

SQL

Data Analysis

Project



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Objectives

Briefly explained



Analysis of Customer Service Usage Patterns:

To examine and characterize customer service usage patterns, including data and minutes used across different service types (e.g., broadband, streaming, mobile), with an aim to identify trends and anomalies in service consumption.



Evaluation of Customer Feedback and Satisfaction:

To assess customer feedback in relation to different services, categorizing feedback based on service type and rating levels. This objective seeks to understand customer satisfaction and its relationship with specific services or service attributes.



Billing and Subscription Trends Analysis:

To analyse customer billing and subscription data, focusing on payment behaviours (like timeliness and status of payments) and subscription categorization (new vs. old subscribers), to gain insights into customer financial interactions and subscription preferences.

Aggregating Data

Exercise: Find the average monthly rate for each service type in service_packages. Use the ROUND function here to make result set neater.

Code:

```
select service_type , Round(AVG(monthly_rate),0) as average
from Service_Packages
GROUP BY service_type;
```

Service_Type	Average
Broadband	55
Streaming	54
Mobile	56

Exercise: Identify the customer who has used the most data in a single service_usage record. (covers ORDER BY and LIMIT that we did in last class)

Code:

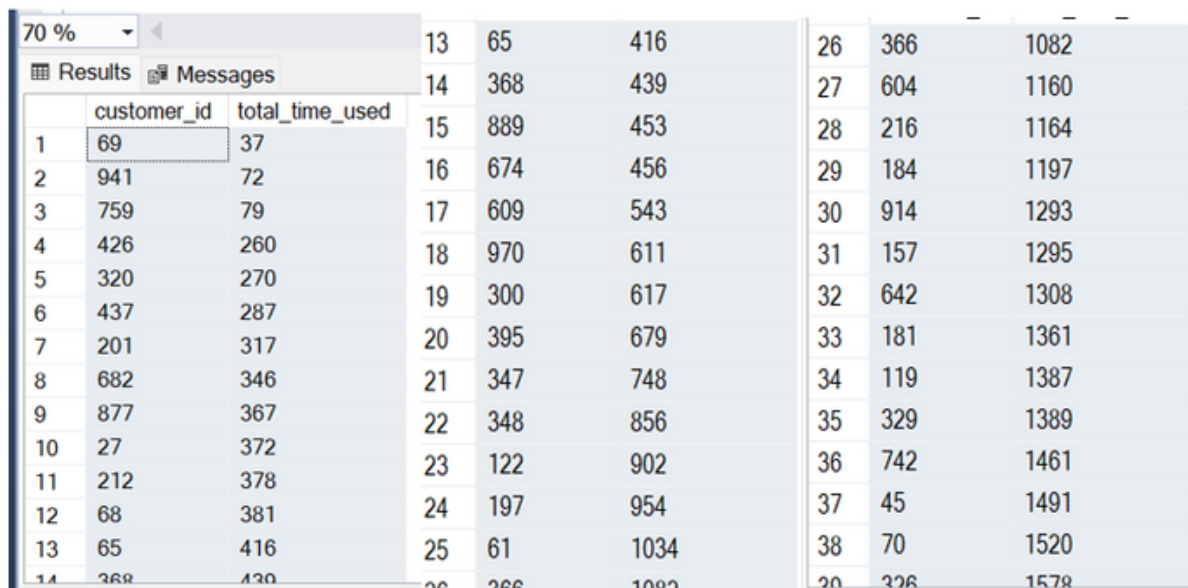
```
SELECT TOP 1 *FROM service_usage
ORDER BY data_used DESC;
```

Usage_ID	Customer_ID	Service_Type	Data_Used	Minutes_Used	Usage_Date
572	231	Broadband. Streaming	998.619995117188	7578	2023-11-25

Exercise: Calculate the total minutes used by all customers for mobile services.

Code:

```
SELECT customer_id, SUM(minutes_used) as total_time_used
FROM Service_Usage
WHERE service_type = 'mobile'
GROUP BY customer_id
order by total_time_used asc;
```



The screenshot shows a database query result with two columns: 'customer_id' and 'total_time_used'. The results are ordered by 'total_time_used' in ascending order. The first row shows customer_id 69 with a total_time_used of 37. The last row shows customer_id 26 with a total_time_used of 1082. The table has a light blue header and alternating row colors.

	customer_id	total_time_used
1	69	37
2	941	72
3	759	79
4	426	260
5	320	270
6	437	287
7	201	317
8	682	346
9	877	367
10	27	372
11	212	378
12	68	381
13	65	416
14	368	439
15	889	453
16	674	456
17	609	543
18	970	611
19	300	617
20	395	679
21	347	748
22	348	856
23	122	902
24	197	954
25	61	1034
26	366	1082
27	604	1160
28	216	1164
29	184	1197
30	914	1293
31	157	1295
32	642	1308
33	181	1361
34	119	1387
35	329	1389
36	742	1461
37	45	1491
38	70	1520
39	326	1578

Exercise: List the total number of feedback entries for each rating level.

Code:

```
select customer_id, count(rating) as Total_num_feedback
from Feedback
GROUP BY customer_id;
```

Results Messages					
	customer_id	Total_num_feedback			
1	1	2	14	22	2
2	2	1	15	26	1
3	3	3	16	27	2
4	5	1	17	30	1
5	7	2	18	32	3
6	8	2	19	33	0
7	9	1	20	34	2
8	10	1	21	35	1
9	11	1	22	37	1
10	13	2	23	38	1
11	19	1	24	40	1
12	20	3	25	45	2
13	21	1	26	46	1
14	22	2	27	47	2
15	26	1	28	50	2
16	27	2	29	51	1
17	30	1	30	52	2
18	32	3	31	54	3
19	33	0	32	55	2
20	34	2	33	56	2
21	35	1	34	58	1
22	37	1	35	59	2
23	38	1	36	60	4
24	40	1	37	61	1
25	45	2	38	63	1
26	46	1	39	64	1
27	47	2	40	65	1
28	50	2	41	66	1

Exercise: Calculate the total data and minutes used per customer, per service type.

Code:

```
select customer_id, round(sum(data_used),0) as total_data_used,
sum(minutes_used) as total_minutes_used
from Service_Usage
group by customer_id
order by total_minutes_used asc;
```

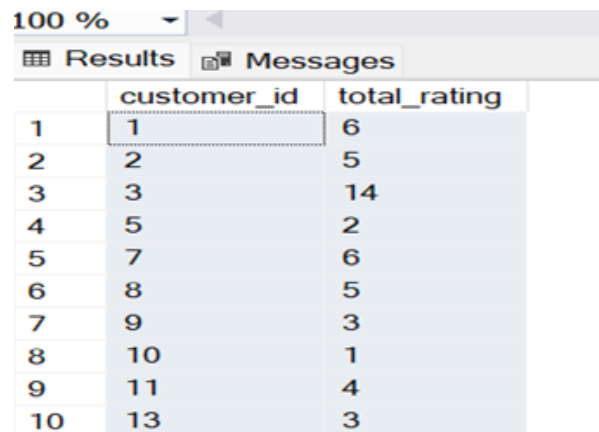
Results Messages							
	customer_id	total_data_used	total_minutes_used				
1	69	687	37	14	486	213	358
2	941	41	72	15	11	432	362
3	759	432	79	16	877	208	367
4	180	948	114	17	27	842	372
5	704	853	117	18	212	437	378
6	520	638	177	19	767	265	393
7	361	525	216	20	65	153	416
8	984	399	229	21	889	561	453
9	426	164	260	22	674	178	456
10	320	205	270	23	147	880	463
11	437	802	287	24	932	625	483
12	450	444	296	25	653	970	486
13	682	890	346	26	609	45	543
14	486	213	358				

Query executed successfully.

Exercise: Group feedback by service impacted and rating to count the number of feedback entries.

Code:

```
select Top 10 customer_id ,round(sum(rating),0) as total_rating
from Feedback
group by customer_id;
```



The screenshot shows a SQL Server query results window with a table containing 10 rows. The columns are 'customer_id' and 'total_rating'. The data is as follows:

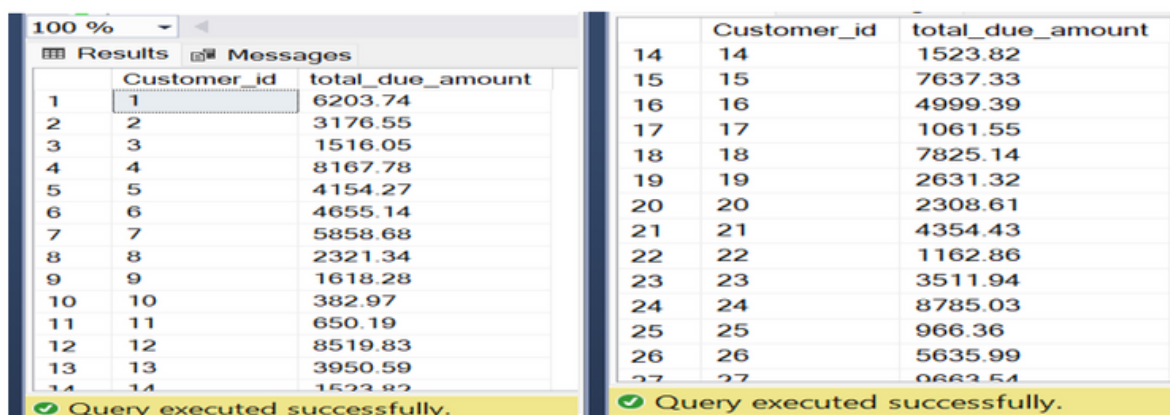
	customer_id	total_rating
1	1	6
2	2	5
3	3	14
4	5	2
5	7	6
6	8	5
7	9	3
8	10	1
9	11	4
10	13	3

HAVING clause

Exercise: Show the total amount due by each customer, but only for those who have a total amount greater than \$100.

Code:

```
select Customer_id, SUM(cast(amount_due as decimal(10,2))) as total_due_amount
from Billing
group by Customer_id
having SUM(cast(amount_due as decimal(10,2))) > 100;
```



The screenshot shows two side-by-side SQL Server query results windows. Both windows show a table with columns 'Customer_id' and 'total_due_amount'. The data is as follows:

	Customer_id	total_due_amount
1	1	6203.74
2	2	3176.55
3	3	1516.05
4	4	8167.78
5	5	4154.27
6	6	4655.14
7	7	5858.68
8	8	2321.34
9	9	1618.28
10	10	382.97
11	11	650.19
12	12	8519.83
13	13	3950.59
14	14	1523.82
15	15	7637.33
16	16	4999.39
17	17	1061.55
18	18	7825.14
19	19	2631.32
20	20	2308.61
21	21	4354.43
22	22	1162.86
23	23	3511.94
24	24	8785.03
25	25	966.36
26	26	5635.99
27	27	6663.54

Both windows show a status bar at the bottom indicating 'Query executed successfully.'

Determine which customers have provided feedback on more than one type of service, but have a total rating of less than 10.

Code:

```
select rating,count(*) service_impacted
from Feedback
group by rating
having rating < 10;
```

Rating	Service_impacted
3	203
1	211
4	194
5	190
2	167

Conditional Expressions and CASE Statements

Exercise: Categorize customers based on their subscription date: 'New' for those subscribed after 2023-01-01, 'Old' for all others.

Code:

```
select customer_id,  
       case when start_date > '2023-01-01' then 'New'  
       else 'Old'  
       end as subscription_date  
from Subscriptions;
```

100 %	15	287	Old	26	467	Old
Results Messages	16	168	Old	27	410	Old
customer_id subscription_date	17	850	Old	28	246	Old
1 62	18	496	Old	29	493	Old
2 47	19	359	Old	30	472	Old
3 660	20	346	Old	31	577	Old
4 881	21	102	Old	32	759	Old
5 459	22	311	Old	33	396	Old
6 571	23	42	Old	34	375	Old
7 940	24	792	Old	35	226	Old
8 428	25	58	Old	36	223	Old
9 3	26	467	Old	37	843	Old
10 304	27	410	Old	38	16	Old
11 635	28	246	Old	39	165	Old
12 729						
13 297						
14 424						

Exercise: Provide a summary of each customer's billing status, showing 'Paid' if the payment_date is not null, and 'Unpaid' otherwise.

Code:

```
select customer_id,  
case when payment_date is not null then 'Paid'  
else 'Unpaid'  
end as Billing_status  
from Billing;
```

customer_id	Billing_status
100	Paid
101	Paid
102	Paid
103	Paid
104	Paid
105	Paid
106	Unpaid
107	Paid
108	Paid
109	Unpaid
110	Paid
111	Paid
112	Paid
113	Paid
114	Paid
115	Paid
116	Paid
117	Unpaid
118	Paid
119	Paid
120	Paid
121	Paid
122	Paid
123	Unpaid
124	Paid
125	Paid
126	Paid
127	Paid
128	Paid
129	Paid
130	Paid
131	Paid
132	Paid
133	Paid
134	Paid
135	Paid
136	Paid
137	Unpaid
138	Paid

Categorize into low , moderate and high

Code:

```
select customer_id,data_used,  
case when data_used <= 100 then 'Low usage'  
when data_used <= 1000 then 'Moderate usage'  
when data_used <= 10000 then 'High usage'  
else 'No category '  
end as Data_labels  
from Service_Usage;
```

customer_id	data_used	Data_labels
178	245.029998779297	Moderate usage
594	140.339996337891	Moderate usage
61	703.559997558594	Moderate usage
670	105.889999389648	Moderate usage
632	110.160003662109	Moderate usage
100	361.260009765625	Moderate usage
706	819.950012207031	Moderate usage
466	458.809997558594	Moderate usage
853	767.049987792969	Moderate usage
217	45.2299995422363	Low usage
543	187.779998779297	Moderate usage
374	354.970001220703	Moderate usage
562	937.52001953125	Moderate usage
433	636.719970703125	Moderate usage
171	136.309997558594	Moderate usage
671	996.659973144531	Moderate usage
153	224.800003051758	Moderate usage
84	156.259994506836	Moderate usage
478	829.419982910156	Moderate usage
185	922.739990234375	Moderate usage
819	944.890014648438	Moderate usage
669	637.5	Moderate usage
46	283.420013427734	Moderate usage
333	423.690002441406	Moderate usage
514	38.4199981689453	Low usage
425	507.880004882813	Moderate usage
2	34.0000083215332	Low usage

Exercise: In service_usage, label data usage as 'High' if above the average usage, 'Low' if below.

Code:

```
select round(avg(data_used),0) as Average_usage from Service_Usage;
```

```
select customer_id, data_used,  
case when data_used > 501 then 'High'  
else 'Low'  
end as Caterory_of_data_usage  
from service_usage;
```

The screenshot shows two SQL query results side-by-side. The left window displays the average data usage, and the right window displays the categorized data usage for individual customers.

Average_usage
501

customer_id	data_used	Caterory_of_data_usage
1	178	Low
2	594	Low
3	61	High
4	670	Low
5	632	Low
6	100	Low
7	706	High
8	466	Low
9	853	High
10	217	Low
11	543	Low
12	374	Low
13	562	High
14	433	High
15	171	Low
16	671	High
17	153	Low
18	84	Low
19	478	High
20	185	High
21	819	High
22	669	High

Exercise: For each feedback given, categorize the service_impacted into 'Digital' for 'streaming' or 'broadband' and 'Voice' for 'mobile'.

Code:

```
select customer_id, service_impacted as Impacted,  
case  
when service_impacted = 'Streaming' then 'Digital'  
when service_impacted = 'Mobile' then 'Voice'  
else service_impacted  
end as Service_categories  
from Feedback;
```

100 %

Results Messages

	customer_id	Impacted	Service_categories
1	338	Broadband	Broadband
2	337	Mobile	Voice
3	493	Streaming	Digital
4	730	Broadband	Broadband
5	388	Streaming	Digital
6	395	Broadband	Broadband
7	67	Streaming	Digital
8	896	Mobile	Voice
9	334	Mobile	Voice
10	688	Mobile	Voice
11	534	Broadband	Broadband
12	806	Streaming	Digital
13	54	Mobile	Voice
14	819	Broadband	Broadband

Query executed successfully.

Exercise: Update the discounts_applied field in billing to 10% of amount_due for bills with a payment_date past the due_date, otherwise set it to 5%.

Code:

```
UPDATE Billing
SET payment_date =
CASE
    WHEN payment_date <> " THEN CONVERT(datetime, payment_date, 101)
    ELSE null
END;
select *from Billing;
```

100 %

Results Messages

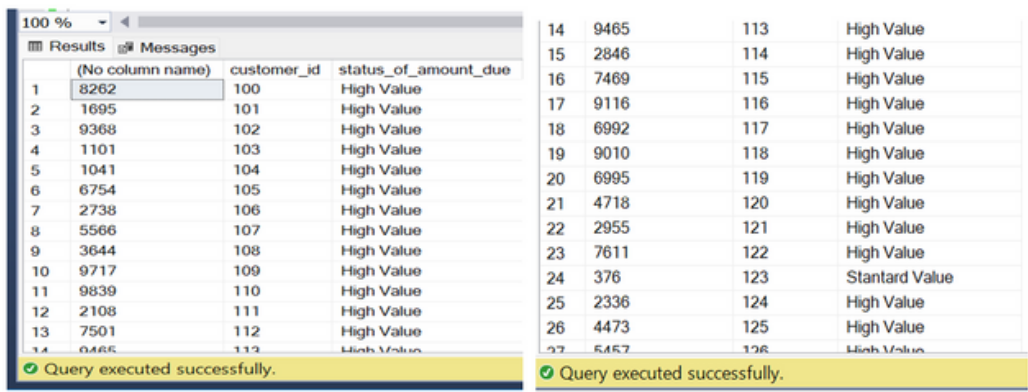
	customer_id	Impacted	Service_categories
1	338	Broadband	Broadband
2	337	Mobile	Voice
3	493	Streaming	Digital
4	730	Broadband	Broadband
5	388	Streaming	Digital
6	395	Broadband	Broadband
7	67	Streaming	Digital
8	896	Mobile	Voice
9	334	Mobile	Voice
10	688	Mobile	Voice
11	534	Broadband	Broadband
12	806	Streaming	Digital
13	54	Mobile	Voice
14	819	Broadband	Broadband
15	305	Mobile	Voice
16	279	Broadband	Broadband
17	846	Mobile	Voice
18	870	Broadband	Broadband
19	460	Broadband	Broadband
20	883	Mobile	Voice
21	620	Mobile	Voice
22	258	Mobile	Voice
23	229	Broadband	Broadband
24	240	Broadband	Broadband
25	810	Streaming	Digital
26	679	Streaming	Digital
27	631	Broadband	Broadband

Query executed successfully.

Exercise: Classify each customer as 'High Value' if they have a total amount due greater than \$500, or 'Standard Value' if not.

Code:

```
select round((amount_due),0),customer_id,
case
when amount_due >= 500 then 'High Value'
when amount_due <= 500 then 'Standard Value'
else 'other'
end as status_of_amount_due
from Billing;
```



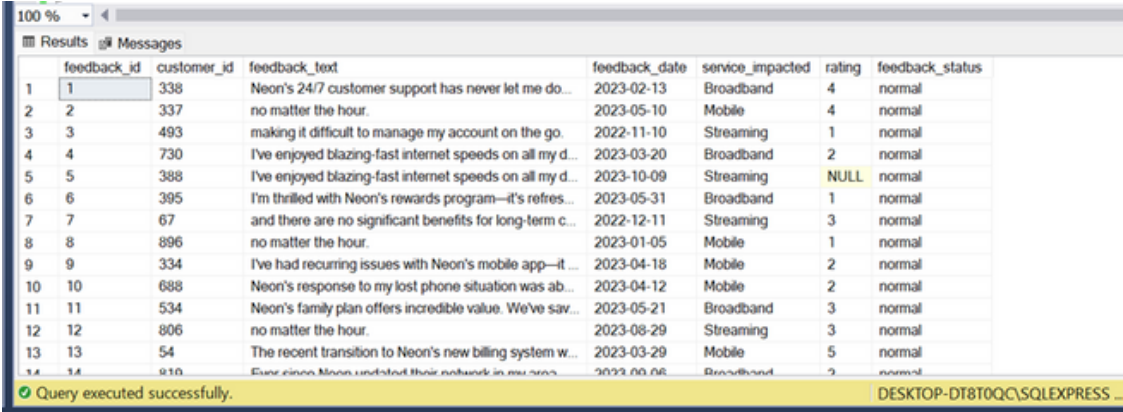
The screenshot shows a SQL query result window with two panes. The left pane shows the first 13 rows of results, and the right pane shows rows 14 through 27. The status bar at the bottom of each pane indicates 'Query executed successfully.'

	(No column name)	customer_id	status_of_amount_due
1	8262	100	High Value
2	1695	101	High Value
3	9368	102	High Value
4	1101	103	High Value
5	1041	104	High Value
6	6754	105	High Value
7	2738	106	High Value
8	5566	107	High Value
9	3644	108	High Value
10	9717	109	High Value
11	9839	110	High Value
12	2108	111	High Value
13	7501	112	High Value
14	9465	113	High Value
15	2846	114	High Value
16	7469	115	High Value
17	9116	116	High Value
18	6992	117	High Value
19	9010	118	High Value
20	6995	119	High Value
21	4718	120	High Value
22	2955	121	High Value
23	7611	122	High Value
24	376	123	Standard Value
25	2336	124	High Value
26	4473	125	High Value
27	5457	126	High Value

Exercise: Mark each feedback entry as 'Urgent' if the rating is 1 and the feedback text includes 'outage' or 'down'.

Code:

```
select *from Feedback;
ALTER TABLE Feedback
ADD feedback_status VARCHAR(10);
UPDATE Feedback
set feedback_status=
case when rating = 1 and (lower(feedback_text) like '%outage%' or lower(feedback_text) like '%down%') then 'urgent'
else 'normal'
end;
```



The screenshot shows a SQL query result window with a single pane displaying the first 13 rows of results. The status bar at the bottom indicates 'Query executed successfully.'

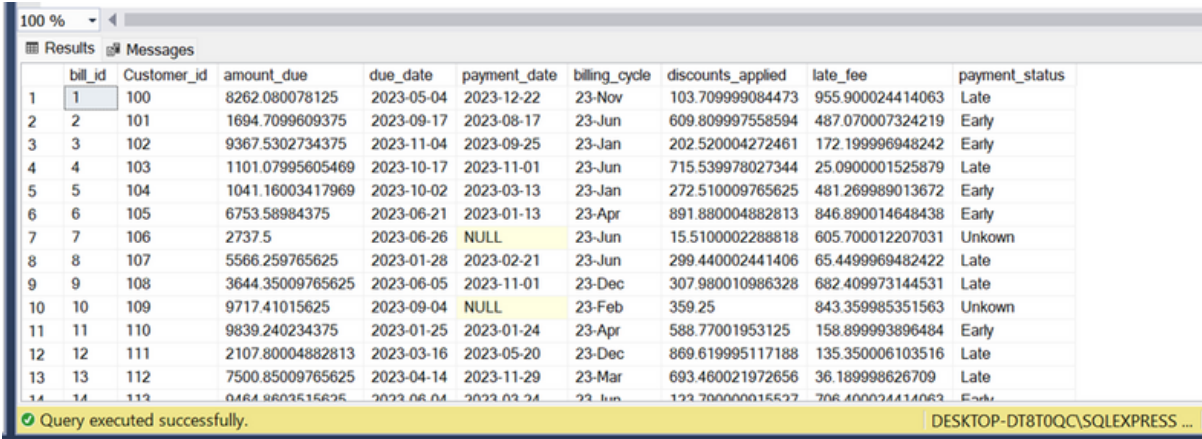
	feedback_id	customer_id	feedback_text	feedback_date	service_impacted	rating	feedback_status
1	1	338	Neon's 24/7 customer support has never let me do...	2023-02-13	Broadband	4	normal
2	2	337	no matter the hour.	2023-05-10	Mobile	4	normal
3	3	493	making it difficult to manage my account on the go.	2022-11-10	Streaming	1	normal
4	4	730	I've enjoyed blazing-fast internet speeds on all my d...	2023-03-20	Broadband	2	normal
5	5	388	I've enjoyed blazing-fast internet speeds on all my d...	2023-10-09	Streaming	NULL	normal
6	6	395	I'm thrilled with Neon's rewards program—it's refres...	2023-05-31	Broadband	1	normal
7	7	67	and there are no significant benefits for long-term c...	2022-12-11	Streaming	3	normal
8	8	896	no matter the hour.	2023-01-05	Mobile	1	normal
9	9	334	I've had recurring issues with Neon's mobile app—it ...	2023-04-18	Mobile	2	normal
10	10	688	Neon's response to my lost phone situation was ab...	2023-04-12	Mobile	2	normal
11	11	534	Neon's family plan offers incredible value. We've sav...	2023-05-21	Broadband	3	normal
12	12	806	no matter the hour.	2023-08-29	Streaming	3	normal
13	13	54	The recent transition to Neon's new billing system w...	2023-03-29	Mobile	5	normal

Exercise: In billing, create a flag for each bill that is 'Late' if the payment_date is after the due_date, 'On-Time' if it's the same, and 'Early' if before.

Code:

```
select *from Billing;
alter table billing
add payment_status VARCHAR(10);

update Billing
set payment_status=
case
when payment_date > due_date then 'Late'
when payment_date < due_date then 'Early'
when payment_date = due_date then 'On Time'
else 'Unkown'
end;
```



	bill_id	Customer_id	amount_due	due_date	payment_date	billing_cycle	discounts_applied	late_fee	payment_status
1	1	100	8262.080078125	2023-05-04	2023-12-22	23-Nov	103.709999084473	955.900024414063	Late
2	2	101	1694.7099609375	2023-09-17	2023-08-17	23-Jun	609.809997558594	487.070007324219	Early
3	3	102	9367.5302734375	2023-11-04	2023-09-25	23-Jan	202.520004272461	172.199996948242	Early
4	4	103	1101.07995605469	2023-10-17	2023-11-01	23-Jun	715.539978027344	25.0900001525879	Late
5	5	104	1041.16003417969	2023-10-02	2023-03-13	23-Jan	272.510009765625	481.269989013672	Early
6	6	105	6753.58984375	2023-06-21	2023-01-13	23-Apr	891.880004882813	846.890014648438	Early
7	7	106	2737.5	2023-06-26	NULL	23-Jun	15.5100002288818	605.700012207031	Unkown
8	8	107	5566.259765625	2023-01-28	2023-02-21	23-Jun	299.440002441406	65.4499969482422	Late
9	9	108	3644.35009765625	2023-06-05	2023-11-01	23-Dec	307.980010986328	682.409973144531	Late
10	10	109	9717.41015625	2023-09-04	NULL	23-Feb	359.25	843.359985351563	Unkown
11	11	110	9839.240234375	2023-01-25	2023-01-24	23-Apr	588.77001953125	158.899993896484	Early
12	12	111	2107.80004882813	2023-03-16	2023-05-20	23-Dec	869.619995117188	135.350006103516	Late
13	13	112	7500.85009765625	2023-04-14	2023-11-29	23-Mar	693.460021972656	36.189998626709	Late
14	14	113	0464.8603515625	2023-06-04	2023-03-24	23-Jun	123.700000015527	706.400024414063	Early

Query executed successfully. DESKTOP-DT8T0QC\SQLEXPRESS ...

Conclusion

The SQL profile project encompasses a variety of exercises aimed at enhancing skills in data manipulation, aggregation, and analysis using SQL. Exercises include calculating average service rates, identifying high data usage, and categorizing customer feedback, showcasing the practical application of SQL commands in real-world scenarios.

Through these exercises, learners gain hands-on experience with key SQL functionalities such as ROUND, GROUP BY, ORDER BY, and conditional expressions like CASE statements. This approach not only reinforces SQL syntax but also deepens understanding of how to extract and interpret data insights effectively.

The project further explores advanced SQL techniques, including data categorization based on specific criteria, updating records based on conditional logic, and creating flags to highlight particular data points. This comprehensive exploration equips learners with the necessary tools to tackle complex data analysis challenges, preparing them for real-world data handling and decision-making processes.
