Gmail: 02surajshete@gmail.com

# **PIZZA SALES SQL QUERIES**

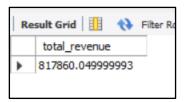
# **Dataset link:**

https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/shilongzhuang/pizza-sales

### A. KPI's

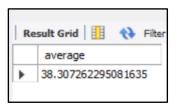
### 1. Total Revenue:

select sum(total\_price) as total\_revenue from pizza\_sales;
#as is alias(temporary name)



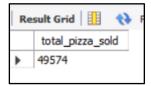
### 2. Average Order Value

select sum(total\_price)/ count(distinct order\_id) as average from
pizza\_sales;



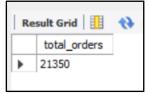
#### 3. Total Pizzas Sold

select sum(quantity) as total\_pizza\_sold from pizza\_sales;



### 4. Total Orders

select count(distinct order\_id) as total\_orders from pizza\_sales;



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#### 5. Average Pizzas Per Order

```
select cast(sum(quantity) / count(distinct order_id)as decimal(10,2)) as
average_pizza_per_order from pizza_sales;
```

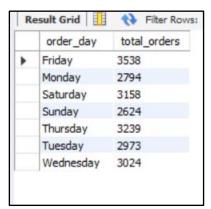


# **B. Daily Trend for Total Orders (Weekdays)**

```
#ensure that the column is of type
VARCHAR or TEXT
ALTER TABLE pizza_sales MODIFY
order_date VARCHAR(255);
#Update the column to convert the text
to a DATE type
UPDATE pizza_sales
SET order_date =
DATE_FORMAT(STR_TO_DATE(order_date,
'%d-%m-%Y'), '%Y-%m-%d');
#alter the column to type DATE
ALTER TABLE pizza_sales MODIFY
order_date DATE;
#extracting weekdays using datetime
function
select dayname(order_date) as
order_day, count(distinct order_id) as
total_orders from pizza_sales group
by(dayname(order_date));
```

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### **Output:**



## **C. Monthly Trend for Orders**

select monthname(order\_date) as order\_month, count(distinct order\_id) as
total\_orders from pizza\_sales group by(monthname(order\_date)) order by
total\_orders desc; #month-names

select month(order\_date) as order\_month, count(distinct order\_id) as
total\_orders from pizza\_sales group by(month(order\_date)); #month-number



**Output** 

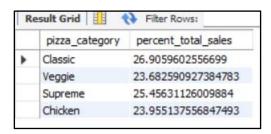
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## D. Category wise sales of pizza in % (total price\*100/total price)

```
select pizza_category, sum(total_price)*100/ (select sum(total_price) from
pizza_sales) as percent_total_sales from pizza_sales group by
pizza_category;
#Month wise

select pizza_category, sum(total_price) as total_sales,
sum(total_price)*100/ (select sum(total_price) from pizza_sales where
month(order_date)=1) as percent_total_sales
from pizza_sales where month(order_date)=1
group by pizza_category;
```

### Output





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### E. % of Sales by Pizza Size

```
#percentage of total sales of pizza based on size
select pizza_size, cast(sum(total_price) as decimal(10,2)) as total_sales,
cast(sum(total_price)*100/ (select sum(total_price) from pizza_sales)as
decimal(10,2)) as percent_total_sales
from pizza_sales
group by pizza_size
order by percent_total_sales desc;
```

#### Output

R	Result Grid				
	pizza_size	total_sales	percent_total_sales		
١	L	375318.70	45.89		
	M	249382.25	30.49		
	S	178076.50	21.77		
	XL	14076.00	1.72		
	XXL	1006.60	0.12		

### F. Total Pizzas Sold by Pizza Category

```
select pizza_category, sum(quantity) as total_pizza_sold from pizza_sales
where month(order_date)=2
group by(pizza_category)
order by total_pizza_sold desc;
```

### Output

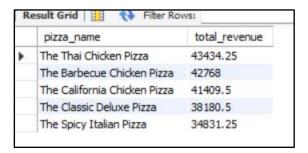
pizza_category	total_pizza_sold	
Classic	1178	
Supreme	964	
Veggie	944	
Chicken	875	

## G. Top 5 Pizzas by Revenue

#top 5 best sellers by revenue, total quantity and total orders

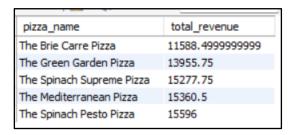
select pizza\_name, sum(total\_price) as total\_revenue from pizza\_sales group by pizza\_name order by total\_revenue desc limit 5;

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## H. Bottom 5 Pizzas by Revenue

select pizza\_name, sum(total\_price) as total\_revenue from pizza\_sales group by pizza\_name order by total\_revenue asc limit 5;



## I. Top 5 Pizzas by Quantity

#top 5 highest and lowest sellers by revenue, total quantity and total
orders

select pizza\_name, sum(total\_price) as total\_revenue from pizza\_sales group by pizza\_name order by total\_revenue desc limit 5;

### <u>Output</u>

pizza_name	total_pizza_sold
The Classic Deluxe Pizza	2453
The Barbecue Chicken Pizza	2432
The Hawaiian Pizza	2422
The Pepperoni Pizza	2418
The Thai Chicken Pizza	2371

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### J. Bottom 5 Pizzas by Quantity

select pizza\_name, sum(quantity) as total\_pizza\_sold from pizza\_sales group by pizza\_name order by total\_pizza\_sold asc limit 5;

### **Output**

	pizza_name	total_pizza_sold
•	The Brie Carre Pizza	490
	The Mediterranean Pizza	934
	The Calabrese Pizza	937
	The Spinach Supreme Pizza	950
	The Soppressata Pizza	961

# K. Top 5 Pizzas by Total Orders

select pizza\_name, count(distinct order\_id) as total\_pizza\_ordered from
pizza\_sales group by pizza\_name order by total\_pizza\_ordered desc limit
5;

pizza_name	total_pizza_ordered
The Classic Deluxe Pizza	2329
The Hawaiian Pizza	2280
The Pepperoni Pizza	2278
The Barbecue Chicken Pizza	2273
The Thai Chicken Pizza	2225

# L. Bottom 5 Pizzas by Total Orders

select pizza\_name, count(distinct order\_id) as total\_pizza\_ordered from pizza\_sales
group by pizza\_name order by total\_pizza\_ordered asc limit 5;

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pizza_name	total_pizza_ordered
The Brie Carre Pizza	480
The Mediterranean Pizza	912
The Calabrese Pizza	918
The Spinach Supreme Pizza	918
The Chicken Pesto Pizza	938



If we want to apply the pizza\_category or pizza\_size filters to the above queries we can use WHERE clause

select pizza\_name, count(distinct order\_id) as total\_pizza\_ordered from pizza\_sales where pizza\_category='classic' group by pizza\_name order by total\_pizza\_ordered desc limit 5;

pizza_name	total_pizza_ordered
The Classic Deluxe Pizza	2329
The Hawaiian Pizza	2280
The Pepperoni Pizza	2278
The Big Meat Pizza	1811
The Napolitana Pizza	1421

<u>Analysis point</u>: from the above query we can say that **The Classic Deluxe Pizza** is the most ordered pizza from the **Category** called **Classic.** 

(similarly we can extract on the basis of **pizza** size as both are the categorical attributes)