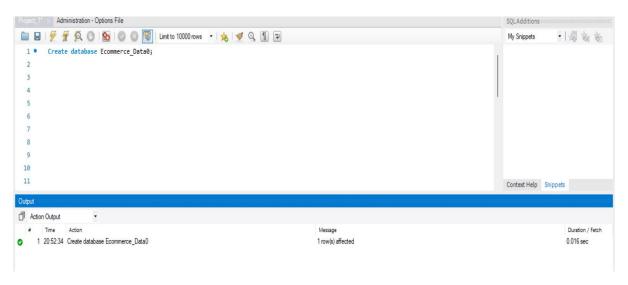
Project 5 E-commerce Return Rate Reduction Analysis

Data Cleaning by Using SQL

Step 1: Firstly, I Create a database by using command

Create database Ecommerce_Data;



Step 2: populate database for using purpose by using "use command" use Ecommerce_data;



step 3: Create table by using "Create command"

 $Create\ table\ data_new (Order_ID\ VARCHAR (50),\ Product_ID\ VARCHAR (50),\ User_ID\ VARCHAR (50),\ Product_ID\ VARCHAR (50),\$

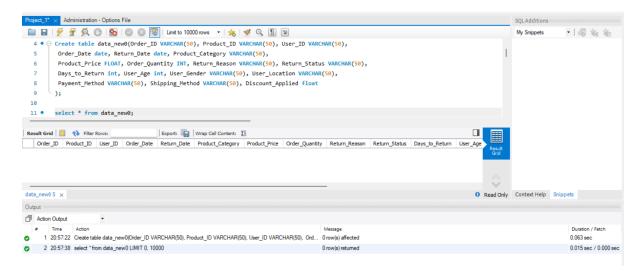
Order_Date date, Return_Date date, Product_Category VARCHAR(50),

Product_Price FLOAT, Order_Quantity INT, Return_Reason VARCHAR(50), Return_Status VARCHAR(50),

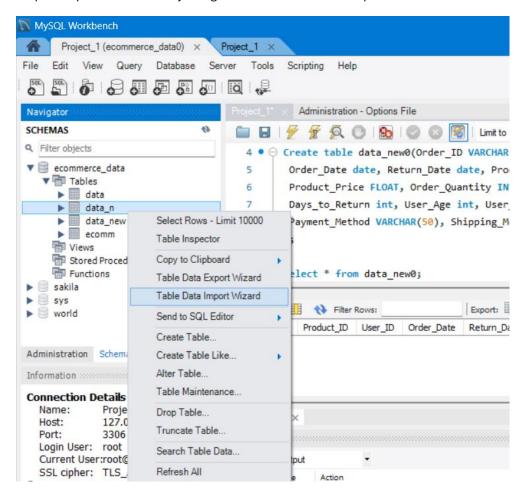
Days_to_Return int, User_Age int, User_Gender VARCHAR(50), User_Location VARCHAR(50),

Payment_Method VARCHAR(50), Shipping_Method VARCHAR(50), Discount_Applied float

select * from data_new;

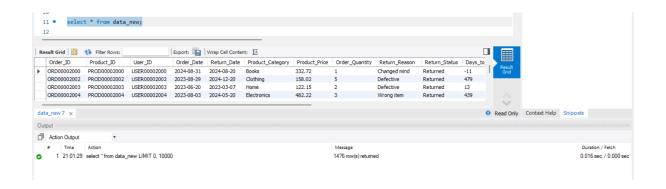


Step 4: Import the dataset by using "Imort data" tool in the sql



Step 5: Run the select query to fetch the data

select * from data_new;



Step 6: Then we use multiple select query to count the number of null that are present in the column

-- Data imported By CSV file

```
SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Data_new WHERE Order_ID IS NULL;
SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Data_new WHERE product_id IS NULL;
SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Data_new WHERE user_id IS NULL;
SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Data_new WHERE order_date IS NULL;
SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Data_new WHERE return_date IS NULL;
SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Data_new WHERE product_category IS NULL;
SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Data_new WHERE product_price IS NULL;
SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Data_new WHERE order_quantity IS NULL;
SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Data_new WHERE return_reason IS NULL;
SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Data_new WHERE return_status IS NULL;
SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Data_new WHERE days_to_return IS NULL;
SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Data_new WHERE user_age IS NULL;
SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Data_new WHERE user_gender IS NULL;
SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Data_new WHERE user_location IS NULL;
SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Data_new WHERE payment_method IS NULL;
SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Data_new WHERE shipping_method IS NULL;
```

SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Data_new WHERE discount_method IS NULL;



Step 8: Delete null values if it present

-- Delete null cell row

Delete FROM Data_new WHERE Order_ID IS NULL;

Delete FROM Data_new WHERE product_id IS NULL;

Delete FROM Data_new WHERE user_id IS NULL;

Delete FROM Data_new WHERE order_date IS NULL;

Delete FROM Data_new WHERE return_date IS NULL;

Delete FROM Data_new WHERE product_category IS NULL;

Delete FROM Data_new WHERE product_price IS NULL;

Delete FROM Data_new WHERE order_quantity IS NULL;

Delete FROM Data_new WHERE return_reason IS NULL;

 ${\tt Delete\ FROM\ Data_new\ WHERE\ return_status\ IS\ NULL;}$

Delete FROM Data_new WHERE days_to_return IS NULL;

Delete FROM Data_new WHERE user_age IS NULL;

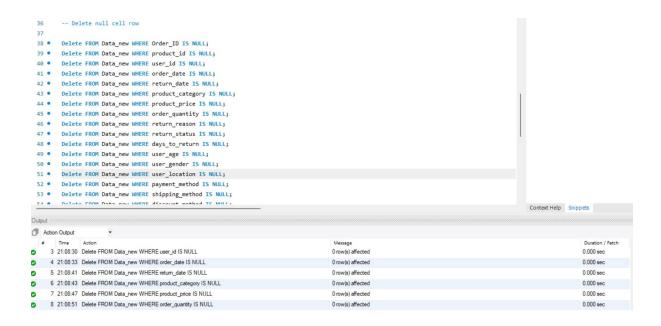
 ${\tt Delete\ FROM\ Data_new\ WHERE\ user_gender\ IS\ NULL;}$

Delete FROM Data_new WHERE user_location IS NULL;

Delete FROM Data_new WHERE payment_method IS NULL;

Delete FROM Data_new WHERE shipping_method IS NULL;

Delete FROM Data_new WHERE discount_method IS NULL;



Step 9: -- Check for duplicates based on order_id

SELECT order_id, COUNT(*)

FROM data_new

GROUP BY order_id

HAVING COUNT(*) > 1;



Step 10: -- Delete duplicates based on order_id

DELETE FROM data_new

WHERE id NOT IN (

SELECT MIN(id)

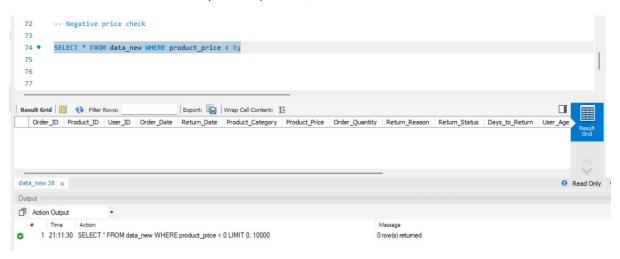
FROM data_new

GROUP BY order_id);



Step 11: -- Negative price check

SELECT * FROM data_new WHERE product_price < 0;



Step 12: delete data for < 0

