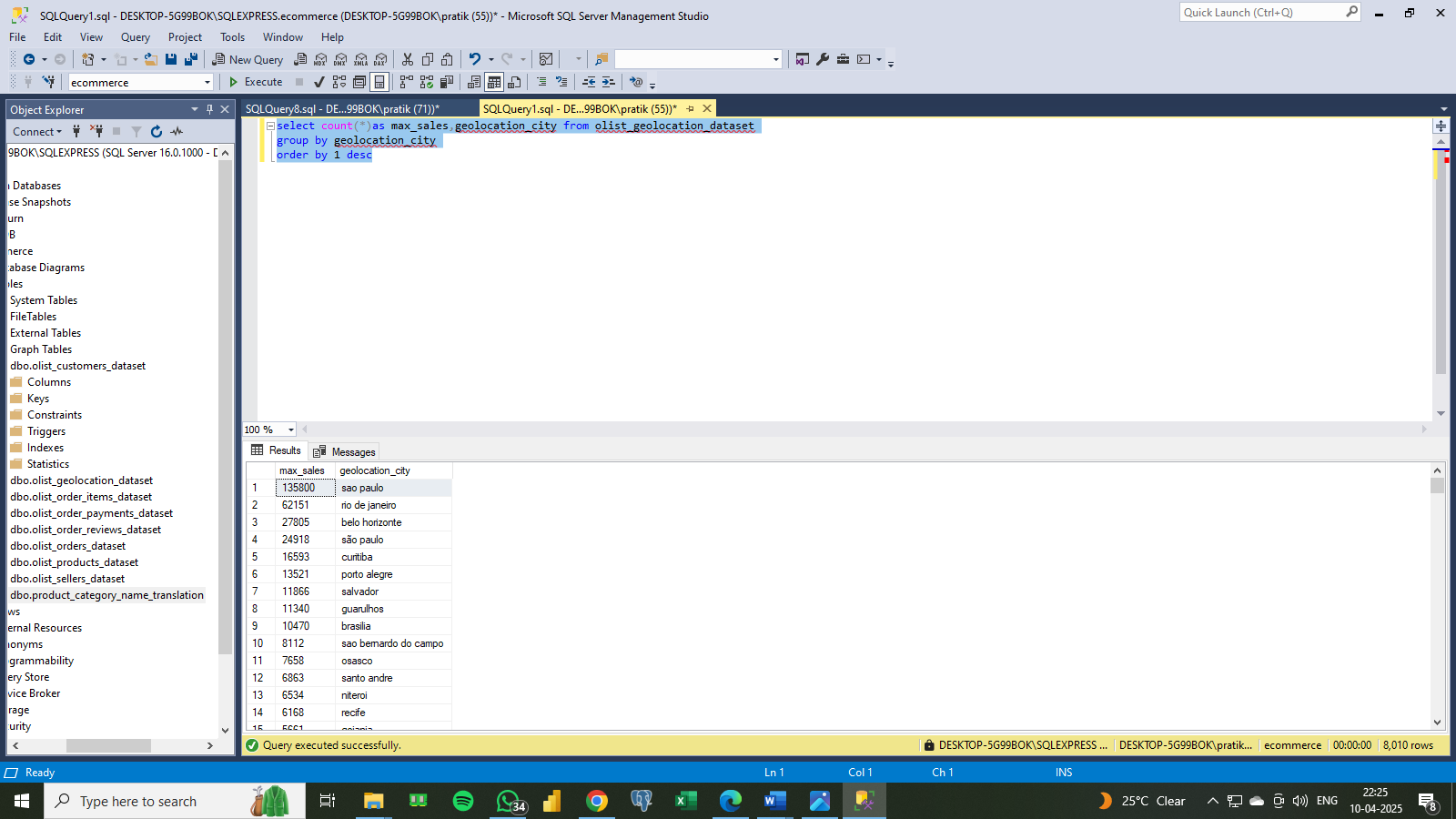
# Maximum products sold in which country

select count(\*)as max\_sales,geolocation\_city from olist\_geolocation\_dataset

group by geolocation\_city

order by 1 desc

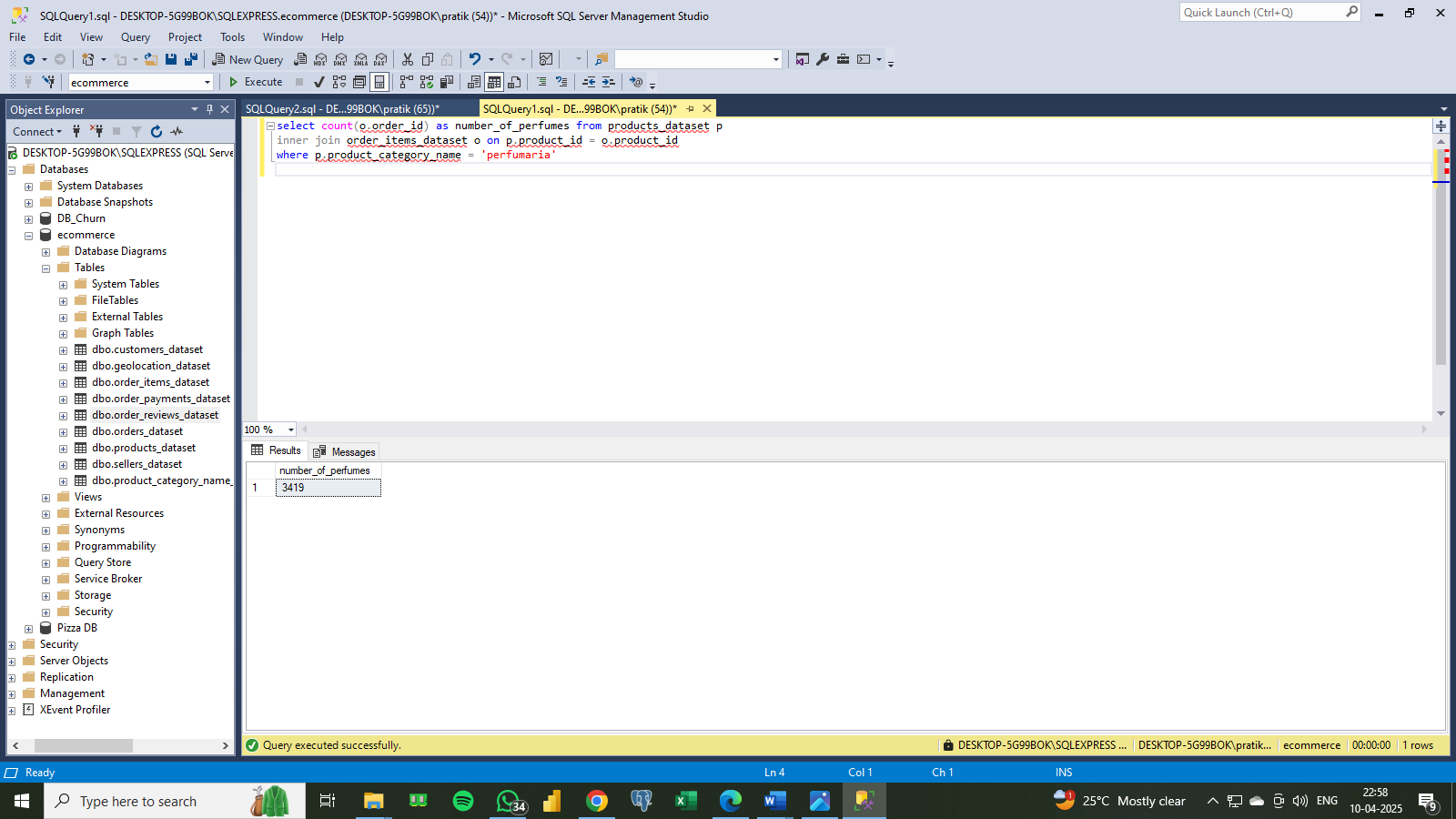


# Count how many perfume were sold

select count(o.order\_id) as number\_of\_perfumes from products\_dataset p

inner join order\_items\_dataset o on p.product\_id = o.product\_id

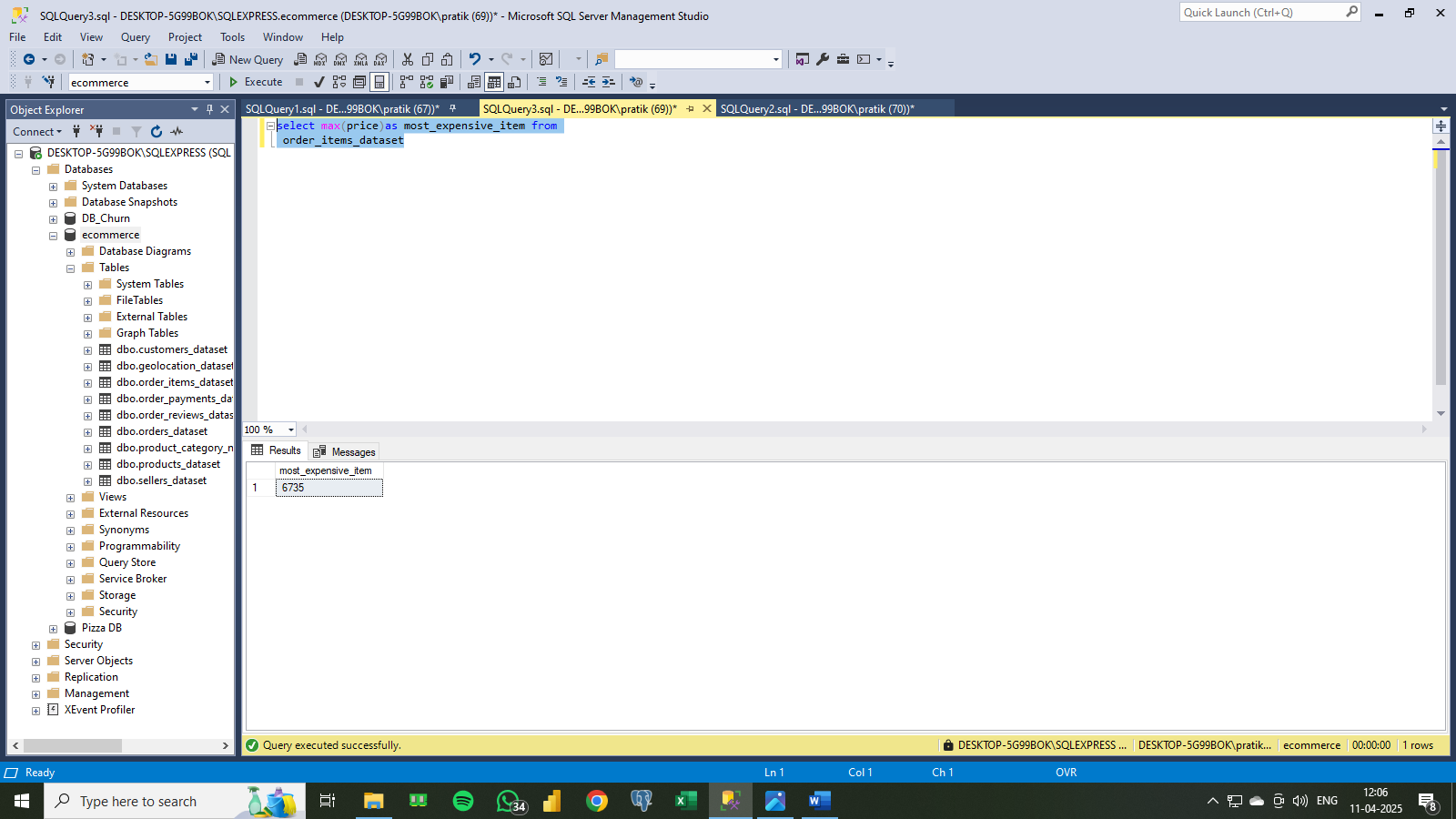
where p.product\_category\_name = 'perfumaria'



# Find the price of the most expensive item

select max(price)as most\_expensive\_item from

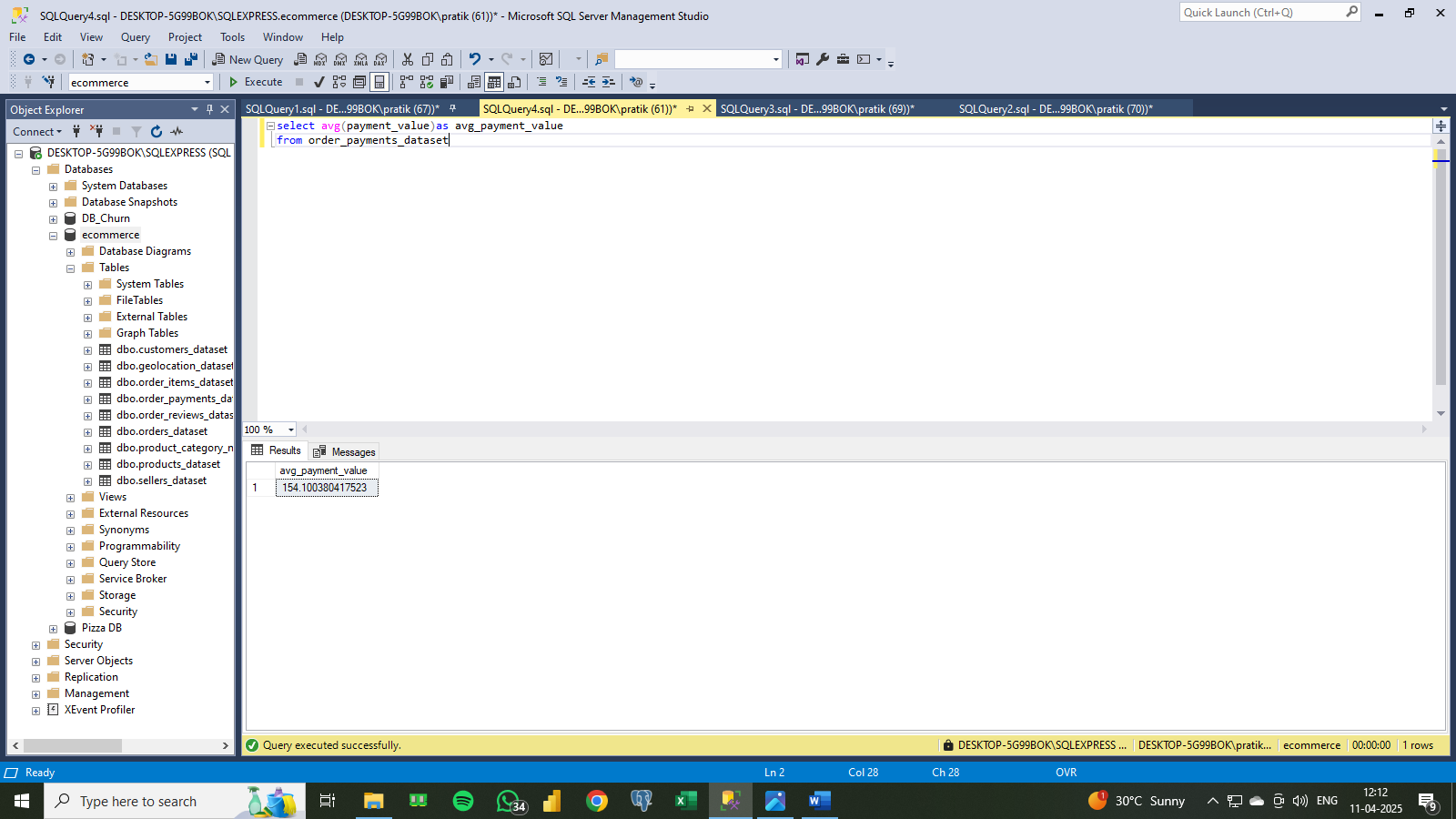
order\_items\_dataset



# 4.Find the average payment value

select avg(payment\_value)as avg\_payment\_value

from order\_payments\_dataset



# Find the product category of the most expensive item

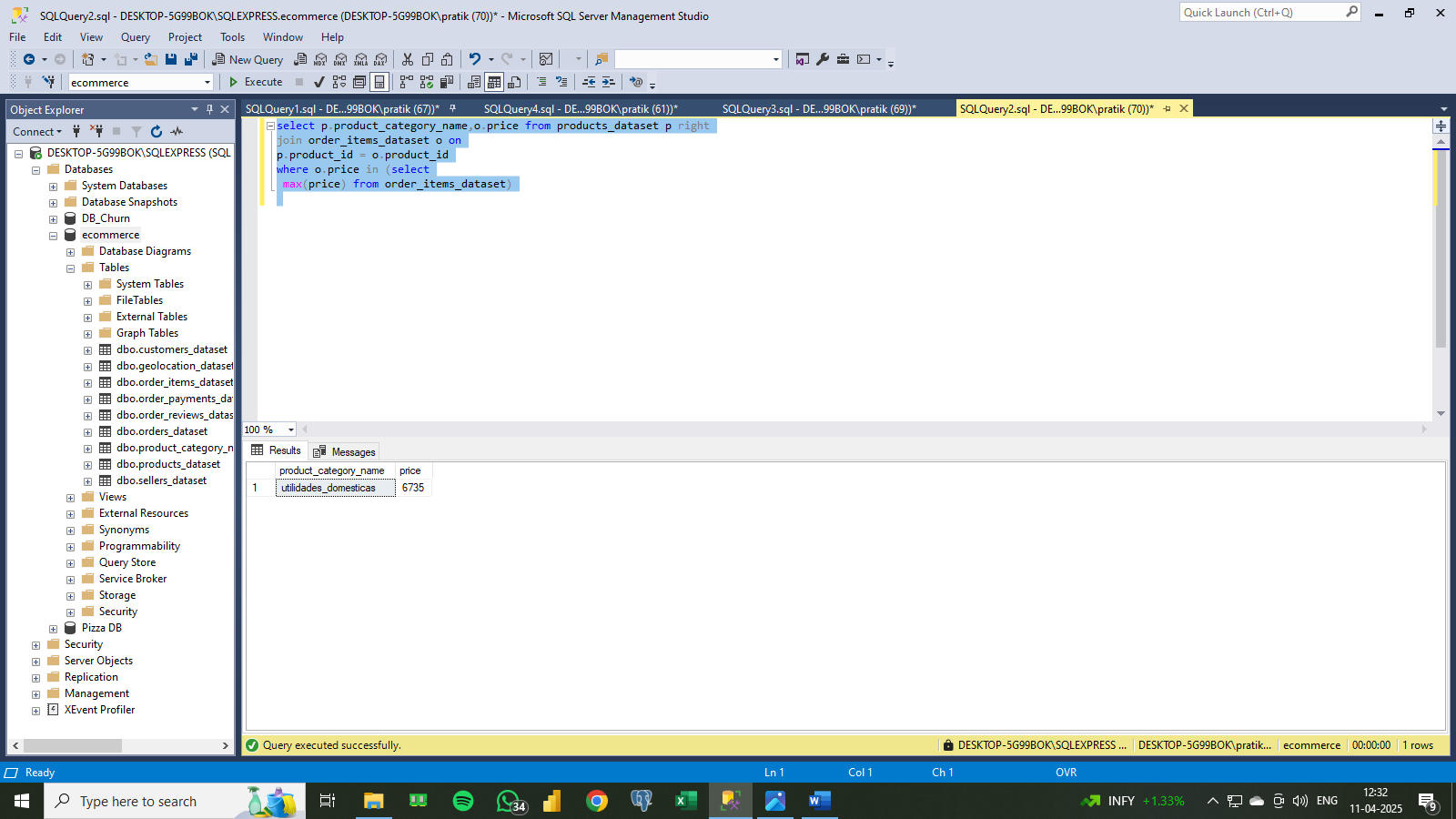
select p.product\_category\_name,o.price from products\_dataset p right

join order\_items\_dataset o on

p.product\_id = o.product\_id

where o.price in (select

max(price) from order\_items\_dataset)



# Created a view for price greater than the average price for further analysis

create view vw\_price\_greater\_than\_avg as

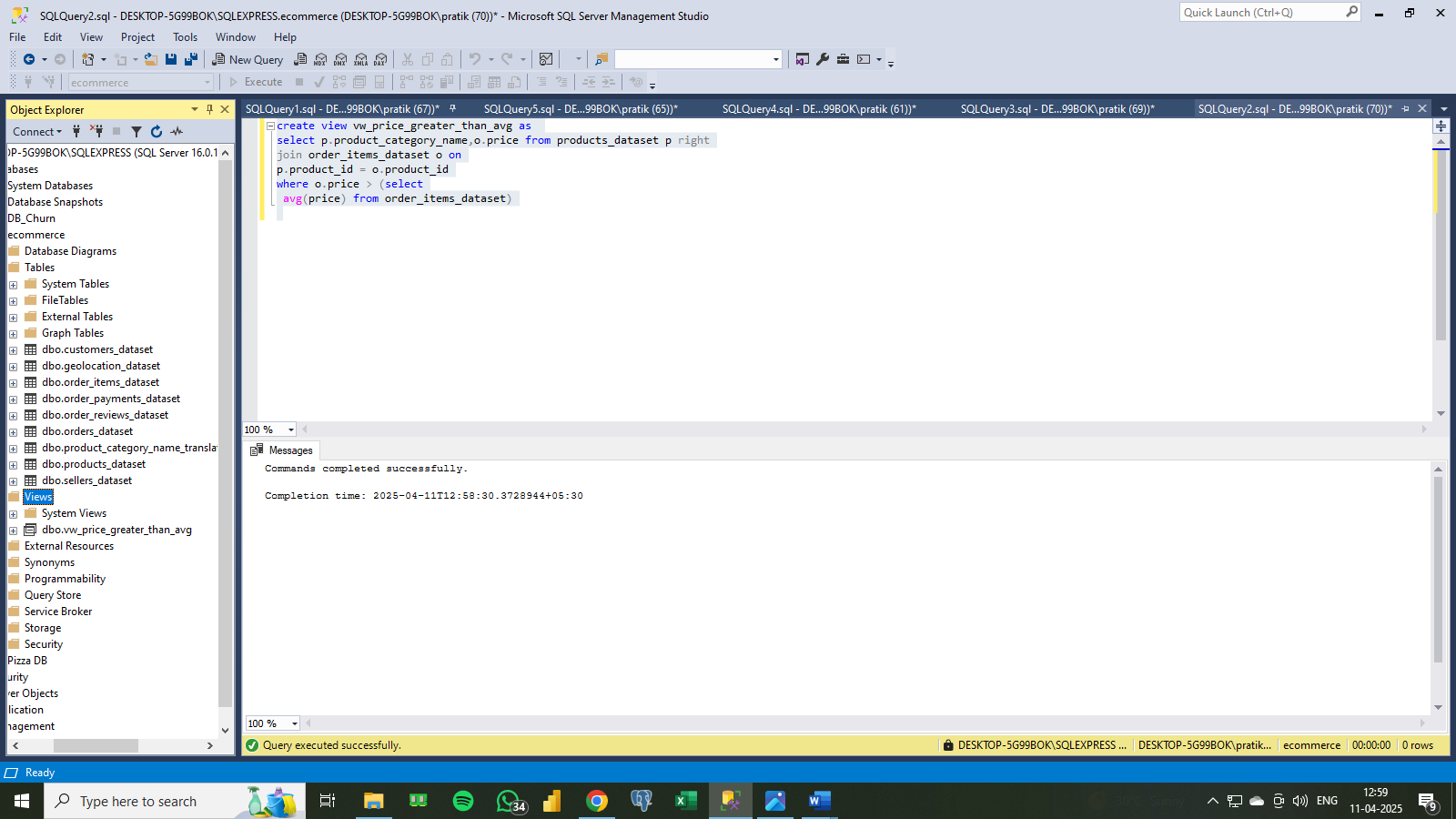
select p.product\_category\_name,o.price from products\_dataset p right

join order\_items\_dataset o on

p.product\_id = o.product\_id

where o.price > (select

avg(price) from order\_items\_dataset)



# Created a index on price (\*to optimize performance)

create index idx\_price

on order\_items\_dataset (price);

