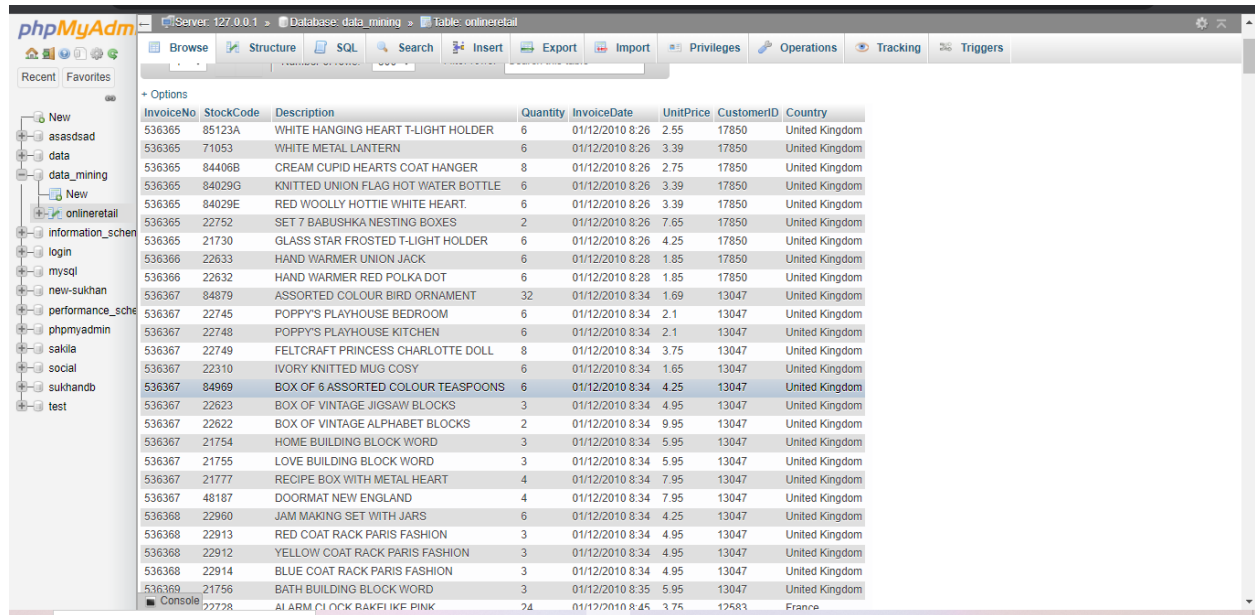


Data Mining Project

Project Title: Online Retail Segmentation.

Task1:

- Define meta data in mysql workbench

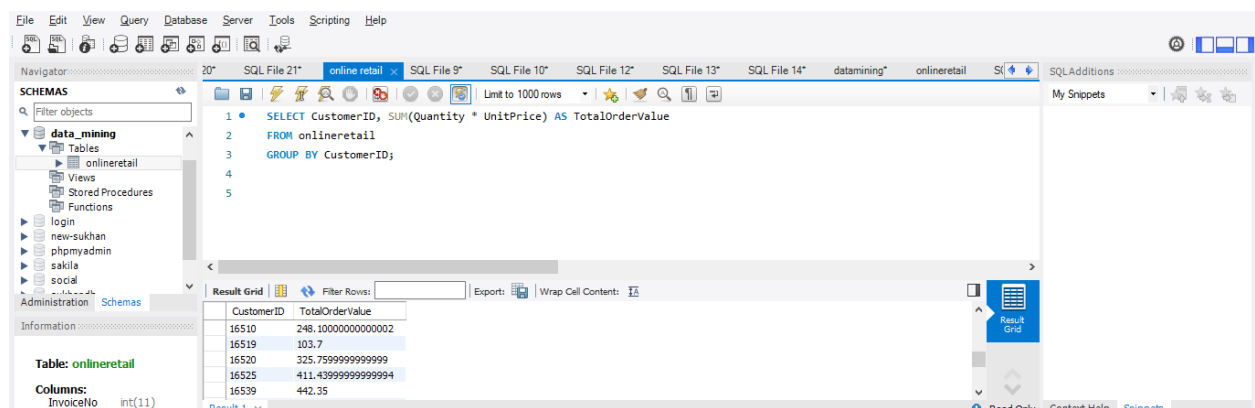


The screenshot shows the phpMyAdmin interface with the 'onlineretail' table selected. The table structure is displayed in a grid format with the following columns:

InvoiceNo	StockCode	Description	Quantity	InvoiceDate	UnitPrice	CustomerID	Country
536365	85123A	WHITE HANGING HEART T-LIGHT HOLDER	6	01/12/2010 8:26	2.55	17850	United Kingdom
536365	71053	WHITE METAL LANTERN	6	01/12/2010 8:26	3.39	17850	United Kingdom
536365	84406B	CREAM CUPID HEARTS COAT HANGER	8	01/12/2010 8:26	2.75	17850	United Kingdom
536365	84029G	KNITTED UNION FLAG HOT WATER BOTTLE	6	01/12/2010 8:26	3.39	17850	United Kingdom
536365	84029E	RED WOOLLY HOTTIE WHITE HEART.	6	01/12/2010 8:26	3.39	17850	United Kingdom
536365	22752	SET 7 BABUSHKA NESTING BOXES	2	01/12/2010 8:26	7.65	17850	United Kingdom
536365	21730	GLASS STAR FROSTED T-LIGHT HOLDER	6	01/12/2010 8:26	4.25	17850	United Kingdom
536366	22633	HAND WARMER UNION JACK	6	01/12/2010 8:28	1.85	17850	United Kingdom
536366	22632	HAND WARMER RED POLKA DOT	6	01/12/2010 8:28	1.85	17850	United Kingdom
536367	84879	ASSORTED COLOUR BIRD ORNAMENT	32	01/12/2010 8:34	1.69	13047	United Kingdom
536367	22745	POPPY'S PLAYHOUSE BEDROOM	6	01/12/2010 8:34	2.1	13047	United Kingdom
536367	22748	POPPY'S PLAYHOUSE KITCHEN	6	01/12/2010 8:34	2.1	13047	United Kingdom
536367	22749	FELTCRAFT PRINCESS CHARLOTTE DOLL	8	01/12/2010 8:34	3.75	13047	United Kingdom
536367	22310	IVORY KNITTED MUG COSY	6	01/12/2010 8:34	1.65	13047	United Kingdom
536367	84969	BOX OF 6 ASSORTED COLOUR TEASPOONS	6	01/12/2010 8:34	4.25	13047	United Kingdom
536367	22623	BOX OF VINTAGE JIGSAW BLOCKS	3	01/12/2010 8:34	4.95	13047	United Kingdom
536367	22622	BOX OF VINTAGE ALPHABET BLOCKS	2	01/12/2010 8:34	9.95	13047	United Kingdom
536367	21754	HOME BUILDING BLOCK WORD	3	01/12/2010 8:34	5.95	13047	United Kingdom
536367	21755	LOVE BUILDING BLOCK WORD	3	01/12/2010 8:34	5.95	13047	United Kingdom
536367	21777	RECIPE BOX WITH METAL HEART	4	01/12/2010 8:34	7.95	13047	United Kingdom
536367	48187	DOORMAT NEW ENGLAND	4	01/12/2010 8:34	7.95	13047	United Kingdom
536368	22960	JAM MAKING SET WITH JARS	6	01/12/2010 8:34	4.25	13047	United Kingdom
536368	22913	RED COAT RACK PARIS FASHION	3	01/12/2010 8:34	4.95	13047	United Kingdom
536368	22912	YELLOW COAT RACK PARIS FASHION	3	01/12/2010 8:34	4.95	13047	United Kingdom
536368	22914	BLUE COAT RACK PARIS FASHION	3	01/12/2010 8:34	4.95	13047	United Kingdom
536369	21756	BATH BUILDING BLOCK WORD	3	01/12/2010 8:35	5.95	13047	United Kingdom
536369	22728	ALARM CLOCK RAKE IKF PINK	24	01/12/2010 8:45	3.75	12583	France

Task2:

- What is the distribution of order values across all customers in the dataset?



The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface with a SQL query executed. The query is:

```
SELECT CustomerID, SUM(Quantity * UnitPrice) AS TotalOrderValue
FROM onlineretail
GROUP BY CustomerID;
```

The results are displayed in a grid format with the following columns:

CustomerID	TotalOrderValue
16510	248.10000000000002
16519	103.7
16520	325.75999999999999
16525	411.43999999999994
16539	442.35

Task3:

- How many unique products has each customer purchased?

The screenshot shows the SQL Server Enterprise Manager interface. The left pane displays the 'Schemas' tree with 'data_mining' expanded, showing 'onlineretail' table. The central pane contains the following SQL query:

```
1 SELECT CustomerID, COUNT(DISTINCT StockCode) AS UniqueProductCount
2 FROM onlineretail
3 GROUP BY CustomerID;
```

The right pane shows the 'Result Grid' with the following data:

CustomerID	UniqueProductCount
0	1885
12347	31
12386	8
12395	12
12427	10

The bottom pane shows the 'Columns' section for the 'onlineretail' table:

Column	DataType
InvoiceNo	int(11)
StockCode	text
Description	text

Task4:

- Which customers have only made a single purchase from the company?

The screenshot shows the SQL Server Enterprise Manager interface. The left pane displays the 'Schemas' tree with 'data_mining' expanded, showing 'onlineretail' table. The central pane contains the following SQL query:

```
1 SELECT CustomerID
2 FROM onlineretail
3 GROUP BY CustomerID
4 HAVING COUNT(DISTINCT InvoiceNo) = 1;
```

The right pane shows the 'Result Grid' with the following data:

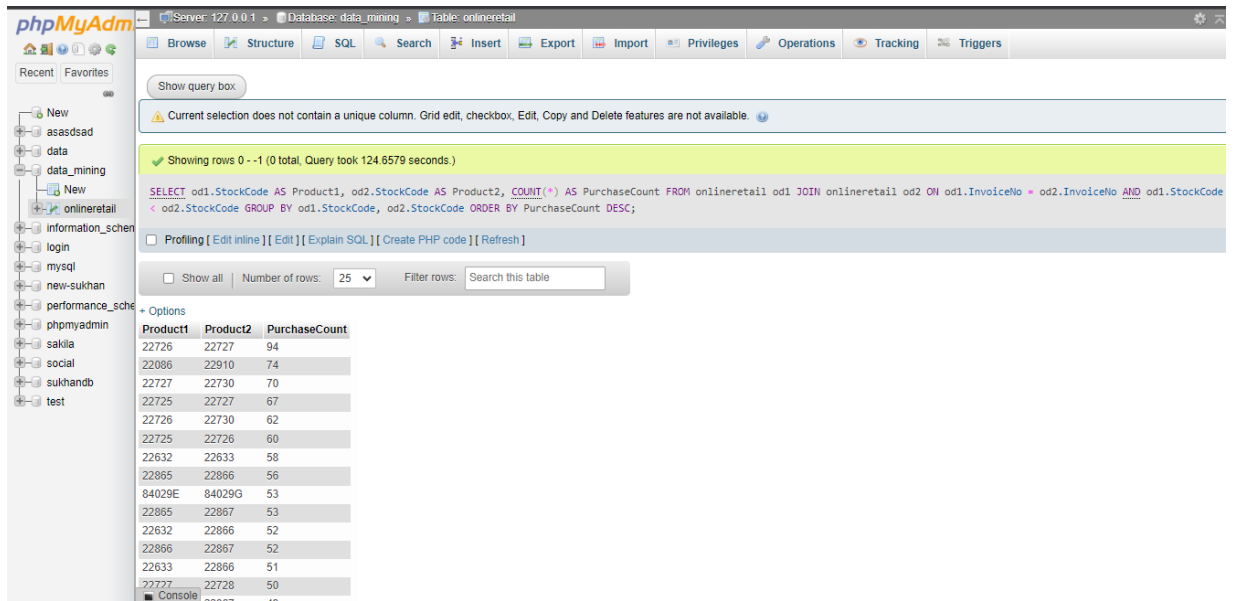
CustomerID
12755
12763
12766
12779
12785

The bottom pane shows the 'Columns' section for the 'onlineretail' table:

Column	DataType
InvoiceNo	int(11)
StockCode	text
Description	text
Quantity	int(11)
InvoiceDate	text

Task5:

- Which products are most commonly purchased together by customers in the dataset?



The screenshot shows the phpMyAdmin interface for a database named 'data_mining'. The 'onlinetail' table is selected. A SQL query is entered in the query box, and the results are displayed below it.

SQL Query:

```
SELECT od1.StockCode AS Product1, od2.StockCode AS Product2, COUNT(*) AS PurchaseCount FROM onlinetail od1 JOIN onlinetail od2 ON od1.InvoiceNo = od2.InvoiceNo AND od1.StockCode < od2.StockCode GROUP BY od1.StockCode, od2.StockCode ORDER BY PurchaseCount DESC;
```

Results (25 rows shown):

Product1	Product2	PurchaseCount
22726	22727	94
22086	22910	74
22727	22730	70
22725	22727	67
22726	22730	62
22725	22726	60
22632	22633	58
22865	22866	56
84029E	84029G	53
22865	22867	53
22632	22866	52
22866	22867	52
22633	22866	51
22727	22728	50

I took this screenshot from localhost phpmyadmin because I was facing an issue in mysql workbench server.

Advance Queries

1. Customer Segmentation by Purchase Frequency

Group customers into segments based on their purchase frequency, such as high, medium, and low frequency customers. This can help you identify your most loyal customers and those who need more attention.

Code:

SELECT

CustomerID,

CASE

WHEN COUNT(DISTINCT InvoiceNo) >= StockCode THEN 'High'

WHEN COUNT(DISTINCT InvoiceNo) >= StockCode THEN 'Medium'

ELSE 'Low'

END AS PurchaseFrequencySegment

FROM

onlineretail

GROUP BY

CustomerID;

The screenshot displays the SQL Server Enterprise Manager interface. The left pane shows the 'SCHEMAS' tree with 'data_mining' expanded, containing 'onlineretail'. The right pane shows a SQL query in 'SQL File 12' with the following code:

```
1 SELECT
2     CustomerID,
3     CASE
4         WHEN COUNT(DISTINCT InvoiceNo) <= StockCode THEN 'High'
5         WHEN COUNT(DISTINCT InvoiceNo) >= StockCode THEN 'Medium'
6         ELSE 'Low'
7     END AS PurchaseFrequencySegment
8 FROM
```

Below the query editor, the 'Result Grid' shows the results of the query. The columns are 'CustomerID' and 'PurchaseFrequencySegment'. The results are as follows:

CustomerID	PurchaseFrequencySegment
17059	High
17062	High
17068	Medium
17069	High
17076	High

The bottom of the interface shows the 'Table: onlineretail' with columns: InvoiceNo (int(11)), StockCode (text), and Description (text).

2. Average Order Value by Country

Calculate the average order value for each country to identify where your most valuable customers are located.

The screenshot shows the SQL Server Enterprise Manager interface. The left pane displays the 'Schemas' tree with 'data_mining' expanded, showing 'onlineretail' table. The right pane shows the 'Query Editor' with the following SQL query:

```
1 SELECT Country, AVG(Quantity * UnitPrice) AS AvgOrderValue
2 FROM onlineretail
3 GROUP BY Country;
```

The 'Result Grid' shows the following data:

Country	AvgOrderValue
Australia	28.052272727272726
Belgium	28.841666666666667
Channel Islands	21.384117647058822
Denmark	64.075000000000002
EIRE	28.207587719298242

The 'Output' pane shows the execution plan with the following actions:

#	Time	Action	Message	Duration / Fetch
51	02:21:33	SELECT	CustomerID, CASE WHEN COUNT(DISTINCT InvoiceNo) <= StockCod...	655 row(s) returned
52	02:22:15	SELECT	CustomerID, CASE WHEN COUNT(DISTINCT InvoiceNo) <= StockCod...	655 row(s) returned
53	02:22:38	SELECT	CustomerID, CASE WHEN COUNT(DISTINCT InvoiceNo) <= StockCod...	655 row(s) returned
54	02:23:02	SELECT	CustomerID, CASE WHEN COUNT(DISTINCT InvoiceNo) <= StockCod...	655 row(s) returned
55	02:24:17	SELECT	CustomerID, CASE WHEN COUNT(DISTINCT InvoiceNo) <= StockCod...	655 row(s) returned
56	02:31:34	SELECT	Country, AVG(Quantity * UnitPrice) AS AvgOrderValue FROM onlineretail GROUP B...	18 row(s) returned

3. Customer Churn Analysis

Identify customers who haven't made a purchase in a specific period (e.g., last 6 months) to assess churn.

The screenshot shows the SQL Server Enterprise Manager interface. The left pane displays the 'Schemas' tree with 'data_mining' expanded, showing 'onlineretail' table. The right pane shows the 'Query Editor' with the following SQL query:

```
1 SELECT CustomerID
2 FROM onlineretail
3 WHERE InvoiceDate <= DATE_SUB(NOW(), INTERVAL 6 MONTH)
4 GROUP BY CustomerID;
```

The 'Result Grid' shows the following data:

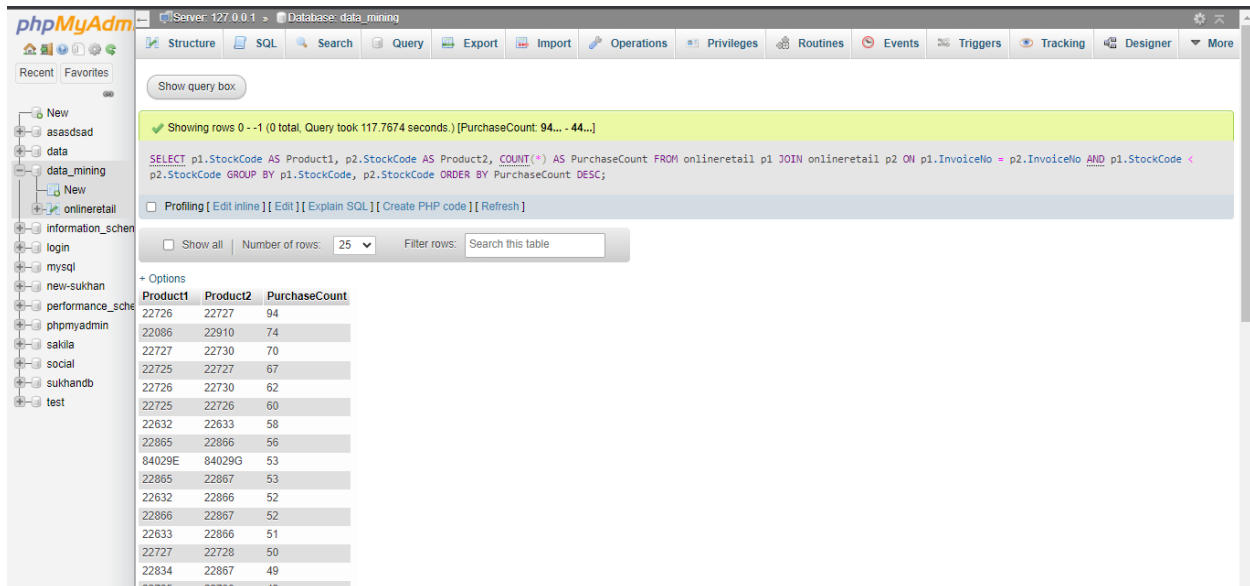
CustomerID
18229
18230
18239
18259
18269

The 'Output' pane shows the execution plan with the following actions:

#	Time	Action	Message	Duration / Fetch
57	02:34:52	SELECT	CustomerID FROM onlineretail WHERE InvoiceDate <= DATE_SUB(NOW(), INTE...	655 row(s) returned
58	02:34:53	select count(*)	from onlineretail LIMIT 0, 1000	1 row(s) returned
59	02:35:22	SELECT	CustomerID FROM onlineretail WHERE InvoiceDate <= DATE_SUB(NOW(), INTE...	655 row(s) returned
60	02:35:22	select count(*)	from CustomerID LIMIT 0, 1000	Error Code: 1145, Table 'data_mining.customerid' doesn't exist
61	02:37:31	SELECT	CustomerID FROM onlineretail WHERE InvoiceDate <= DATE_SUB(NOW(), INTE...	655 row(s) returned
62	02:39:04	SELECT	CustomerID FROM onlineretail WHERE InvoiceDate <= DATE_SUB(NOW(), INTE...	655 row(s) returned

4. Product Affinity Analysis

Determine which products are often purchased together by calculating the correlation between product purchases.



The screenshot shows the phpMyAdmin interface with a SQL query executed. The query is:

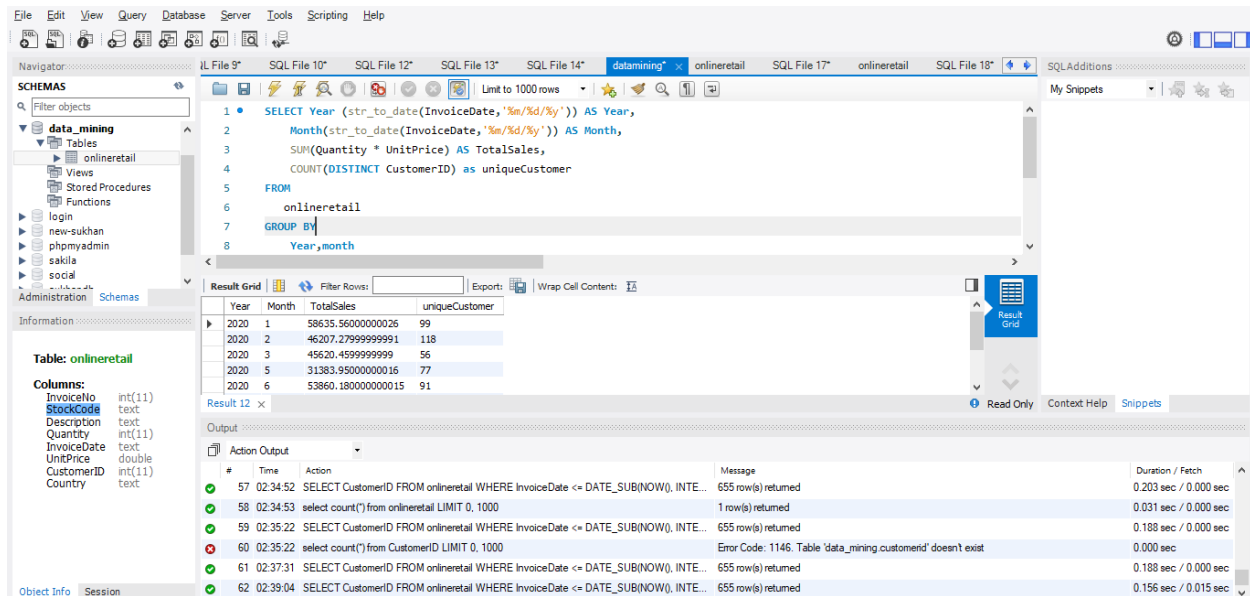
```
SELECT p1.StockCode AS Product1, p2.StockCode AS Product2, COUNT(*) AS PurchaseCount FROM onlineretail p1 JOIN onlineretail p2 ON p1.InvoiceNo = p2.InvoiceNo AND p1.StockCode < p2.StockCode GROUP BY p1.StockCode, p2.StockCode ORDER BY PurchaseCount DESC;
```

The result set shows the following data:

Product1	Product2	PurchaseCount
22726	22727	94
22086	22910	74
22727	22730	70
22725	22727	67
22726	22730	62
22725	22726	60
22632	22633	58
22865	22866	56
84029E	84029G	53
22865	22867	53
22632	22866	52
22866	22867	52
22633	22866	51
22727	22728	50
22834	22867	49
22726	22730	49

5. Time-based Analysis

Explore trends in customer behavior over time, such as monthly or quarterly sales patterns.



The screenshot shows the SQL Server Enterprise Manager interface with a SQL query executed. The query is:

```
SELECT Year (str_to_date(InvoiceDate, '%m/%d/%y')) AS Year,
Month(str_to_date(InvoiceDate, '%m/%d/%y')) AS Month,
SUM(Quantity * UnitPrice) AS TotalSales,
COUNT(DISTINCT CustomerID) as uniqueCustomer
FROM
onlineretail
GROUP BY
Year, month
```

The result set shows the following data:

Year	Month	TotalSales	uniqueCustomer
2020	1	58635.560000000026	99
2020	2	46207.279999999991	118
2020	3	45620.459999999999	56
2020	5	31383.950000000016	77
2020	6	53860.1800000000015	91

The output pane shows the following messages:

- 57 02:34:52 SELECT CustomerID FROM onlineretail WHERE InvoiceDate <= DATE_SUB(NOW(), INTE... 655 row(s) returned 0.203 sec / 0.000 sec
- 58 02:34:53 select count(*) from onlineretail LIMIT 0, 1000 1 row(s) returned 0.031 sec / 0.000 sec
- 59 02:35:22 SELECT CustomerID FROM onlineretail WHERE InvoiceDate <= DATE_SUB(NOW(), INTE... 655 row(s) returned 0.188 sec / 0.000 sec
- 60 02:35:22 select count(*) from CustomerID LIMIT 0, 1000 Error Code: 1146. Table 'data_mining.customerid' doesn't exist 0.000 sec
- 61 02:37:31 SELECT CustomerID FROM onlineretail WHERE InvoiceDate <= DATE_SUB(NOW(), INTE... 655 row(s) returned 0.188 sec / 0.000 sec
- 62 02:39:04 SELECT CustomerID FROM onlineretail WHERE InvoiceDate <= DATE_SUB(NOW(), INTE... 655 row(s) returned 0.156 sec / 0.015 sec

The End