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Task No : 04

DATA ANALYST INTERNSHIP

Task 3: SQL for Data Analysis

- Objective: Use SQL queries to extract and analyze data from a database.
- Tools: MySQL or PostgreSQL or SQLite
- Deliverables: SQL queries in a SQL file + screenshots of output
- Hints/Mini Guide:
  a. Use SELECT, WHERE, ORDER BY, GROUP BY
  b. Use JOINS (INNER, LEFT, RIGHT)
  c. Write subqueries
  d. Use aggregate functions (SUM, AVG)
  e. Create views for analysis
  f. Optimize queries with indexes
- Dataset: Ecommerce_SQL_Database(or any data set of your choice)
- Outcome: Learn to manipulate and query structured data using SQL.

Ecommerce SQL Analysis — My Step-by-Step Report

1. Setting Up the Environment

I started by setting up my workspace using **DB Browser for SQLite**, which is a free and easy-to-use tool for running SQL queries locally. I downloaded and installed it, then used the **Execute SQL** tab to write and run my queries.

2. Creating and Querying Views

I created a view called HighValuePurchases to filter orders where the "Final_Price(Rs.)" was greater than 10,000. When I first tried to create the view, I got an error saying it already existed. To fix this, I ran:

```
DROP VIEW IF EXISTS HighValuePurchases;

CREATE VIEW HighValuePurchases AS
```

```
SELECT "User_ID", "Category", "Final_Price(Rs.)", "Payment_Method"
FROM ecommerce_dataset_updated
WHERE "Final_Price(Rs.)" > 10000;
```

After creating the view, I queried it with:

```
SELECT * FROM HighValuePurchases;
```

But the result was empty, so I investigated further.

3. Data Investigation

To understand why the view was empty, I ran queries to check the data:

- I found the maximum final price in the dataset using:

```
SELECT MAX("Final_Price(Rs.)") FROM ecommerce_dataset_updated;
```

- I also checked the data type of the "Final_Price(Rs.)" column:

```
SELECT typeof("Final_Price(Rs.)") FROM ecommerce_dataset_updated LIMIT 5;
```

I realized that if the column was stored as text, it might affect numeric comparisons, so I tried casting it to an integer when needed.

4. Managing Indexes

To optimize queries involving the "Final_Price(Rs.)" column, I created an index:

```
CREATE INDEX idx_final_price ON ecommerce_dataset_updated("Final_Price(Rs.)");
```

When I tried to recreate the index later, I got an error because it already existed. To resolve this, I dropped the existing index first:

```
DROP INDEX IF EXISTS idx_final_price;
CREATE INDEX idx_final_price ON ecommerce_dataset_updated("Final_Price(Rs.)");
```

I also explored the existing indexes on my table using:

```
PRAGMA index_list('ecommerce_dataset_updated');
```

And checked details of my index with:

```
PRAGMA index_info('idx_final_price');
```

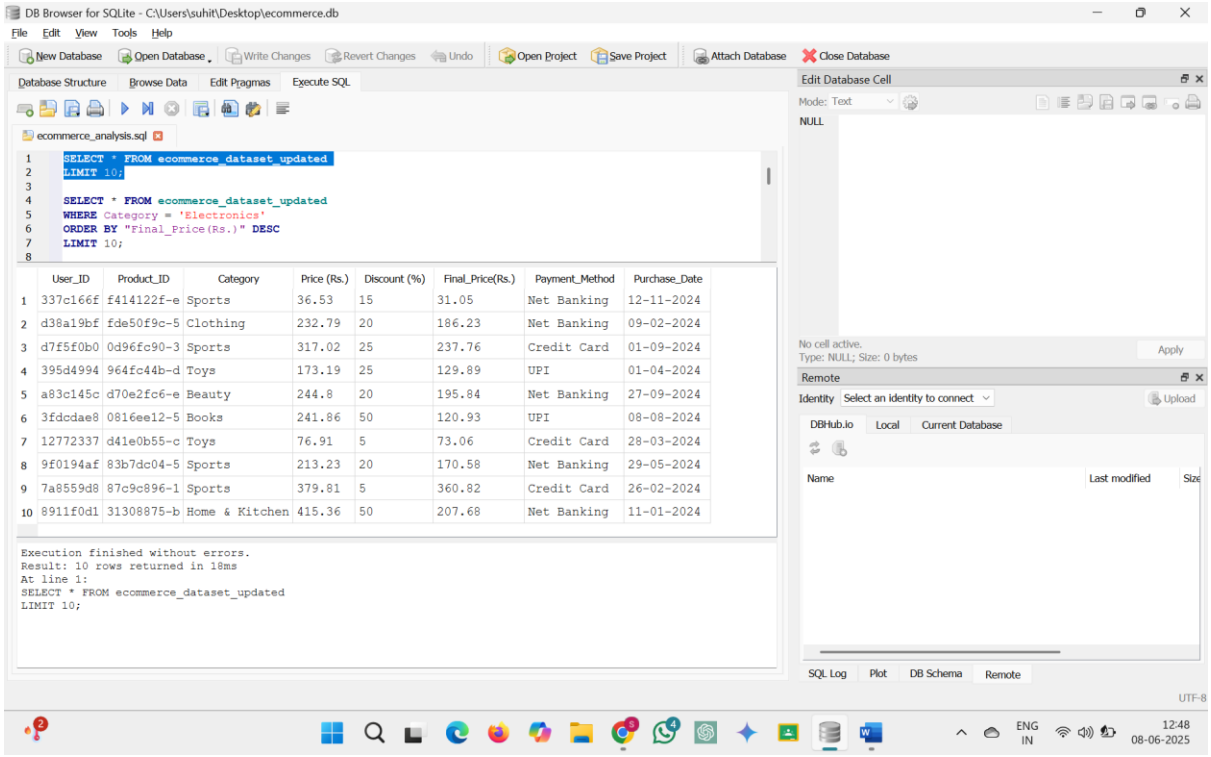
5. Summary of What I Learned

- How to create, drop, and query **views** in SQL.
- How to troubleshoot empty results by examining the data and data types.
- How to create and manage **indexes** to improve query performance.
- How to use SQLite pragmas to explore the database's metadata.
- How to use DB Browser for SQLite to write, run, and debug SQL queries.

Screenshots of SQL queries along with their results :

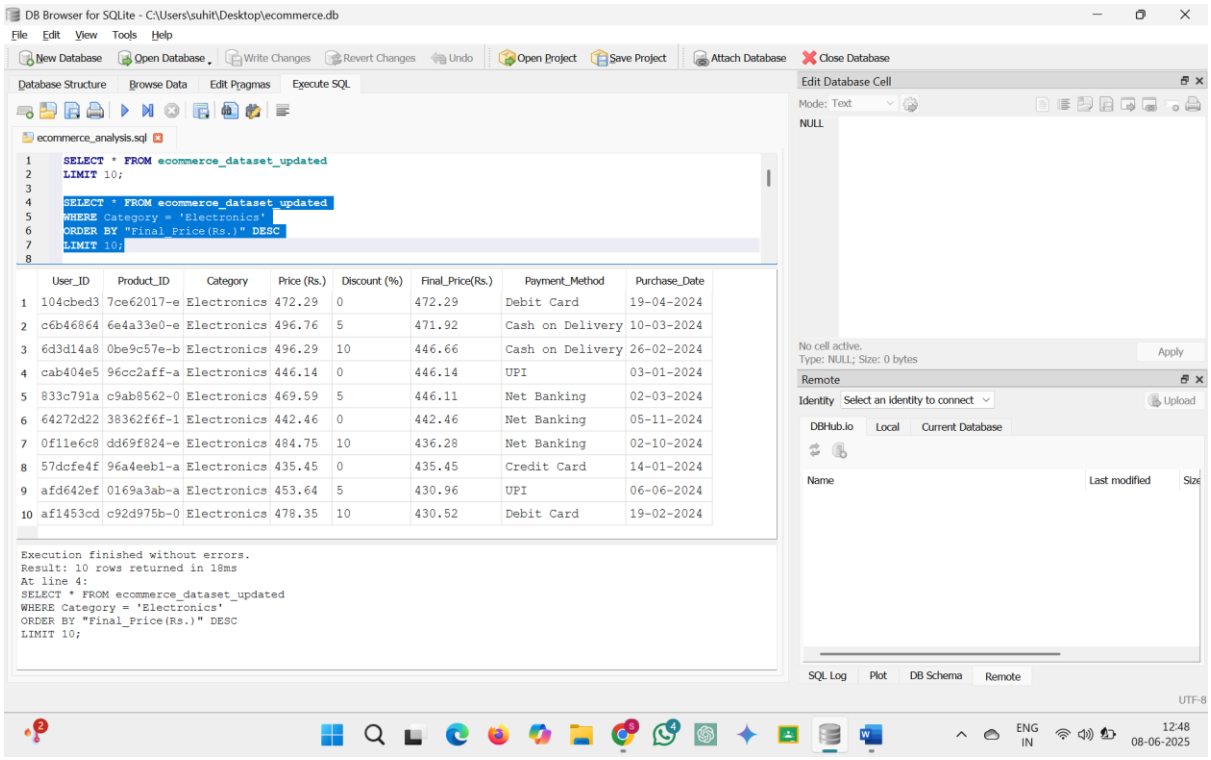
Query 1 :

```
SELECT * FROM ecommerce_dataset_updated

LIMIT 10;
```



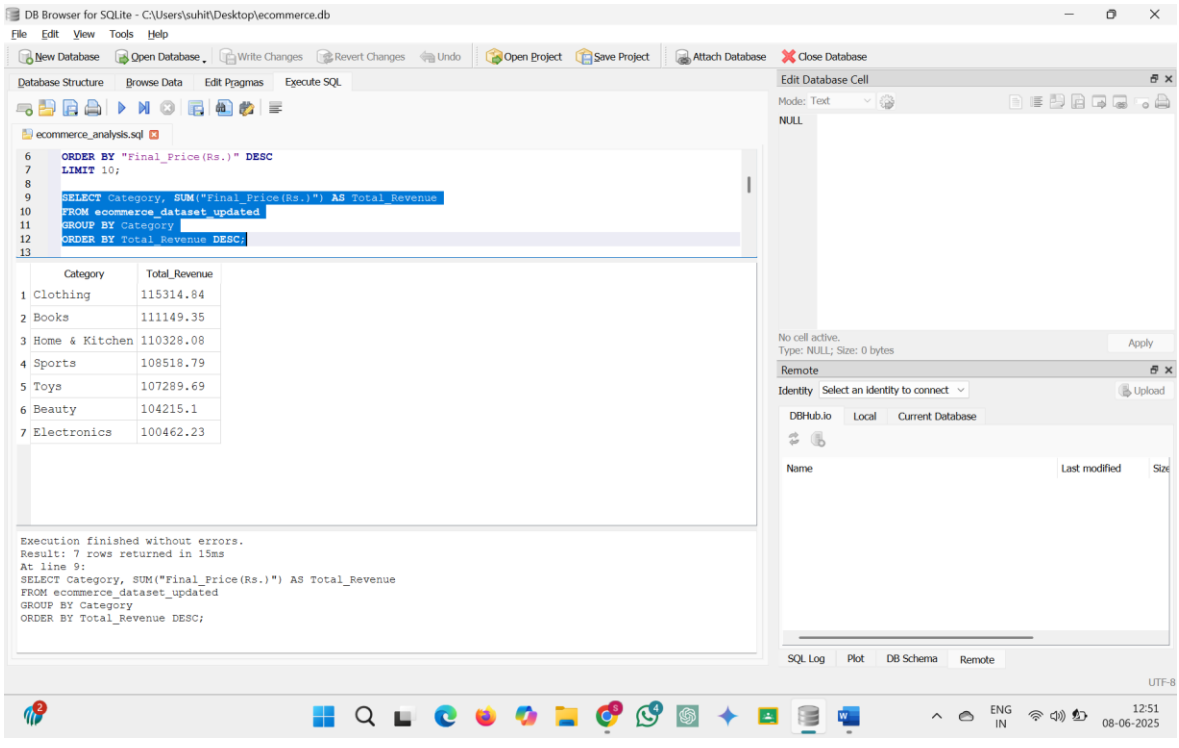
Query 2:

```
SELECT * FROM ecommerce_dataset_updated

WHERE Category = 'Electronics'

ORDER BY "Final_Price(Rs.)" DESC

LIMIT 10;
```



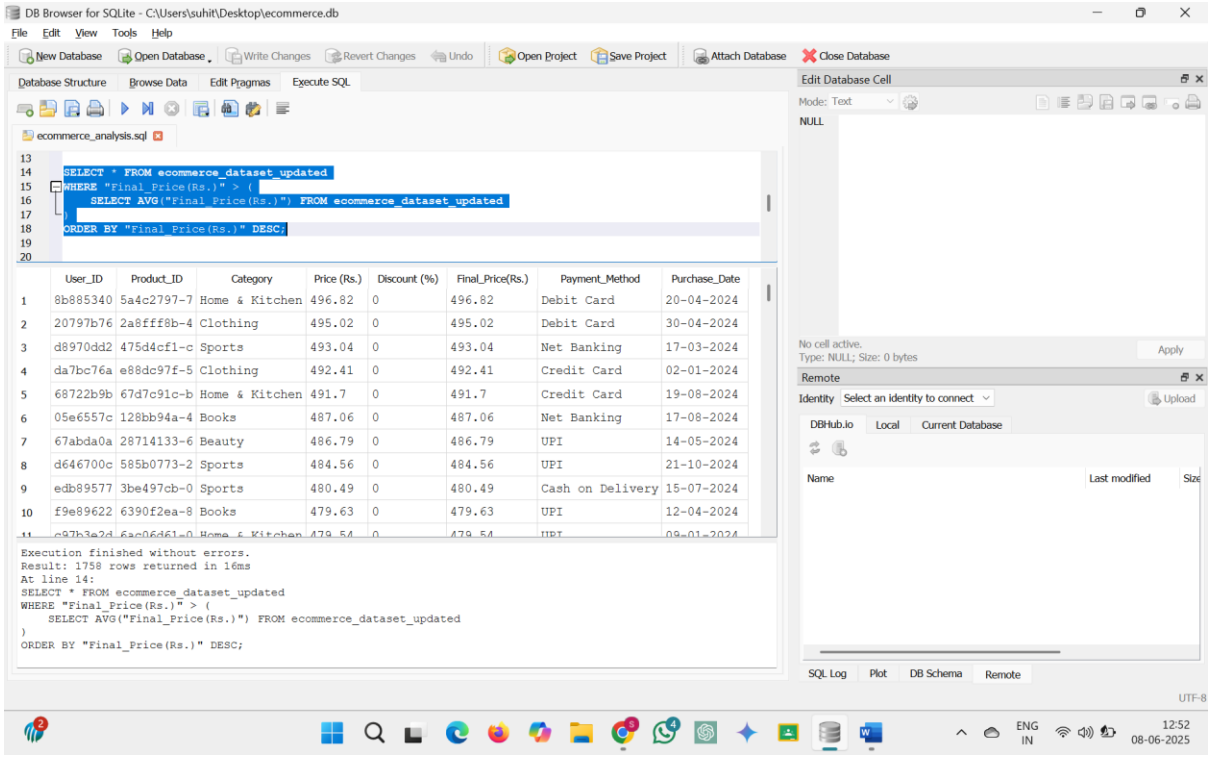
Query 3:

```
SELECT Category, SUM("Final_Price(Rs.)") AS Total_Revenue
FROM ecommerce_dataset_updated
GROUP BY Category
ORDER BY Total_Revenue DESC;
```



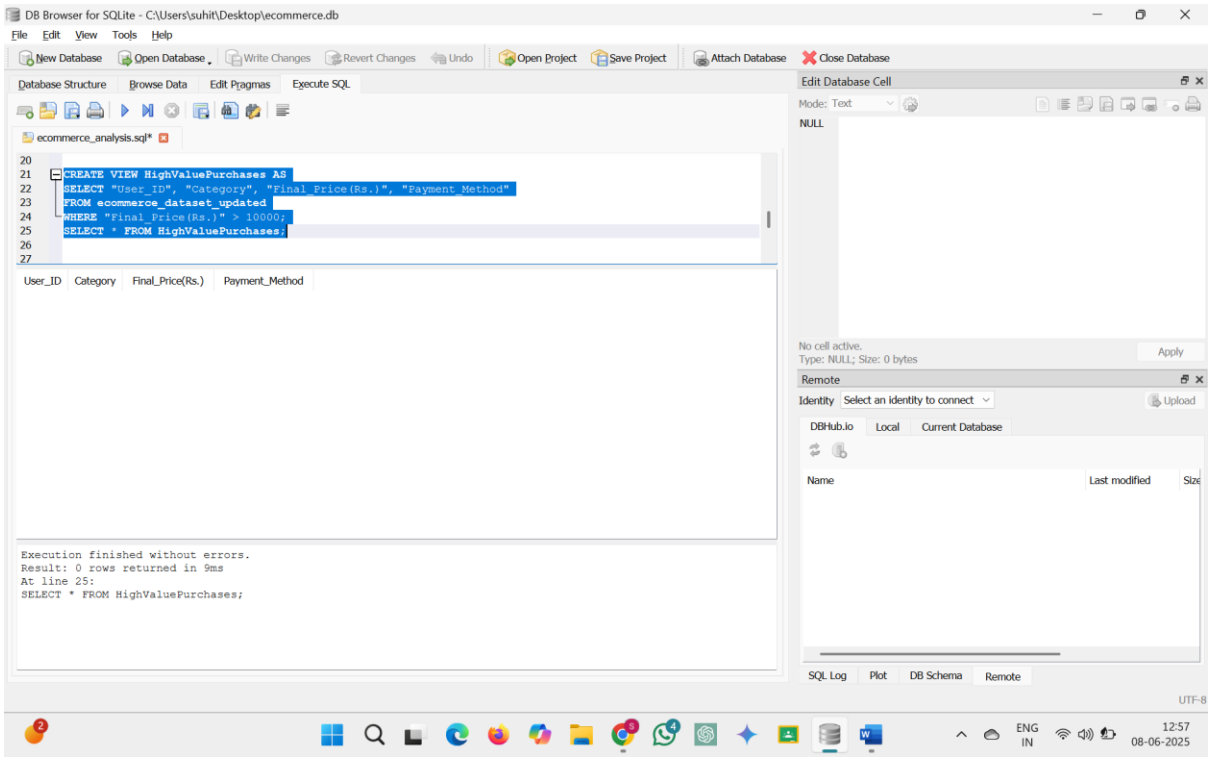
Query 4:

```
SELECT * FROM ecommerce_dataset_updated
WHERE "Final_Price(Rs.)" > (
    SELECT AVG("Final_Price(Rs.)") FROM ecommerce_dataset_updated
)
ORDER BY "Final_Price(Rs.)" DESC;
```



Query 5:

```
CREATE VIEW HighValuePurchases AS
SELECT "User_ID", "Category", "Final_Price(Rs.)", "Payment_Method"
FROM ecommerce_dataset_updated
WHERE "Final_Price(Rs.)" > 10000;
SELECT * FROM HighValuePurchases;
```



Query 6 :

```
CREATE INDEX idx_final_price ON ecommerce_dataset_updated("Final_Price(Rs.)");

PRAGMA index_list('ecommerce_dataset_updated');
```