

Project Plan:-Customer Behavior & Retention Analysis

Project Title: Customer Behavior and Retention Analysis using SQL
(Oracle SQL Developer)

Project Overview:

This project involves an in-depth analysis of customer shopping behavior aimed at uncovering patterns related to customer retention, segmentation, and purchase trends. The analysis simulates a real-world scenario where a Data Analyst working in an e-commerce company leverages SQL to derive actionable business insights from customer transaction data.

Key Objectives:

- Understand and interpret customer purchasing behavior.
- Identify high-value customers through **RFM (Recency, Frequency, Monetary)** segmentation.
- Calculate **Customer Lifetime Value (CLV)** to prioritize customer engagement strategies.
- Detect early signs of **customer churn** and identify at-risk customers.
- Deliver actionable recommendations for improving customer retention and driving business growth.

Tools & Technologies Used:

- **Database System:** Oracle SQL Developer
- **Language:** Structured Query Language (SQL)
- **Data Source:** Cleaned subset (300+ rows) of the original e-commerce transaction dataset (shopping_behavior_updated.csv.xlsx)

Project Outcomes:

- Successfully demonstrated the ability to work with large and complex datasets using only SQL.
- Gained hands-on experience with key analytical concepts like RFM, CLV, and churn prediction.
- Developed optimized, industry-standard SQL queries and data models for business intelligence use cases.
- Proved strong data interpretation and storytelling capabilities through structured, query-based reporting.

Why This Project Matters:

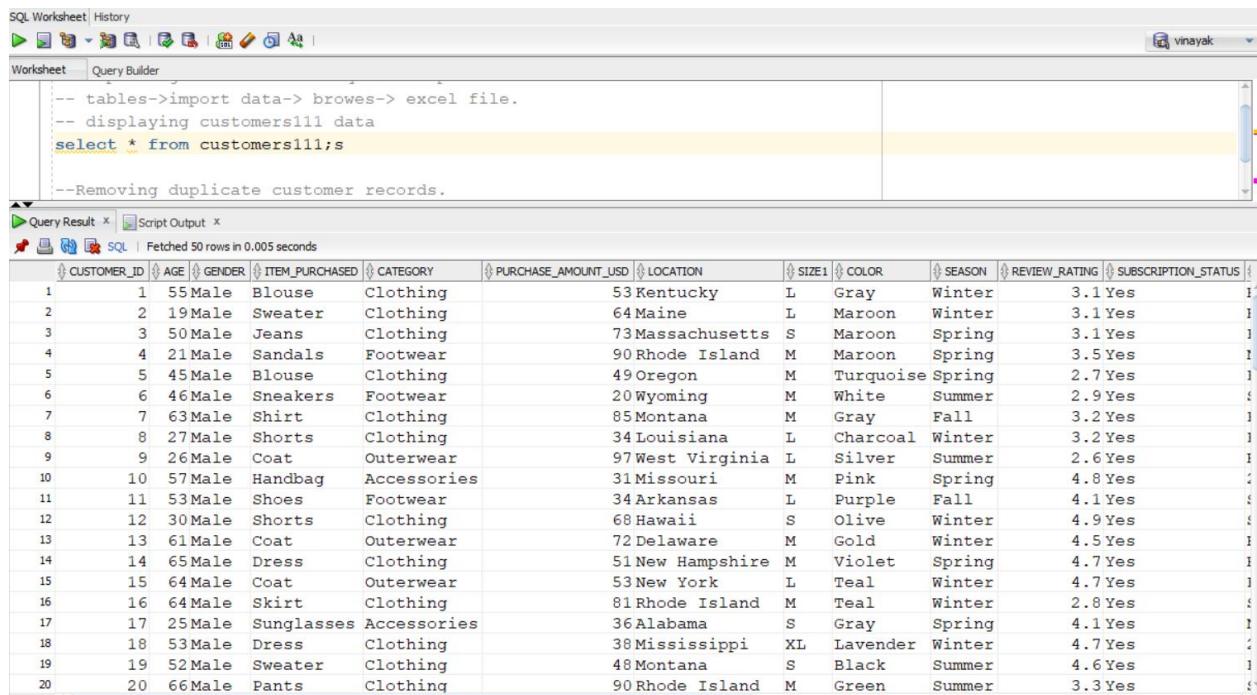
This project replicates the end-to-end responsibilities of a Data Analyst in an actual business setting. From raw data extraction to presenting high-impact customer insights, it showcases not just technical SQL proficiency, but also a deep understanding of business analysis and decision-making. It reflects my readiness for roles in data analytics, business intelligence, and customer insights teams, particularly in the retail and e-commerce industries.

- importing excel data in sql developer .

-- tables->import data-> browes-> excel file.

- -- displaying customers111 data

select * from customers111;



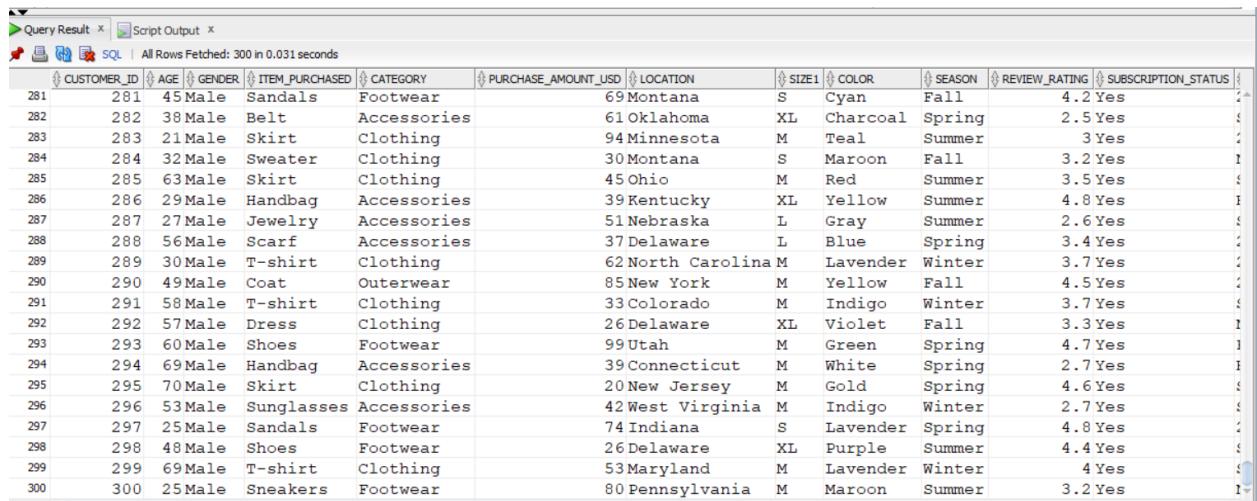
The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Developer interface. In the top-left corner, there's a toolbar with various icons. Below it is a menu bar with 'Worksheet' and 'Query Builder'. The main area is divided into two panes: 'Worksheet' on the left and 'Query Result' on the right. The 'Worksheet' pane contains the following SQL code:

```
-- tables->import data-> browes-> excel file.
-- displaying customers111 data
select * from customers111;

--Removing duplicate customer records.
```

The 'Query Result' pane shows the output of the query, which is a table with 20 rows of customer data. The columns are: CUSTOMER_ID, AGE, GENDER, ITEM_PURCHASED, CATEGORY, PURCHASE_AMOUNT_USD, LOCATION, SIZE1, COLOR, SEASON, REVIEW_RATING, and SUBSCRIPTION_STATUS. The data includes various items like Blouse, Sweater, Jeans, Sandals, etc., across different locations and seasons.

CUSTOMER_ID	AGE	GENDER	ITEM_PURCHASED	CATEGORY	PURCHASE_AMOUNT_USD	LOCATION	SIZE1	COLOR	SEASON	REVIEW_RATING	SUBSCRIPTION_STATUS
1	55	Male	Blouse	Clothing	53	Kentucky	L	Gray	Winter	3.1	Yes
2	19	Male	Sweater	Clothing	64	Maine	L	Maroon	Winter	3.1	Yes
3	50	Male	Jeans	Clothing	73	Massachusetts	S	Maroon	Spring	3.1	Yes
4	21	Male	Sandals	Footwear	90	Rhode Island	M	Maroon	Spring	3.5	Yes
5	45	Male	Blouse	Clothing	49	Oregon	M	Turquoise	Spring	2.7	Yes
6	46	Male	Sneakers	Footwear	20	Wyoming	M	White	Summer	2.9	Yes
7	63	Male	Shirt	Clothing	85	Montana	M	Gray	Fall	3.2	Yes
8	27	Male	Shorts	Clothing	34	Louisiana	L	Charcoal	Winter	3.2	Yes
9	26	Male	Coat	Outerwear	97	West Virginia	L	Silver	Summer	2.6	Yes
10	57	Male	Handbag	Accessories	31	Missouri	M	Pink	Spring	4.8	Yes
11	53	Male	Shoes	Footwear	34	Arkansas	L	Purple	Fall	4.1	Yes
12	30	Male	Shorts	Clothing	68	Hawaii	S	Olive	Winter	4.9	Yes
13	61	Male	Coat	Outerwear	72	Delaware	M	Gold	Winter	4.5	Yes
14	65	Male	Dress	Clothing	51	New Hampshire	M	Violet	Spring	4.7	Yes
15	64	Male	Coat	Outerwear	53	New York	L	Teal	Winter	4.7	Yes
16	64	Male	Skirt	Clothing	81	Rhode Island	M	Teal	Winter	2.8	Yes
17	25	Male	Sunglasses	Accessories	36	Alabama	S	Gray	Spring	4.1	Yes
18	53	Male	Dress	Clothing	38	Mississippi	XL	Lavender	Winter	4.7	Yes
19	52	Male	Sweater	Clothing	48	Montana	S	Black	Summer	4.6	Yes
20	66	Male	Pants	Clothing	90	Rhode Island	M	Green	Summer	3.3	Yes



This screenshot shows the same SQL Worksheet interface as the previous one, but with a larger dataset. The 'Worksheet' pane contains the same SQL code as before. The 'Query Result' pane shows a table with 300 rows of customer data. The columns are identical to the first screenshot. The data includes a wider range of items and locations, such as Belts, Jewelry, Scarves, T-shirts, and various accessories purchased across states like Montana, Oklahoma, Minnesota, and Connecticut.

CUSTOMER_ID	AGE	GENDER	ITEM_PURCHASED	CATEGORY	PURCHASE_AMOUNT_USD	LOCATION	SIZE1	COLOR	SEASON	REVIEW_RATING	SUBSCRIPTION_STATUS
281	45	Male	Sandals	Footwear	69	Montana	S	Cyan	Fall	4.2	Yes
282	38	Male	Belt	Accessories	61	Oklahoma	XL	Charcoal	Spring	2.5	Yes
283	21	Male	Skirt	Clothing	94	Minnesota	M	Teal	Summer	3	Yes
284	32	Male	Sweater	Clothing	30	Montana	S	Maroon	Fall	3.2	Yes
285	63	Male	Skirt	Clothing	45	Ohio	M	Red	Summer	3.5	Yes
286	29	Male	Handbag	Accessories	39	Kentucky	XL	Yellow	Summer	4.8	Yes
287	27	Male	Jewelry	Accessories	51	Nebraska	L	Gray	Summer	2.6	Yes
288	56	Male	Scarf	Accessories	37	Delaware	L	Blue	Spring	3.4	Yes
289	30	Male	T-shirt	Clothing	62	North Carolina	M	Lavender	Winter	3.7	Yes
290	49	Male	Coat	Outerwear	85	New York	M	Yellow	Fall	4.5	Yes
291	58	Male	T-shirt	Clothing	33	Colorado	M	Indigo	Winter	3.7	Yes
292	57	Male	Dress	Clothing	26	Delaware	XL	Violet	Fall	3.3	Yes
293	60	Male	Shoes	Footwear	99	Utah	M	Green	Spring	4.7	Yes
294	69	Male	Handbag	Accessories	39	Connecticut	M	White	Spring	2.7	Yes
295	70	Male	Skirt	Clothing	20	New Jersey	M	Gold	Spring	4.6	Yes
296	53	Male	Sunglasses	Accessories	42	West Virginia	M	Indigo	Winter	2.7	Yes
297	25	Male	Sandals	Footwear	74	Indiana	S	Lavender	Spring	4.8	Yes
298	48	Male	Shoes	Footwear	26	Delaware	XL	Purple	Summer	4.4	Yes
299	69	Male	T-shirt	Clothing	53	Maryland	M	Lavender	Winter	4	Yes
300	25	Male	Sneakers	Footwear	80	Pennsylvania	M	Maroon	Summer	3.2	Yes

- Removing duplicate customer records.

```
delete from customers111 where rowid not in (  
select min(rowid) from customers111 group by customer_id);
```

```
--Removing duplicate customer records.  
delete from customers111 where rowid not in (  
select min(rowid) from customers111 group by customer_id);
```

Query Result x Script Output x
Task completed in 0.049 seconds

0 rows deleted.

```
Error starting at line : 9 in command -  
)  
Error report -  
Unknown Command
```

- Handling NULLs:-

-- Replace NULLs in REVIEW_RATING with average rating

```
update customers111
```

```
set review_rating=(select round(avg(review_rating),1 )from customers111
```

```
where review_rating is null);
```

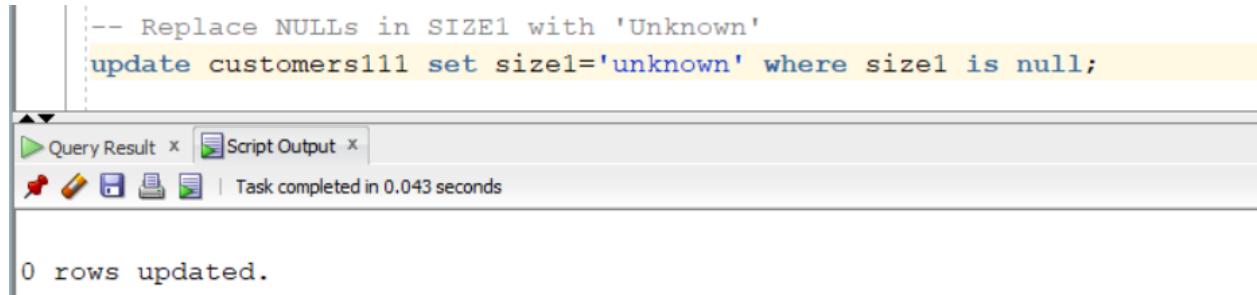
```
-- Replace NULLs in REVIEW_RATING with average rating  
update customers111  
set review_rating=(select round(avg(review_rating),1 ) from customers111 where review_rating is null);
```

Query Result x Script Output x
Task completed in 0.079 seconds

```
https://docs.oracle.com/error-help/db/ora-00921/00921. 00000 - "unexpected end of SQL command"  
*Cause: The SQL command was not complete. Part of a valid  
command was entered, but at least one major component was  
omitted.  
*Action: Correct the syntax.  
  
More Details :  
https://docs.oracle.com/error-help/db/ora-00921/  
300 rows updated.
```

-- Replace NULLs in SIZE1 with 'Unknown'

```
update customers111 set size1='unknown' where size1 is null;
```



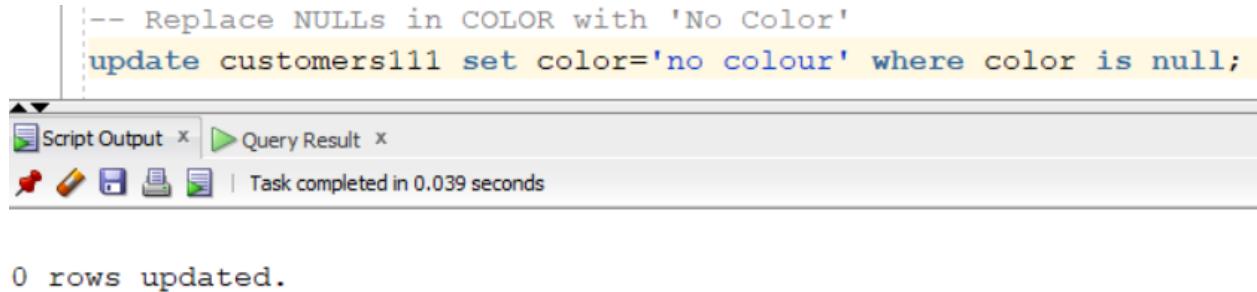
```
-- Replace NULLs in SIZE1 with 'Unknown'  
update customers111 set size1='unknown' where size1 is null;
```

Query Result x Script Output x
Task completed in 0.043 seconds

0 rows updated.

-- Replace NULLs in COLOR with 'No Color'

```
update customers111 set color='no colour' where color is null;
```



```
-- Replace NULLs in COLOR with 'No Color'  
update customers111 set color='no colour' where color is null;
```

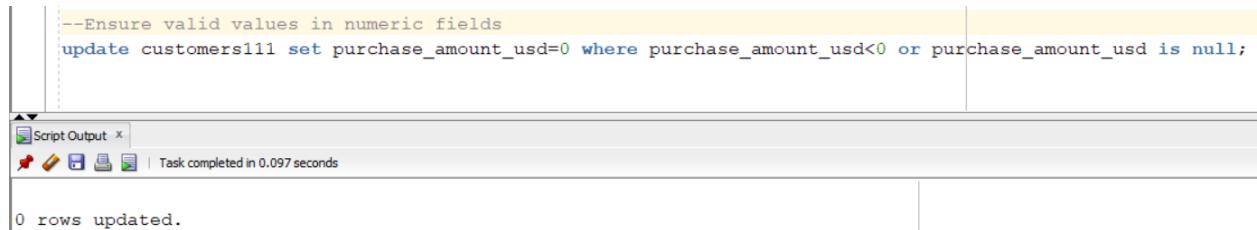
Script Output x Query Result x
Task completed in 0.039 seconds

0 rows updated.

--Ensure valid values in numeric fields

-- Setting negative or NULL purchase amounts to 0

```
update customers111 set purchase_amount_usd=0 where  
purchase_amount_usd<0 or purchase_amount_usd is null;
```



```
--Ensure valid values in numeric fields  
update customers111 set purchase_amount_usd=0 where purchase_amount_usd<0 or purchase_amount_usd is null;
```

Script Output x
Task completed in 0.097 seconds

0 rows updated.

---- Trim and capitalizing GENDER and CATEGORY

```
update customers111 set gender = initcap(trim(gender)),  
category = initcap(trim(category)),  
location = initcap(trim(location));
```

```
-- Trim and capitalizing GENDER and CATEGORY  
update customers111 set gender = initcap(trim(gender)),  
category = initcap(trim(category)),  
location = initcap(trim(location));
```

Script Output x | Task completed in 0.072 seconds

0 rows updated.

300 rows updated.

--Find the total number of purchases made using the 'Credit Card' payment method.

```
select count(*) as credit_card_purchases from customers111 where  
PAYMENT_METHOD = 'Credit Card';
```

```
--Find the total number of purchases made using the 'Credit Card' payment method.  
select count(*) as credit_card_purchases from customers111 where PAYMENT_METHOD = 'Credit Card';
```

Script Output x | Query Result x | All Rows Fetched: 1 in 0.007 seconds

CREDIT_CARD_PURCHASES
1 64

--Show the names of all products purchased in the 'Clothing' category.

```
select item_purchased from customers111 where category = 'Clothing';
```

The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Developer interface. The SQL tab contains the query: `--Show the names of all products purchased in the 'Clothing' category.
select item_purchased from customers111 where category = 'Clothing';`. The results are displayed in the Query Result tab, showing a single column named 'ITEM_PURCHASED' with 21 rows of data. The data includes various clothing items such as Blouse, Sweater, Jeans, Shirt, Shorts, Dress, Skirt, Hoodie, and Pants.

ITEM_PURCHASED
1 Blouse
2 Sweater
3 Jeans
4 Blouse
5 Shirt
6 Shorts
7 Shorts
8 Dress
9 Skirt
10 Dress
11 Sweater
12 Pants
13 Pants
14 Pants
15 Pants
16 Pants
17 Hoodie
18 Shorts
19 Dress
20 Dress
21 Pants

--Display names of all customers who bought items in 'Spring' season and paid more than ₹50.

```
select customer_id, item_purchased, purchase_amount_usd  
from customers111  
where season = 'Spring' and purchase_amount_usd > 50;
```

The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Developer interface. The SQL tab contains the query: `--Display names of all customers who bought items in 'Spring' season and paid more than ₹50.
select customer_id, item_purchased, purchase_amount_usd
from customers111
where season = 'Spring' and purchase_amount_usd > 50;`. The results are displayed in the Query Result tab, showing three columns: 'CUSTOMER_ID', 'ITEM_PURCHASED', and 'PURCHASE_AMOUNT_USD'. The data lists 14 customer IDs along with the items they purchased and the total amount spent, filtering out purchases below ₹50.

CUSTOMER_ID	ITEM_PURCHASED	PURCHASE_AMOUNT_USD
1	3 Jeans	73
2	4 Sandals	90
3	14 Dress	51
4	35 T-shirt	91
5	43 Coat	100
6	60 Belt	79
7	74 Pants	85
8	75 Gloves	58
9	79 Skirt	91
10	95 Skirt	76
11	97 Gloves	73
12	99 Jeans	67
13	102 Coat	85
14	109 Socks	79

-- List distinct cities where purchases were made.

select distinct location from customers111;

```
-- List distinct cities where purchases were made
select distinct location from customers111;
```

Script Output x Query Result x

SQL | All Rows Fetched: 50 in 0.025 seconds

LOCATION
1 Delaware
2 Georgia
3 Michigan
4 Maine
5 Rhode Island
6 Louisiana
7 Florida
8 North Dakota
9 Idaho
10 Wisconsin
11 Kentucky
12 Nevada
13 Indiana
14 Alaska
15 Tennessee
16 Pennsylvania
17 South Dakota
18 Oregon
19 Hawaii
20 Mississippi
21 North Carolina

--Show total revenue generated by each category.

```
select category, sum(purchase_amount_usd) as total_revenue  
from customers111  
group by category;
```

```
--Show total revenue generated by each category.  
select category, sum(purchase_amount_usd) as total_revenue  
from customers111  
group by category;
```

Script Output x Query Result x

SQL | All Rows Fetched: 4 in 0.014 seconds

CATEGORY	TOTAL_REVENUE
1 Outerwear	1996
2 Clothing	7056
3 Accessories	6018
4 Footwear	2705

--Show average review rating by gender and season.

```
select gender, season, round(avg(review_rating), 2) as avg_rating  
from customers111  
group by gender, season;
```

```
--Show average review rating by gender and season.  
select gender, season, round(avg(review_rating), 2) as avg_rating  
from customers111  
group by gender, season;
```

Script Output x Query Result x

SQL | All Rows Fetched: 4 in 0.019 seconds

GENDER	SEASON	AVG_RATING
1 Male	Fall	3.81
2 Male	Summer	3.71
3 Male	Winter	3.83
4 Male	Spring	3.77

--Rank customers based on their purchase amount (highest first).

```
select customer_id, purchase_amount_usd,rank()  
over (order by purchase_amount_usd desc) as purchase_rank  
from customers111;
```

Worksheet Query Builder

```
--Rank customers based on their purchase amount (highest first).  
select customer_id, purchase_amount_usd,rank()  
over (order by purchase_amount_usd desc) as purchase_rank  
from customers111;
```

Script Output X Query Result X

SQL | Fetched 50 rows in 0.007 seconds

CUSTOMER_ID	PURCHASE_AMOUNT_USD	PURCHASE_RANK
1	43	100
2	96	100
3	249	100
4	205	100
5	244	100
6	194	100
7	92	99
8	293	99
9	101	98
10	155	98
11	9	97
12	210	97
13	151	96
14	183	96
15	106	96
16	82	96
17	80	96
18	140	95
19	146	95
20	115	95
21	86	95

```
-- List the top 5 biggest spenders.
```

```
select *
from (
  select customer_id, purchase_amount_usd
  from customers111 order by purchase_amount_usd desc)where rownum <= 5;
```

The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Developer interface. The SQL tab contains the query:

```
-- List the top 5 biggest spenders.
select *
from (
  select customer_id, purchase_amount_usd
  from customers111 order by purchase_amount_usd desc)where rownum <= 5;
```

The results are displayed in the Query Result tab, showing the following data:

CUSTOMER_ID	PURCHASE_AMOUNT_USD
1	43
2	244
3	205
4	194
5	96

```
--Create a view showing customer segments based on spend:
```

```
create or replace view customer_segments as select customer_id,
purchase_amount_usd,
case
when purchase_amount_usd >= 75 then 'High'
when purchase_amount_usd between 40 and 74 then 'Medium'
else 'Low'
end as segment
from customers111;
```

```
View CUSTOMER_SEGMENTS created.
```

```
| select * from customer_segments;
```

Query Result x

SQL | Fetched 50 rows in 0.02 seconds

	CUSTOMER_ID	PURCHASE_AMOUNT_USD	SEGMENT
1	1	53	Medium
2	2	64	Medium
3	3	73	Medium
4	4	90	High
5	5	49	Medium
6	6	20	Low
7	7	85	High
8	8	34	Low
9	9	97	High
10	10	31	Low
11	11	34	Low
12	12	68	Medium
13	13	72	Medium
14	14	51	Medium
15	15	53	Medium
16	16	81	High
17	17	36	Low
18	18	38	Low
19	19	48	Medium
20	20	90	High

--List all items with 'a' at the second position in item name.

```
select item_purchased  
from customers111  
where item_purchased like '_a%';
```

```
--List all items with 'a' at the second position in item name.  
select item_purchased  
from customers111  
where item_purchased like '_a%';
```

Query Result | Fetched 50 rows in 0.004 seconds

ITEM_PURCHASED
1 Sandals
2 Handbag
3 Pants
4 Pants
5 Pants
6 Pants
7 Pants
8 Jacket
9 Handbag
10 Jacket

--Show total number of purchases per color, sorted descending.

```
select color, count(*) as total_sold  
from customers111  
group by color  
order by total_sold desc;
```

```
--Show total number of purchases per color, sorted descending.  
select color, count(*) as total_sold  
from customers111  
group by color  
order by total_sold desc;
```

Query Result | All Rows Fetched: 25 in 0.001 seconds

COLOR	TOTAL SOLD
1 Gray	16
2 Violet	16
3 Olive	16
4 Maroon	15
5 Silver	15

--Find the most purchased category in each season

```
select season, category, count(*) as purchases,rank()  
over (partition by season order by count(*) desc) as rank_in_season  
from customers111  
group by season, category;
```

Worksheet Query Builder

```
select season, category, count(*) as purchases,rank()  
over (partition by season order by count(*) desc) as rank_in_season  
from customers111  
group by season, category;
```

Query Result x

SQL | All Rows Fetched: 16 in 0.006 seconds

	SEASON	CATEGORY	PURCHASES	RANK_IN_SEASON
1	Fall	Clothing	27	1
2	Fall	Accessories	25	2
3	Fall	Footwear	12	3
4	Fall	Outerwear	11	4
5	Spring	Clothing	30	1
6	Spring	Accessories	29	2
7	Spring	Footwear	12	3
8	Spring	Outerwear	5	4
9	Summer	Clothing	36	1
10	Summer	Accessories	25	2
11	Summer	Footwear	12	3
12	Summer	Outerwear	9	4
13	Winter	Clothing	34	1
14	Winter	Accessories	20	2
15	Winter	Outerwear	7	3
16	Winter	Footwear	6	4

--Total customers & total purchases

```
select count(distinct customer_id) as total_customers,  
count(*) as total_purchases  
from customers111;
```

```
--Total customers & total purchases  
select count(distinct customer_id) as total_customers,  
count(*) as total_purchases  
from customers111;
```

Query Result

All Rows Fetched: 1 in 0.011 seconds

	TOTAL_CUSTOMERS	TOTAL_PURCHASES
1	300	300

--Top 3 most purchased product categories

```
select category, count(*) as total_sold  
from customers111  
group by category  
order by total_sold desc fetch first 3 rows only;
```

```
select category, count(*) as total_sold  
from customers111  
group by category  
order by total_sold desc fetch first 3 rows only;
```

Query Result

All Rows Fetched: 3 in 0.005 seconds

	CATEGORY	TOTAL SOLD
1	Clothing	127
2	Accessories	99
3	Footwear	42

--Top 10 customers by spend using RANK

```
select customer_id, purchase_amount_usd,rank()  
over (order by purchase_amount_usd desc) as purchase_rank  
from customers111  
fetch first 10 rows only;
```

```
--Top 10 customers by spend using RANK  
select customer_id, purchase_amount_usd,rank()  
over (order by purchase_amount_usd desc) as purchase_rank  
from customers111  
fetch first 10 rows only;
```

Query Result x

SQL | All Rows Fetched: 10 in 0.003 seconds

	CUSTOMER_ID	PURCHASE_AMOUNT_USD	PURCHASE_RANK
1	43	100	1
2	249	100	1
3	244	100	1
4	205	100	1
5	194	100	1
6	96	100	1
7	92	99	7
8	293	99	7
9	101	98	9
10	155	98	9

• JOINS OPERATIONS:-

ADDING TWO MORE TABLES RELATED TO MAIN TABLES.

```
select * from customer_details;  
select * from products_master;
```

Script Output x Query Result x

SQL | All Rows Fetched: 4 in 0.004 seconds

	CUSTOMER_ID	FULL_NAME	EMAIL	JOIN_DATE
1	101	Ravi Mehta	ravi@gmail.com	10-JAN-23
2	102	Aarti Rao	aarti@gmail.com	15-MAY-23
3	103	Vikas Shetty	vikas@gmail.com	28-FEB-24
4	104	Neha Yadav	neha@gmail.com	01-DEC-22

```
select * from products_master;
```

```
-- List all customers who purchased items tha
```

Script Output x Query Result x

SQL | All Rows Fetched: 5 in 0.004 seconds

	PRODUCT_ID	ITEM_NAME	CATEGORY	BASE_PRICE
1	101	T-Shirt	Clothing	15
2	102	Jacket	Clothing	50
3	103	Sneakers	Footwear	40
4	104	Backpack	Accessories	25
5	105	Watch	Accessories	100

-- List all customers who purchased items that exist in the product master list.

```
select c.customer_id, c.item_purchased, p.item_name, c.purchase_amount_usd  
from customers111 c  
join products_master p on c.item_purchased = p.item_name;
```

```
-- List all customers who purchased items that exist in the product master list.  
select c.customer_id, c.item_purchased, p.item_name, c.purchase_amount_usd  
from customers111 c  
join products_master p on c.item_purchased = p.item_name;
```

Script Output | Query Result | All Rows Fetched: 36 in 0.008 seconds

CUSTOMER_ID	ITEM_PURCHASED	ITEM_NAME	PURCHASE_AMOUNT_USD
1	6 Sneakers	Sneakers	20
2	25 Jacket	Jacket	22
3	33 Jacket	Jacket	67
4	56 Jacket	Jacket	28
5	57 Backpack	Backpack	73
6	63 Sneakers	Sneakers	21
7	66 Backpack	Backpack	36
8	80 Jacket	Jacket	96
9	90 Jacket	Jacket	83
10	93 Jacket	Jacket	87
11	96 Sneakers	Sneakers	100
12	106 Backpack	Backpack	96
13	107 Jacket	Jacket	35
14	108 Sneakers	Sneakers	67
15	111 Backpack	Backpack	26

-- Show all purchases made, and if the item is missing in master list, still show it.

```
select c.customer_id, c.item_purchased, p.category, c.purchase_amount_usd  
from customers111 c  
left join products_master p on c.item_purchased = p.item_name;
```

```
-- Show all purchases made, and if the item is missing in master list, still show it.  
select c.customer_id, c.item_purchased, p.category, c.purchase_amount_usd  
from customers111 c  
left join products_master p on c.item_purchased = p.item_name;
```

Script Output | Query Result | Fetched 50 rows in 0.009 seconds

CUSTOMER_ID	ITEM_PURCHASED	CATEGORY	PURCHASE_AMOUNT_USD
1	25 Jacket	Clothing	22
2	33 Jacket	Clothing	67
3	56 Jacket	Clothing	28
4	80 Jacket	Clothing	96
5	90 Jacket	Clothing	83
6	93 Jacket	Clothing	87

```
-- List all product master items and match purchases, even if never sold.
```

```
select p.item_name, p.category, c.customer_id  
from customers111 c  
right join products_master p on c.item_purchased = p.item_name;
```

```
-- List all product master items and match purchases, even if never sold.  
select p.item_name, p.category, c.customer_id  
from customers111 c  
right join products_master p on c.item_purchased = p.item_name;
```

The screenshot shows a SQL query interface with two tabs: "Script Output" and "Query Result". The "Query Result" tab is active, displaying the output of the SQL query. The output shows 38 rows of data with three columns: ITEM_NAME, CATEGORY, and CUSTOMER_ID. The data includes various items like Sneakers, Jackets, Backpacks, and different categories like Footwear, Clothing, and Accessories, distributed across customer IDs 6, 25, 33, 56, 57, 63, 66, 80, 90, and 93.

	ITEM_NAME	CATEGORY	CUSTOMER_ID
1	Sneakers	Footwear	6
2	Jacket	Clothing	25
3	Jacket	Clothing	33
4	Jacket	Clothing	56
5	Backpack	Accessories	57
6	Sneakers	Footwear	63
7	Backpack	Accessories	66
8	Jacket	Clothing	80
9	Jacket	Clothing	90
10	Jacket	Clothing	93

```
-- Generate a list of all possible customer and product combinations to explore cross-sell opportunities.
```

```
select c.customer_id, c.item_purchased as current_purchase, p.item_name as suggested_product  
from customers111 c  
cross join products_master p;
```

```
-- Generate a list of all possible customer and product combinations to explore cross-sell opportunities.  
select c.customer_id, c.item_purchased as current_purchase, p.item_name as suggested_product  
from customers111 c  
cross join products_master p;
```

The screenshot shows a SQL query interface with two tabs: "Script Output" and "Query Result". The "Query Result" tab is active, displaying the output of the SQL query. The output shows 50 rows of data with three columns: CUSTOMER_ID, CURRENT_PURCHASE, and SUGGESTED_PRODUCT. The data lists various item combinations for 7 different customers, such as Blouse-T-Shirt, Sweater-T-Shirt, Jeans-T-Shirt, Sandals-T-Shirt, Blouse-T-Shirt, Sneakers-T-Shirt, and Shirt-T-Shirt.

	CUSTOMER_ID	CURRENT_PURCHASE	SUGGESTED_PRODUCT
1	1	Blouse	T-Shirt
2	2	Sweater	T-Shirt
3	3	Jeans	T-Shirt
4	4	Sandals	T-Shirt
5	5	Blouse	T-Shirt
6	6	Sneakers	T-Shirt
7	7	Shirt	T-Shirt

-- Find pairs of customers who purchased the same item.

```
select a.customer_id as customer_1, b.customer_id as customer_2, a.item_purchased  
from customers111 a  
join customers111 b  
on a.item_purchased = b.item_purchased where a.customer_id < b.customer_id;
```

```
-- Find pairs of customers who purchased the same item.  
select a.customer_id as customer_1, b.customer_id as customer_2, a.item_purchased  
from customers111 a  
join customers111 b  
on a.item_purchased = b.item_purchased where a.customer_id < b.customer_id;
```

Script Output x Query Result x

SQL | Fetched 50 rows in 0.009 seconds

	CUSTOMER_1	CUSTOMER_2	ITEM_PURCHASED
1	1	5	Blouse
2	8	12	Shorts
3	9	13	Coat
4	9	15	Coat
5	13	15	Coat
6	14	18	Dress
7	2	19	Sweater
8	20	21	Pants
9	20	22	Pants
10	21	22	Pants
11	20	23	Pants
12	21	23	Pants
13	22	23	Pants
14	20	24	Pants
15	21	24	Pants
16	22	24	Pants
17	23	24	Pants

• Project Conclusion

In this SQL project, I imported raw customer shopping behavior data into Oracle SQL Developer and performed full data cleaning, formatting, and transformation using SQL.

I analyzed spending patterns, segmented customers, and used advanced SQL concepts like window functions, views, and case logic.

This project reflects real industry workflows and showcases my ability to turn raw data into actionable insights using SQL.

DATASET USED:- [Consumer Behavior and Shopping Habits Dataset:](#)