

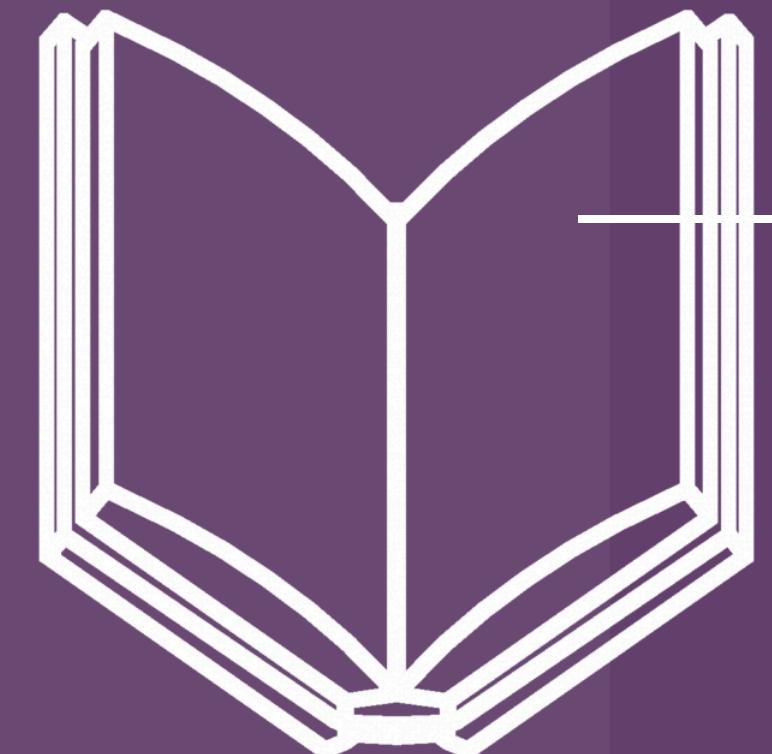
# MYSQL PROJECT

ANALYSIS OF BOOK AND CUSTOMER  
DATA

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# PROJECT OVERVIEW & OBJECTIVES

- PURPOSE OF THE PROJECT
- IMPORTANCE OF MANAGING AND ANALYZING BOOKSTALL AND CUSTOMER DATA
- TO ORGANIZE DATA RELATED TO BOOKS AND CUSTOMERS
- TO PERFORM DATA ANALYSIS FOR INSIGHTS



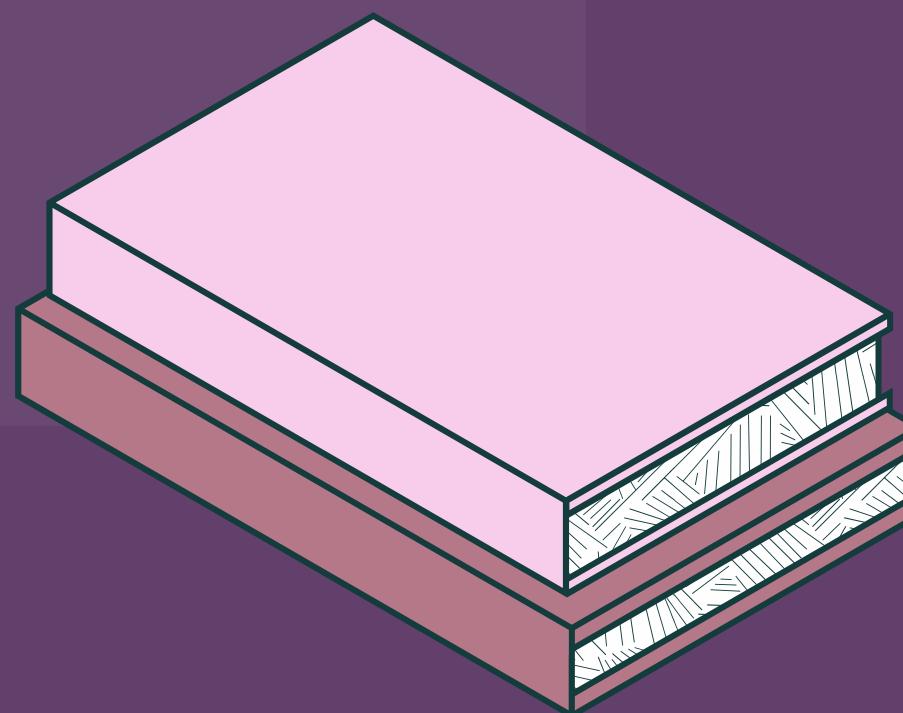
# DATASET DESCRIPTION

## BOOKSTALL TABLE

- CUSTOMERID
- BOOKSNAME
- AUTHOR
- DATE
- PRICE

## CUSTOMER TABLE

- CUSTOMERID
- CUSTOMER
- NAME
- EMAILID
- LOCATION



# RETRIVE THE TOTAL NUMBER OF CUSTOMERS

```
1 select  
2 count(customer_id) as total_customer  
3 from  
4 bookstall;
```

	total_customer
▶	96



# TOP SELLING BOOKS

- ```
select books_name, count(*) as totalsales
from bookstall
group by books_name
order by totalsales desc
limit 5;
```



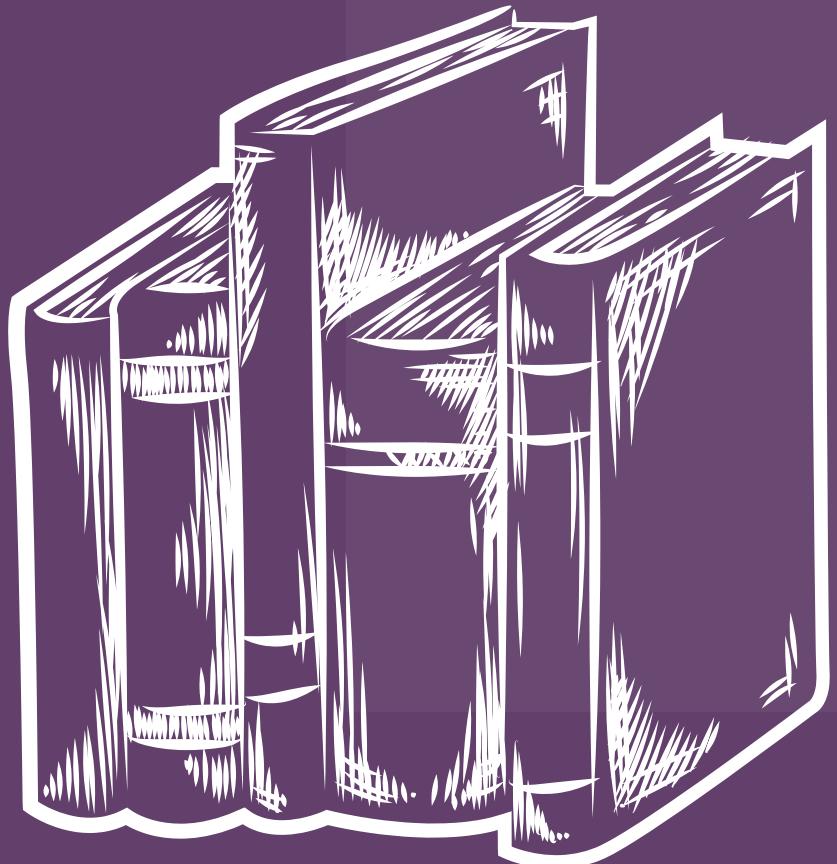
Result Grid | Filter Rows:

|   | books_name     | totalsales |
|---|----------------|------------|
| ▶ | watchman       | 19         |
|   | goodnight moon | 15         |
|   | moby-dick      | 13         |
|   | lolita         | 12         |
|   | the hobbit     | 10         |

# CALCULATE THE TOTAL REVENUE

```
1 select sum(price) as totalrevenue  
2 from bookstall
```

|   | totalrevenue |
|---|--------------|
| ▶ | 1578.3       |



# CUSTOMER PURCHASE DETAILS

```
1  select bookstall.customer_id, bookstall.author,bookstall.books_name, bookstall.price,  
2  bookstall.purchase_date, c.customer_name,c.customer_email, c.location  
3  from bookstall join customers c on bookstall.customer_id = c.CUSTOMER_ID  
4  where c.CUSTOMER_NAME = 'keerthi';
```



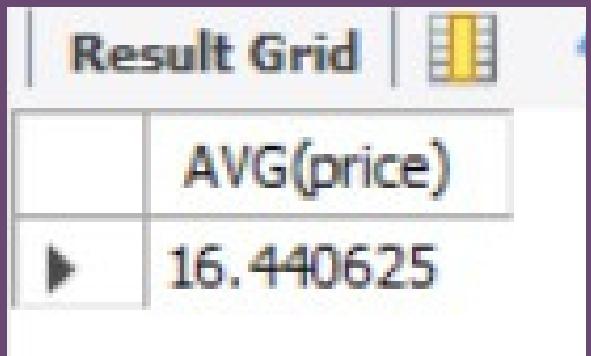
| customer_id | author           | books_name | price | purchase_date | customer_name | customer_email    | location            |
|-------------|------------------|------------|-------|---------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 39          | vladimir nabokov | lolita     | 15.25 | 2024-12-10    | Keerthi       | keerthi@gmail.com | Manapakkam, Chennai |

# AVERAGE PRICE OF BOOKS



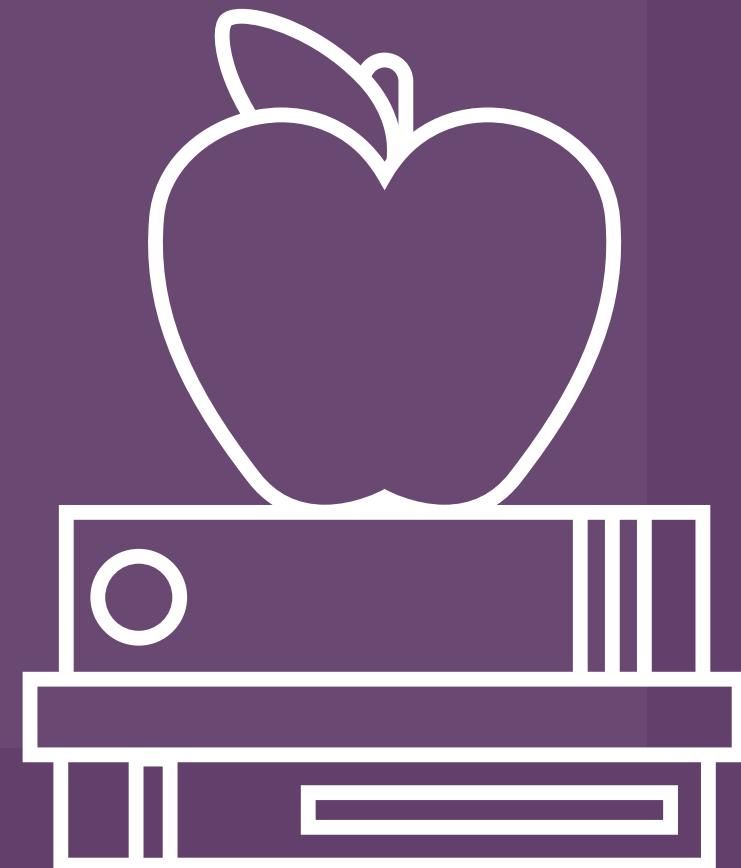
The screenshot shows a MySQL Workbench interface. At the top, there is a toolbar with various icons: a folder, a table, a lightning bolt, a wrench, a magnifying glass, a circular arrow, a red circle with a minus sign, a refresh symbol, and a gear icon. The gear icon is highlighted with a blue border. To the right of the icons is the text "Don't Limit". Below the toolbar, a query editor window is open. It displays the following SQL statement:

```
1 • SELECT AVG(price) FROM bookstall;
```



The screenshot shows the "Result Grid" window from MySQL Workbench. The grid has two columns: one for the column name and one for the value. The column name is "AVG(price)" and the value is "16.440625".

| Result Grid |           |
|-------------|-----------|
| AVG(price)  | 16.440625 |



# CUSTOMER LOCATION AND PURCHASE COUNT

```
select c.LOCATION, count(*)as purchasecount  
from bookstall b  
join customers c on b.customer_id= c.CUSTOMER_ID  
group by c.LOCATION  
order by purchasecount desc  
limit 5;
```

|   | LOCATION            | purchasecount |
|---|---------------------|---------------|
| ▶ | Velachery, Chennai  | 4             |
|   | Pallavaram, Chennai | 3             |
|   | Anna Nagar, Chennai | 3             |
|   | Saidapet, Chennai   | 3             |
|   | Guindy, Chennai     | 3             |



**THANK YOU FOR  
LISTENING!**