

Q. 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;
```

	product_id	sales
►	TEC-CO-10004722	59514.00
	OFF-BI-10003527	26525.30
	TEC-MA-10002412	21734.40
	FUR-CH-10002024	21096.20
	OFF-BI-10001359	19090.20
	OFF-BI-10000545	18249.00
	TEC-CO-10001449	18151.20
	TEC-MA-10001127	17906.40
	OFF-BI-10004995	17354.80
	OFF-SU-10000151	16325.80

Q. 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;
```

	region	product_id	sales	rn
►	Central	TEC-CO-10004722	16975.00	1
	Central	TEC-MA-10000822	13770.00	2
	Central	OFF-BI-10001120	11056.50	3
	Central	OFF-BI-10000545	10132.70	4
	Central	OFF-BI-10004995	8416.10	5
	East	TEC-CO-10004722	29099.00	1
	East	TEC-MA-10001047	13767.00	2
	East	FUR-BO-10004834	11274.10	3
	East	OFF-BI-10001359	8463.60	4
	East	TEC-CO-10001449	8316.00	5
	South	TEC-MA-10002412	21734.40	1
	South	TEC-MA-10001127	11116.40	2
	South	OFF-BI-10001359	8053.20	3
	South	TEC-MA-10004125	7840.00	4
	South	OFF-BI-10003527	7391.40	5
	West	TEC-CO-10004722	13440.00	1
	West	OFF-SU-10000151	12592.30	2
	West	FUR-CH-10001215	9604.00	3
	West	OFF-BI-10003527	7804.80	4
	West	TEC-AC-10003832	7722.70	5

Q. Find month overgrowth comparison for 2022 and 2023 sales (eg: 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)

-- order 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;

	order_month	sales_2022	sales_2023
▶	1	94712.50	88632.60
	2	90091.00	128124.20
	3	80106.00	82512.30
	4	95451.60	111568.60
	5	79448.30	86447.90
	6	94170.50	68976.50
	7	78652.20	90563.80
	8	104808.00	87733.60
	9	79142.20	76658.60
	10	118912.70	121061.50
	11	84225.30	75432.80
	12	95869.90	102556.10

Q. For each category 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')

-- order by category, date_format(order_date, '%Y%m')

)

select * from (

select *,

row_number() over(partition by category order by sales desc) as rn

from cte) A

where rn=1;

	category	order_year_month	sales	rn
▶	Furniture	202210	42888.90	1
	Office Supplies	202302	44118.50	1
	Technology	202310	53000.10	1

Q. Which subcategory had 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)

-- order by year(order_date), month(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

-- order by sub_category;

)

select *,

(sales_2023-sales_2022)*100/sales_2022

from cte2

order by (sales_2023-sales_2022)*100/sales_2022 desc

limit 1

	sub_category	sales_2022	sales_2023	(sales_2023-sales_2022)*100/sales_2022
▶	Supplies	16140.70	28917.40	79.158277