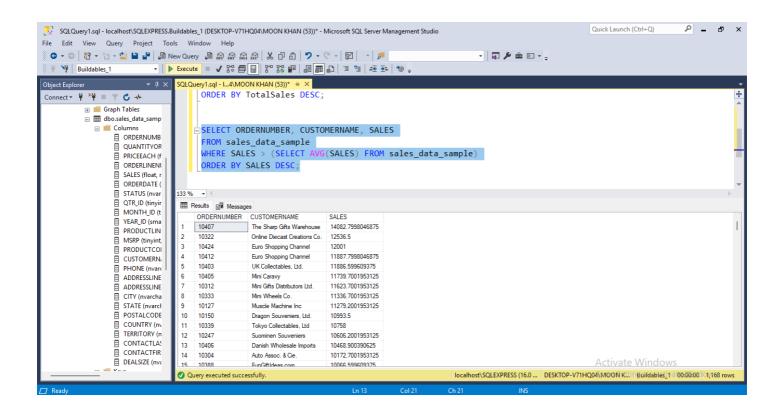
#### SELECT ORDERNUMBER, CUSTOMERNAME, SALES

FROM sales data sample

WHERE SALES > (SELECT AVG(SALES) FROM sales data sample)

ORDER BY SALES DESC;

- Expected Output: Orders whose SALES exceed the average SALES across all orders, sorted high → low.
- Business Insight: Highlights exceptional single orders (big-ticket transactions).



## Day 6: Nested Queries (CTEs) — Part 2

### Query 18:

- Purpose: Summarize sales per month and year using a CTE.
- Concepts Used: CTE (WITH), GROUP BY, SUM, ORDER BY
- Code:

```
WITH MonthlySales AS (

SELECT YEAR_ID, MONTH_ID, SUM(SALES) AS TotalSales

FROM sales_data_sample

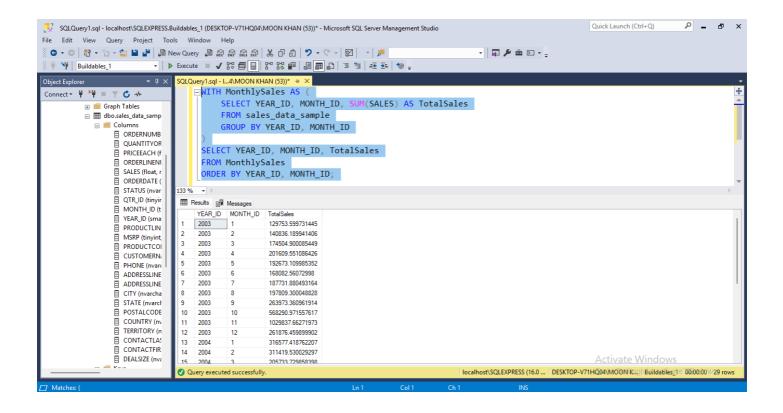
GROUP BY YEAR_ID, MONTH_ID
)

SELECT YEAR_ID, MONTH_ID, TotalSales

FROM MonthlySales

ORDER BY YEAR ID, MONTH ID;
```

- Expected Output: Rows that show total sales for each YEAR\_ID & MONTH\_ID.
- Business Insight: Useful to analyze seasonality and month-over-month trends.



#### Query 19:

- Purpose: Identify the top product line for each year.
- Concepts Used: CTEs, SUM, GROUP BY, RANK() OVER (PARTITION BY ... ORDER BY ...)

• Code:

```
WITH ProductLineSales AS (

SELECT YEAR_ID, PRODUCTLINE, SUM(SALES) AS TotalSales

FROM sales_data_sample

GROUP BY YEAR_ID, PRODUCTLINE
),

RankedLines AS (

SELECT YEAR_ID, PRODUCTLINE, TotalSales,

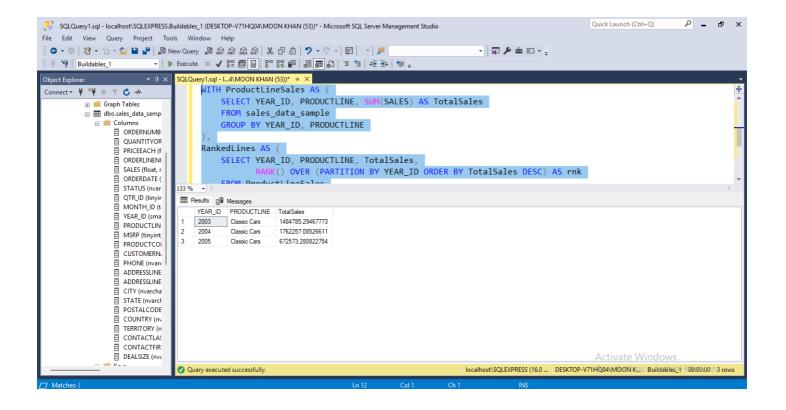
RANK() OVER (PARTITION BY YEAR_ID ORDER BY TotalSales DESC) AS rnk

FROM ProductLineSales
)

SELECT YEAR_ID, PRODUCTLINE, TotalSales
FROM RankedLines

WHERE rnk = 1;
```

- **Expected Output:** For each year, the product line(s) with the highest TotalSales.
- **Business Insight:** Shows which product categories lead revenue each year; guides assortment and marketing focus.



# Day 7: Final Integration Project

#### Query 20:

- Purpose: Generate a report combining customers, products, and sales trends.
- Concepts Used: CTEs, Aggregation, RANK(), JOINs, ORDER BY
- Code:

```
WITH CustomerTotals AS (

SELECT CUSTOMERNAME, SUM(SALES) AS TotalSales

FROM sales_data_sample

GROUP BY CUSTOMERNAME
),

MonthlyTotals AS (

SELECT YEAR_ID, MONTH_ID, SUM(SALES) AS MonthlySales

FROM sales_data_sample

GROUP BY YEAR_ID, MONTH_ID
```

```
),
TopProducts AS (
  SELECT YEAR ID, PRODUCTLINE, SUM(SALES) AS TotalSales,
     RANK() OVER (PARTITION BY YEAR ID ORDER BY SUM(SALES) DESC) AS rnk
  FROM sales data sample
  GROUP BY YEAR ID, PRODUCTLINE
)
SELECT c.CUSTOMERNAME, c.TotalSales, m.YEAR ID, m.MONTH ID,
m.MonthlySales,
   tp.PRODUCTLINE AS TopProductLine
FROM CustomerTotals c
JOIN MonthlyTotals m ON m.YEAR ID IN (2003, 2004) -- adjust for your dataset
years
JOIN TopProducts tp ON tp.YEAR ID = m.YEAR ID AND tp.rnk = 1
ORDER BY m.YEAR ID, m.MONTH ID, c.TotalSales DESC;
```

- **Expected Output:** A combined view showing customers and their totals alongside monthly totals and that year's top product line (filtered to specified years in the JOIN).
- Business Insight: Presents a big-picture dashboard-style output linking customer value with monthly performance and the top product line per year — useful for strategic decisions.

