1. Total Number of Orders on 18th March 2023

code

SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT Order\_id) AS Total\_Orders

FROM SALES

WHERE Date = '2023-03-18';

2. Orders on 18th March 2023 by John Doe

code

SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT S.Order\_id) AS Total\_Orders

FROM SALES S

JOIN CUSTOMERS C ON S.Customer\_id = C.customer\_id

WHERE S.Date = '2023-03-18'

AND C.first\_name = 'John'

AND C.last\_name = 'Doe';

3. Total Customers & Average Spend in January 2023

code

SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT Customer\_id) AS Total\_Customers,

AVG(Revenue) AS Average\_Spend

FROM SALES

WHERE Date BETWEEN '2023-01-01' AND '2023-01-31';

4. Departments with Less Than $600 Revenue in 2022

code

SELECT I.department, SUM(S.Revenue) AS Total\_Revenue

FROM SALES S

JOIN ITEMS I ON S.Item\_id = I.Item\_id

WHERE S.Date BETWEEN '2022-01-01' AND '2022-12-31'

GROUP BY I.department

HAVING SUM(S.Revenue) < 600;

5. Most and Least Revenue Generated by an Order

code

SELECT MAX(Revenue) AS Max\_Revenue, MIN(Revenue) AS Min\_Revenue

FROM (

SELECT Order\_id, SUM(Revenue) AS Revenue

FROM SALES

GROUP BY Order\_id

) AS Revenue\_Per\_Order;

6. Items in the Most Lucrative Order

For this query, first, we need to identify the most lucrative order. Then, join the result with the ITEMS table to get the items in that order.

code

SELECT S.Order\_id, I.Item\_name, S.Quantity, S.Revenue

FROM SALES S

JOIN ITEMS I ON S.Item\_id = I.Item\_id

WHERE S.Order\_id = (

SELECT Order\_id

FROM SALES

GROUP BY Order\_id

ORDER BY SUM(Revenue) DESC

LIMIT 1

);