
Implementation Internship – (Xeno)

Objective: Understand
Your Thought Process
on Client Data
Handling

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Assignment

Assignment Tasks

Q1. SQL & Data Familiarity

1. What steps would you take to review this data before importing it into a system? Please explain the process in not more than 3 lines.

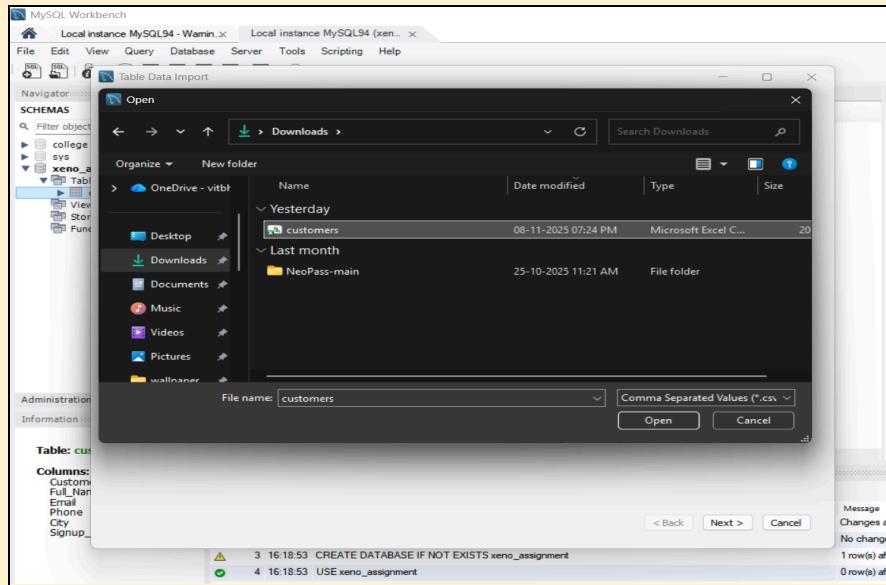
- Before importing, we will review for any **inconsistency** in data types, **missing values** and verify the format of fields like email, phone and dates. We will identify **duplicates** with Customer ID and at last we check for **data integrity** like missing country code, typos.

2. SQL Queries

- **Prerequisite:** Install MySQL and upload the data given in the attached file (Set the name of the table to be 'customers')
- I will create a table and import the data.

The screenshot shows a MySQL query editor window titled "Query 1". The interface includes a toolbar with various icons for file operations, search, and navigation. Below the toolbar is a dropdown menu set to "Limit to 1000 rows". The main area contains the following SQL code:

```
1 • CREATE DATABASE IF NOT EXISTS xeno_assignment;
2 • USE xeno_assignment;
3
4 • CREATE TABLE customers (
    Customer_ID INT,
    Full_Name VARCHAR(255),
    Email VARCHAR(255),
    Phone VARCHAR(50),
    City VARCHAR(100),
    Signup_Date DATE
11 );
```



1. Task: Write a query to display all customers from the city 'Delhi'.

- Query:** `SELECT * FROM customers WHERE city = 'Delhi';`
- Result:**

12 • `SELECT * FROM customers WHERE city = 'Delhi';`

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Edit: | Export/Import: | Wrap Cell

customer_id	full_name	email	phone_number	city	signup_date
131166	Samha Batra		7150792111	Delhi	2023-12-24
156259	Hrishita Gopal	divjdora@hotmail.com	7344359134	Delhi	2024-08-28
159463	Divij Viswanathan	jwarrior@yahoo.com	9460578167	Delhi	2023-11-02
191011	Samarth Subramanian	jivin90@gmail.com	8340412987	Delhi	2023-09-10
196722	Adah Yogi	psoman@yahoo.com	8591581358	Delhi	2025-03-27
245018	Kabir Vaidya	nhanda@bal.org	8491731479	Delhi	2023-05-11
247923	Rania Bhattacharyya	devansh39@hotmail.com	8893549828	Delhi	2025-04-04
250616	Nishith Ramachandran	gbarman@chacko.net	7822335748	Delhi	2024-06-13
261495	Pihu Tailor	farhan12@chandra.com	7864389575	Delhi	2023-10-01
267289	Umang Kaur	hdara@gmail.com	8681162759	Delhi	2025-03-27
276828	Myra Sarna		9186475299	Delhi	2025-04-09
318287	Jiya Mann		9012500763	Delhi	2025-03-22
378194	Kavya Kadakia	golanayantara@gmail.com	7762967030	Delhi	2025-03-21
433818	Yasmin Dora	aborra@dhawan.com	9248283582	Delhi	2023-12-30
451453	Aarush Uppal	vritikabhargava@gmail....	8927631712	Delhi	2024-05-19
457035	Jhanvi Sehgal	darshitbose@sridhar.biz	8745916414	Delhi	2025-03-24

customers 2 ×

2. **Task:** Count the number of signups in the last 30 days. Assume today to be 16th April 2025.

a. **Query:**

```
SELECT COUNT(*)
FROM customers
WHERE signup_date
BETWEEN '2025-03-17' AND '2025-04-16';
```

b. **Result:** count = 85

C.

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. In the SQL editor tab, the following SQL code is written:

```
-- Q2
SELECT COUNT(*) FROM customers WHERE signup_date BETWEEN '2025-03-17' AND '2025-04-16';

```

The result grid shows one row with the value 85.

COUNT(*)
85

3. **Task:** List unique cities where customers are based

a. **Query:**

```
SELECT DISTINCT city
FROM customers;
```

b. **Result:**

C.

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. In the SQL editor tab, the following SQL code is written:

```
-- );
-- Q1
-- SELECT * FROM customers WHERE city = 'Delhi';
-- Q2
-- SELECT COUNT(*) FROM customers WHERE signup_date BETWEEN '2025-03-17' AND '2025-04-16';
-- Q3
SELECT DISTINCT city FROM customers;
```

The result grid shows a list of unique cities:

city
Chennai
Bangalore
Pune
Hyderabad
Kolkata
Delhi
Mumbai
Ahmedabad

4. Task: List the top 3 cities by number of signups.

a. Query:

```
SELECT city, COUNT(*) AS signups
FROM customers
GROUP BY city ORDER BY signups DESC LIMIT 3;
```

b. Result:

city	signups
Pune	44
Delhi	42
Bangalore	41

c.

5. Task: Assume there's another table orders (customer_id, order_id, amount). How would you find customers who have never placed an order?

a. Query:

```
SELECT * FROM customers
WHERE customerid NOT IN (SELECT customerid
FROM orders);
```

b. Result:

i. Created order table

```
-- Q5
• CREATE TABLE orders (
    orderid INT PRIMARY KEY AUTO_INCREMENT,
    customer_id INT,
    orderdate DATE,
    amount DECIMAL(10,2),
    status VARCHAR(20),
    FOREIGN KEY (customer_id) REFERENCES customers(customer_id)
);
• INSERT INTO orders (customer_id, orderdate, amount, status) VALUES
    (251212, '2025-04-12', 749.99, 'Completed'),
    (848133, '2025-04-10', 1200.50, 'Shipped'),
    (511492, '2025-04-09', 450.00, 'Pending'),
    (128097, '2025-03-28', 999.99, 'Completed'),
    (905038, '2025-03-22', 545.60, 'Cancelled'),
    (541502, '2025-03-21', 200.00, 'Completed'),
    (866511, '2025-03-18', 319.50, 'Completed'),
    (512203, '2025-03-15', 875.40, 'Shipped'),
    (553987, '2025-03-14', 1120.00, 'Completed'),
    (209910, '2025-03-13', 600.00, 'Pending');

• SELECT * FROM customers WHERE customer_id NOT IN (SELECT customer_id FROM orders);
```

ii.

iii. Results

The screenshot shows an SQL query editor window titled "sql-tut". The query entered is:

```
34     (905038, '2025-03-22', 545.60, 'Cancelled'),
35     (541502, '2025-03-21', 200.00, 'Completed'),
36     (866511, '2025-03-18', 319.50, 'Completed'),
37     (512203, '2025-03-15', 875.40, 'Shipped'),
38     (553987, '2025-03-14', 1120.00, 'Completed'),
39     (209910, '2025-03-13', 600.00, 'Pending');
40
41 • SELECT * FROM customers WHERE customer_id NOT IN (SELECT customer_id FROM orders);
```

The results grid displays the following data:

customer_id	full_name	email	phone_number	city	signup_date
105156	Bhavin Kara		9617343581	Chennai	2025-04-04
105394	Eshani Kota	bhavinbhargava@hotmail.com	8151619403	Bangalore	2023-05-05
107397	Ojas Devan	stuvan83@gmail.com	9542793419	Bangalore	2025-04-08
109407	Miraya Sura	mannatraj@yahoo.com	9254427086	Pune	2023-05-11
110995	Mehul Balan	rajagopalankira@hotmail.com	7202585038	Pune	2025-03-27
122197	Yuvraj Srinivas	tarini75@hotmail.com	7825021492	Hyderabad	2024-01-07
127033	Myra Keer	jayaramanamani@gmail.com	9258804475	Bangalore	2023-08-01
131166	Samiha Batra		7150792111	Delhi	2023-12-24
132742	Siya Shankar	omaharaj@grover.com	8027015672	Mumbai	2024-02-04
134669	Vedika Dube		7409997269	Chennai	2024-01-18
136596	Onkar Ahuja		9387224925	Hyderabad	2025-03-28
137770	Jayesh Bhandari	ritvikloyal@yahoo.com	7209194799	Hyderabad	2023-05-12
141005	Neelofar Gandhi		7350311370	Chennai	2023-05-02
143476	Pari Dutta		9929530775	Hyderabad	2023-12-04

2. Data Transformation & Enrichment

The operations teams want a few more details to ensure smooth operations.

1. **Task:** Add a new column `is_gmail` ('Yes'/'No').

- a. **Query:**

```
UPDATE customers
```

```
SET is_gmail = IF(COALESCE(email, '') LIKE '%@gmail.com', 'Yes', 'No')
```

```
WHERE customer_id IS NOT NULL;
```

i. “**I had turned safe updates off.**”

- b. **Result:**

The screenshot shows a MySQL command-line interface. At the top, there is a code editor window containing the following SQL script:

```

46
47 • UPDATE customers
48     SET is_gmail = IF(COALESCE(email, '') LIKE '%@gmail.com', 'Yes', 'No')
49     WHERE customer_id IS NOT NULL;
50 • SET SQL_SAFE_UPDATES = 0;
51
52 • select * from customers
53

```

Below the code editor is a "Result Grid" table. The table has the following columns: customer_id, full_name, email, phone_number, city, signup_date, and is_gmail. The data is as follows:

customer_id	full_name	email	phone_number	city	signup_date	is_gmail
105156	Bhavin Kara		9617343581	Chennai	2025-04-04	No
105394	Eshani Kota	bhavinbhargava@hotmail.com	8151619403	Bangalore	2023-05-05	No
107397	Ojas Devan	stuvan83@gmail.com	9542793419	Bangalore	2025-04-08	Yes
109407	Miraya Sura	mannatraj@yahoo.com	9254427086	Pune	2023-05-11	No
110995	Mehul Balan	rajagopalankiara@hotmail.com	7202585038	Pune	2025-03-27	No
122197	Yuvraj Srinivas	tarini75@hotmail.com	7825021492	Hyderabad	2024-01-07	No
127033	Myra Keer	jayaramanamani@gmail.com	9258804475	Bangalore	2023-08-01	Yes
128097	Jayesh Jha	urvi41@yahoo.com	9834699453	Kolkata	2025-03-24	No
131166	Samiha Batra		7150792111	Delhi	2023-12-24	No
132742	Siya Shankar	omaharaj@grover.com	8027015672	Mumbai	2024-02-04	No
134669	Vedika Dube		7409997269	Chennai	2024-01-18	No
136596	Onkar Ahuja		9387224925	Hyderabad	2025-03-28	No
137770	Ravesh Rhandari	ritvikloval@yahoo.com	7709194799	Hyderabad	2023-05-12	No

The table shows 13 rows of data. The last row is partially visible, showing customer_id 137770, full_name "Ravesh Rhandari", email "ritvikloval@yahoo.com", phone_number "7709194799", city "Hyderabad", and signup_date "2023-05-12". The is_gmail column for all rows is "No".

i.

2. Task: Extract the `first_name` from the `full_name` column.

a. Query:

```
ALTER TABLE customers
ADD COLUMN first_name VARCHAR(255);
UPDATE customers SET first_name =
SUBSTRING_INDEX(fullname, ' ', 1)
WHERE customer_id IS NOT NULL;
```

b. Result:

```
52 • ALTER TABLE customers ADD COLUMN first_name VARCHAR(255);
53 • UPDATE customers SET first_name = SUBSTRING_INDEX(fullname, ' ', 1) WHERE customer_id IS NOT NULL;
54
55 • select * from customers;
```

	customer_id	full_name	email	phone_number	city	signup_date	is_gmail	first_name
▶	105156	Bhavin Kara		9617343581	Chennai	2025-04-04	No	Bhavin
	105394	Eshani Kota	bhavinbhargava@hotmail.com	8151619403	Bangalore	2023-05-05	No	Eshani
	107397	Ojas Devan	stuvan83@gmail.com	9542793419	Bangalore	2025-04-08	Yes	Ojas
	109407	Miraya Sura	mannatraj@yahoo.com	9254427086	Pune	2023-05-11	No	Miraya
	110995	Mehul Balan	rajagopalankiara@hotmail.com	7202585038	Pune	2025-03-27	No	Mehul
	122197	Yuvraj Srinivas	tarini75@hotmail.com	7825021492	Hyderabad	2024-01-07	No	Yuvraj
	127033	Myra Keer	jayaramanamani@gmail.com	9258804475	Bangalore	2023-08-01	Yes	Myra
	128097	Jayesh Jha	urvi41@yahoo.com	9834699453	Kolkata	2025-03-24	No	Jayesh
	131166	Samiha Batra		7150792111	Delhi	2023-12-24	No	Samiha
	132742	Siya Shankar	omaharaj@grover.com	8027015672	Mumbai	2024-02-04	No	Siya
	134669	Vedika Dube		7409997269	Chennai	2024-01-18	No	Vedika
	136596	Onkar Ahuja		9387224925	Hyderabad	2025-03-28	No	Onkar
	137770	Jayesh Bhandari	ritvikloyal@yahoo.com	7209194799	Hyderabad	2023-05-12	No	Jayesh
	141005	Neelofar Gandhi		7350311370	Chennai	2023-05-02	No	Neelofar
	143476	Pari Dutta		9929530775	Hyderabad	2023-12-04	No	Pari
	156259	Hrishita Gopal	divijdora@hotmail.com	7344359134	Delhi	2024-08-28	No	Hrishita

c.

3. Task: Add a column `signup_month`.

a. Query:

```
ALTER TABLE customers
ADD COLUMN signup_month VARCHAR(10);
UPDATE customers SET signup_month =
MONTHNAME(signup_date) WHERE customer_id IS NOT
NULL;
```

b. Result:

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface with the following details:

- SQL Editor:**

```
55 -- Q3.
56 • ALTER TABLE customers ADD COLUMN signup_month VARCHAR(10);
57 • UPDATE customers SET signup_month = MONTHNAME(signup_date) WHERE customer_id IS NOT NULL;
58
59 • select * from customers;
```
- Result Grid:**

customer_id	full_name	email	phone_number	city	signup_date	is_gmail	first_name	signup_month
105156	Bhavin Kara		9617343581	Chennai	2025-04-04	No	Bhavin	April
105394	Eshani Kota	bhavinbhargava@hotmail.com	8151619403	Bangalore	2023-05-05	No	Eshani	May
107397	Ojas Devan	stuvan83@gmail.com	9542793419	Bangalore	2025-04-08	Yes	Ojas	April
109407	Miraya Sura	mannatraj@yahoo.com	9254427086	Pune	2023-05-11	No	Miraya	May
110995	Mehul Balan	rajagopalankiara@hotmail.com	7202585038	Pune	2025-03-27	No	Mehul	March
122197	Yuvraj Srinivas	tarini75@hotmail.com	7825021492	Hyderabad	2024-01-07	No	Yuvraj	January
127033	Myra Keer	jayaramanamani@gmail.com	9258804475	Bangalore	2023-08-01	Yes	Myra	August
128097	Jayesh Jha	urvi41@yahoo.com	9834699453	Kolkata	2025-03-24	No	Jayesh	March
131166	Samiha Batra		7150792111	Delhi	2023-12-24	No	Samiha	December
132742	Siya Shankar	omaharaj@grover.com	8027015672	Mumbai	2024-02-04	No	Siya	February
134669	Vedika Dube		7409997269	Chennai	2024-01-18	No	Vedika	January
136596	Onkar Ahuja		9387224925	Hyderabad	2025-03-28	No	Onkar	March
137770	Jayesh Bhandari	ritvikloyal@yahoo.com	7209194799	Hyderabad	2023-05-12	No	Jayesh	May
- Action Output:**

#	Time	Action	Message
9	18:56:20	UPDATE customers SET signup_month = MONTHNAME(signup_date) WHERE customer_id IS NOT NULL	300 row(s) affected Rows matched
10	18:56:25	select * from customers LIMIT 0, 1000	300 row(s) returned

C.

4. Task: Create a report of GMAIL customers who signed up for each day of the week.

a. Query:

```

SELECT DAYNAME(signup_date) AS signup_day, COUNT(*)
AS gmail_signups

FROM customers

WHERE is_gmail = 'Yes'

GROUP BY signup_day;

```

b. Result:

```

59 -- Q4
60 •   SELECT DAYNAME(signup_date) AS signup_day, COUNT(*) AS gmail_signups
61   FROM customers
62 WHERE is_gmail = 'Yes'
63 GROUP BY signup_day;

```

signup_day	gmail_signups
Tuesday	6
Friday	9
Sunday	7
Wednesday	4
Monday	5
Thursday	1
Saturday	2

Result 3 ×

Output

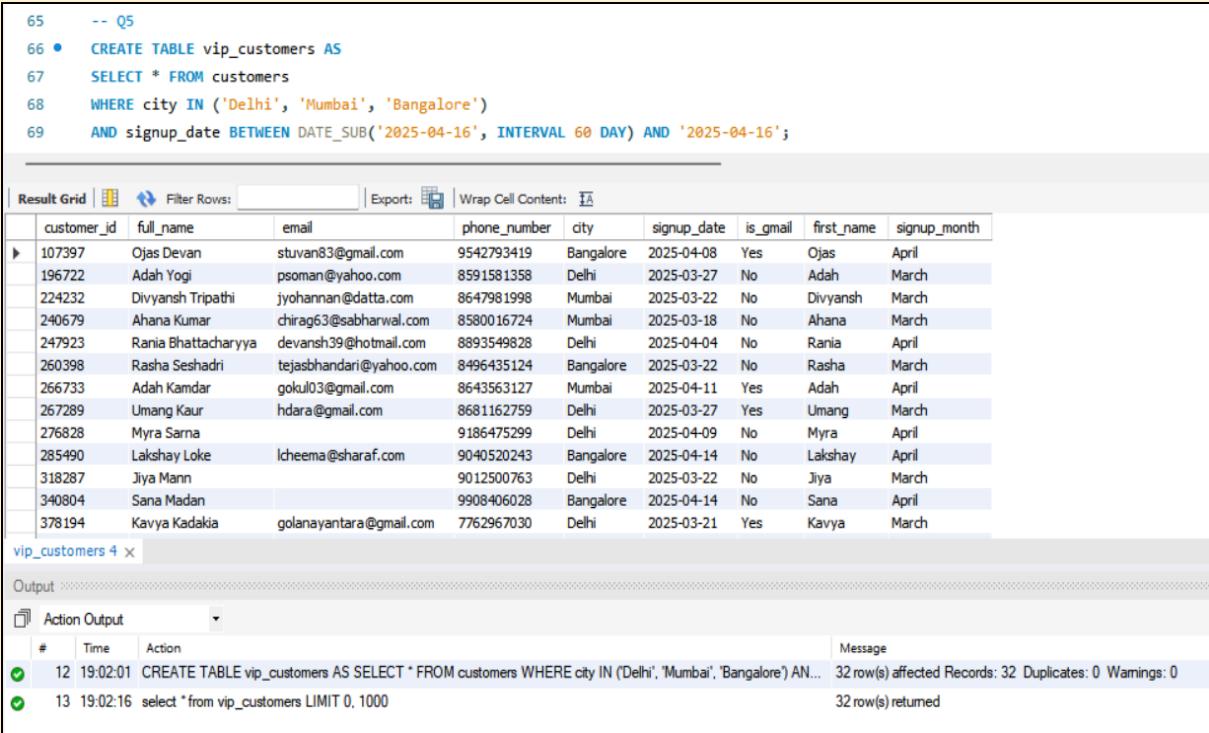
#	Time	Action	Message
10	18:56:25	select * from customers LIMIT 0, 1000	300 row(s) returned
11	18:58:39	SELECT DAYNAME(signup_date) AS signup_day, COUNT(*) AS gmail_signups FROM customers WHERE is_gmail... 7 row(s) returned	

5. Task: Create a new table `vip_customers` (Delhi, Mumbai, Bangalore; signed up in the last 60 days from 16th April 2025).

a. Query:

```
CREATE TABLE vip_customers AS
SELECT * FROM customers
WHERE city IN ('Delhi', 'Mumbai', 'Bangalore')
AND signup_date BETWEEN DATE_SUB('2025-04-16',
INTERVAL 60 DAY) AND '2025-04-16';
```

b. Result:



The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. At the top, there is a code editor window containing the SQL query for creating the `vip_customers` table. Below it is a results grid displaying the data for 32 rows. At the bottom, there is an output window showing the log of actions taken.

Code Editor (Query):

```
65    -- Q5
66 • CREATE TABLE vip_customers AS
67   SELECT * FROM customers
68 WHERE city IN ('Delhi', 'Mumbai', 'Bangalore')
69   AND signup_date BETWEEN DATE_SUB('2025-04-16', INTERVAL 60 DAY) AND '2025-04-16';
```

Results Grid:

customer_id	full_name	email	phone_number	city	signup_date	is_gmail	first_name	signup_month
107397	Ojas Devan	stuvan83@gmail.com	9542793419	Bangalore	2025-04-08	Yes	Ojas	April
196722	Adah Yogi	psoman@yahoo.com	8591581358	Delhi	2025-03-27	No	Adah	March
224232	Divyansh Tripathi	jyohannan@datta.com	8647981998	Mumbai	2025-03-22	No	Divyansh	March
240679	Ahana Kumar	chirag63@sabharwal.com	8580016724	Mumbai	2025-03-18	No	Ahana	March
247923	Rania Bhattacharyya	devanch39@hotmail.com	8893549828	Delhi	2025-04-04	No	Rania	April
260398	Rasha Seshadri	tejasbhandari@yahoo.com	8496435124	Bangalore	2025-03-22	No	Rasha	March
266733	Adah Kamdar	gokul03@gmail.com	8643563127	Mumbai	2025-04-11	Yes	Adah	April
267289	Umang Kaur	hdara@gmail.com	8681162759	Delhi	2025-03-27	Yes	Umang	March
276828	Myra Sarna		9186475299	Delhi	2025-04-09	No	Myra	April
285490	Lakshay Loke	ldeema@sharaf.com	9040520243	Bangalore	2025-04-14	No	Lakshay	April
318287	Jiya Mann		9012500763	Delhi	2025-03-22	No	Jiya	March
340804	Sana Madan		9908406028	Bangalore	2025-04-14	No	Sana	April
378194	Kavya Kadakia	golanayantara@gmail.com	7762967030	Delhi	2025-03-21	Yes	Kavya	March

Action Output:

#	Time	Action	Message
12	19:02:01	CREATE TABLE vip_customers AS SELECT * FROM customers WHERE city IN ('Delhi', 'Mumbai', 'Bangalore') AND signup_date BETWEEN DATE_SUB('2025-04-16', INTERVAL 60 DAY) AND '2025-04-16';	32 row(s) affected Records: 32 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
13	19:02:16	select * from vip_customers LIMIT 0, 1000	32 row(s) returned

c.

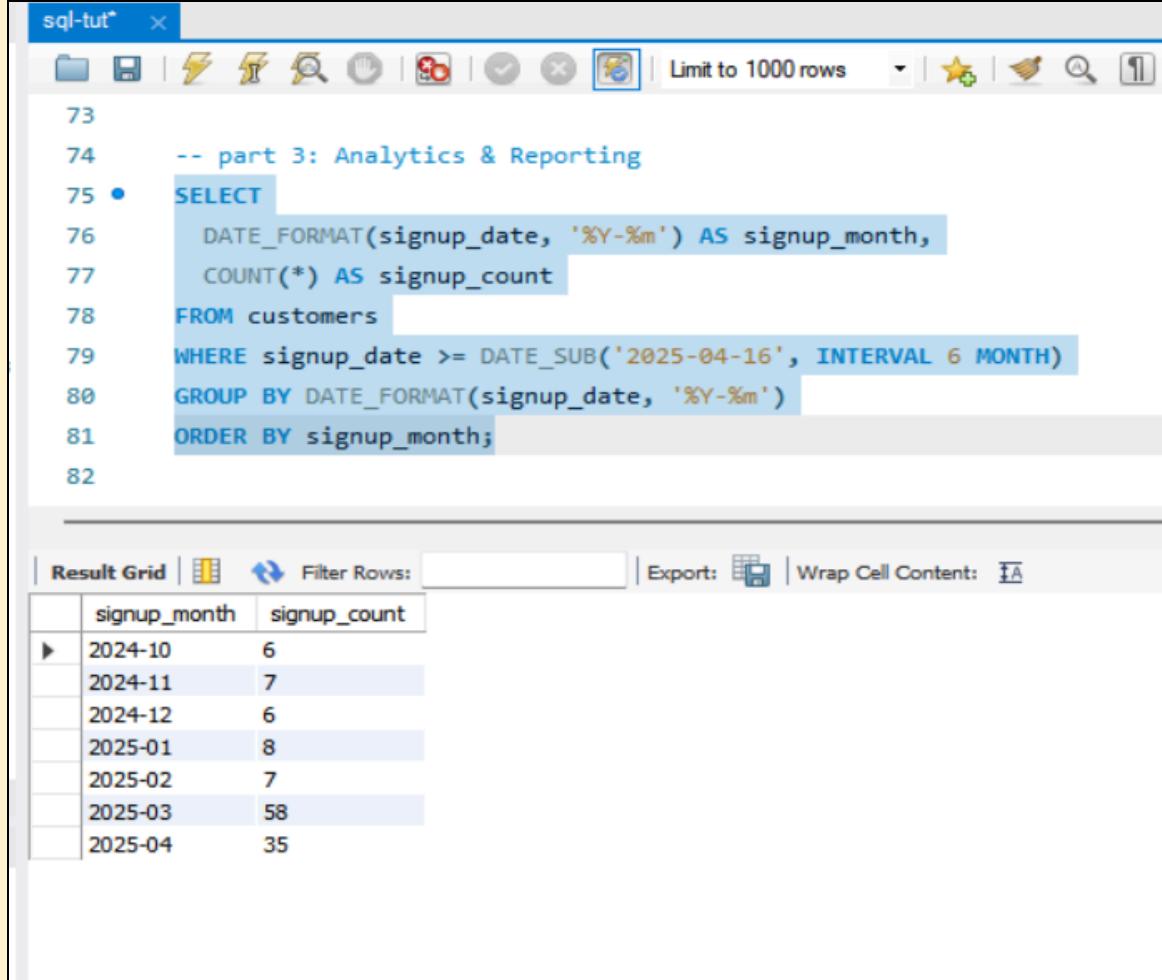
3. Analytics & Reporting

1. Task: Show a monthly signup count for the past 6 months (from 16th April 2025).

a. Query:

```
SELECT
    DATE_FORMAT(signup_date, '%Y-%m') AS signup_month,
    COUNT(*) AS signup_count
FROM customers
WHERE signup_date >= DATE_SUB('2025-04-16', INTERVAL 6 MONTH)
GROUP BY DATE_FORMAT(signup_date, '%Y-%m')
ORDER BY signup_month;
```

b. Result:



The screenshot shows a MySQL Workbench interface with a query editor and a result grid.

Query Editor (sql-tut*):

```
73
74      -- part 3: Analytics & Reporting
75 •   SELECT
76      DATE_FORMAT(signup_date, '%Y-%m') AS signup_month,
77      COUNT(*) AS signup_count
78  FROM customers
79  WHERE signup_date >= DATE_SUB('2025-04-16', INTERVAL 6 MONTH)
80  GROUP BY DATE_FORMAT(signup_date, '%Y-%m')
81  ORDER BY signup_month;
82
```

Result Grid:

signup_month	signup_count
2024-10	6
2024-11	7
2024-12	6
2025-01	8
2025-02	7
2025-03	58
2025-04	35

2. **Task:** Get a list of cities with more than 20 customers.

a. **Query:**

```
SELECT city, COUNT(*) AS customer_count  
FROM customers  
GROUP BY city  
HAVING customer_count > 20;
```

b. **Result:**

```
81     ORDER BY signup_month;  
82  
83     -- q2.  
84 •   SELECT city, COUNT(*) AS customer_count  
85     FROM customers  
86     GROUP BY city  
87     HAVING customer_count > 20;  
88  
89  
90
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows: _____ | Export: | Wrap Cell Content: |

	city	customer_count
▶	Chennai	33
	Bangalore	41
	Pune	44
	Hyderabad	39
	Kolkata	41
	Delhi	42
	Mumbai	24
	Ahmedabad	36

c.

3. **Task:** Find the date with the highest number of signups.

a. **Query:**

```
SELECT signup_date, COUNT(*) AS signup_count  
FROM customers  
GROUP BY signup_date  
ORDER BY signup_count DESC  
LIMIT 1;
```

b. **Result:**

```
--  
89      -- q3.  
90 •  SELECT signup_date, COUNT(*) AS signup_count  
91      FROM customers  
92      GROUP BY signup_date  
93      ORDER BY signup_count DESC  
94      LIMIT 1;  
95  
96
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows: _____ | Export: | Wrap Cell Co

	signup_date	signup_count
▶	2025-03-28	5

c.

4. **Task:** Add a new column `signup_day_name` and find the day with the highest number of signups.

a. **Query (Part A): Add a new column for signup day**

```
ALTER TABLE customers ADD COLUMN signup_day VARCHAR(20);
UPDATE customers SET signup_day = DAYNAME(signup_date)
WHERE customer_id IS NOT NULL;
SELECT * FROM customers
```

b. **Result (Part A):**

```
96      -- q4.
97      -- Step 1: Add a new column for signup day
98 • ALTER TABLE customers ADD COLUMN signup_day VARCHAR(20);
99 • UPDATE customers SET signup_day = DAYNAME(signup_date) WHERE customer_id IS NOT NULL;
100 • select * from customers
```

customer_id	full_name	email	phone_number	city	signup_date	is_gmail	first_name	signup_month	signup_day
105156	Bhavin Kara	9617343581	Chennai	2025-04-04	No	Bhavin	April	Friday	
105394	Eshani Kota	bhavinbhargava@hotmail.com	8151619403	Bangalore	2023-05-05	No	Eshani	May	Friday
107397	Ojas Devan	stuvan83@gmail.com	9542793419	Bangalore	2025-04-08	Yes	Ojas	April	Tuesday
109407	Miraya Sura	mannatraj@yahoo.com	9254427086	Pune	2023-05-11	No	Miraya	May	Thursday
110995	Mehul Balan	rajagopalankiara@hotmail.com	7202585038	Pune	2025-03-27	No	Mehul	March	Thursday
122197	Yuvraj Srinivas	tarini75@hotmail.com	7825021492	Hyderabad	2024-01-07	No	Yuvraj	January	Sunday
127033	Myra Keer	jayaramanamani@gmail.com	9258804475	Bangalore	2023-08-01	Yes	Myra	August	Tuesday
128097	Jayesh Jha	urvi41@yahoo.com	9834699453	Kolkata	2025-03-24	No	Jayesh	March	Monday
131166	Samisha Batra	7150792111	Delhi	2023-12-24	No	Samisha	December	Sunday	
132742	Siya Shankar	omaharaj@grover.com	8027015672	Mumbai	2024-02-04	No	Siya	February	Sunday
134669	Vedika Dube	7409997269	Chennai	2024-01-18	No	Vedika	January	Thursday	
136596	Onkar Ahuja	9387224925	Hyderabad	2025-03-28	No	Onkar	March	Friday	
137770	Jayesh Bhandari	ritvikloyal@yahoo.com	7209194799	Hyderabad	2023-05-12	No	Jayesh	May	Friday

customers 8 ×

Output :

Action Output

#	Time	Action	Message
19	19:28:57	UPDATE customers SET signup_day = DAYNAME(signup_date) WHERE customer_id IS NOT NULL	300 row(s) affected Rows matched: 300 Changed: 300 W
20	19:29:23	select * from customers LIMIT 0, 1000	300 row(s) returned

C.

*

d. **Query (Part B): Find the day with the most signups**

```
SELECT signup_day, COUNT(*) AS signup_count
FROM customers
GROUP BY signup_day
ORDER BY signup_count DESC
LIMIT 1;
```

e. **Result (Part B):**

The screenshot shows a MySQL query editor interface. At the top, there is a code editor window displaying the following SQL query:

```
100
101    -- step 2: Find the day with the most signups
102 •  SELECT signup_day, COUNT(*) AS signup_count
103     FROM customers
104        GROUP BY signup_day
105        ORDER BY signup_count DESC
106        LIMIT 1;
107
108 •  select * from customers
109
```

Below the code editor is a result grid table with two columns: "signup_day" and "signup_count". The table contains one row with the value "Friday" in the "signup_day" column and "51" in the "signup_count" column.

At the bottom of the interface, there is a log window titled "Result 9" with the following entries:

#	Time	Action	Message
20	19:29:23	select * from customers LIMIT 0, 1000	300 row(s) returned
21	19:32:19	SELECT signup_day, COUNT(*) AS signup_count FROM customers GROUP BY signup_day ORDER BY signup_c...	1 row(s) returned

f.

4. My AI Usage Declaration

As requested, this section clarifies the use of AI in this assignment.

I used perplexity (an AI tool) to help structure this document, debug situations and to understand issues I faced while writing queries like “**where I had to turn safe updates off.**”. All queries were run and screenshots captured from my local MySQL server.

5. Assignment Summary

Through this assignment, I learned a lot about SQL queries and practical data analysis in relational databases. The end-to-end process— from data cleaning and import to creating new columns, transforming values, and generating analytic reports—greatly improved my SQL proficiency and exposed me to important real-world data problems.

Resource Links i used:

- [W3Schools SQL Tutorial](#)
- [SQLZoo](#)
- [GeeksforGeeks SQL Tutorial](#)