

# Swiggy Data Analysis



AQSA JABEEN



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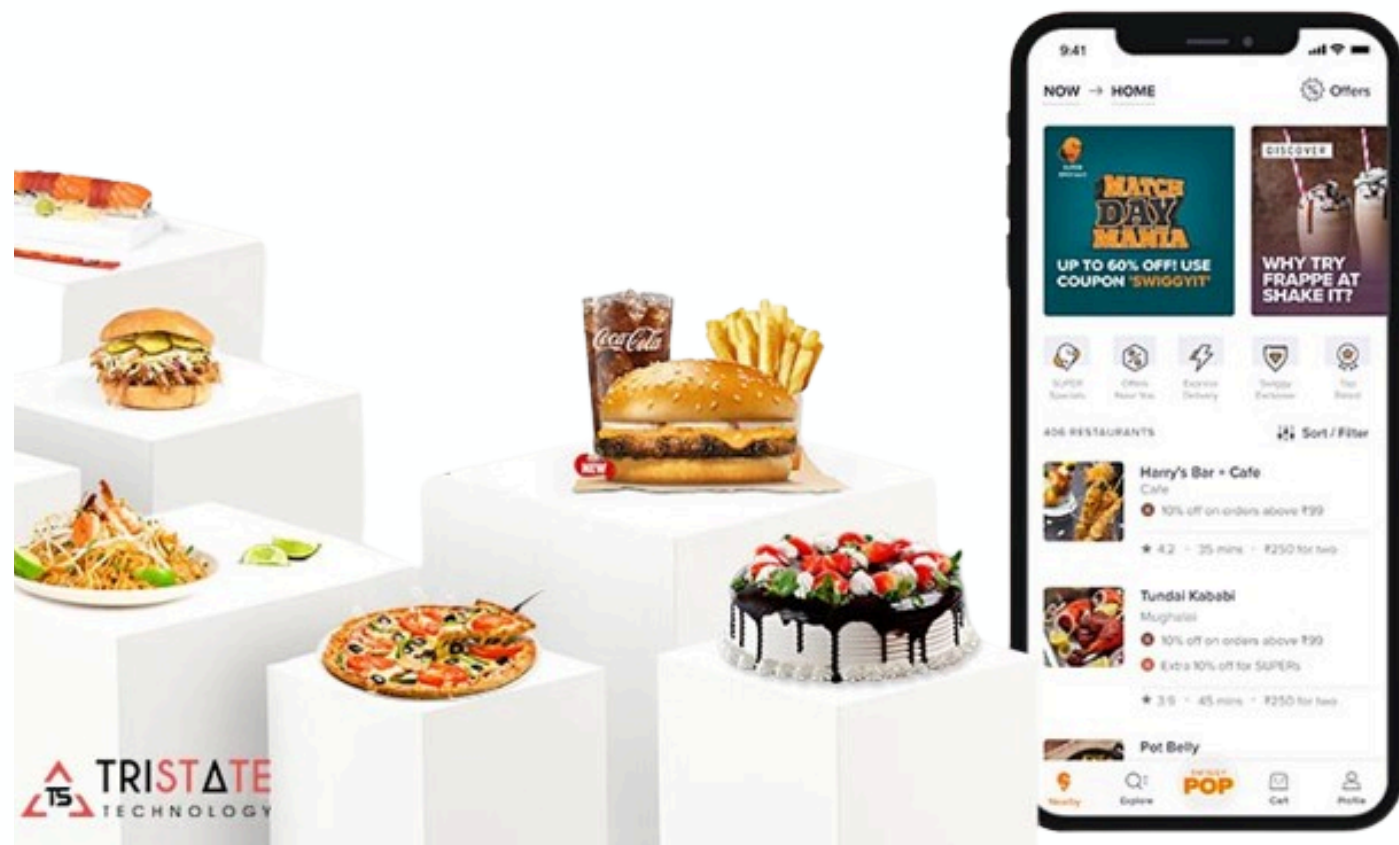
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# Project Introduction

## Overview

Swiggy play a pivotal role in connecting customers with a wide variety of restaurants. As competition intensifies, it becomes increasingly crucial for such platforms to leverage data to enhance their service offerings, optimize operations, and improve customer satisfaction. This project aims to harness the wealth of data available from Swiggy's operations to extract meaningful insights that can drive informed business decisions, improve customer loyalty, and ultimately contribute to the platform's success.



# Expected Outcomes

- Enhance customer satisfaction and loyalty by better understanding and meeting customer needs.
- Support restaurants in optimizing their operations and offerings.
- Improve overall platform performance through data-driven decision-making.
- Foster a competitive edge in the dynamic food delivery market.



# Methadology



## Data Collection

- **Sources:** Swiggy's databases.
- **Tables:** users, restaurants, menu, order\_details, delivery\_partners, food, orders.

## Data Preparation

**Cleaning:** Handle missing values, remove duplicates, ensure consistency.

**Transformation:** Convert data types, extract date components (e.g., month, year).

## Data Integration

- Integrate **orders** with **users**, **restaurants**, and **order\_details**.
- Join **order\_details** with **food**.
- Join **orders** with **delivery\_partners**.



# Finding #1


1. Find customers who have never ordered?

## Query:

```
SELECT
  u.user_id, u.name
FROM
  users u
  LEFT JOIN
  orders o ON u.user_id = o.user_id
WHERE
  o.order_id IS NULL;
```

## Result

Result Grid					Filter Rows: <input type="text"/>
	user_id	name			
▶	6	Anupama			
	7	Rishabh			

Result 9 

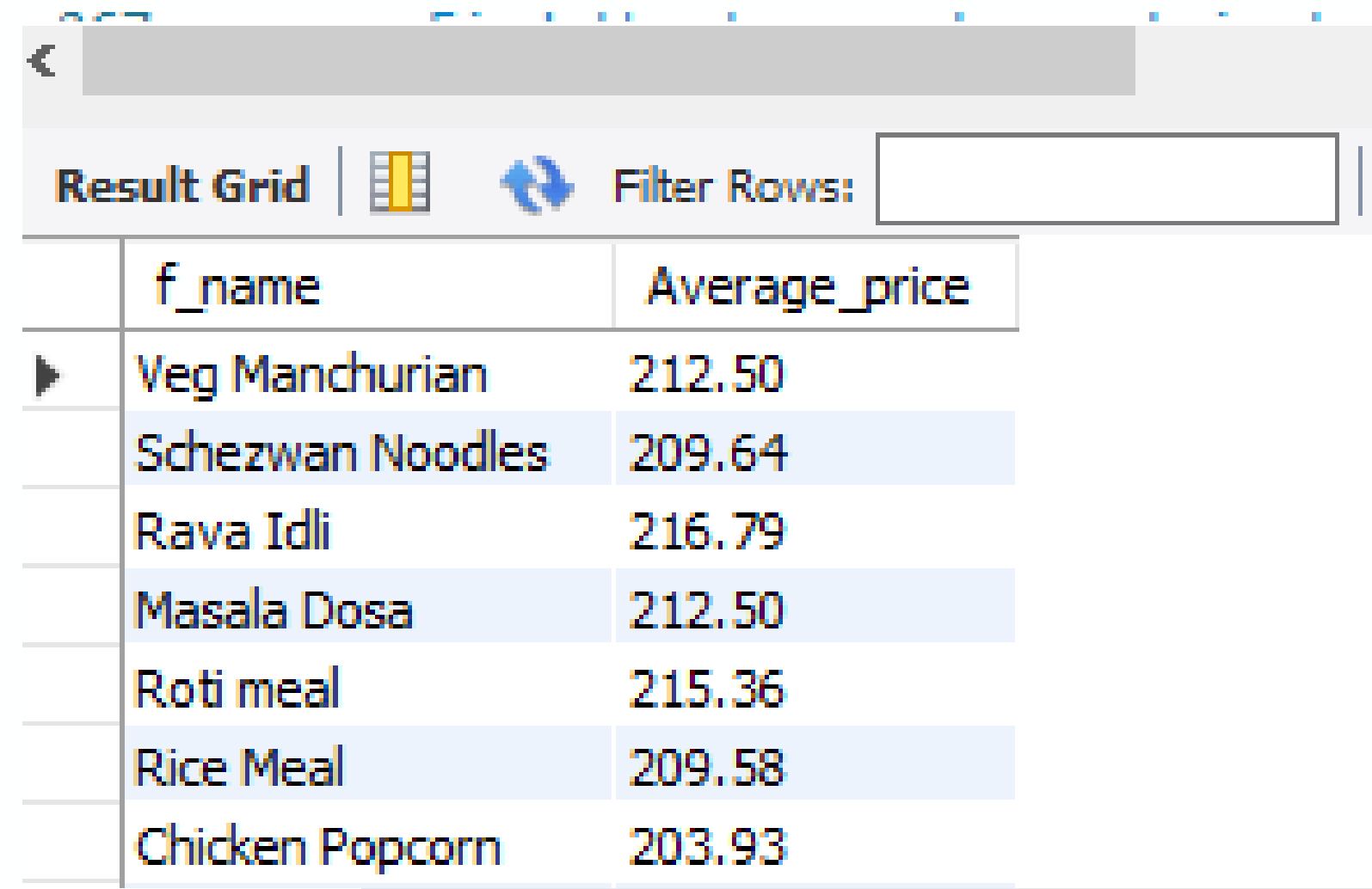
## Finding #2

### 1. Average Price/dish

#### Query:

```
SELECT
    fd.f_name, ROUND(AVG(m.price)
AS Average_price
FROM
    food fd
    INNER JOIN
    menu m ON fd.f_id = m.f_id
GROUP BY fd.f_name;
```

## Result



The screenshot shows a database interface with a 'Result Grid' tab selected. The grid displays the results of a query, with columns 'f\_name' and 'Average\_price'. The data is as follows:

	f_name	Average_price
▶	Veg Manchurian	212.50
	Schezwan Noodles	209.64
	Rava Idli	216.79
	Masala Dosa	212.50
	Roti meal	215.36
	Rice Meal	209.58
	Chicken Popcorn	203.93

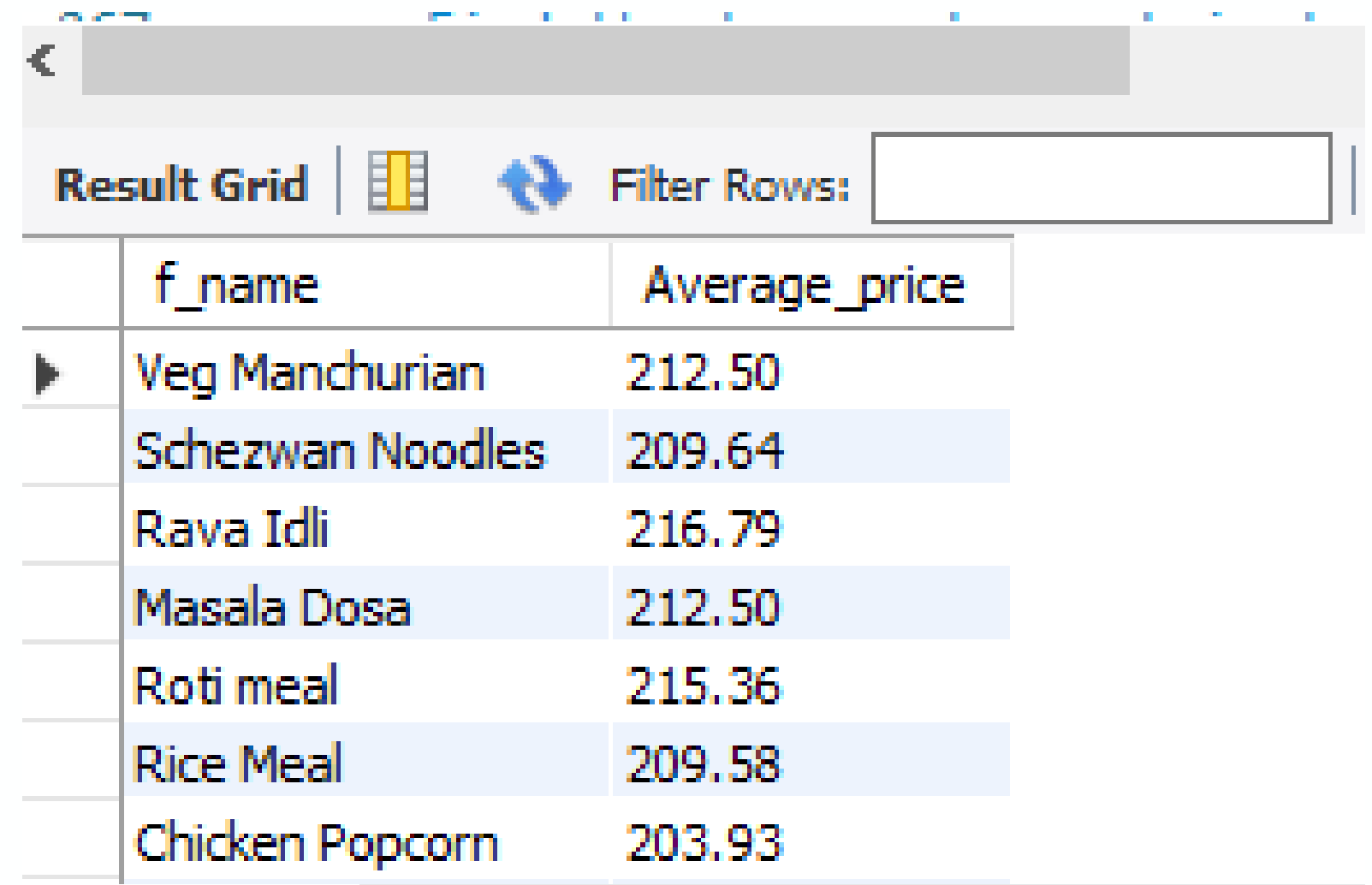
## Finding #3

Find the top restaurant in terms of the number of orders for a given month

### Query:

```
SELECT  
  *  
FROM  
  orders;  
SELECT  
  rt.r_name, COUNT(o.order_id)  
FROM  
  orders o  
  INNER JOIN  
  restaurants rt ON o.r_id = rt.r_id  
WHERE  
  MONTH(o.date) = 06  
GROUP BY rt.r_name  
ORDER BY rt.r_name DESC  
LIMIT 1;
```

## Result



The screenshot shows a database interface with a 'Result Grid' tab. It displays a table with two columns: 'f\_name' and 'Average\_price'. The table contains seven rows of data, sorted by 'Average\_price' in descending order. The first row, 'Veg Manchurian', is highlighted with a blue background. The interface includes a search bar at the top, a 'Filter Rows' button, and a 'Result Grid' tab.

	f_name	Average_price
▶	Veg Manchurian	212.50
	Schezwan Noodles	209.64
	Rava Idli	216.79
	Masala Dosa	212.50
	Roti meal	215.36
	Rice Meal	209.58
	Chicken Popcorn	203.93



## Finding #4

1. Restaurants with monthly sales greater than x for

### Query:

```
-- let x=500
with resturant_monthly_sale as
(
select rt.r_name, sum(o.amount) as
Total_sale,
date_format(o.date,"%Y-%m") as Months
from  orders o
inner join restaurants rt
on o.r_id=rt.r_id
group by rt.r_name,Months
)
select *
from resturant_monthly_sale
where Total_sale>500;
```

## Result

Result Grid	Filter Rows:	Exp
r_name	Total_sale	Months
dominos	1000	2022-05
dominos	950	2022-06
dominos	1100	2022-07
kfc	645	2022-05
kfc	990	2022-06
kfc	1935	2022-07
Dosa Plaza	780	2022-05



# Finding #5

Show all orders with order details  
for a particular customer in a  
particular date range

## Query:

```
-- let customer name ='Vartika' and date range is  
between "2022-05-10" and '2022-05-22'  
with specific_order_detail as  
(  
  select od.*,u.name as Customer_name,o.date as  
  Order_date  
  from orders o  
  inner join order_details od  
  on o.order_id=od.order_id  
  join users u  
  on u.user_id=o.user_id  
)  
select *  
from specific_order_detail  
where Customer_name="Vartika"  
and (Order_date>"2022-05-10" and  
Order_date<'2022-05-22');
```

## Result

Result Grid    Filter Rows: <input type="text"/>   Export:    Wrap					
	id	order_id	f_id	Customer_name	Order_date
▶	24	1012	8	Vartika	2022-05-20

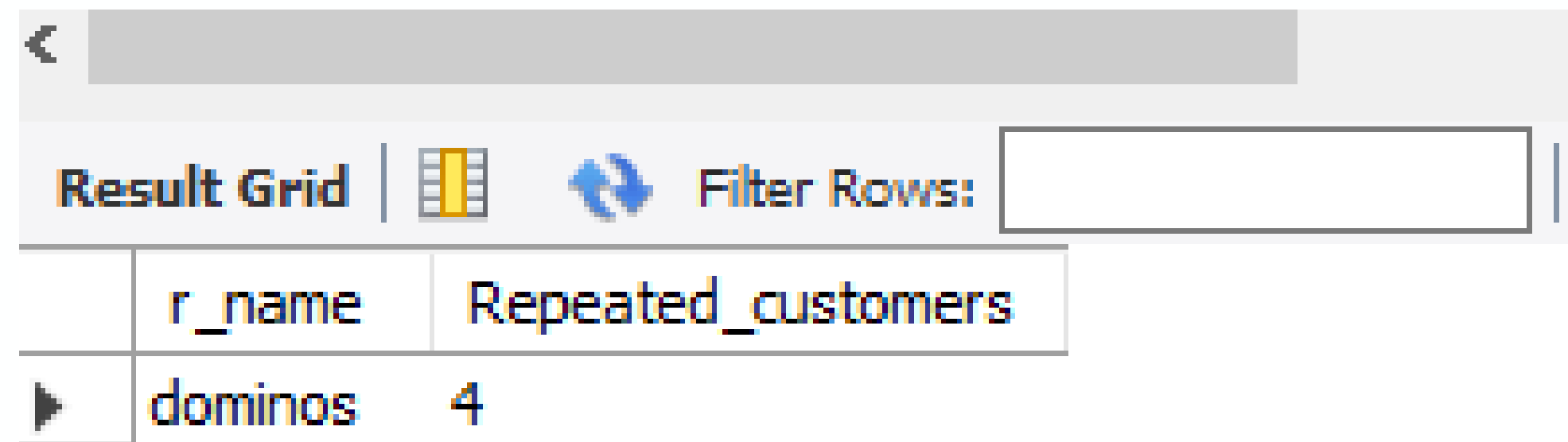
# Finding #6

1. Find restaurants with max repeated customers

## Query:

```
select rt.r_name,  
count(distinct(o.user_id)) as  
Repeated_customers  
from orders o  
join restaurants rt  
on rt.r_id=o.r_id  
group by rt.r_name  
order by Repeated_customers  
desc  
limit 1;
```

## Result



The screenshot shows a database query result interface. At the top, there is a search bar with a back arrow. Below it, a toolbar contains the text 'Result Grid', a table icon, a refresh icon, and a 'Filter Rows:' input field. The main area displays a table with two columns: 'r\_name' and 'Repeated\_customers'. The first row of data shows 'dominos' in the 'r\_name' column and '4' in the 'Repeated\_customers' column. A right-pointing arrow is visible in the first column of the first data row.

	r_name	Repeated_customers
▶	dominos	4



# Finding #7

## 1. Month over month revenue growth of Swiggy

### Query:

```
with total_revenue as
(
select date_format(date,"%Y-%m") as months,
sum(amount) as Total_revenue
from orders
group by months
),
revenue_growth as(
select *,
lag(Total_revenue) over (ORDER BY Months) AS
previous_month_revenue
from total_revenue
)
select *,
case
when previous_month_revenue is NULL then null
Else (Total_revenue-
previous_month_revenue/previous_month_revenue*100
)
end as MOM_revenue
from revenue_growth
order by Months;
```

## Result

Result Grid    Filter Rows: <input type="text"/>   Export:    Wrap Cell Cont				
	months	Total_revenue	previous_month_revenue	MOM_revenue
▶	2022-05	2425	NULL	NULL
	2022-06	3220	2425	3120.0000
	2022-07	4845	3220	4745.0000

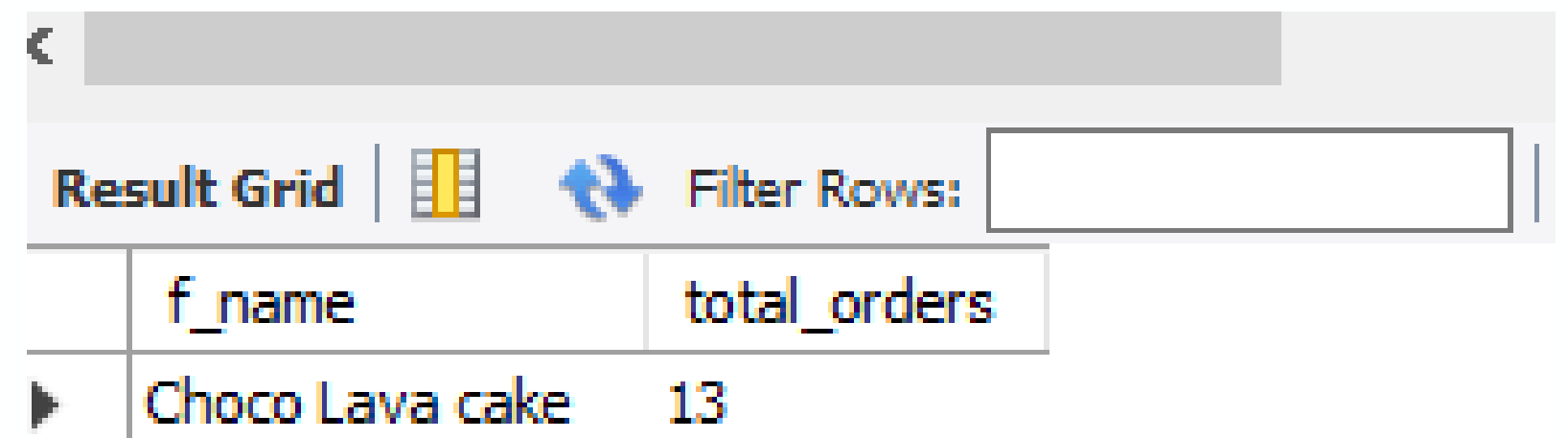
# Finding #8

Customer — favourite food

Query:

```
select  
fd.f_name,count(od.order_id)  
as total_orders  
from food fd  
inner join order_details od  
on fd.f_id=od.f_id  
group by fd.f_name  
order by total_orders desc  
limit 1;
```

## Result



The screenshot shows a database query result interface. At the top, there is a search bar with a back arrow. Below it, a toolbar contains the text 'Result Grid', a table icon, a refresh icon, and a 'Filter Rows:' label followed by an empty input field. The main area displays a table with two columns: 'f\_name' and 'total\_orders'. The first row of the table contains the values 'Choco Lava cake' and '13'.




	f_name	total_orders
▶	Choco Lava cake	13

# Finding #9

1. Find the most loyal customers  
for all restaurant  
**Query:**

```
select u.user_id,u.name as  
Customer_Name,rt.r_id,rt.r_name  
as resturant_name,  
count(o.order_id) as Total_orders  
from users u  
inner join orders o  
on o.user_id=u.user_id  
join restaurants rt  
on rt.r_id=o.r_id  
group by  
u.user_id,Customer_Name,rt.r_id,r  
esturant_name  
order by Total_orders desc;
```

## Result



Result Grid					
				Filter Rows: <input type="text"/>	Export:    Wrap Ce
	user_id	Customer_Name	r_id	resturant_name	Total_orders
▶	3	Vartika	2	kfc	3
	5	Neha	2	kfc	3
	1	Nitish	3	box8	3
	4	Ankit	4	Dosa Plaza	3
	5	Neha	1	dominos	2
	4	Ankit	5	China Town	2
	1	Nitish	1	dominos	1
Result 18					

# Finding #10

## Month-over-month revenue growth of a restaurant Query:

```
with total_revenue as
(
select r_id, date_format(date,"%Y-%m") as months,
sum(amount) as Total_revenue
from orders
group by r_id,months
),
revenue_growth as(
select *,
lag(Total_revenue) over (PARTITION BY r_id ORDER BY
Months) AS previous_month_revenue
from total_revenue
)
select *,
case
when previous_month_revenue is NULL then null
Else (Total_revenue-
previous_month_revenue/previous_month_revenue*1
00)
end as MOM_revenue
from revenue_growth
order by r_id,Months;
```

## Result

Result Grid    Filter Rows: <input type="text"/>   Export:    Wrap Cell Content:					
	r_id	months	Total_revenue	previous_month_revenue	MOM_revenue
▶	1	2022-05	1000	NULL	NULL
	1	2022-06	950	1000	850.0000
	1	2022-07	1100	950	1000.0000
	2	2022-05	645	NULL	NULL
	2	2022-06	990	645	890.0000
	2	2022-07	1935	990	1835.0000
	3	2022-06	480	NULL	NULL



# CONCLUSION

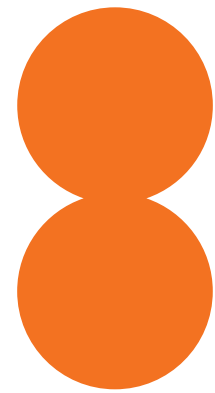
The project provides a detailed analysis of Swiggy's operations through a comprehensive examination of its data. Key findings include:

**Customer Insights:** Identified peak ordering times, customer spending patterns, and preferences for menu items.

**Restaurant Performance:** Revealed revenue trends and customer satisfaction levels, highlighting areas for improvement and growth.

**Platform Performance:** Tracked month-over-month revenue growth and assessed delivery efficiency.





# RECOMMENDATION

Based on these findings, the project recommends strategies for enhancing customer loyalty, optimizing restaurant operations, and improving overall revenue. These insights aim to support Swiggy in delivering better services, improving customer satisfaction, and driving sustainable growth.