

Implementation Internship – Assignment

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Tool Used: MySQL Workbench 8.0

Database Name: client_data_project

Table Name: customers

Assignment Tasks

1. SQL & Data Familiarity

1.1 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.

Answer:

Before importing, I would:

1. Check for missing or invalid values (especially in email, phone, and dates).
2. Verify consistent date formats (DD-MM-YYYY) and correct data types.
3. Remove duplicates and ensure column names match the database schema.

1.2 Please execute each of the queries and support your queries with a screenshot of your results.

Write SQL queries for the following:

- **Write a query to display all customers from the city 'Delhi'.**

Query:-

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

Output:-

The screenshot shows a MySQL Workbench result grid titled 'Result Grid'. It displays 15 rows of data from a table named 'customers'. The columns are: customer_id, full_name, email, phone_number, and city. All 15 entries have the same value for 'city': 'Delh'. The 'full_name' column contains names like Samiha Batra, Hrishita Gopal, Divij Viswanathan, etc.

	customer_id	full_name	email	phone_number	city
▶	131166	Samiha Batra		7150792111	Delh
	156259	Hrishita Gopal	divijdora@hotmail.com	7344359134	Delh
	159463	Divij Viswanathan	jwarrior@yahoo.com	9460578167	Delh
	191011	Samarth Subramanian	jivin90@gmail.com	8340412987	Delh
	196722	Adah Yogi	psoman@yahoo.com	8591581358	Delh
	245018	Kabir Vaidya	nhanda@bal.org	8491731479	Delh
	247923	Rania Bhattacharyya	devansh39@hotmail.com	8893549828	Delh
	250616	Nishith Ramachandran	gbarman@chacko.net	7822335748	Delh
	261495	Pihu Tailor	farhan12@chandra.com	7864389575	Delh
	267289	Umany Kaur	hdara@gmail.com	8681162759	Delh
	276828	Myra Sarna		9186475299	Delh
	318287	Jiya Mann		9012500763	Delh
	378194	Kavva Kadakia	nolanavantara@gmail.com	7762967030	Delh

- Count the number of signups in the last 30 days. Assume today to be 16th April 2025

Query:-

```
18 •  SELECT COUNT(*) AS signups_last_30_days
19    FROM customers
20   WHERE STR_TO_DATE(signup_date, '%d-%m-%Y')
21      BETWEEN DATE_SUB('2025-04-16', INTERVAL 30 DAY) AND '2025-04-16';
22
23
```

Output:-

```
18 •   SELECT COUNT(*) AS signups_last_30_days
19   FROM customers
20   WHERE STR_TO_DATE(signup_date, '%d-%m-%Y')
21       BETWEEN DATE_SUB('2025-04-16', INTERVAL 30 DAY) AND '2025-04-16';
22
<-
Result Grid | Filter Rows: [ ] Export: [ ] Wrap Cell Content: [ ]
signups_last_30_days
▶ 85
Result 3 × Read Only
```

- List unique cities where customers are based

Query:-

22
23 • SELECT DISTINCT city FROM customers;
24
25

Output:-

```
23 •   SELECT DISTINCT city FROM customers;
24
25
Result Grid | Filter Rows: [ ] Export: [ ] Wrap Cell Content: [ ]
city
▶ Chennai
Bangalore
Pune
Hyderabad
Kolkata
Delhi
Mumbai
Ahmedabad
customers 4 ×
```

- List the top 3 cities by number of signups.

Query:-

```
24
25 •   SELECT city, COUNT(*) AS total_signups
26     FROM customers
27     GROUP BY city
28     ORDER BY total_signups DESC
29     LIMIT 3;
--
```

Output:-

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface with the 'Result Grid' tab selected. The grid displays the following data:

city	total_signups
Pune	44
Delhi	42
Bangalore	41

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

Query:-

```
31 • CREATE TABLE orders (
32     order_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
33     customer_id INT,
34     amount DECIMAL(10, 2)
35 );
36 • INSERT INTO orders (order_id, customer_id, amount)
37     VALUES
38     (1, 105156, 1200.50),
39     (2, 131166, 550.00),
40     (3, 245018, 999.99),
41     (4, 128097, 150.00);
--
```

```

42 •   SELECT c.*  

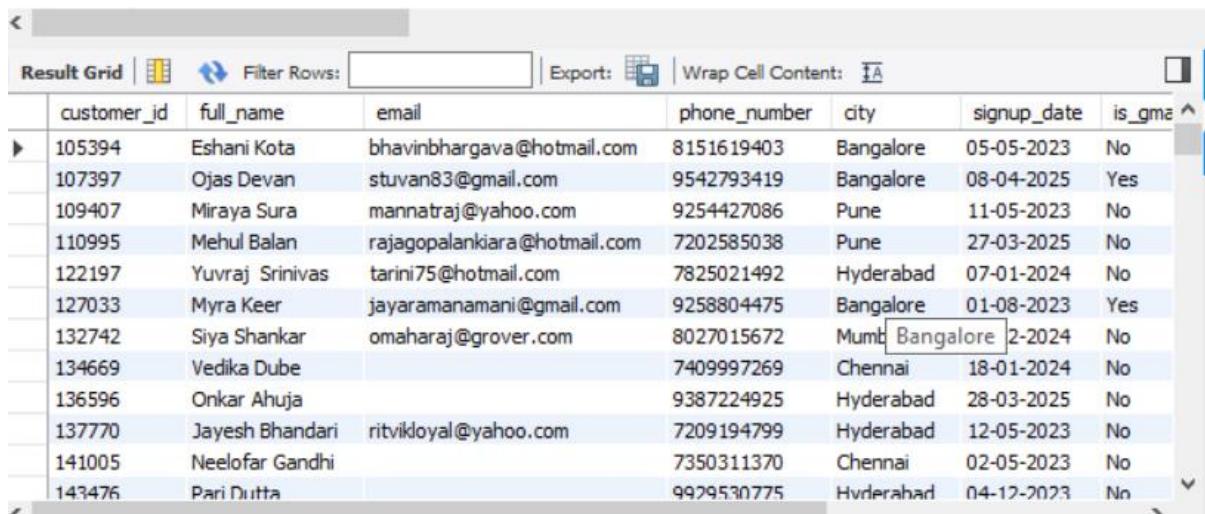
43     FROM customers c  

44     LEFT JOIN orders o ON c.customer_id = o.customer_id  

45     WHERE o.customer_id IS NULL;  


```

Output:-



	customer_id	full_name	email	phone_number	city	signup_date	is_gmail
▶	105394	Eshani Kota	bhavinbhargava@hotmail.com	8151619403	Bangalore	05-05-2023	No
	107397	Ojas Devan	stuvan83@gmail.com	9542793419	Bangalore	08-04-2025	Yes
	109407	Miraya Sura	mannatraj@yahoo.com	9254427086	Pune	11-05-2023	No
	110995	Mehul Balan	rajagopalankiara@hotmail.com	7202585038	Pune	27-03-2025	No
	122197	Yuvraj Srinivas	tarini75@hotmail.com	7825021492	Hyderabad	07-01-2024	No
	127033	Myra Keer	jayaramanamani@gmail.com	9258804475	Bangalore	01-08-2023	Yes
	132742	Siya Shankar	omaharaj@grover.com	8027015672	Mumbai	22-02-2024	No
	134669	Vedika Dube		7409997269	Chennai	18-01-2024	No
	136596	Onkar Ahuja		9387224925	Hyderabad	28-03-2025	No
	137770	Jayesh Bhandari	ritvikloyal@yahoo.com	7209194799	Hyderabad	12-05-2023	No
	141005	Neelofar Gandhi		7350311370	Chennai	02-05-2023	No
	143476	Pari Dutta		9929530775	Hyderabad	04-12-2023	No

2. Data Transformation & Enrichment

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

Questions:

- Add a new column to show if the email domain is ‘gmail.com’ or not. Fill it with ‘Yes’ or ‘No’.

Query:-



```

49 •   ALTER TABLE customers  

50     ADD COLUMN is_gmail VARCHAR(3);  

51 •   SET SQL_SAFE_UPDATES = 0;  

52 •   UPDATE customers  

53     SET is_gmail =  

54     CASE  

55       WHEN email LIKE '%@gmail.com' THEN 'Yes'  


```

```

54     CASE
55         WHEN email LIKE '%@gmail.com' THEN 'Yes'
56         ELSE 'No'
57     END;
58 •   SELECT full_name, email, is_gmail
59     FROM customers
60     LIMIT 10;
--
```

Output:-

	full_name	email	is_gmail
▶	Bhavin Kara		No
	Eshani Kota	bhavinbhargava@hotmail.com	No
	Ojas Devan	stuvan83@gmail.com	Yes
	Miraya Sura	mannatraj@yahoo.com	No
	Mehul Balan	rajagopalankiara@hotmail.com	No
	Yuvraj Srinivas	tarini75@hotmail.com	No
	Myra Keer	jayaramanamani@gmail.com	Yes
	Jayesh Jha	urvi41@yahoo.com	No
	Samiha Batra		No
	Siya Shankar	omaharaj@grover.com	No

- Extract the first name from the name column and store it in 'first_name'

Query:-

```

69 •   ALTER TABLE customers ADD COLUMN first_name VARCHAR(100);
70 •   UPDATE customers
71     SET first_name = SUBSTRING_INDEX(full_name, ' ', 1);
72 •   SELECT full_name, first_name
73     FROM customers
74     LIMIT 10;
75 |
```

Output:-

full_name	first_name
Bhavin Kara	Bhavin
Eshani Kota	Eshani
Ojas Devan	Ojas
Miraya Sura	Miraya
Mehul Balan	Mehul
Yuvraj Srinivas	Yuvraj
Myra Keer	Myra
Jayesh Jha	Jayesh
Samiha Batra	Samiha
Siya Shankar	Siya

- Add a column ‘signup_month’ to capture the month name the customer signed up.

Query:-

```
76 •    ALTER TABLE customers ADD COLUMN signup_month VARCHAR(20);
77 •    UPDATE customers
78      SET signup_month = MONTHNAME(STR_TO_DATE(signup_date, '%d-%m-%Y'));
79
```

Output:-

signup_date	signup_month
04-04-2025	April
05-05-2023	May
08-04-2025	April
11-05-2023	May
27-03-2025	March
07-01-2024	January
01-08-2023	August
24-03-2025	March
24-12-2023	December
04-02-2024	February

- Create a report which shows the no. of GMAIL customers who have signed up for each day of the week.

Query:-

```

94 •      SET sql_mode = '';
95 •      SELECT
96          DAYNAME(STR_TO_DATE(signup_date, '%d-%m-%Y')) AS signup_day,
97          COUNT(*) AS gmail_signups
98      FROM customers
99      WHERE email LIKE '%@gmail.com'
100     GROUP BY signup_day

```

Output:-

Result Grid		Filter Rows:	Export:	Wrap Cell Content:
	signup_day	gmail_signups		
▶	Friday	9		
	Sunday	7		
	Tuesday	6		
	Monday	5		
	Wednesday	4		
	Saturday	2		
	Thursday	1		

- Create a new table ‘vip_customers’ with customers from Delhi, Mumbai and Bangalore who have signed up in the last 60 days from 16th April 2025.

Query:-

```

~~~
104 •      CREATE TABLE vip_customers AS
105      SELECT *
106      FROM customers
107      WHERE city IN ('Delhi', 'Mumbai', 'Bangalore')
108          AND STR_TO_DATE(signup_date, '%d-%m-%Y')
109          BETWEEN DATE_SUB('2025-04-16', INTERVAL 60 DAY) AND '2025-04-16';
~~~
```

Output:-

The screenshot shows a MySQL Workbench result grid with the following data:

customer_id	full_name	email	phone_number	city	signup_date	is_gmail
107397	Ojas Devan	stuvan83@gmail.com	9542793419	Bangalore	08-04-2025	Yes
196722	Adah Yogi	psoman@yahoo.com	8591581358	Delhi	27-03-2025	No
224232	Divyansh Tripathi	jyohannan@datta.com	8647981998	Mumbai	22-03-2025	No
240679	Ahana Kumar	chirag63@sabharwal.com	8580016724	Mumbai	18-03-2025	No
247923	Rania Bhattacharyya	devansh39@hotmail.com	8893549828	Delhi	04-04-2025	No
260398	Rasha Seshadri	tejasbhandari@yahoo.com	8496435124	Bangalore	22-03-2025	No
266733	Adah Kamdar	gokul03@gmail.com	8643563127	Mumbai	11-04-2025	Yes
267289	Umang Kaur	hdara@gmail.com	8681162759	Delhi	27-03-2025	Yes
276828	Myra Sarna		9186475299	Delhi	09-04-2025	No
285490	Lakshay Loke	lcheema@sharaf.com	9040520243	Bangalore	14-04-2025	No

3. Analytics & Reporting

The business team wants insights from the customer data.

Questions:

Write SQL queries for the following:

- Show a monthly signup count for the past 6 months.

Query:-

```
113 •  SELECT DATE_FORMAT(STR_TO_DATE(signup_date, '%d-%m-%Y'), '%Y-%m') AS month,
114          COUNT(*) AS total_signups
115     FROM customers
116    WHERE STR_TO_DATE(signup_date, '%d-%m-%Y') >= DATE_SUB('2025-04-16', INTERVAL 6 MONTH)
117    GROUP BY month
118   ORDER BY month;
```

Output:-

The screenshot shows a MySQL Workbench result grid with the following data:

month	total_signups
2024-10	6
2024-11	7
2024-12	6
2025-01	8
2025-02	7
2025-03	58
2025-04	35

- Get a list of cities with more than 20 customers.

Query:-

```
120 •  SELECT city, COUNT(*) AS total_customers
121    FROM customers
122   GROUP BY city
123  HAVING total_customers > 20
124 ORDER BY total_customers DESC;
```

Output:-

The screenshot shows a database query results grid. The grid has two columns: 'city' and 'total_customers'. The data is as follows:

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

- Find the date with the highest number of signups.

Query:-

```
126 •  SELECT signup_date, COUNT(*) AS signup_count
127    FROM customers
128   GROUP BY signup_date
129  ORDER BY signup_count DESC
130  LIMIT 1;
---
```

Output:-

The screenshot shows a database query results grid. The grid has two columns: 'signup_date' and 'signup_count'. The data is as follows:

	signup_date	signup_count
▶	28-03-2025	5

- Add a new column to show the day of the signup date. Find the day with the highest number of signups.

Query:-

```
133 •    ALTER TABLE customers ADD COLUMN signup_day VARCHAR(15);
134 •    UPDATE customers
135      SET signup_day = DAYNAME(STR_TO_DATE(signup_date, '%d-%m-%Y'));
136 •    SELECT signup_day, COUNT(*) AS total_signups
137      FROM customers
138      GROUP BY signup_day
139      ORDER BY total_signups DESC
```

Output:-

Result Grid		Filter Rows:	Export:	Wrap Cell Content:	Fetch rows:
	signup_day	total_signups			
▶	Friday	51			