

Task 3: SQL for Data Analysis

❖ Setting-up the Environment in MySql

1. Database and Table creation as per data.csv structure

```
mysql> create database customer_db;  
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)  
  
mysql> use customer_db;  
Database changed  
mysql> create table data(  
    -> email VARCHAR(100),  
    -> address VARCHAR(100),  
    -> avatar VARCHAR(20),  
    -> timeonapp INT,  
    -> timeonwebsite INT,  
    -> lengthofmembership INT,  
    -> yearlyamountspent INT);  
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.92 sec)
```

2. Enable Local File Loading and exit

```
mysql> set global local_infile = 1;  
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.17 sec)  
  
mysql> Ctrl-C -- exit!  
Bye
```

3. Re-login with local file option and load the data

```
C:\Users\Admin>mysql --local-infile=1 -u root -p
```

```
mysql> use customer_db;  
Database changed
```

```
mysql> load data local infile 'D:/Elevate_Labs/Task3/data.csv'  
    -> into table data  
    -> fields terminated by ','  
    -> enclosed by '"'  
    -> lines terminated by '\n'  
    -> ignore 1 rows;  
Query OK, 500 rows affected (0.24 sec)  
Records: 500 Deleted: 0 Skipped: 0 Warnings: 0
```

❖ Start Analyzing the Data

1.Count of rows and maxing yearly amount spent

```
mysql> select count(*) from data;
+-----+
| count(*) |
+-----+
|      500 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.63 sec)

mysql> select MAX(yearlyamountspent) from data;
+-----+
| MAX(yearlyamountspent) |
+-----+
|              766 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.58 sec)
```

2. Top 10 Customers by Yearly Spending

```
mysql> select email, yearlyamountspent
-> from data
-> order by yearlyamountspent desc
-> limit 10;
+-----+-----+
| email                | yearlyamountspent |
+-----+-----+
| kyang@diaz.org       | 766               |
| asilva@yahoo.com     | 744               |
| william82@gmail.com  | 726               |
| jeffrey54@mcdonald-williams.com | 712               |
| rhonda01@gmail.com  | 709               |
| youngbarbara@yahoo.com | 701               |
| randyrobinson@hotmail.com | 690               |
| susanibarra@yahoo.com | 689               |
| alicia85@lee.com     | 684               |
| waltonkaren@gmail.com | 670               |
+-----+-----+
10 rows in set (0.17 sec)
```

3. Average Time on App vs Website

```
mysql> select
-> avg(timeonapp) as avg_app_time,
-> avg(timeonwebsite) as avg_website_time
-> from data;
+-----+-----+
| avg_app_time | avg_website_time |
+-----+-----+
| 12.0640     | 37.0740         |
+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.17 sec)
```

4. Relationship Between Membership Length and Spending

```
mysql> select lengthofmembership, avg(yearlyamountspent) as avg_spending
-> from data
-> group by lengthofmembership
-> order by lengthofmembership;
```

lengthofmembership	avg_spending
0	314.0000
1	340.6000
2	414.4286
3	470.3905
4	524.6012
5	578.3636
6	687.6250
7	744.0000

8 rows in set (0.02 sec)

5. Who Spends More: App Users or Website Users?

```
mysql> select
-> case
-> when timeonapp > timeonwebsite then 'App preferred'
-> else 'Website preferred'
-> end as user_type,
-> avg(yearlyamountspent) as avg_spent
-> from data
-> group by user_type;
```

user_type	avg_spent
Website preferred	499.3240

1 row in set (0.47 sec)

6. Create a View for Ongoing Analysis

```
mysql> create view high_spender as
-> select email, yearlyamountspent
-> from data
-> where yearlyamountspent > 800;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (3.33 sec)

mysql> select * from high_spender
-> ;
Empty set (1.07 sec)
```

7. Use a Subquery: Customers Above Average Spending

```
mysql> select yearlyamountspent
-> from data
-> where yearlyamountspent > (
-> select avg(yearlyamountspent) from data
-> );
```

yearlyamountspent
588
582
599
637
522
550
570
522
573

8. Optimize Queries with Indexes

```
mysql> create index idx_email on data(email);
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.19 sec)
Records: 0  Duplicates: 0  Warnings: 0

mysql> create index idx_spending on data(yearlyamountspent);
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.12 sec)
Records: 0  Duplicates: 0  Warnings: 0
```

9. Show full table

```
mysql> select *
-> from data
-> limit 10;
```

email	address	avatar	timeonapp	timeonwebsite	lengthofmembersh
mstephenson@fernandez.com	835 Frank TunnelWrightmouth, MI 82180-9605	Violet	13	40	
hduke@hotmail.com	4547 Archer CommonDiazchester, CA 06566-8576	DarkGreen	11	37	
pallen@yahoo.com	24645 Valerie Unions Suite 582Cobbborough, DC 99414-7564	Bisque	11	37	
riverarebecca@gmail.com	1414 David ThroughwayPort Jason, OH 22070-1220	SaddleBrown	14	37	
mstephens@davidson-herman.com	14023 Rodriguez PassagePort Jacobville, PR 37242-1057	MediumAquaMarine	13	38	
alvareznancy@lucas.biz	645 Martha Park Apt. 611Jeffreychester, MN 67218-7250	FloralWhite	12	34	
katherine20@yahoo.com	68388 Reyes Lights Suite 692Josephbury, WV 92213-0247	DarkSlateBlue	11	37	
awatkins@yahoo.com	Unit 6538 Box 8980DPO AP 09026-4941	Aqua	12	37	
vchurch@walter-martinez.com	860 Lee KeyWest Debra, SD 97450-0495	Salmon	13	38	

10. Average time on app based on avatar

```
mysql> select avatar, avg(timeonapp) as avg_time_on_app
-> from data
-> group by avatar;
```

avatar	avg_time_on_app
AliceBlue	12.0000
AntiqueWhite	11.4000
Aqua	12.1667
Aquamarine	12.0000
Azure	12.0000
Beige	12.0000
Bisque	12.0000
Black	13.0000
BlanchedAlmond	11.8000
Blue	11.7500

11. Find the Most Engaged Users (High App + Website Time)

```
mysql> select email, (timeonapp + timeonwebsite) as total_time_spent, yearlyamountspent
-> from data
-> order by total_time_spent desc
-> limit 5;
```

email	total_time_spent	yearlyamountspent
mstephenson@fernandez.com	53	588
pkline@hotmail.com	53	525
alejandro75@hotmail.com	53	452
randall85@williams.com	53	582
russellbaldwin@ferrell.info	53	660

5 rows in set (0.07 sec)

12. Check If Longer Membership Correlates with More App Time

```
mysql> select lengthofmembership, avg(timeonapp) as avg_app_time
-> from data
-> group by lengthofmembership
-> order by lengthofmembership;
```

lengthofmembership	avg_app_time
0	13.0000
1	12.1333
2	12.0536
3	12.0473
4	12.0636
5	12.0260
6	12.6250
7	12.0000

8 rows in set (0.00 sec)

13. Find Users Spending a Lot Despite Low Time on App

```
mysql> select email, timeonapp, yearlyamountspent
-> from data
-> where timeonapp < 20 and yearlyamountspent > 800
-> group by yearlyamountspent desc;
Empty set (0.08 sec)
```

14. Segment Users into Spending Buckets

```
mysql> select
-> case
-> when yearlyamountspent >= 500 then 'high spenders'
-> when yearlyamountspent between 300 and 499 then 'Medium Spenders'
-> else 'low spenders'
-> end as spending_category,
-> count(*) as user_count
-> from data
-> group by spending_category;
```

spending_category	user_count
high spenders	249
low spenders	5
Medium Spenders	246

```
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

15. Segment Users by Membership Duration

```
mysql> select
-> case
-> when lengthofmembership >= 5 then 'loyal Members'
-> when lengthofmembership between 2 and 4 then 'Regular Members'
-> else 'New Members'
-> end as membership_segment,
-> count(*) as user_count
-> from data
-> group by membership_segment;
```

membership_segment	user_count
loyal Members	86
New Members	16
Regular Members	398

```
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```