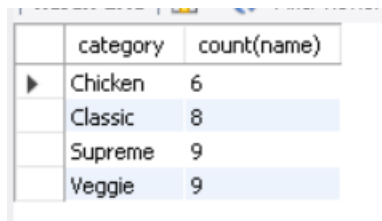


Pizza Sales –sql

1) Join relevant tables to find the category wise distribution of pizzas?

```
select category , count(name) from pizza_types  
group by category;
```



	category	count(name)
▶	Chicken	6
	Classic	8
	Supreme	9
	Veggie	9

2) Identify the highest priced pizza?

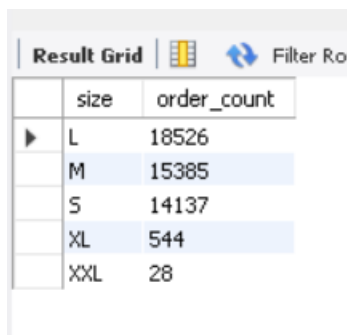
```
SELECT  
    pizza_types.name, pizzas.price  
FROM  
    pizza_types  
    JOIN  
    pizzas ON pizza_types.pizza_type_id = pizzas.pizza_type_id  
ORDER BY pizzas.price DESC  
LIMIT 1;
```



	name	price
▶	The Greek Pizza	35.95

3) Identify the most common pizza size ordered

```
SELECT
    pizzas.size,
    COUNT(orders_details.order_details_id) AS order_count
FROM
    pizzas
    JOIN
    orders_details ON pizzas.pizza_id = orders_details.pizza_id
GROUP BY pizzas.size
ORDER BY order_count DESC;
```



The screenshot shows a 'Result Grid' with two columns: 'size' and 'order_count'. The data is as follows:

size	order_count
L	18526
M	15385
S	14137
XL	544
XXL	28

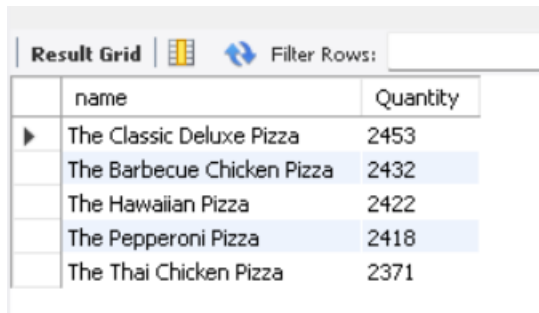
4)List the top 5 most ordered pizzas types among with their quantities

```
SELECT
    pizza_types.name, SUM(orders_details.quantity) AS Quantity
FROM
    pizza_types
    JOIN
    pizzas ON pizza_types.pizza_type_id = pizzas.pizza_type_id
    JOIN
    orders_details ON orders_details.pizza_id = pizzas.pizza_id
```

GROUP BY pizza_types.name

ORDER BY Quantity DESC

LIMIT 5;



The screenshot shows a 'Result Grid' with a 'Filter Rows' button. The table has two columns: 'name' and 'Quantity'. The data is as follows:

	name	Quantity
▶	The Classic Deluxe Pizza	2453
	The Barbecue Chicken Pizza	2432
	The Hawaiian Pizza	2422
	The Pepperoni Pizza	2418
	The Thai Chicken Pizza	2371

5)Join the necessary tables to find the total quantity of each pizza category ordered

select pizza_types.category,

sum(orders_details.quantity) as quantity

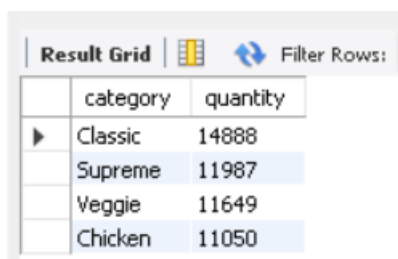
from pizza_types join pizzas

on pizza_types.pizza_type_id = pizzas.pizza_type_id

join orders_details

on orders_details.pizza_id = pizzas.pizza_id

group by pizza_types.category order by quantity DESC ;

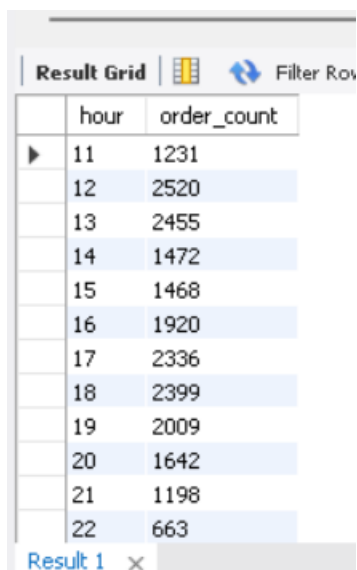


The screenshot shows a 'Result Grid' with a 'Filter Rows' button. The table has two columns: 'category' and 'quantity'. The data is as follows:

	category	quantity
▶	Classic	14888
	Supreme	11987
	Veggie	11649
	Chicken	11050

6) Determine the distribution of orders by hour of the day

```
SELECT
    HOUR(order_time) AS hour, COUNT(order_id) AS order_count
FROM
    orders
GROUP BY HOUR(order_time);
```



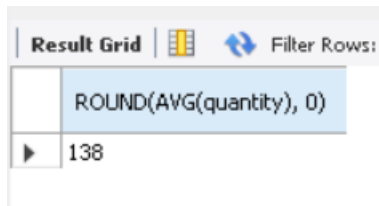
The screenshot shows a database query result grid with two columns: 'hour' and 'order_count'. The data is displayed for hours 11 through 22. The grid has a 'Result Grid' tab and a 'Filter Rows' button. The data is as follows:

hour	order_count
11	1231
12	2520
13	2455
14	1472
15	1468
16	1920
17	2336
18	2399
19	2009
20	1642
21	1198
22	663

7) Group the orders by date and calculate the average number of pizzas ordered per day

```
SELECT
    ROUND(AVG(quantity), 0)
FROM
    (SELECT
        orders.order_date, SUM(orders_details.quantity) AS quantity
    FROM
        orders
    JOIN orders_details ON orders.order_id = orders_details.order_id
```

GROUP BY orders.order_date) AS order_quantity;

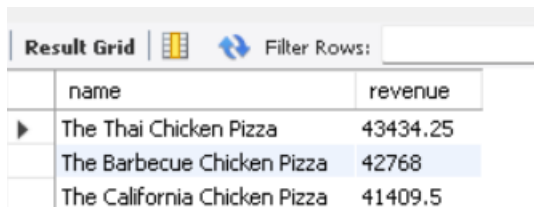


The screenshot shows a 'Result Grid' with a 'Filter Rows' button. The grid contains one row with the value 138. The formula bar above the grid displays the expression: `ROUND(AVG(quantity), 0)`.

138

8) Determine the top 3 most ordered pizzas type based on revenue

```
select pizza_types.name,  
sum(orders_details.quantity * pizzas.price) as revenue  
from pizza_types join pizzas  
on pizzas.pizza_type_id = pizza_types.pizza_type_id  
join orders_details  
on orders_details.pizza_id = pizzas.pizza_id  
group by pizza_types.name order by revenue desc limit 3;
```



The screenshot shows a 'Result Grid' with a 'Filter Rows' button. The grid contains three rows of data. The first row is highlighted. The columns are 'name' and 'revenue'.

	name	revenue
▶	The Thai Chicken Pizza	43434.25
	The Barbecue Chicken Pizza	42768
	The California Chicken Pizza	41409.5

9) Calculate the percentage contribution of each pizza type to total revenue

```
SELECT  
pizza_types.category,  
(SUM(pizzas.price * orders_details.quantity) / (SELECT  
    ROUND(SUM(orders_details.quantity * pizzas.price),  
    0) AS total_sales
```

```

FROM
    orders_details
    JOIN
        pizzas ON pizzas.pizza_id = orders_details.pizza_id)) * 100 AS revenue
FROM
    pizza_types
    JOIN
        pizzas ON pizzas.pizza_type_id = pizza_types.pizza_type_id
    JOIN
        orders_details ON orders_details.pizza_id = pizzas.pizza_id
GROUP BY pizza_types.category
ORDER BY revenue DESC;

```

Result Grid			Filter Rows:
	category	revenue	
▶	Classic	26.905961900569793	
	Supreme	25.456312816374222	
	Chicken	23.955139021348398	
	Veggie	23.682592375223507	



10) analyze the cumulative revenue generated over time

```

select order_date,
sum(revenue) over (order by order_date) as cumulative
from
(select orders.order_date,
sum(pizzas.price * orders_details.quantity) as revenue
from orders_details join pizzas
on pizzas.pizza_id = orders_details.pizza_id
join orders
on orders.order_id = orders_details.order_id

```

group by orders.order_date)as sales ;

Result Grid   Filter Rows: <input type="text"/>		
	order_date	cumulative
▶	2015-01-01	2713.85000000000004
	2015-01-02	5445.75
	2015-01-03	8108.15
	2015-01-04	9863.6
	2015-01-05	11929.55