Name: Muhammad Awais

Basic Queries (5 queries)

Query 1: Simple SELECT: Retrieve all columns from a customers table

Purpose:

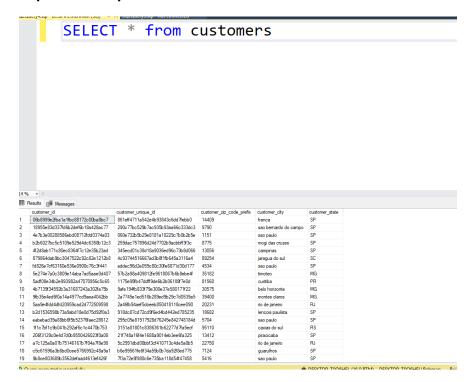
To view all customer records stored in the database. This helps the business understand the full customer base.

Concepts Used:

- SELECT → to specify the columns to return
- * → wildcard to select all columns
- FROM → specifies the table from which data is fetched

SQL Code: **SELECT** * **FROM Customers**;

Expected Output:



Business Insight:

This query gives the business a full view of the customer database, which can be used as a starting point for more detailed data analysis.

Query 2: Column Selection: Select specific columns (name, email, city) from customers

Purpose:

If we want to fetch only specific records from the customers table, instead of fetching whole table.

Concepts Used:

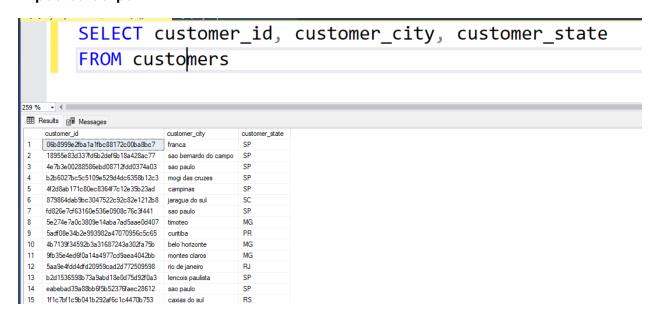
- SELECT > to specify what to return
- Specifying column name
- FROM, to specify the table from where data is fetched

SQL Code:

SELECT customer_id, customer_city, customer_state

FROM customers

Expected Output:



Business Insight:

Shows where customers live, helping the business understand demand, plan marketing, and improve deliveries.

Query 3: WHERE Filtering: e.g. Find customers from a specific city

• Purpose:

To list customers who live in a given city (in this case, Franca).

• Concepts Used:

- SELECT → choose customer ID
- FROM → source table (customers)
- WHERE → filter rows by condition

SQL Code:

```
SELECT customer_id

FROM customers

WHERE customer_city = 'franca';
```

Expected Output:

A list of customer IDs for customers whose city is **Franca**.

```
□ SELECT customer id
             FROM customers
             WHERE customer_city='franca';
259 % +
Results Messages
     customer id
 1 06b8999e2fba1a1fbc88172c00ba8bc7
    b9885472fa562ddc1cb5333a42b654fc
    5dca924cc99eea2dc5ba40d11ec5dd0f
    de3fa59dd658cd8b47a1634125047c01
 4 de3fa59dd658cd8b4/a163412504/c01
5 0489975a325480c9e385e9f135bb13c3
 6 33a0ede763ee223996e200f111e33592
    9d1e06b0ab7ef29fa0e9cea88bdc7eeb
    1a700c8b0ea5c7700237221567261552
 9 5014401cb0faa8ae93727383cd39c424
 10 6d82091ecad0c0c4848d8e1066550f20
 11 661897d4968f1h59hfff74c7eh2eh4fc
 12 d31d9ee6ccc7152f0782b24bc5570add
 13 285b02dd357a06f32b97e0e1491c2317
    693d02fe5397d7acda742a75d955610e
```

Business Insight:

Helps the business see how many customers are in a **specific city**.

Query 4: Multiple Conditions (AND Filtering)

Purpose:

To list customers who are from a specific state and whose zip code prefix is 14409.

• Concepts Used:

- SELECT → choose customer ID, city, and state
- FROM → source table (Customers)

• WHERE → filter rows by multiple conditions (state AND zip code)

SQL Code:

Select customer id, Customer city, customer state

FROM Customers

Where customer_state='SP' and customer_zip_code_prefix=14409

Expected Output:

• Business Insight:

This helps the business narrow down customers to a very specific location, useful for regional promotions, delivery planning, or market segmentation.

Query 5: ORDER BY Sorting

• Purpose:

To list all customers and sort them alphabetically by their city.

• Concepts Used:

- SELECT → choose customer ID, city, and state
- FROM → source table (Customers)
- ORDER BY → sort results by a specific column (here, customer_city)
- ASC → ascending order (A → Z)

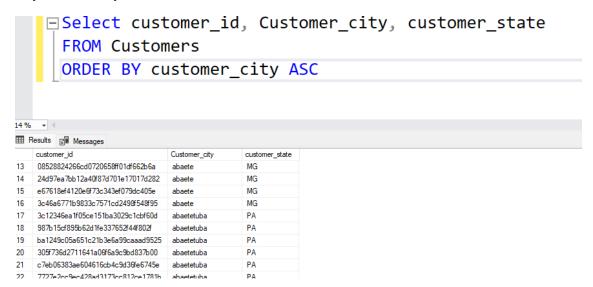
SQL Code:

Select customer_id, Customer_city, customer_state

FROM Customers

ORDER BY customer_city ASC

Expected Output:



Business Insight:

Sorting customers by city makes it easier for the business to group customers geographically.

Intermediate Queries (5 queries)

Query 6: COUNT with GROUP BY: e.g. Count customers by city

- Purpose: Find out how many customers live in each city.
- Concepts Used:
 - COUNT() → counts number of customers
 - GROUP BY → groups rows by city before counting

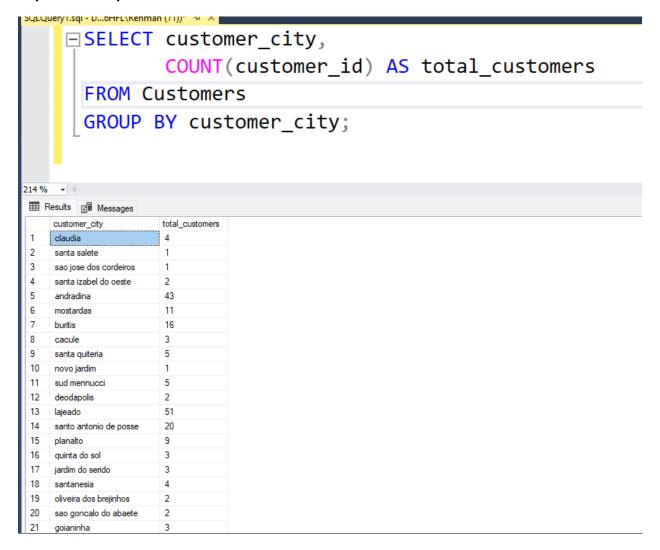
SQL Code:

SELECT customer_city,

COUNT(customer_id) AS total_customers

FROM Customers

Expected Output:



Business Insight: Helps the business see which cities have more or fewer customers.

Query 7: SUM with GROUP BY: e.g. Total sales by product category

Purpose:

To see how many products were sold in each category.

Concepts Used:

- COUNT() → counts sales (each product_id = 1 sale)
- GROUP BY → groups by category

SQL Code:

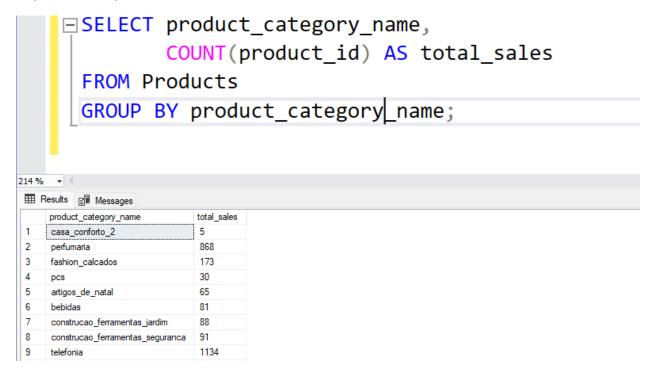
SELECT product_category_name,

COUNT(product_id) AS total_sales

FROM Products

GROUP BY product_category_name;

Expected Output:



Business Insight:

Helps the business see which product categories sell the most.

Query 8: AVG with GROUP BY: Average order value by customer segment

• Purpose:

To find the average weight of products in each category.

- Concepts Used:
 - AVG() → calculates the average
 - GROUP BY → groups results by category

SQL Code:

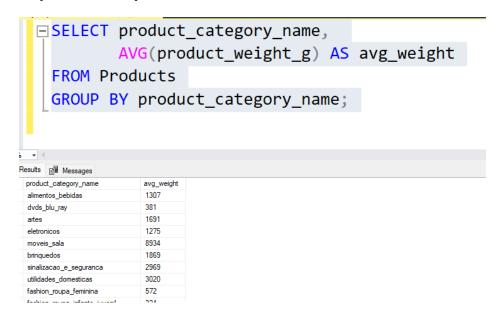
SELECT product_category_name,

AVG(product_weight_g) AS avg_weight

FROM Products

GROUP BY product_category_name;

Expected Output:



Business Insight:

Shows which categories usually have heavier or lighter products.

Query 9: Cities with more than 10 customers

Purpose:

To find cities that have a large customer base.

Concepts Used:

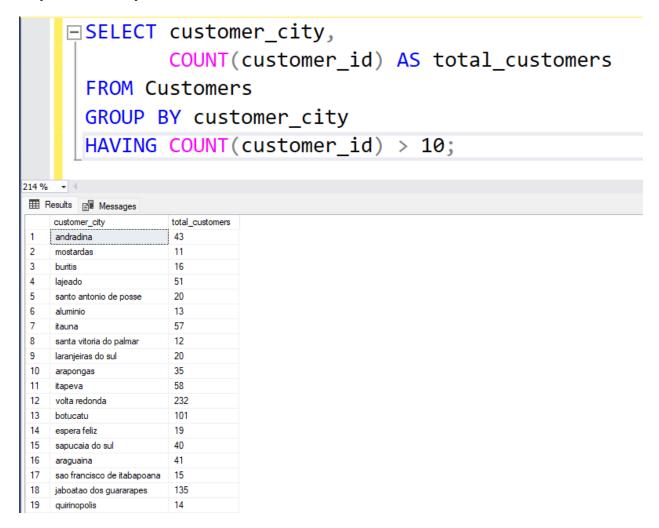
- COUNT() → counts customers per city
- GROUP BY → groups by city
- HAVING → filters groups after aggregation

SQL Code:

```
SELECT customer_city,
COUNT(customer_id) AS total_customers
```

FROM Customers
GROUP BY customer_city
HAVING COUNT(customer_id) > 10;

Expected Output:



Business Insight:

Helps the business see which cities have enough customers for focused marketing.

Query 10: Highest and lowest product weight by category

• Purpose:

To find the heaviest and lightest products in each category.

Concepts Used:

- MAX() → finds the largest value
- MIN() → finds the smallest value

GROUP BY → groups results by category

SQL Code:

SELECT product_category_name,
 MAX(product_weight_g) AS max_weight,
 MIN(product_weight_g) AS min_weight
FROM Products
GROUP BY product_category_name;

Expected Output:

	G		
	product_category_name	max_weight	min_weight
1	casa_conforto_2	3750	425
2	perfumaria	16050	50
3	fashion_calcados	9000	100
4	pcs	25950	200
5	artigos_de_natal	15400	50
6	bebidas	9900	100
7	construcao_ferramentas_jardim	25750	65
8	construcao_ferramentas_seguranca	9450	53
9	telefonia	8100	50
10	automotivo	30000	50
11	flores	6000	200
12	industria_comercio_e_negocios	30000	200
13	fashion_bolsas_e_acessorios	21100	50
14	beleza_saude	30000	50
15	telefonia_fixa	6050	50
16	alimentos_bebidas	10800	50
17	dvds_blu_ray	2600	90
18	artes	15400	100
19	eletronicos	24050	60
20	movaie eala	30000	400

Business Insight:

Shows weight range per category, useful for logistics and shipping planning.

Advanced Queries (5 queries)

Query 11: INNER JOIN → Customers with their Orders

• Purpose: Show which customers placed which orders.

· Concepts Used:

INNER JOIN → matches customers with their orders using customer_id.

SQL Code:

```
SELECT c.customer_id, c.customer_city, o.order_id
```

FROM Customers c

INNER JOIN Orders o

ON c.customer_id = o.customer_id;

Expected Output:

```
□SELECT c.customer_id, c.customer_city, o.order_id
                                 FROM Customers c
                                 INNER JOIN Orders o
                                               ON c.customer id = o.customer id;
195 % +
   Results Messages
                                                                                                                      customer_city
                  customer_id
                                                                                                                                                                                      order_id
               8b212b9525f9e74e85e37ed6df37693e sao carlos
                                                                                                                                                                                       dd78f560c270f1909639c11b925620ea
             456dc10730fbdba34615447ea195d643 sao paulo
                                                                                                                                                                                     f70a0aff17df5a6cdd9a7196128bd354

        d9ef95f98d8da3b492bb8c0447910498
        mesquita
        d887b52c6516beb39e8cd44a5f8b60f7

        5f16605299d698660e0606f7eae2d2f9
        alvorada
        8563039e855156e48fccee4d611a3196

              5f16605299d698660e0606f7eae2d2f9
   4 st16605299059950606050f /eae2d2f9 alvorada 85630398955155649fccee4d611a3196
5 3391c4bc11a817e7973e498b0b023158 sao paulo 7206886679983f7a273ea7a6052a8
   6 148348ff65384b4249b762579532e248 paranavai 47aa4816b27ba60ec948cd019cc1afc1
7 2932d241d1f31e6df6c701d52370ae02 sao paulo 734e7d1bbaeb2ff82521ca0ffe6fb6f79
8 a9477dde9bad49f6char 7d8ar 

        joinville
        fdf128b3630c21adc9ca4fb8a51b68ec

        carapicuiba
        6abaad69b8b349c3a529b4b91ce18e46

        jequitai
        20e0101b20700188cadb288126949685

              a9d37ddc8ba4d9f6dbac7d8ec378cc95 joinville
               f5618502bee8eafdee72fb6955e2ebdf
   9 f561850Zbeeceaucer/Zbo033322222
10 48558a50a7ba1aab61891936d2ca7681 jequitai
                                                                                                                                                                                0e782c3705510e717d28907746cbda82
   11 3a897024068ed42a183de61d5727d866 sao paulo
```

 Business Insight: Helps see which customers are active and what orders they made.

Query 12: LEFT JOIN: e.g. All customers and their orders (including customers without orders)

• Purpose: Show all orders, even if they don't have payment records.

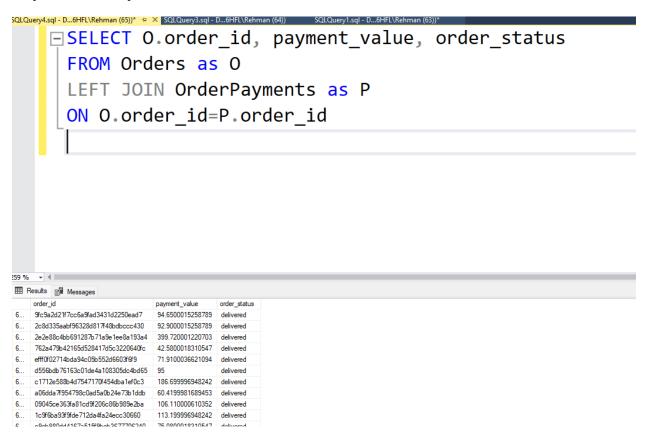
Concepts Used:

 LEFT JOIN → keeps all rows from Orders, and only matches payments if available.

SQL Code:

SELECT O.order_id, payment_value, order_status FROM Orders as O LEFT JOIN OrderPayments as P ON O.order_id=P.order_id

Expected Output:



 Business Insight: Helps check unpaid orders or missing payment records.

Query 13: Right JOIN: All Products and their Sales Data

Purpose: Show all products, even if they were never sold.

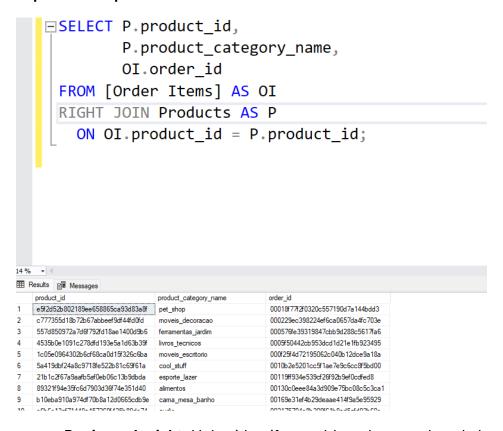
Concepts Used:

• RIGHT JOIN → keeps all rows from Products, shows sales only if they exist.

SQL Code:

```
SELECT P.product_id,
P.product_category_name,
Ol.order_id
FROM [Order Items] AS OI
RIGHT JOIN Products AS P
ON OI.product_id = P.product_id;
```

Expected Output



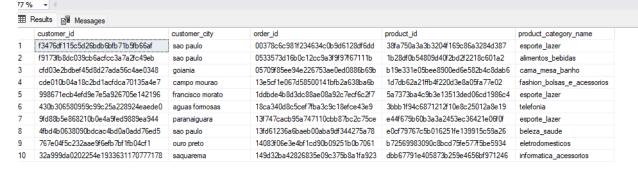
• **Business Insight:** Helps identify unsold products and track demand by category.

Query 14: Multiple JOINs → Customer, Order, and Product Info

- Purpose: Combine customer details with their orders and the products they bought.
- Concepts Used:
 - INNER JOIN → links Customers → Orders → Order Items → Products.
- SQL Code:

```
SELECT C.customer_id,
C.customer_city,
O.order_id,
P.product_id,
P.product_category_name
FROM Customers AS C
INNER JOIN Orders AS O
ON C.customer_id = O.customer_id
INNER JOIN [Order Items] AS OI
ON O.order_id = Ol.order_id
INNER JOIN Products AS P
ON Ol.product_id = P.product_id;
```

Expected Output



 Business Insight: Gives a full view of customer purchasing behavior, useful for product recommendations or city-level sales analysis.

Query 15: Complex – Monthly Sales Report with Customer Segments and Top Products

• **Purpose:** To see monthly sales, grouped by customer location (segment) and the top products sold.

Concepts Used:

- JOINs → combine Customers, Orders, OrderItems, Products.
- DATEPART → extract month and year from order date.
- GROUP BY → aggregate sales by month, city, and product.
- SUM → calculate total sales.
- SQL Code:

```
SELECT
```

```
DATEPART(YEAR, O.order_purchase_timestamp) AS order_year,
 DATEPART(MONTH, O.order_purchase_timestamp) AS order_month,
 C.customer_city,
 P.product_category_name,
 SUM(P.product weight g) AS total sold weight
FROM Orders AS O
INNER JOIN Customers AS C
ON O.customer_id = C.customer_id
INNER JOIN [Order Items] AS OI
ON O.order_id = Ol.order_id
INNER JOIN Products AS P
ON OI.product_id = P.product_id
GROUP BY
 DATEPART(YEAR, O.order_purchase_timestamp),
 DATEPART(MONTH, O.order_purchase_timestamp),
 C.customer city,
 P.product_category_name
ORDER BY
 order_year, order_month, total_sold_weight DESC;
```

Expected Output:

```
□ SELECT
        DATEPART(YEAR, O.order_purchase_timestamp) AS order_year,
        DATEPART(MONTH, O.order_purchase_timestamp) AS order_month,
        C.customer_city,
        P.product_category_name,
        SUM(P.product_weight_g) AS total_sold_weight
    FROM Orders AS O
    INNER JOIN Customers AS C
      ON O.customer_id = C.customer_id
    INNER JOIN [Order Items] AS OI
      ON O.order id = OI.order id
    INNER JOIN Products AS P
      ON OI.product id = P.product id
    GROUP BY
        DATEPART(YEAR, 0.order_purchase_timestamp),
        DATEPART(MONTH, O.order purchase timestamp),
        C.customer city,
        P.product category name
    ORDER BY
        order year, order month, total sold weight DESC;
.0 % - <
order month
                                                           total sold weight
    order year
                        customer city
                                        product_category_name
    2016
             9
1
                        boa vista
                                        moveis_decoracao
                                                           3200
2
    2016
             9
                        sao joaquim da barra beleza_saude
                                                           3000
3
    2016
                        passo fundo
                                        telefonia
                                                           700
    2016
              10
                                                           30000
                                        esporte_lazer
                        igarassu
              10
                                        beleza saude
    2016
                        rio de janeiro
                                                           28750
    2016
                                                           28500
              10
                        quissama
                                        esporte_lazer
```

• **Business Insight:** Helps track sales trends over time, find best-selling products, and see which cities drive demand each month.