# **SQL FOR DATA ANALYSIS**

# a) Using SELECT, WHERE, ORDER BY, GROUP BY

## 1. Basic SELECT

SELECT ID, Mode\_of\_Shipment, Cost\_of\_the\_Product FROM ecommerce shipping;

This query retrieves only the columns ID, Mode of Shipment, and Cost of the Product from the dataset.

## 2. Filter Records with WHERE

SELECT \*FROM ecommerce\_shipping

WHERE Reached on Time YN = 0;

This query selects only those shipments that were not delivered on time (value = 0).

### 3. Sort Data with ORDER BY

SELECT ID, Cost\_of\_the\_Product, Discount\_offered
FROM ecommerce\_shipping
ORDER BY Cost\_of\_the\_Product DESC;

Here, shipments are ordered by product cost in descending order to find the most expensive items first.

# 4. Group and Aggregate

SELECT Warehouse\_block, AVG(Customer\_rating) AS avg\_rating
FROM ecommerce\_shipping
GROUP BY Warehouse\_block;

This groups shipments by warehouse and calculates the average customer rating for each warehouse.

## b) Using JOINS (INNER, LEFT, RIGHT)

We created another table warehouse details to demonstrate joins.

#### 1. INNER JOIN

SELECT e.ID, e.Warehouse\_block, w.Location
FROM ecommerce\_shipping e
INNER JOIN warehouse\_details w
ON e.Warehouse\_block = w.Warehouse\_block;

Fetches only the orders where warehouse information exists in both tables.

#### 2. LEFT JOIN

SELECT e.ID, e.Warehouse\_block, w.Location
FROM ecommerce\_shipping e

LEFT JOIN warehouse\_details w

ON e.Warehouse\_block = w.Warehouse\_block;

Fetches all orders, even if there is no matching warehouse in the reference table.

#### 3. RIGHT JOIN

SELECT e.ID, e.Warehouse\_block, w.Location
FROM ecommerce\_shipping e
RIGHT JOIN warehouse\_details w
ON e.Warehouse\_block = w.Warehouse\_block;

Fetches all warehouses, even if no orders were shipped from them.

## C) Using Subqueries

SELECT ID, Mode\_of\_Shipment, Cost\_of\_the\_Product

FROM ecommerce\_shipping

WHERE Cost\_of\_the\_Product = (

SELECT MAX(Cost\_of\_the\_Product)

FROM ecommerce\_shipping);

The subquery finds the maximum product cost, and the outer query fetches shipment(s) with that cost.

# d) Using Aggregate Functions (SUM, AVG, COUNT)

#### 1. Total Revenue

Calculates the sum of product costs to estimate total revenue.

## 2. Average Discount by Shipment Mode

Groups shipments by mode and calculates the average discount offered.

## 3. Count Orders by Gender

Counts how many orders were placed by each gender.

## e) Creating Views for Analysis

#### 1. Late Deliveries View

Creates a reusable virtual table showing only late deliveries.

# 2. Average Cost by Shipment Mode

CREATE VIEW shipment\_avg\_cost AS

SELECT Mode\_of\_Shipment, AVG(Cost\_of\_the\_Product) AS avg\_cost

FROM ecommerce\_shipping

GROUP BY Mode\_of\_Shipment;

Creates a view that stores the average cost per shipment mode.

# f) Query Optimization with Indexes

CREATE INDEX idx\_reached\_time ON ecommerce\_shipping(Reached\_on\_Time\_YN);

CREATE INDEX idx\_mode\_shipment ON ecommerce\_shipping(Mode\_of\_Shipment);

Indexes speed up queries that filter or group by these columns.

# **Summary of Work Done So Far**

- 1. Created a table for the dataset.
- 2. Wrote queries using SELECT, WHERE, ORDER BY, and GROUP BY.
- 3. Used JOINS to combine shipment data with warehouse details.
- 4. Applied subqueries to find maximum values.
- 5. Implemented aggregate functions (SUM, AVG, COUNT).
- 6. Built views for reusable analysis.
- 7. Added indexes to improve query performance.

### **OUTPUT:**















