

Internship Program: Soulvibe.Tech

“Customer Order Analysis Using SQL”

Batch Name: SVT/DAINT/2025/05/B01



Introduction



Overview of the main objectives

In this task, I was asked to analyze customer order data using SQL. The objective was to derive meaningful business insights by writing queries to filter, group, and summarize the data. This helps in understanding customer behavior, sales performance, and operational patterns. I used SQL to explore trends and answer specific questions about the dataset.

1

find the average income for each educational_level for those who are employed full time.

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The left sidebar displays the 'SCHEMAS' panel with a list of databases, including 'prakash'. The main editor window shows a SQL query in 'Query 1':

```
1  
2  
3 • SELECT Education_Level, AVG(Income) AS Average_Income  
4 FROM internship  
5 WHERE Employment_Status = 'Full-time'  
6 GROUP BY Education_Level  
7 ORDER BY Average_Income DESC;  
8
```

Below the query editor, the 'Result Grid' shows the results of the query:

Education_Level	Average_Income
High School	823454.0062
Bachelor's	778556.0832
Master's	771870.5113
Doctorate	611066.6654

The bottom panel shows the 'Output' tab with a table of action results:

#	Time	Action	Message	Duration / Fetch
16	00:30:21	RENAME TABLE data TO solv_data	Error Code: 1146. Table 'prakash.data' doesn't exist	0.000 sec
17	00:30:30	select * from internship LIMIT 0, 2000	2000 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.016 sec
18	00:30:43	RENAME TABLE data TO solv_data	Error Code: 1146. Table 'prakash.data' doesn't exist	0.000 sec
19	00:31:28	SELECT Education_Level, AVG(Income) AS Average_Income FROM internship WHERE Employment_S...	4 row(s) returned	0.031 sec / 0.000 sec

2 retrieve the top 5 highest earning individuals and their full details

1

2

3 • `SELECT * FROM internship`

4 `ORDER BY Income DESC`

5 `LIMIT 5;`

Result Grid

Filter Rows:

Export:




Wrap Cell Content:

Fetch rows:

	Age	Education_Level	Occupation	Number_of_Dependents	Location	Work_Experience	Marital_Status	Employment_Status	Household_Size	Homeownership_Status	Type_of_Housing	Gender	Primary_Mode_of
▶	24	Bachelor's	Healthcare	4	Urban	30	Married	Part-time	2	Own	Apartment	Female	Public transit
	33	Bachelor's	Healthcare	3	Urban	31	Single	Full-time	1	Rent	Townhouse	Male	Public transit
	66	Master's	Healthcare	3	Rural	48	Married	Full-time	4	Rent	Single-family home	Male	Public transit
	62	Bachelor's	Others	3	Urban	1	Married	Full-time	1	Own	Apartment	Female	Biking
	57	Bachelor's	Technology	2	Suburban	4	Married	Full-time	7	Own	Single-family home	Male	Public transit

3 Count how many people in each Occupation have more than 2 dependents and own a house.


```
6
7
8 • SELECT Occupation, COUNT(*) AS Count
9 FROM solv_data
10 WHERE Number_of_Dependents > 2 AND Homeownership_Status = 'Own'
11 GROUP BY Occupation;
```

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

	Occupation	Count
▶	Technology	725
	Finance	463
	Education	507
	Healthcare	906
	Others	478

Individuals in Urban locations with income above average










Limit to 2000 rows

Result Grid  Filter Rows:  Export:  Wrap Cell Content: 






solv_data5 x

5 Count of males and females in each Employment_Status

Query 1 x SQL File 3*



Limit to 2000 rows



21

22

23

24

25 • SELECT Employment_Status, Gender, COUNT(*) AS Count

26 FROM solv_data



27 GROUP BY Employment_Status, Gender;

28


29


30

Result Grid



Filter Rows:

Export: 

Wrap Cell Content: 

	Employment_Status	Gender	Count
►	Full-time	Male	2564
	Full-time	Female	2440
	Self-employed	Male	1040
	Part-time	Female	1497
	Part-time	Male	1519
	Self-employed	Female	940

6 Total and average income by Location and Occupation

30

31 • `SELECT Location, Occupation,`

32 `SUM(Income) AS Total_Income,`

33 `AVG(Income) AS Average_Income`

34 `FROM solv_data`

35 `GROUP BY Location, Occupation;`

36

37

38

39

Result Grid

Filter Rows:

Export:

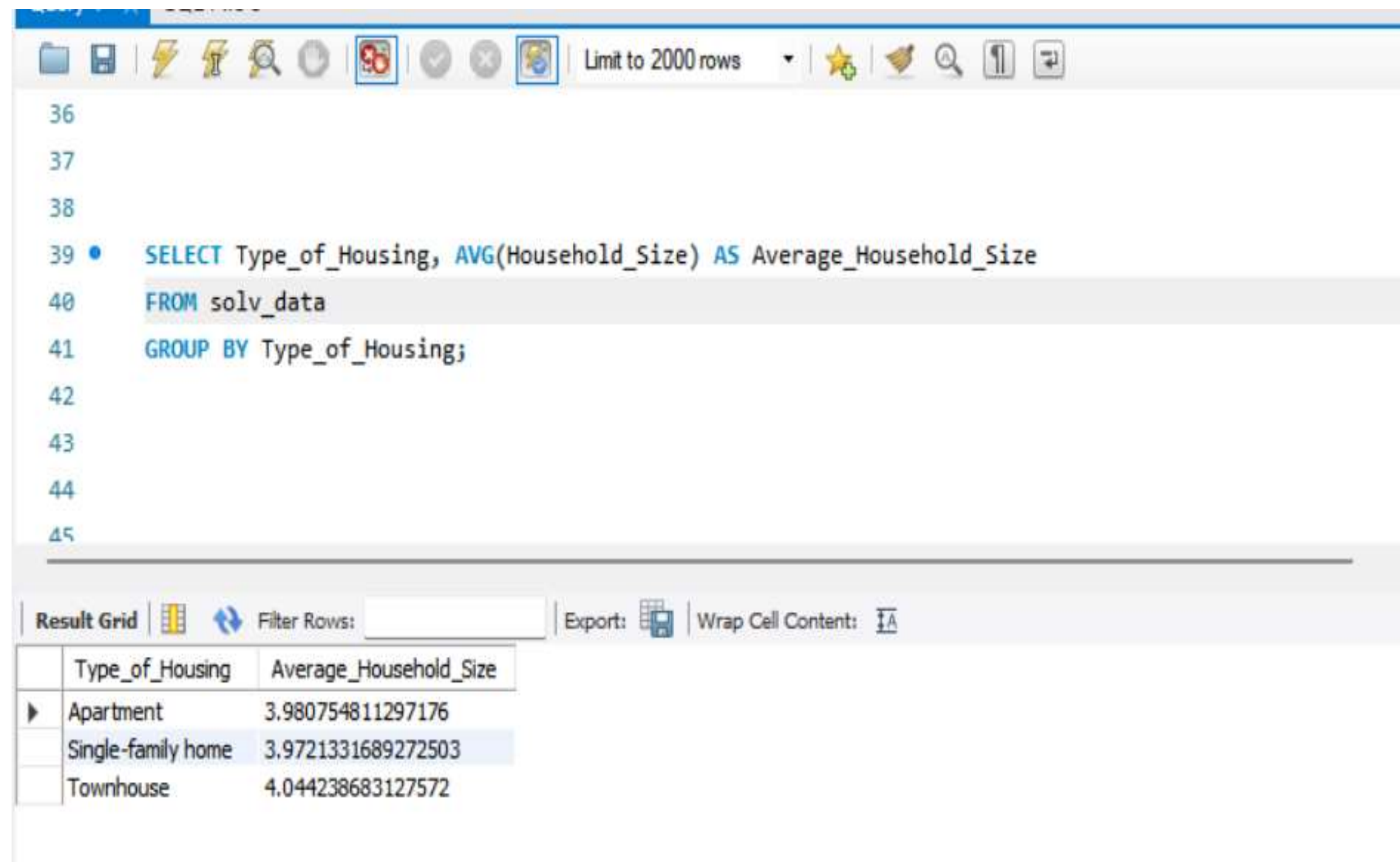
Wrap Cell Content:

	Location	Occupation	Total_Income	Average_Income
▶	Urban	Technology	1321499781	782415.5009
	Urban	Finance	734136768	699844.3928
	Urban	Others	873520829	808067.3719
	Rural	Others	92964084	650098.4895
	Rural	Technology	285650551	1195190.5900
	Suburban	Education	360273568	1310085.7018
	Suburban	Finance	200720532	606406.4411
	Urban	Education	863246553	809799.7683
	Urban	Healthcare	1515250241	704112.5655
	Suburban	Technology	405519971	846597.0167
	Rural	Healthcare	373683322	1190074.2739

Export recordset to an external file

Result 7 x

Average Household_Size grouped by Type_of_Housing



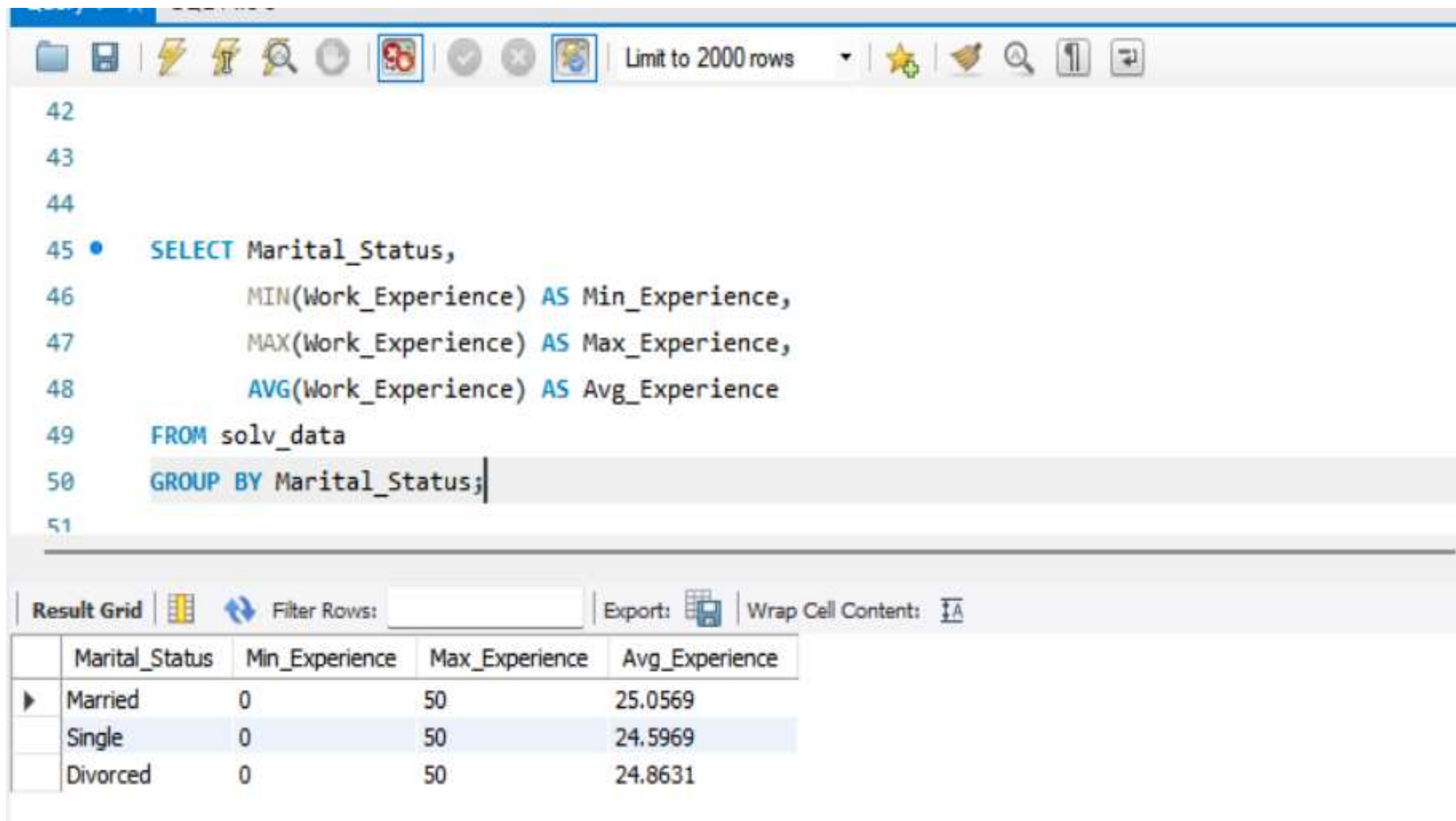
The screenshot shows a SQL query editor interface. The query is as follows:

```
36  
37  
38  
39 • SELECT Type_of_Housing, AVG(Household_Size) AS Average_Household_Size  
40 FROM solv_data  
41 GROUP BY Type_of_Housing;  
42  
43  
44  
45
```

Below the query editor, the results are displayed in a table. The table has two columns: **Type_of_Housing** and **Average_Household_Size**. The results are:

Type_of_Housing	Average_Household_Size
Apartment	3.980754811297176
Single-family home	3.9721331689272503
Townhouse	4.044238683127572

Min, Max, and Avg Work_Experience for each Marital_Status



The screenshot shows a SQL query editor with a toolbar at the top. The query is as follows:

```
42  
43  
44  
45 • SELECT Marital_Status,  
46       MIN(Work_Experience) AS Min_Experience,  
47       MAX(Work_Experience) AS Max_Experience,  
48       AVG(Work_Experience) AS Avg_Experience  
49 FROM solv_data  
50 GROUP BY Marital_Status;  
51
```

Below the query editor, there is a "Result Grid" section with a toolbar. The result grid displays the following data:

	Marital_Status	Min_Experience	Max_Experience	Avg_Experience
▶	Married	0	50	25.0569
	Single	0	50	24.5969
	Divorced	0	50	24.8631

9 Rank individuals by Income within each Education_Level

53

54

55 • SELECT *,

56 RANK() OVER (PARTITION BY Education_Level ORDER BY Income DESC) AS Income_Rank

57 FROM solv_data

58

59

60

61

62

Result Grid

Filter Rows:

Export:

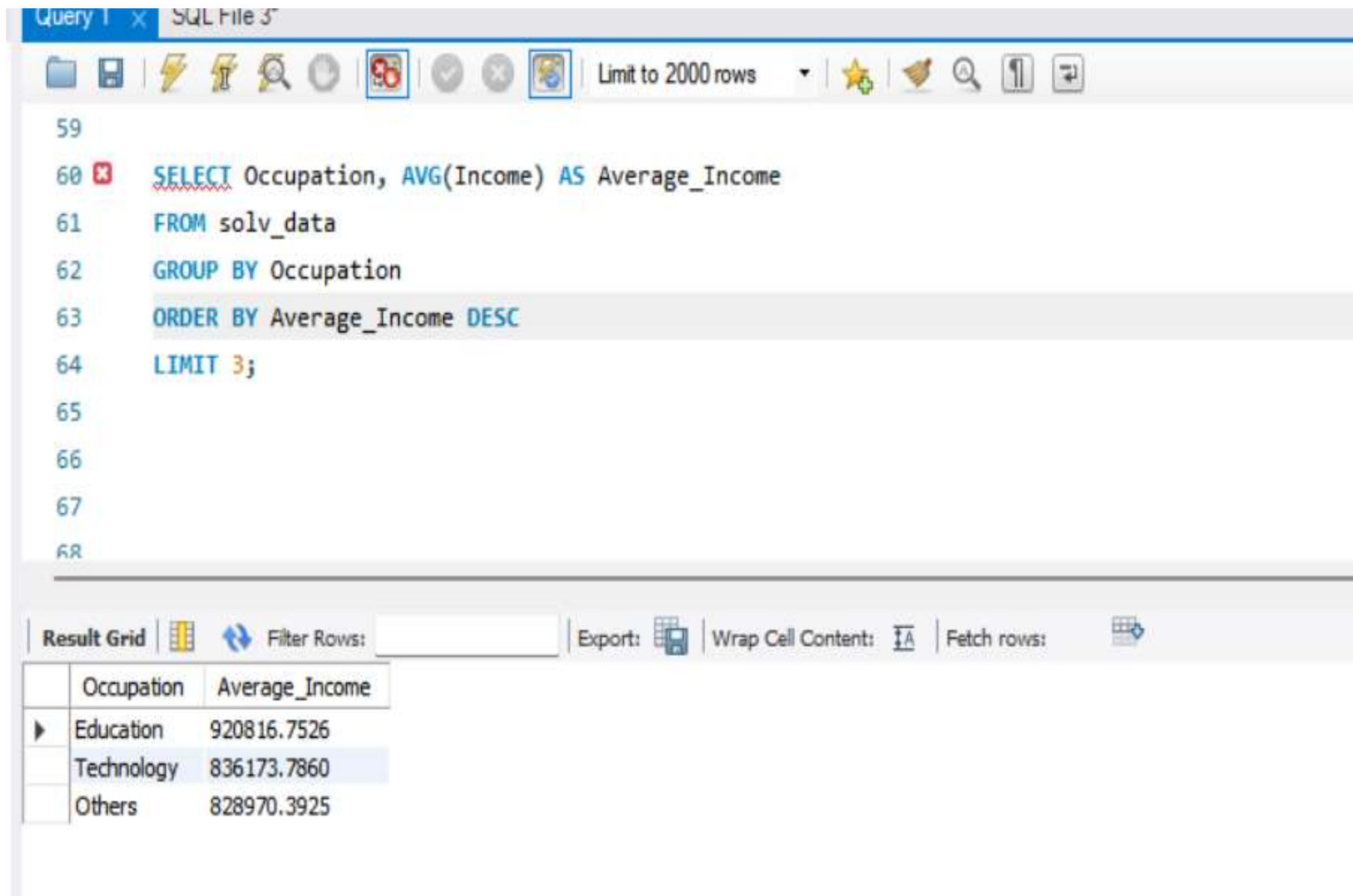
Wrap Cell Content:

	Age	Education_Level	Occupation	Number_of_Dependents	Location	Work_Experience	Marital_Status	Employment_Status	Household_Size	Homeownership_Status	Type_of_Housing	Gender	Primary_Mode
▶	24	Bachelor's	Healthcare	4	Urban	30	Married	Part-time	2	Own	Apartment	Female	Public transit
	33	Bachelor's	Healthcare	3	Urban	31	Single	Full-time	1	Rent	Townhouse	Male	Public transit
	62	Bachelor's	Others	3	Urban	1	Married	Full-time	1	Own	Apartment	Female	Biking
	57	Bachelor's	Technology	2	Suburban	4	Married	Full-time	7	Own	Single-family home	Male	Public transit
	41	Bachelor's	Technology	4	Rural	21	Married	Full-time	2	Own	Single-family home	Female	Car
	37	Bachelor's	Healthcare	3	Urban	29	Divorced	Full-time	3	Rent	Townhouse	Male	Car
	54	Bachelor's	Finance	4	Urban	50	Single	Full-time	6	Rent	Apartment	Female	Car
	19	Bachelor's	Technology	5	Urban	20	Married	Part-time	3	Own	Apartment	Female	Biking
	64	Bachelor's	Finance	2	Urban	4	Married	Self-employed	2	Rent	Townhouse	Female	Public transit
	62	Bachelor's	Technology	3	Suburban	5	Married	Full-time	2	Own	Single-family home	Female	Public transit

Result 10 ×

10

Top 3 Occupation types with highest average income



The screenshot shows a SQL IDE interface. The top toolbar includes icons for file operations, execution, and a 'Limit to 2000 rows' dropdown. The query editor contains the following SQL code:

```
59  
60 SELECT Occupation, AVG(Income) AS Average_Income  
61 FROM solv_data  
62 GROUP BY Occupation  
63 ORDER BY Average_Income DESC  
64 LIMIT 3;  
65  
66  
67  
68
```

The bottom toolbar includes 'Result Grid', 'Filter Rows', 'Export', 'Wrap Cell Content', and 'Fetch rows'. The results are displayed in a table with two columns: 'Occupation' and 'Average_Income'.

	Occupation	Average_Income
▶	Education	920816.7526
	Technology	836173.7860
	Others	828970.3925

Cumulative income for each Gender using window function

Query 1 x SQL File 3

Limit to 2000 rows

```

66
67
68
69 • SELECT *,
70     SUM(Income) OVER (PARTITION BY Gender ORDER BY Income) AS Cumulative_Income
71 FROM solv_data;
72
73
74
75

```

Result Grid

Filter Rows: Export: Wrap Cell Content:

	Age	Education_Level	Occupation	Number_of_Dependents	Location	Work_Experience	Marital_Status	Employment_Status	Household_Size	Homeownership_Status	Type_of_Housing	Gender	Primary_Mode
▶	23	Bachelor's	Others	5	Suburban	18	Married	Part-time	2	Own	Apartment	Female	Biking
	20	Bachelor's	Others	2	Urban	26	Single	Full-time	4	Rent	Apartment	Female	Public transit
	23	High School	Healthcare	5	Urban	35	Married	Part-time	6	Rent	Single-family home	Female	Car
	26	High School	Healthcare	2	Rural	28	Married	Part-time	4	Rent	Single-family home	Female	Biking
	21	Master's	Technology	3	Urban	38	Single	Self-employed	5	Own	Apartment	Female	Biking
	23	High School	Technology	1	Urban	4	Single	Self-employed	6	Rent	Apartment	Female	Car
	19	High School	Healthcare	0	Urban	39	Divorced	Self-employed	1	Own	Single-family home	Female	Public transit
	58	Master's	Finance	1	Urban	26	Married	Part-time	5	Own	Single-family home	Female	Public transit
	61	Bachelor's	Others	1	Urban	48	Married	Full-time	4	Own	Townhouse	Female	Public transit
	27	Bachelor's	Healthcare	1	Suburban	19	Married	Part-time	6	Rent	Apartment	Female	Car

Result 12 x

List people whose income is above the median income

Query 1 x SQL File 3

Limit to 2000 rows

```

77 WITH income_ranked AS (
78     SELECT *,
79         PERCENT_RANK() OVER (ORDER BY Income) AS pr
80     FROM solv_data
81 )
82 SELECT *
83 FROM income_ranked
84 WHERE pr > 0.5;
85
86

```

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Export: | Wrap Cell Content: | Fetch rows:

	Age	Education_Level	Occupation	Number_of_Dependents	Location	Work_Experience	Marital_Status	Employment_Status	Household_Size	Homeownership_Status	Type_of_Housing	Gender	Primary_Mode
▶	61	Bachelor's	Healthcare	4	Urban	47	Single	Full-time	3	Own	Single-family home	Female	Public transit
	58	Master's	Education	1	Urban	3	Single	Full-time	1	Rent	Single-family home	Female	Car
	49	High School	Healthcare	5	Suburban	30	Married	Part-time	4	Rent	Single-family home	Male	Car
	54	Master's	Technology	0	Urban	10	Married	Full-time	2	Rent	Townhouse	Female	Walking
	47	Master's	Healthcare	4	Suburban	25	Married	Full-time	1	Own	Single-family home	Female	Public transit
	64	High School	Finance	3	Urban	34	Married	Full-time	7	Own	Single-family home	Male	Public transit
	66	Bachelor's	Healthcare	5	Urban	40	Single	Part-time	1	Own	Single-family home	Male	Walking
	41	Bachelor's	Others	3	Urban	44	Married	Full-time	1	Own	Apartment	Male	Public transit
	52	High School	Education	0	Suburban	12	Single	Full-time	3	Own	Townhouse	Female	Car
	22	Master's	Education	0	Urban	10	Married	Full-time	5	Own	Single-family home	Female	Car

Result 13 x

17 Show the latest order for each customer.

The screenshot shows a SQL IDE interface with a query editor and a result grid. The query is designed to retrieve the latest order for each customer by using a subquery to find the maximum date for each customer ID and then selecting the order with that date.

```
1 • SELECT OrderID, CustID, Amount, Date
2 FROM internship.ordersdata
3 WHERE (CustID, Date) IN (
4     SELECT CustID, MAX(Date)
5     FROM internship.ordersdata
6     GROUP BY CustID
7 )
```

The result grid displays 12 rows of data, each representing a customer's latest order. The columns are OrderID, CustID, Amount, and Date.

OrderID	CustID	Amount	Date
B-25601	CUST 9116386	1275	01-04-2023
B-25602	CUST 7286119	66	01-04-2023
B-25603	CUST 2546275	8	03-04-2023
B-25604	CUST 5135320	80	03-04-2023
B-25605	CUST 9884525	168	05-04-2023
B-25606	CUST 5628966	424	06-04-2023
B-25607	CUST 6138380	2617	06-04-2023
B-25608	CUST 1960238	561	08-04-2023
B-25609	CUST 9188859	119	09-04-2023
B-25610	CUST 5563976	1355	09-04-2023
B-25611	CUST 3204934	24	11-04-2023
B-25612	CUST 3227935	193	12-04-2023

The interface also includes a toolbar with various icons, a 'Limit to 1000 rows' dropdown, and a 'Result Grid' button on the right. The status bar at the bottom indicates 'ordersdata 22 x' and 'Read Only'.

Conclusion

Through this SQL-based exploration of the ordersdata table, I gained hands-on experience in extracting, filtering, grouping, and summarizing data effectively. By writing and analyzing 20 different queries, I was able to:

- Understand Customer Behaviour
- Analyse Sales Performance
- Evaluate Operational Status
- Demographic and Geographic Insights
- Category and Channel Analysis:

Key Takeaways:

- SQL is a powerful tool to perform deep data analysis with precision.
- Writing queries helped me understand the **structure and relationships** within the dataset.
- These insights can be leveraged for business decisions like **targeted marketing, inventory planning, and customer segmentation**.
- Data exploration using SQL lays the foundation for more advanced analytics and visualization in tools like Power BI or Tableau.



Thank You

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