

## PROJECT OVERVIEW

# Coffee Shop Sales Analysis

End-to-end SQL analysis of 149,000+ transactions across 3 store locations

MySQL | Window Functions | KPI Analysis | Time-Series | Data Cleaning

## 01 — PROJECT OVERVIEW

### What Is This Project?

This project performs a complete end-to-end sales analysis for a multi-location coffee shop chain using MySQL. Starting from a raw transactional dataset, the work covers data cleaning, type correction, and a comprehensive suite of KPI queries designed to support real business decision-making.

## 02 — DATASET

### About the Data

Total Records	149,000+ transactions
Locations	3 store branches
Time Period	Multiple months (2023)
Key Columns	transaction_id, transaction_date, transaction_time, transaction_qty, unit_price, product_category, product_type, store_location
Database	MySQL (coffee_shop_db)
Table Name	coffee_shop

## 03 — BUSINESS QUESTIONS

### What We Set Out to Answer

- What are the total sales, orders, and quantity sold for each month?
- How does this month's performance compare to last month (MoM growth)?
- Which store location drives the most revenue?
- When are customers buying — what hour and day of week peaks the most?
- Which product categories and individual items generate the highest revenue?
- On which days is performance above or below the monthly average?

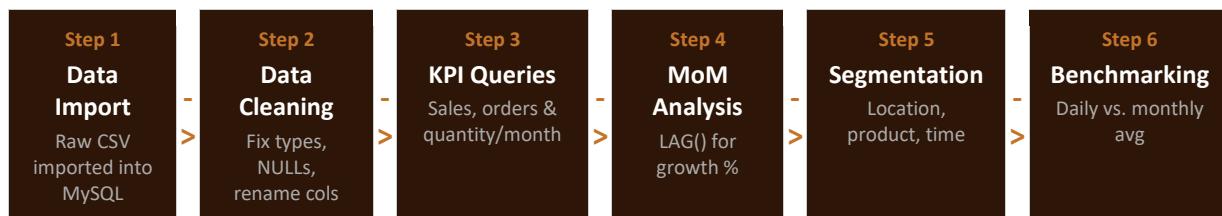
**04 — DATA CLEANING**

## Cleaning Steps Performed

- **transaction\_date** from VARCHAR to DATE using STR\_TO\_DATE()
- **transaction\_time** from VARCHAR to TIME
- **transaction\_id** column (contained BOM/encoding characters)
- Handled NULL values with conditional WHERE clauses during UPDATE operations
- Disabled safe update mode (SET sql\_safe\_updates = 0) for bulk cleaning

**05 — METHODOLOGY**

## Analysis Pipeline

**06 — ANALYSIS MODULES**

## What Was Built

#	Analysis Module	Description	SQL Techniques
01	<b>Monthly KPI Summary</b>	Total Sales, Orders & Quantity — formatted output for any selected month	SUM(), COUNT(), CONCAT()
02	<b>Month-on-Month Growth</b>	% change in sales, orders, and quantity vs. the previous month	LAG(), OVER(), Window Function
03	<b>Weekday vs. Weekend Sales</b>	Revenue segmentation to identify if weekdays or weekends drive more business	DAYOFWEEK(), CASE WHEN
04	<b>Sales by Store Location</b>	Ranked revenue comparison across all 3 branches for any given month	GROUP BY, ORDER BY
05	<b>Daily Sales vs. Avg Benchmark</b>	Tags each day as Above / Below / Average using a dynamic window AVG	AVG() OVER(), Subquery, CASE
06	<b>Sales by Hour &amp; Day of Week</b>	Identifies peak hour (8 AM) and best-performing days using time functions	HOUR(), DAYOFWEEK(), CASE WHEN
07	<b>Product Category &amp; Top 10</b>	Ranks all 9+ product categories; drills into top items within each	GROUP BY, LIMIT, WHERE filter

## 07 — KEY FINDINGS

### What the Data Revealed

8 AM

#### Peak Sales Hour

The highest transaction volume and revenue consistently occurs at 8 AM, driven by the morning commute rush.

COFFEE

#### Top Product Category

Coffee is the #1 revenue-generating product category, ranking first in total sales across all months analyzed.

WEEKDAYS

#### Weekday Traffic Dominates

Weekday sales significantly outperform weekends, indicating the customer base is largely made up of daily commuters.

LOCATION GAP

#### Store Performance Gap

One store location consistently lags behind the other two — a clear opportunity for targeted operational improvement.

## 08 — TECHNICAL SKILLS

### SQL Techniques Demonstrated

**LAG() + OVER()** — Window Function

**STR\_TO\_DATE()** — Data Cleaning

**AVG() OVER()** — Window Aggregation

**CASE WHEN** — Conditional Logic

**HOUR() / MONTH()** — Date & Time Functions

**Subqueries** — Nested Queries

**ALTER TABLE** — Schema Management

**GROUP BY + ORDER BY** — Aggregation & Sorting

**DAYOFWEEK()** — Time Segmentation

**CONCAT() + ROUND()** — Output Formatting

## 09 — HOW TO RUN

### Running This Project

- Import your CSV dataset into MySQL as a table named `coffee_shop`
- Run the full script: `Coffee_Sales_Analysis.sql`
- Adjust the `MONTH()` filter value to explore different months (1 = Jan, 3 = Mar, etc.)
- Each analysis section is modular — sections can be run independently

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