

BEST SELLING BOOKS ANALYSIS

INTRODUCTION

The goal of this analysis was to analyze book sales data over a number of years to draw insights in python. The dataset used for this analysis has 6 columns namely,Book,Author(s),Original language,First published,Approximate sales in millions and Genre. It also has a total of 174 entries,with a few entries missing in the Genre column.

The dataset used for this project was obtained from [kaggle](https://www.kaggle.com/drahulsingh/best-selling-books/data) (<https://www.kaggle.com/drahulsingh/best-selling-books/data>)

DATA COLLECTION

The dataset was in a csv format.I downloaded the dataset to local storage and loaded it into jupyter notebook by passing the file in the parentheses in `pd.read_csv()` . The whole DataFrame was loaded using `.to_string()`

All relevant libraries and modules were imported at the beginning of the analysis

```
In [1]: #importing Libraries  
import numpy as np  
import pandas as pd  
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt  
import seaborn as sns  
import datetime
```

```
In [2]: #reading dataset
books_data=pd.read_csv(r"C:\Users\user\Downloads\Compressed\best-selling-books
print(books_data.to_string())
```

Index	Author(s)	Original language	First published	Approximate sales in millions	Genre
0	Charles Dickens	English	1859	200.0	A Tale of Two Cities
1	Antoine de Saint-Exupéry	French	1943	200.0	The Little Prince (Le Petit Prince)
2	J. K. Rowling	English	1997	120.0	Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone
3	Agatha Christie	English	1939	100.0	And Then There Were No

DATA EXPLORATION AND CLEANING

Since the DataFrame was already well-structured, I only went through a few steps at this stage

- Checked the column names and few entries from the DataFrame with the `.head()` method
- Checked summary statistics with the `.describe()` method
- Used the `.info()` method to find details such as data types, non-null values of the DataFrame
- Utilized the `.shape` attribute to check number of rows and columns of the DataFrame. The number of rows tell the number of entries in the DataFrame
- Filled the null entries in the Genre column by passing 'Unknown' in the parentheses in `.fillna()`
- `.duplicated()` to check for duplicates

In [3]: `books_data.head(10)`

Out[3]:

	Book	Author(s)	Original language	First published	Approximate sales in millions	Genre
0	A Tale of Two Cities	Charles Dickens	English	1859	200.0	Historical fiction
1	The Little Prince (Le Petit Prince)	Antoine de Saint-Exupéry	French	1943	200.0	Novella
2	Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone	J. K. Rowling	English	1997	120.0	Fantasy
3	And Then There Were None	Agatha Christie	English	1939	100.0	Mystery
4	Dream of the Red Chamber (紅樓夢)	Cao Xueqin	Chinese	1791	100.0	Family saga
5	The Hobbit	J. R. R. Tolkien	English	1937	100.0	Fantasy
6	The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe	C. S. Lewis	English	1950	85.0	Fantasy, Children's fiction
7	She: A History of Adventure	H. Rider Haggard	English	1887	83.0	Adventure
8	Vardi Wala Gunda (वर्दी वाला गुंडा)	Ved Prakash Sharma	Hindi	1992	80.0	Detective
9	The Da Vinci Code	Dan Brown	English	2003	80.0	Mystery thriller

In [4]: `books_data.describe()`

Out[4]:

	First published	Approximate sales in millions
count	174.000000	174.000000
mean	1962.522989	30.097126
std	64.268737	27.957985
min	1304.000000	10.000000
25%	1947.000000	14.000000
50%	1974.000000	20.000000
75%	1995.000000	36.300000
max	2018.000000	200.000000

In [5]: `books_data.info()`

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 174 entries, 0 to 173
Data columns (total 6 columns):
#   Column                                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   Book                                174 non-null    object
1   Author(s)                          174 non-null    object
2   Original language                   174 non-null    object
3   First published                     174 non-null    int64
4   Approximate sales in millions       174 non-null    float64
5   Genre                               118 non-null    object
dtypes: float64(1), int64(1), object(4)
memory usage: 8.3+ KB
```

In [6]: `books_data.shape`

Out[6]: (174, 6)

In [7]: `books_data.isnull().sum()`

```
Out[7]: Book                                0
Author(s)                                0
Original language                        0
First published                         0
Approximate sales in millions           0
Genre                                  56
dtype: int64
```

In [8]: `books_data['Genre'].fillna('Unknown',inplace=True)`

In [9]: `books_data['Genre'].info()`

```
<class 'pandas.core.series.Series'>
RangeIndex: 174 entries, 0 to 173
Series name: Genre
Non-Null Count  Dtype
-----
174 non-null    object
dtypes: object(1)
memory usage: 1.5+ KB
```

```
In [57]: books_data.duplicated()
```

```
Out[57]: 0      False
         1      False
         2      False
         3      False
         4      False
         ...
        169     False
        170     False
        171     False
        172     False
        173     False
        Length: 174, dtype: bool
```

DATA VISUALIZATION

```
In [10]: top_selling_books=books_data.sort_values('Approximate sales in millions',ascending=False)
print('the top 10 selling books are:\n',top_selling_books)
```

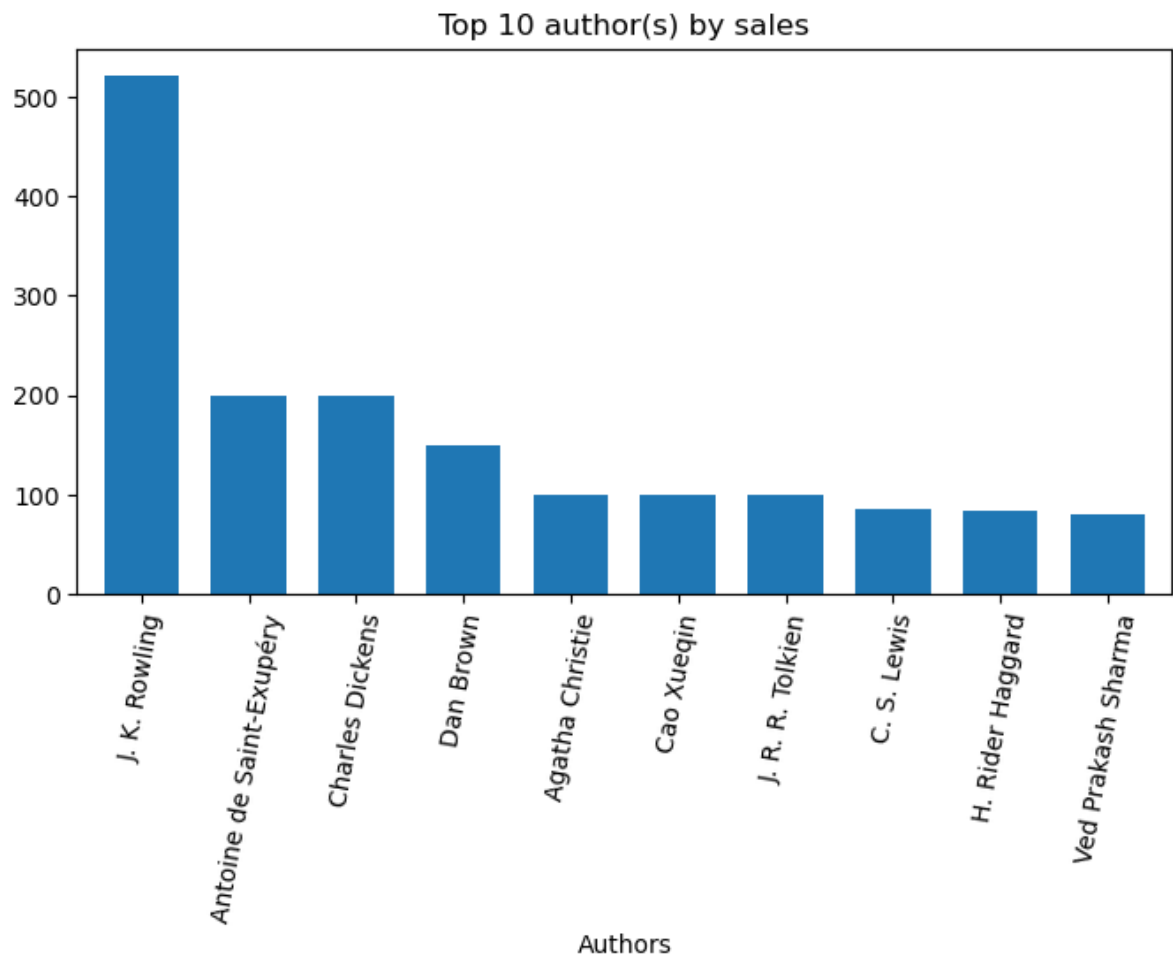
the top 10 selling books are:

	Book	Author(s)
0	A Tale of Two Cities	Charles Dickens
1	The Little Prince (Le Petit Prince)	Antoine de Saint-Exupéry
2	Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone	J. K. Rowling
4	Dream of the Red Chamber (紅樓夢)	Cao Xueqin
5	The Hobbit	J. R. R. Tolkien
3	And Then There Were None	Agatha Christie
6	The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe	C. S. Lewis
7	She: A History of Adventure	H. Rider Haggard
8	Vardi Wala Gunda (वर्दी वाला गुंडा)	Ved Prakash Sharma
9	The Da Vinci Code	Dan Brown

	Original language	First published	Approximate sales in millions
0	English	1859	200.0
1	French	1943	200.0
2	English	1997	120.0
4	Chinese	1791	100.0
5	English	1937	100.0
3	English	1939	100.0
6	English	1950	85.0
7	English	1887	83.0
8	Hindi	1992	80.0
9	English	2003	80.0

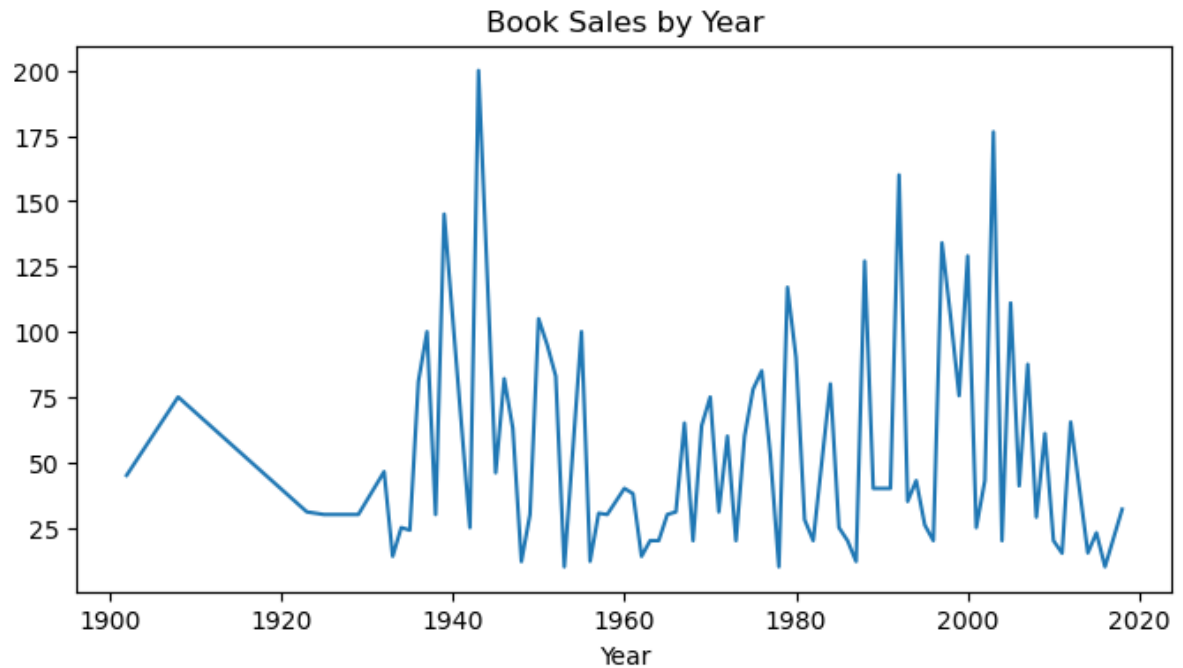
	Genre
0	Historical fiction
1	Novella
2	Fantasy
4	Family saga
5	Fantasy
3	Mystery
6	Fantasy, Children's fiction
7	Adventure
8	Detective
9	Mystery thriller

```
In [46]: #top author(s) by sales
top_author = books_data.groupby('Author(s))')['Approximate sales in millions'].sort_values(ascending=False)
plt.figure(figsize=(8,4))
top_author.plot(kind='bar',width=0.7)
plt.title('Top 10 author(s) by sales')
plt.xlabel('Authors')
#plt.ylabel('Total sales(millions)')
plt.xticks(rotation=80)
plt.show()
```

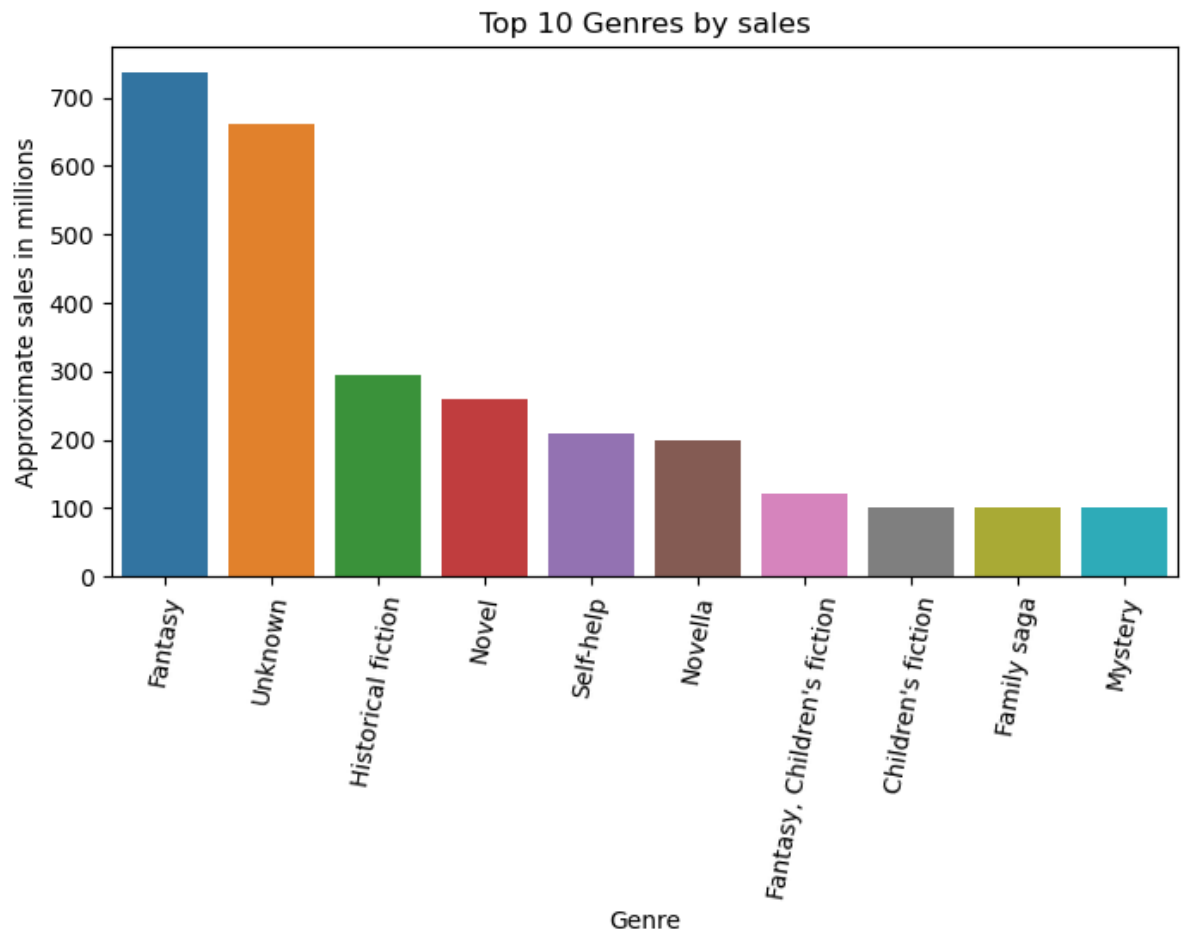


```
In [45]: grouping = books_data.groupby('First published')['Approximate sales in millions']  
line = grouping.loc[grouping['First published']>=1900]  
plt.figure(figsize=(8,4))  
x = line['First published']  
y = line['Approximate sales in millions']  
plt.plot( x, y)  
plt.xlabel('Year')  
plt.title('Book Sales by Year')
```

Out[45]: Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Book Sales by Year')

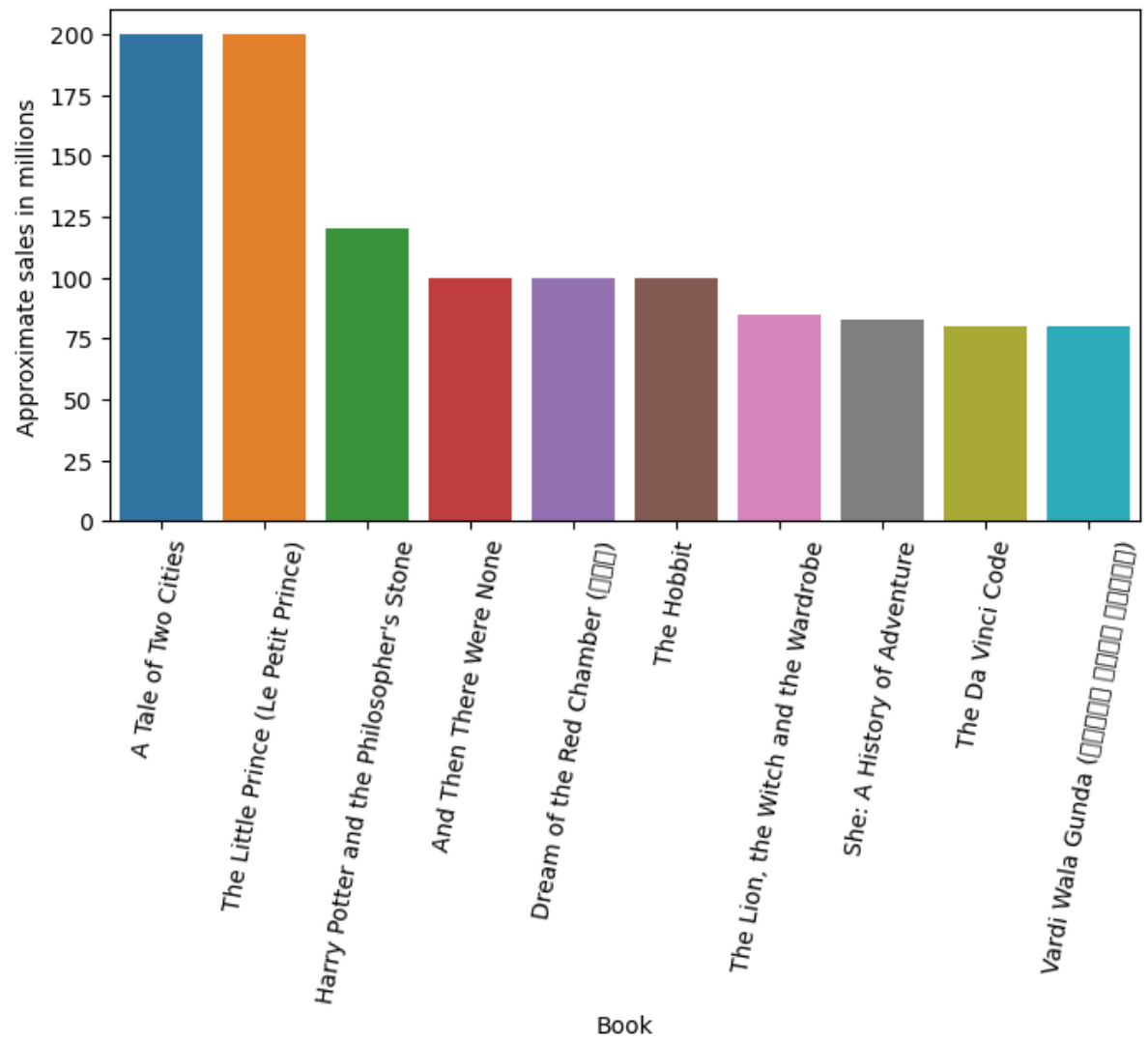



```
In [47]: sales_by_genre = books_data.groupby('Genre')['Approximate sales in millions'].nlargest(10, 'Approximate sales in millions')
top_10_genres = sales_by_genre.nlargest(10, 'Approximate sales in millions')
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 4))
sns.barplot(data=top_10_genres, x='Genre', y='Approximate sales in millions')
plt.title('Top 10 Genres by sales')
plt.xticks(rotation=80)
plt.show()
```

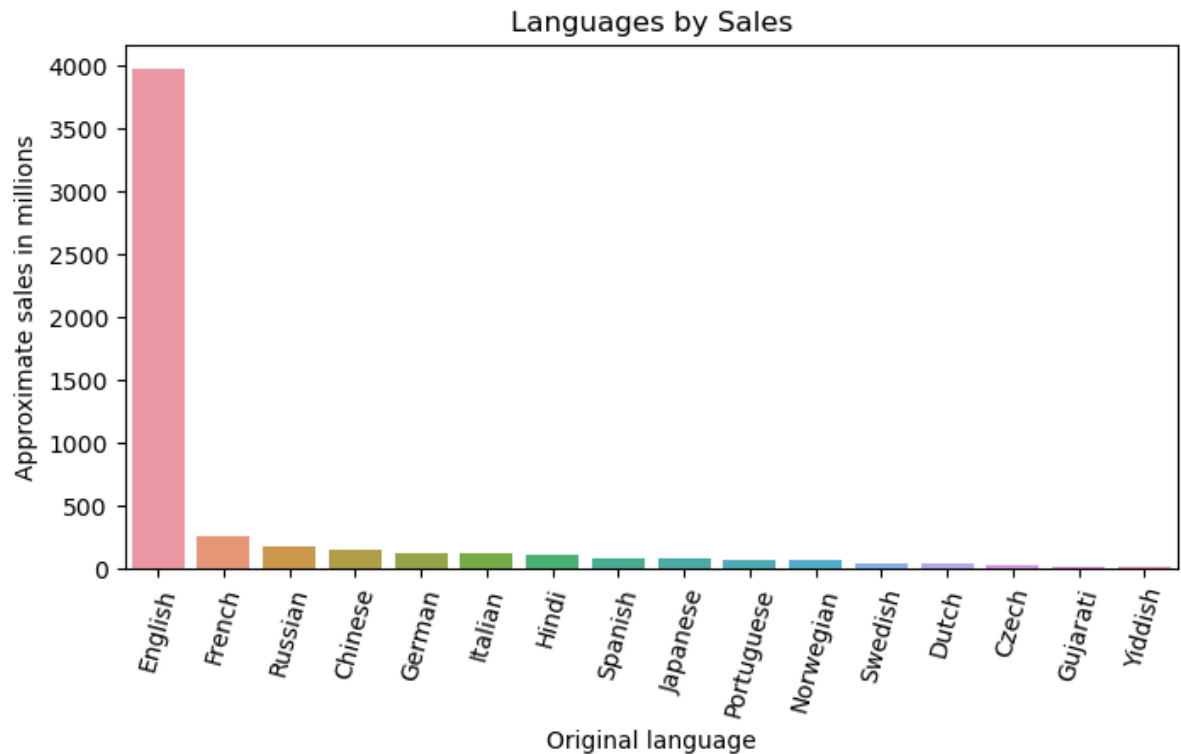


```
In [48]: books=books_data.groupby('Book')['Approximate sales in millions'].sum().reset_  
top_10_books=books.nlargest(10,'Approximate sales in millions')  
plt.figure(figsize=(8,4))  
sns.barplot(data=top_10_books,x='Book',y='Approximate sales in millions')  
plt.xticks(rotation=80)  
plt.show()
```

```
C:\Users\user\anaconda3.0\Lib\site-packages\IPython\core\pylabtools.py:152: U
serWarning: Glyph 32005 (\N{CJK UNIFIED IDEOGRAPH-7D05}) missing from current
font.
    fig.canvas.print_figure(bytes_io, **kw)
C:\Users\user\anaconda3.0\Lib\site-packages\IPython\core\pylabtools.py:152: U
serWarning: Glyph 27155 (\N{CJK UNIFIED IDEOGRAPH-6A13}) missing from current
font.
    fig.canvas.print_figure(bytes_io, **kw)
C:\Users\user\anaconda3.0\Lib\site-packages\IPython\core\pylabtools.py:152: U
serWarning: Glyph 22818 (\N{CJK UNIFIED IDEOGRAPH-5922}) missing from current
font.
    fig.canvas.print_figure(bytes_io, **kw)
C:\Users\user\anaconda3.0\Lib\site-packages\IPython\core\pylabtools.py:152: U
serWarning: Glyph 2357 (\N{DEVANAGARI LETTER VA}) missing from current font.
    fig.canvas.print_figure(bytes_io, **kw)
C:\Users\user\anaconda3.0\Lib\site-packages\IPython\core\pylabtools.py:152: U
serWarning: Matplotlib currently does not support Devanagari natively.
    fig.canvas.print_figure(bytes_io, **kw)
C:\Users\user\anaconda3.0\Lib\site-packages\IPython\core\pylabtools.py:152: U
serWarning: Glyph 2352 (\N{DEVANAGARI LETTER RA}) missing from current font.
    fig.canvas.print_figure(bytes_io, **kw)
C:\Users\user\anaconda3.0\Lib\site-packages\IPython\core\pylabtools.py:152: U
serWarning: Glyph 2381 (\N{DEVANAGARI SIGN VIRAMA}) missing from current fon
t.
    fig.canvas.print_figure(bytes_io, **kw)
C:\Users\user\anaconda3.0\Lib\site-packages\IPython\core\pylabtools.py:152: U
serWarning: Glyph 2342 (\N{DEVANAGARI LETTER DA}) missing from current font.
    fig.canvas.print_figure(bytes_io, **kw)
C:\Users\user\anaconda3.0\Lib\site-packages\IPython\core\pylabtools.py:152: U
serWarning: Glyph 2368 (\N{DEVANAGARI VOWEL SIGN II}) missing from current fo
nt.
    fig.canvas.print_figure(bytes_io, **kw)
C:\Users\user\anaconda3.0\Lib\site-packages\IPython\core\pylabtools.py:152: U
serWarning: Glyph 2366 (\N{DEVANAGARI VOWEL SIGN AA}) missing from current fo
nt.
    fig.canvas.print_figure(bytes_io, **kw)
C:\Users\user\anaconda3.0\Lib\site-packages\IPython\core\pylabtools.py:152: U
serWarning: Glyph 2354 (\N{DEVANAGARI LETTER LA}) missing from current font.
    fig.canvas.print_figure(bytes_io, **kw)
C:\Users\user\anaconda3.0\Lib\site-packages\IPython\core\pylabtools.py:152: U
serWarning: Glyph 2327 (\N{DEVANAGARI LETTER GA}) missing from current font.
    fig.canvas.print_figure(bytes_io, **kw)
C:\Users\user\anaconda3.0\Lib\site-packages\IPython\core\pylabtools.py:152: U
serWarning: Glyph 2369 (\N{DEVANAGARI VOWEL SIGN U}) missing from current fon
t.
    fig.canvas.print_figure(bytes_io, **kw)
C:\Users\user\anaconda3.0\Lib\site-packages\IPython\core\pylabtools.py:152: U
serWarning: Glyph 2306 (\N{DEVANAGARI SIGN ANUSVARA}) missing from current fo
nt.
    fig.canvas.print_figure(bytes_io, **kw)
C:\Users\user\anaconda3.0\Lib\site-packages\IPython\core\pylabtools.py:152: U
serWarning: Glyph 2337 (\N{DEVANAGARI LETTER DDA}) missing from current font.
    fig.canvas.print_figure(bytes_io, **kw)
```



```
In [44]: language=books_data.groupby('Original language')['Approximate sales in millions']
plt.figure(figsize=(8,4))
sns.barplot(x='Original language',y='Approximate sales in millions',data=language)
plt.title('Languages by Sales')
plt.xticks(rotation=75)
plt.show()
```



CONCLUSION

From the analysis,I arrived at a number of conclusions including:

- Most of the best selling books are written in English
- Amongst the top 10 genres,Fantasy has the highest amount of sales
- J.K. Rowling is the author with the highest sales amount
- A Tale of Two Cities and The Little Prince(Le petit prince) are the best selling books amongst the top 10
- There is an observed rising and falling of book sales over the years,with sales peaking in the 1940's and 2000's

In []:

