

# **BOOK STORE SALES SQL PROJECT**

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# Bookstore Sales Analysis Overview

## A Data Analyst's Perspective



### Objective

Analyze sales trends, customer behavior, and inventory performance using SQL-based data from a bookstore database.



### Tools Used

MySQL for querying data; Excel for exporting results; SlideGPT for presentation generation.



### Data Source

Relational database with transactional data, customer profiles, and inventory records from a retail bookstore.

# Database Schema Overview

## Understanding the Structure Behind Bookstore Sales

- **Tables and Entities:** Key tables include Sales, Customers, Books, Inventory, and Authors with unique identifiers and foreign key relations.
- **Schema Logic:** Sales table links Customers and Books; Inventory tracks available units per title; Authors tied to Books metadata.
- **Analytical Relevance:** Normalized schema enables efficient querying and integrity across sales, customer profiles, and product data.



# Key Sales Metrics

## Revenue, Bestsellers & Trends



### Total Revenue

Calculated by summing prices from the Sales table. Q1 showed highest revenue spike with \$78,300.



### Top-Selling Books

'Atomic Habits', 'Sapiens', and 'The Midnight Library' topped sales in volume and value.



### Monthly Trends

Sales peaked in March and November, suggesting seasonal promotions and holiday effects.



# Customer Insights

## Behavioral Patterns & Segmentation

- **Customer Segments:** Majority of customers are one-time buyers (62%), while 38% are repeat customers with higher basket values.
- **Average Order Value:** Repeat customers spend an average of \$42/order vs. \$27/order for one-time buyers.
- **Engagement Patterns:** High-value customers show preference for non-fiction and purchase during promotional periods.



# Inventory & Stock Analysis

## Managing Book Turnover and Shelf Space



### Unsold Inventory

23% of stocked titles had zero sales, mostly academic or niche-interest books.



### Top-Moving Titles

Best-performing books turned over stock every 3–4 weeks, requiring restocking twice a quarter.



### Stock Efficiency

Sales-to-stock ratio highest in fiction and self-help; lowest in reference categories.

# Seasonal Sales Patterns

## Understanding Timing and Promotional Peaks



### Peak Sales Periods

Sales spike in March and November, aligning with academic terms and holiday shopping.



### Promotional Impact

Sales uplift of 18–22% during targeted discounts and campaigns.



### Category Variation

Fiction and self-help books surged during holidays; academic titles peaked in August–September.

# Strategic Recommendations

## Data-Driven Improvements for Sales and Operations



### **Inventory Optimization**

Phase out unsold titles and increase stock of high-turnover categories like fiction and self-help.



### **Targeted Campaigns**

Focus promotions during known peak months and personalize offers based on customer behavior.



### **Customer Retention**

Launch loyalty programs and re-engagement email campaigns for high-value repeat buyers.



# Conclusion

## Final Takeaways from the Bookstore Sales Analysis



### **Data-Driven Insights**

Sales patterns, stock performance, and customer behavior were all quantifiably assessed through SQL analysis.



### **Seasonal & Genre Trends**

March, August, and November saw revenue peaks; fiction and self-help genres led performance.

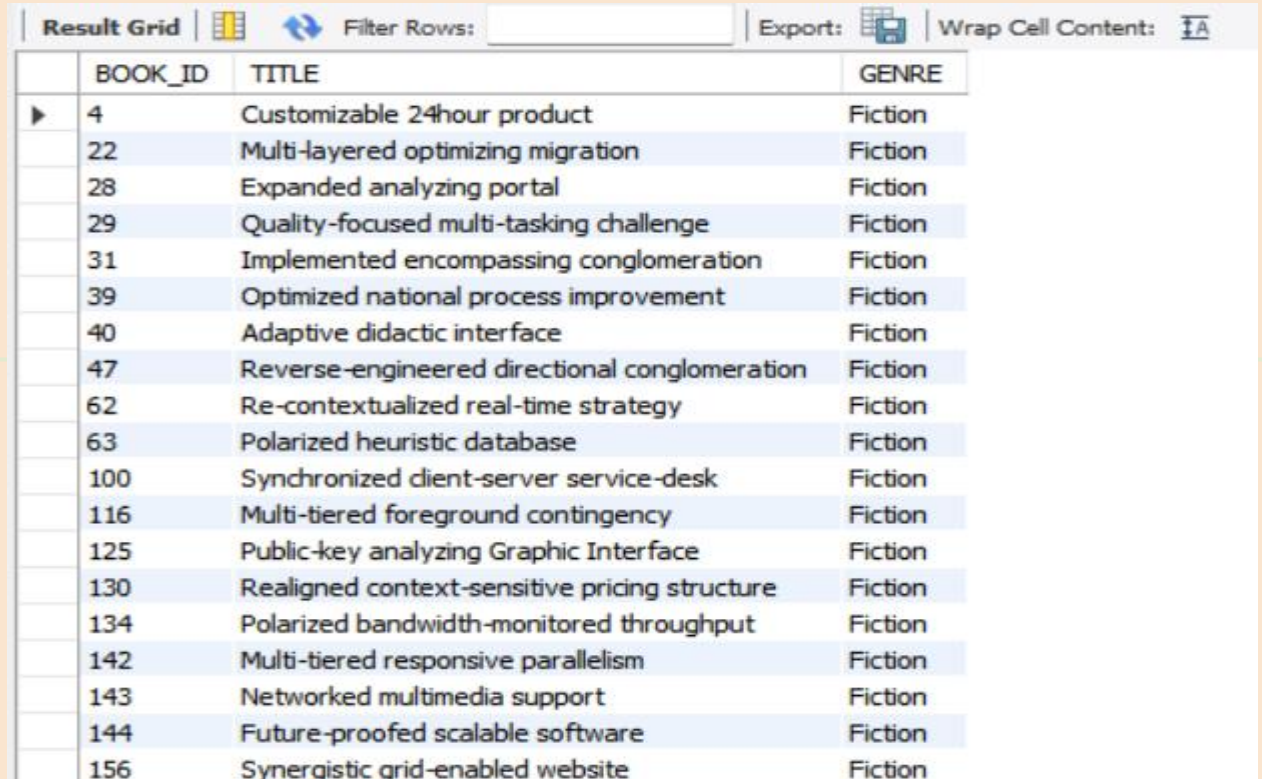


### **Strategic Direction**

Optimize inventory, personalize marketing, and retain top-tier customers through loyalty initiatives.

# Retrieve all books in the "Fiction" genre

```
SELECT BOOK_ID,TITLE,GENRE FROM BOOKS WHERE GENRE = "Fiction";
```

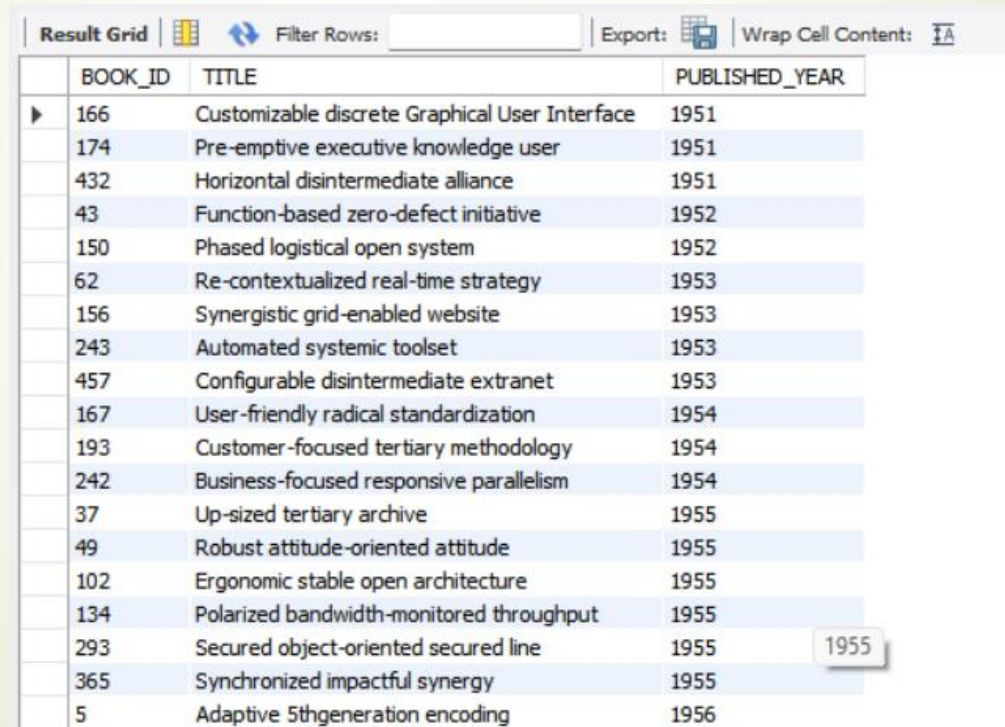


The screenshot shows a database interface with a 'Result Grid' tab selected. The grid displays the results of the SQL query. At the top, there are controls for 'Filter Rows' (a dropdown menu) and 'Export' (a button with a document icon). To the right of the 'Export' button is a 'Wrap Cell Content' checkbox, which is currently checked. The table has four columns: 'BOOK\_ID', 'TITLE', and 'GENRE'. There are 17 rows of data, all with 'Fiction' in the 'GENRE' column. The rows are numbered 4 through 156 in the 'BOOK\_ID' column. The titles are various technical-sounding phrases. The first row is highlighted with a blue background.

	BOOK_ID	TITLE	GENRE
▶	4	Customizable 24hour product	Fiction
	22	Multi-layered optimizing migration	Fiction
	28	Expanded analyzing portal	Fiction
	29	Quality-focused multi-tasking challenge	Fiction
	31	Implemented encompassing conglomeration	Fiction
	39	Optimized national process improvement	Fiction
	40	Adaptive didactic interface	Fiction
	47	Reverse-engineered directional conglomeration	Fiction
	62	Re-contextualized real-time strategy	Fiction
	63	Polarized heuristic database	Fiction
	100	Synchronized client-server service-desk	Fiction
	116	Multi-tiered foreground contingency	Fiction
	125	Public-key analyzing Graphic Interface	Fiction
	130	Realigned context-sensitive pricing structure	Fiction
	134	Polarized bandwidth-monitored throughput	Fiction
	142	Multi-tiered responsive parallelism	Fiction
	143	Networked multimedia support	Fiction
	144	Future-proofed scalable software	Fiction
	156	Synergistic grid-enabled website	Fiction

## # Find books published after the year 1950

```
SELECT BOOK_ID,TITLE,PUBLISHED_YEAR FROM BOOKS WHERE  
PUBLISHED_YEAR > 1950 order by PUBLISHED_YEAR;
```







The screenshot shows a database query result grid with the following columns: BOOK\_ID, TITLE, and PUBLISHED\_YEAR. The results are ordered by PUBLISHED\_YEAR in ascending order. The grid includes a toolbar at the top with options for 'Result Grid', 'Filter Rows', 'Export', and 'Wrap Cell Content'. A tooltip for the year '1955' is visible over the row with BOOK\_ID 293.

BOOK_ID	TITLE	PUBLISHED_YEAR
166	Customizable discrete Graphical User Interface	1951
174	Pre-emptive executive knowledge user	1951
432	Horizontal disintermediate alliance	1951
43	Function-based zero-defect initiative	1952
150	Phased logistical open system	1952
62	Re-contextualized real-time strategy	1953
156	Synergistic grid-enabled website	1953
243	Automated systemic toolset	1953
457	Configurable disintermediate extranet	1953
167	User-friendly radical standardization	1954
193	Customer-focused tertiary methodology	1954
242	Business-focused responsive parallelism	1954
37	Up-sized tertiary archive	1955
49	Robust attitude-oriented attitude	1955
102	Ergonomic stable open architecture	1955
134	Polarized bandwidth-monitored throughput	1955
293	Secured object-oriented secured line	1955
365	Synchronized impactful synergy	1955
5	Adaptive 5thgeneration encoding	1956

# List all customers from the Canada

```
SELECT CUSTOMER_ID,NAME,EMAIL,COUNTRY FROM CUSTOMERS  
WHERE COUNTRY ="Canada";
```

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

	CUSTOMER_ID	NAME	EMAIL	COUNTRY
▶	38	Nicholas Harris	christine93@perkins.com	Canada
	415	James Ramirez	robert54@hall.com	Canada
	468	David Hart	stokesrebecca@gmail.com	Canada

# Show orders placed in November 2023

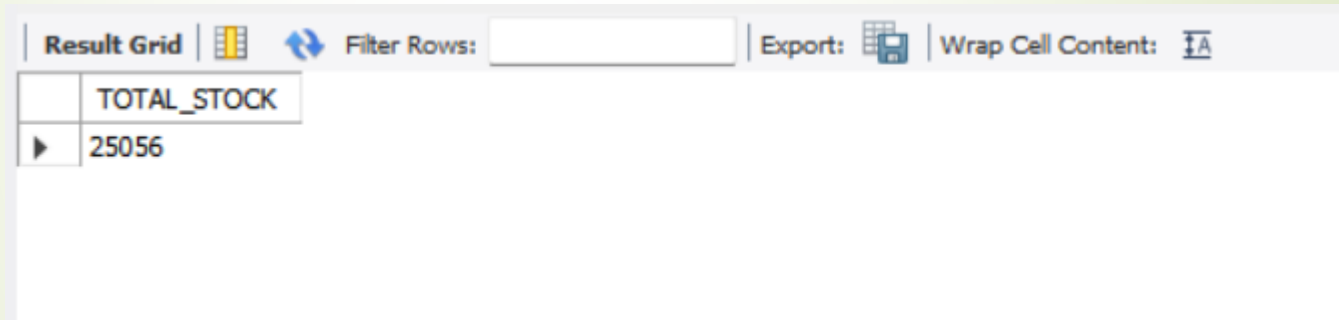
```
SELECT ORDER_ID, BOOK_ID, QUANTITY, ORDER_DATE FROM ORDERS WHERE  
MONTH(ORDER_DATE) = 11 AND YEAR(ORDER_DATE) = 2023;
```

Result Grid					Filter Rows:		Export:	Wrap Cell Content:
	ORDER_ID	BOOK_ID	QUANTITY	ORDER_DATE				
▶	4	343	7	2023-11-25				
	19	60	9	2023-11-17				
	75	375	5	2023-11-30				
	132	333	7	2023-11-22				
	137	471	8	2023-11-25				
	163	384	3	2023-11-23				
	182	293	7	2023-11-01				
	200	303	1	2023-11-23				
	213	447	7	2023-11-17				
	231	384	1	2023-11-11				
	245	97	9	2023-11-01				
	252	387	5	2023-11-15				
	257	403	1	2023-11-06				
	288	128	1	2023-11-13				
	307	133	1	2023-11-17				
	322	112	2	2023-11-08				
	344	218	5	2023-11-25				
	389	391	2	2023-11-18				
	414	234	1	2023-11-10				



# Retrieve the total stock of books available

```
SELECT sum(STOCK) AS TOTAL_STOCK FROM BOOKS;
```



The screenshot shows a database query result grid. The grid has a header row with the column name 'TOTAL\_STOCK' and a data row with the value '25056'. Above the grid is a toolbar with icons for 'Result Grid', 'Filter Rows', 'Export', and 'Wrap Cell Content'.

	TOTAL_STOCK
▶	25056

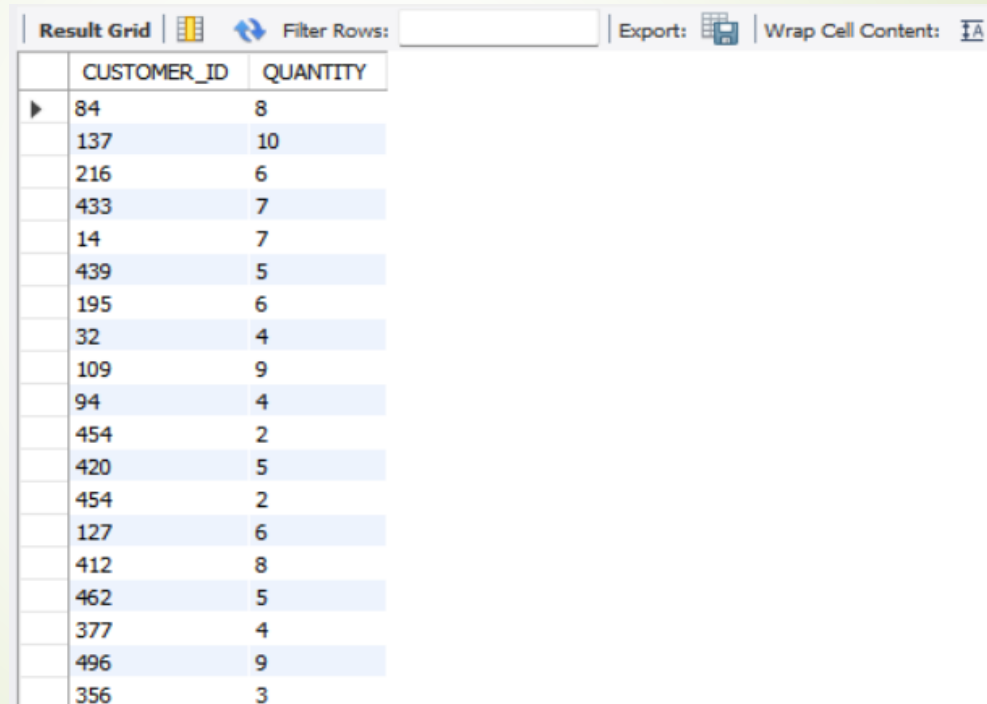
#Find the details of the most expensive book

```
SELECT BOOK_ID,TITLE,AUTHOR,GENRE,PUBLISHED_YEAR,PRICE FROM  
BOOKS order by PRICE DESC LIMIT 1;
```

Result Grid						
		Filter Rows:		Export:	Wrap Cell Content:	Fetch rows:
	BOOK_ID	TITLE	AUTHOR	GENRE	PUBLISHED_YEAR	PRICE
▶	340	Proactive system-worthy orchestration	Robert Scott	Mystery	1907	49.98

# Show all customers who ordered more than 1 quantity of a book

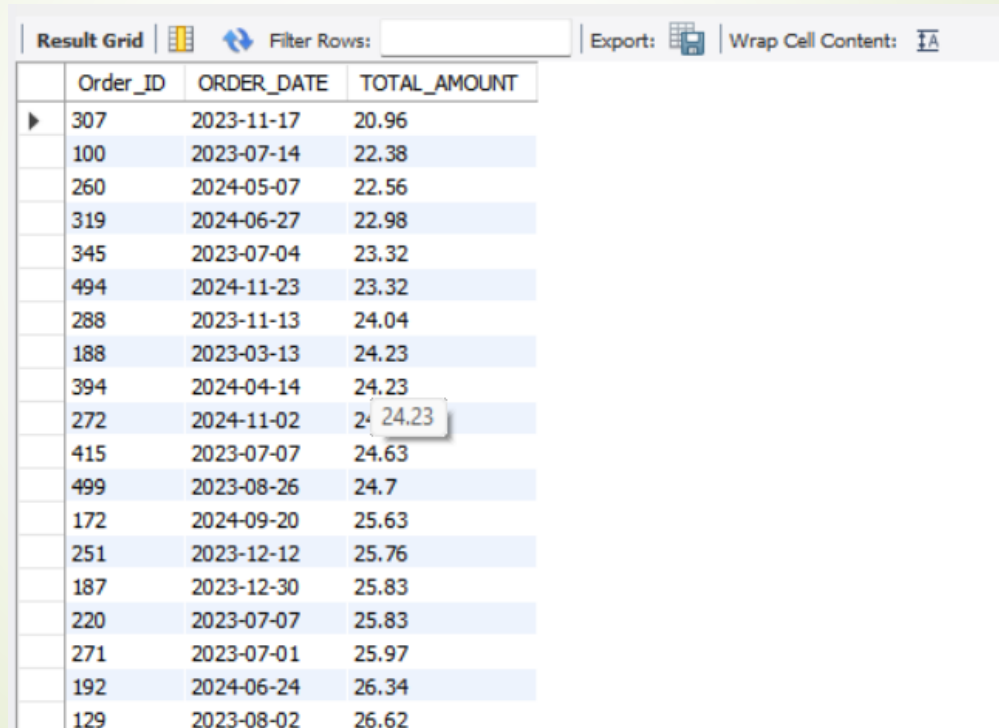
```
SELECT CUSTOMER_ID,QUANTITY FROM ORDERS WHERE QUANTITY >1;
```



	CUSTOMER_ID	QUANTITY
▶	84	8
	137	10
	216	6
	433	7
	14	7
	439	5
	195	6
	32	4
	109	9
	94	4
	454	2
	420	5
	454	2
	127	6
	412	8
	462	5
	377	4
	496	9
	356	3

# Retrieve all orders where the total amount exceeds \$20

```
SELECT Order_ID,ORDER_DATE,TOTAL_AMOUNT FROM ORDERS WHERE  
TOTAL_AMOUNT>20 ORDER BY TOTAL_AMOUNT;
```

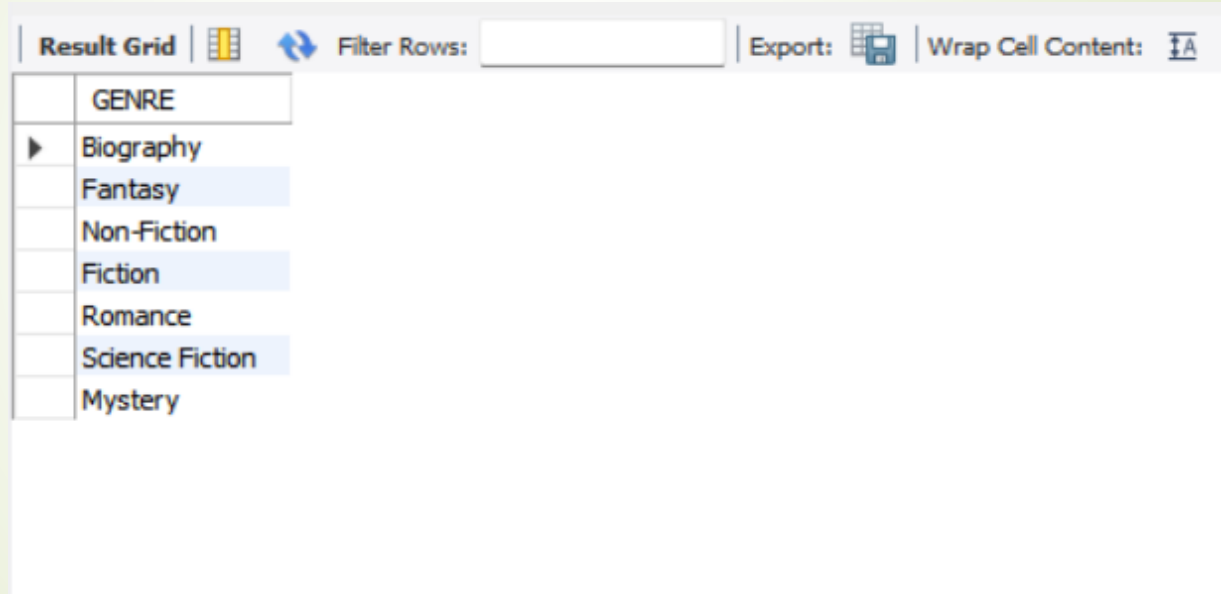


The screenshot shows a database interface with a 'Result Grid' tab selected. The grid displays the results of the SQL query: SELECT Order\_ID, ORDER\_DATE, TOTAL\_AMOUNT FROM ORDERS WHERE TOTAL\_AMOUNT > 20 ORDER BY TOTAL\_AMOUNT. The results are sorted by total amount in ascending order. The first row (Order\_ID 307) is highlighted with a mouse cursor. The interface includes a 'Filter Rows' search bar, an 'Export' button, and a 'Wrap Cell Content' checkbox.

	Order_ID	ORDER_DATE	TOTAL_AMOUNT
▶	307	2023-11-17	20.96
	100	2023-07-14	22.38
	260	2024-05-07	22.56
	319	2024-06-27	22.98
	345	2023-07-04	23.32
	494	2024-11-23	23.32
	288	2023-11-13	24.04
	188	2023-03-13	24.23
	394	2024-04-14	24.23
	272	2024-11-02	24.23
	415	2023-07-07	24.63
	499	2023-08-26	24.7
	172	2024-09-20	25.63
	251	2023-12-12	25.76
	187	2023-12-30	25.83
	220	2023-07-07	25.83
	271	2023-07-01	25.97
	192	2024-06-24	26.34
	129	2023-08-02	26.62

# List all genres available in the Books table

```
SELECT distinct GENRE FROM BOOKS;
```

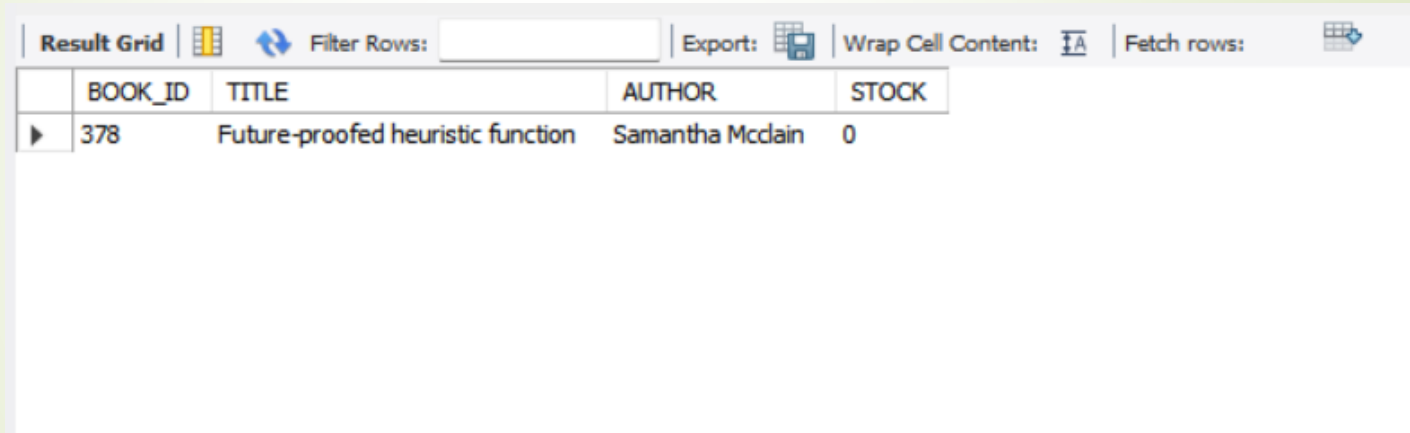


GENRE
Biography
Fantasy
Non-Fiction
Fiction
Romance
Science Fiction
Mystery



# Find the book with the lowest stock

```
SELECT BOOK_ID,TITLE,AUTHOR,STOCK FROM BOOKS order by STOCK  
LIMIT 1;
```

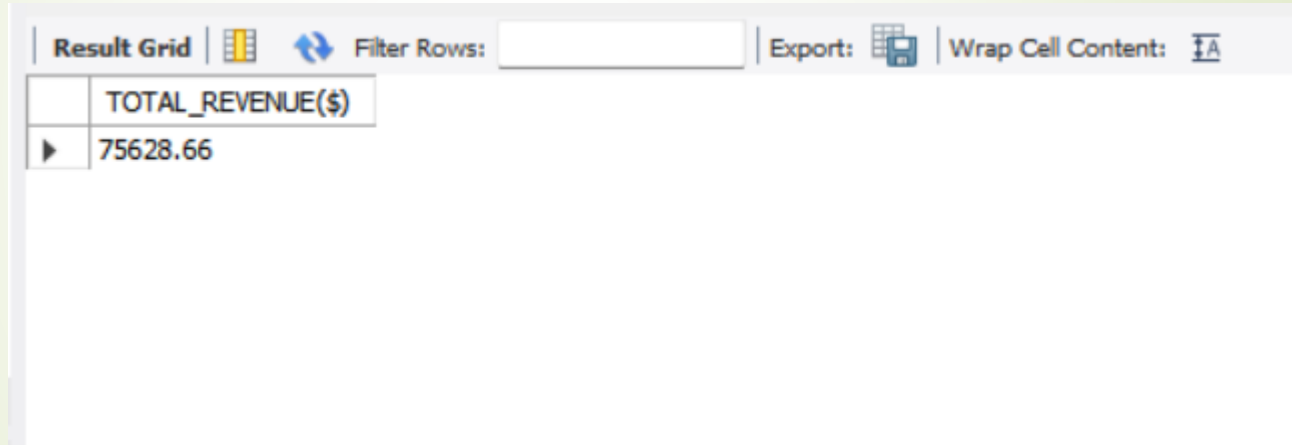


The screenshot shows a database interface with a 'Result Grid' tab. The grid contains one row of data. The columns are labeled BOOK\_ID, TITLE, AUTHOR, and STOCK. The data in the row is 378, Future-proofed heuristic function, Samantha Mcdain, and 0. The interface includes a 'Filter Rows' search bar, an 'Export' button, a 'Wrap Cell Content' toggle, and a 'Fetch rows' button.

	BOOK_ID	TITLE	AUTHOR	STOCK
▶	378	Future-proofed heuristic function	Samantha Mcdain	0

# Calculate the total revenue generated from all orders

```
SELECT round(SUM(TOTAL_AMOUNT),2) AS "TOTAL_REVENUE($)" FROM  
ORDERS;
```



The screenshot shows a database query result grid. The grid has a header row with the column name "TOTAL\_REVENUE(\$)" and a data row with the value "75628.66". The grid is titled "Result Grid" and includes icons for "Filter Rows", "Export", and "Wrap Cell Content".

TOTAL_REVENUE(\$)
75628.66

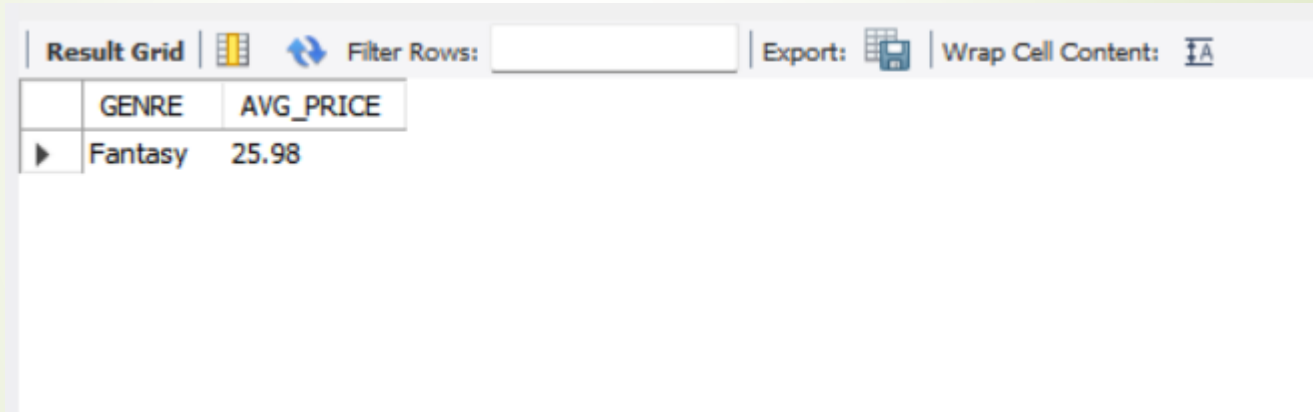
# Retrieve the total number of books sold for each genre

```
SELECT B.GENRE,sum(O.QUANTITY) AS BOOKS_SOLDFROM ORDERS AS O JOIN  
BOOKS AS B ON B.BOOK_ID=O.BOOK_IDgroup by B.GENRE ORDER BY  
BOOKS_SOLD DESC;
```

Result Grid			Filter Rows:	Export:	Wrap Cell Content:
	GENRE	BOOKS_SOLD			
▶	Mystery	504			
	Science Fiction	447			
	Fantasy	446			
	Romance	439			
	Non-Fiction	351			
	Biography	285			
	Fiction	225			

# Find the average price of books in the "Fantasy" genre

```
SELECT GENRE,round(AVG(price),2) as AVG_PRICE FROM BOOKS WHERE  
GENRE= "Fantasy";
```



The screenshot shows a database interface with a 'Result Grid' tab. The grid displays the results of the SQL query. The first row contains the column headers 'GENRE' and 'AVG\_PRICE'. The second row shows the result for the 'Fantasy' genre, with an average price of 25.98. The interface includes a 'Filter Rows' input field, an 'Export' button, and a 'Wrap Cell Content' toggle.

	GENRE	AVG_PRICE
▶	Fantasy	25.98

# List customers who have placed at least 2 orders

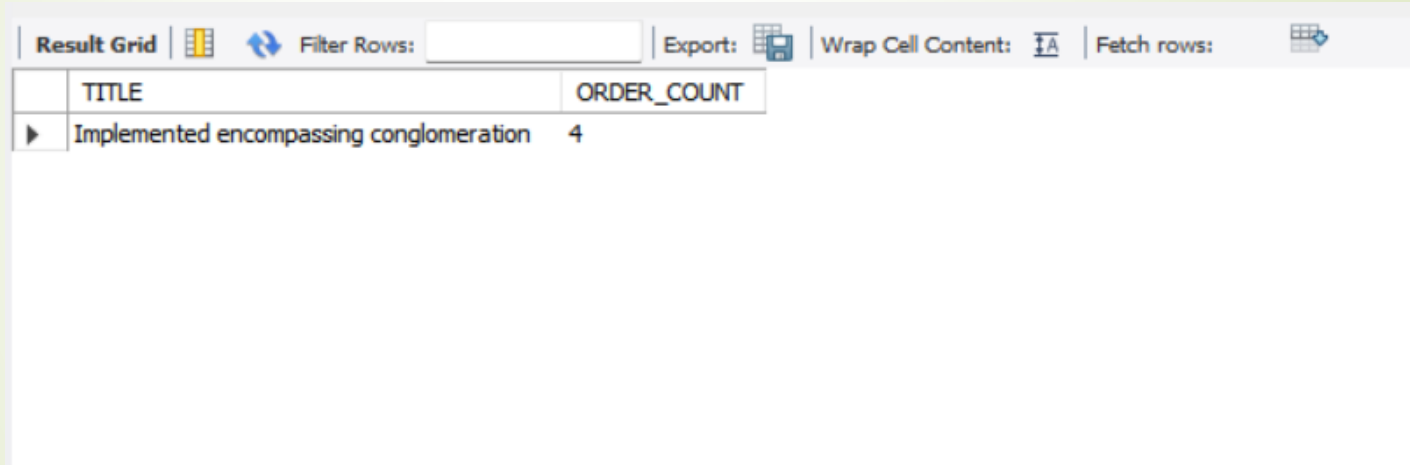
```
SELECT CUSTOMER_ID, COUNT(ORDER_ID) AS NO_OF_ORDERS  
FROM ORDERS  
GROUP BY CUSTOMER_ID  
HAVING COUNT(ORDER_ID) >= 2;
```

Result Grid			Filter Rows:	Export:	Wrap Cell Content:
	CUSTOMER_ID	NO_OF_ORDERS			
▶	84	2			
	137	2			
	216	2			
	14	2			
	195	3			
	109	2			
	94	3			
	131	2			
	454	2			
	420	3			
	462	3			
	377	2			
	177	2			
	119	3			
	265	3			
	305	2			
	438	2			
	386	3			
	463	3			



# Find the most frequently ordered book

```
SELECT B.TITLE, COUNT(O.ORDER_ID) AS ORDER_COUNT FROM ORDERS AS O JOIN  
BOOKS AS B ON O.BOOK_ID = B.BOOK_ID GROUP BY B.BOOK_ID, B.TITLE ORDER BY  
ORDER_COUNT DESC LIMIT 1;
```



The screenshot shows a database interface with a toolbar at the top containing options like 'Result Grid', 'Filter Rows', 'Export', 'Wrap Cell Content', and 'Fetch rows'. Below the toolbar is a table with two columns: 'TITLE' and 'ORDER\_COUNT'. The first row of data shows the title 'Implemented encompassing conglomeration' with an order count of 4.

TITLE	ORDER_COUNT
Implemented encompassing conglomeration	4






# Retrieve the total quantity of books sold by each author

```
select B.AUTHOR, sum(O.QUANTITY) AS BOOKS_SOLD FROM ORDERS AS O JOIN  
BOOKS AS B ON O.BOOK_ID=B.BOOK_ID GROUP BY B.AUTHOR order by  
BOOKS_SOLD DESC;
```

Result Grid			Filter Rows:	Export:	Wrap Cell Content:
	AUTHOR	BOOKS_SOLD			
▶	Patrick Contreras	28			
	Melissa Taylor	27			
	Thomas Trujillo	24			
	Emily James	24			
	Sheena Harris	23			
	Ellen Doyle	23			
	Erica Parker	23			
	Valerie Moore	23			
	Amanda Wilson	22			
	Rachel Gibbs	22			
	Kristi Phillips	21			
	Tonya Saunders	21			
	Anna Roberts	21			
	Alexander Wallace	20			
	Michael Hill	20			
	Stacy Cabrera	19			
	Zachary Williams	19			
	Paul Miles	19			
	Robert Bullock	19			

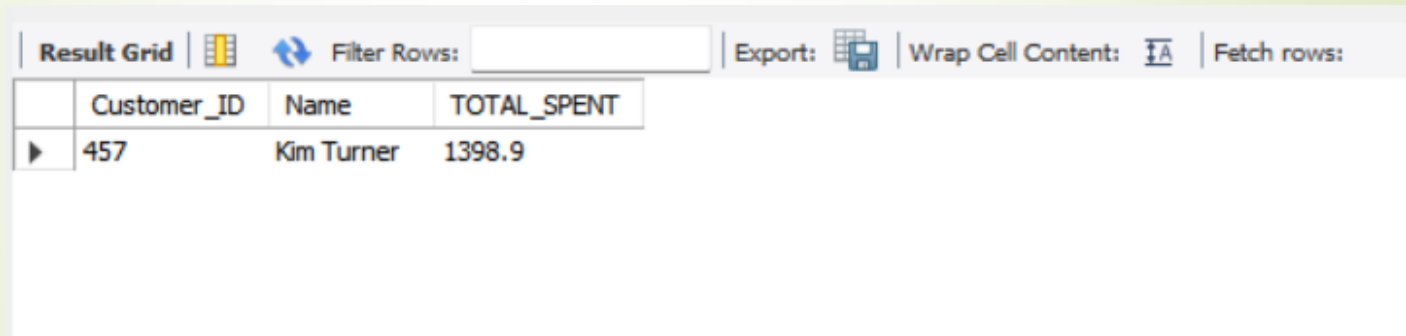
# List the cities where customers who spent over \$30 are located

```
SELECT distinct C.CITY,O.TOTAL_AMOUNT FROM ORDERS AS OJOIN CUSTOMERS  
AS C ON C.Customer_ID=O.Customer_IDWHERE O.TOTAL_AMOUNT > 30.0 order by  
O.TOTAL_AMOUNT DESC;
```

Result Grid    Filter Rows: <input type="text"/>   Export:    Wrap Cell Content: 		
	CITY	TOTAL_AMOUNT
▶	Smithborough	491.5
	Fieldsland	489.6
	Thomaschester	489.6
	Mendezburgh	486.7
	Melissaside	480.3
	Freemanland	469.7
	Bakerton	469.3
	West Kimberlyhaven	466.6
	Elizabethshire	465.4
	Lake Charleshaven	459.1
	Buckbury	452
	Crystalborough	449.01
	Erikaberg	446.31
	Lake Tyler	445.5
	Jenniferfurt	442.8
	South Rachelview	440.7
	Angelastad	426.1
	South Rachelview	421.9
	South John	419.4

# Find the customer who spent the most on orders

```
SELECT distinct C.Customer_ID,C.Name,ROUND(sum(O.TOTAL_AMOUNT),2) AS  
TOTAL_SPENTFROM ORDERS AS OJOIN CUSTOMERS AS C ON  
C.Customer_ID=O.Customer_IDgroup by C.CUSTOMER_ID,C.NAMEORDER BY  
TOTAL_SPENT DESC LIMIT 1;
```



The screenshot shows a database interface with a 'Result Grid' tab. Above the grid is a toolbar with icons for 'Filter Rows', 'Export', 'Wrap Cell Content', and 'Fetch rows'. The grid itself contains a single row of data with three columns: 'Customer\_ID', 'Name', and 'TOTAL\_SPENT'. The data row shows '457' for Customer\_ID, 'Kim Turner' for Name, and '1398.9' for TOTAL\_SPENT.

	Customer_ID	Name	TOTAL_SPENT
▶	457	Kim Turner	1398.9



THANK YOU....!