

"WE'RE EXCITED TO PRESENT A SLEEK AND SLIGHTFUL REPORT THAT WILL BOOST YOUR UNDERSTANDING AND ENHANCE YOUR PIZZA BUSINESS."

PIZZA SALES REPORT

PRESENTED BY
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PROJECT OVERVIEW

- *TOTAL REVENUE GENERATED FROM PIZZA SALES*
- *TO IDENTIFY MOST EXPENSIVE PIZZA*
- *WHICH CATEGORIES IN DEMAND*
- *TOP 5 MOST ORDERED PIZZAS*
- *MOST COMMON SIZE PIZZA ORDERED*
- *NUMBER OF ORDERS BY HOUR OF THE DAY*



Q.1 >> RETRIEVE THE TOTAL NUMBER OF ORDERS PLACED.



```
1    -- Retrieve the total number of orders placed.  
2  
3 •  SELECT  
4      COUNT(order_id)  
5  FROM  
6      orders;
```

Result Grid		Filter Rows:	Export:	Wrap Cell Content:
<input type="text"/>				
	count(order_id)			
	21350			



Q.2 >> CALCULATE THE TOTAL REVENUE GENERATED FROM PIZZA SALES.



```
1      -- Calculate the total revenue generated from pizza sales.  
2 •  SELECT  
3          SUM(order_details.quantity * pizzas.price) AS total_sales  
4  FROM  
5      order_details  
6      JOIN  
7      pizzas ON order_details.pizza_id = pizzas.pizza_id;
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows: Export: Wrap Cell Content:

total_sales
347935.2000000042



Q.3 >> IDENTIFY THE HIGHEST-PRICED PIZZA.



```
1      # Identify the highest-priced pizza.  
2 •  SELECT  
3          pizza_types.name, pizzas.price  
4  FROM  
5      pizza_types  
6          JOIN  
7      pizzas ON pizza_types.pizza_type_id = pizzas.pizza_type_id  
8  ORDER BY pizzas.price DESC  
9  LIMIT 1;
```

A screenshot of a database query results grid. The grid has two columns: 'name' and 'price'. There is one row of data: 'The Greek Pizza' with a price of '35.95'. The grid includes standard database interface elements like 'Result Grid', 'Filter Rows', 'Export', and 'Wrap Cell Content' buttons.

	name	price
▶	The Greek Pizza	35.95





Q.4 >> IDENTIFY THE MOST COMMON PIZZA SIZE ORDERED.

```
1      # Identify the most common pizza size ordered.  
2 •  SELECT  
3          pizzas.size,  
4              COUNT(order_details.order_details_id) AS most_ordered  
5  FROM  
6      pizzas  
7          JOIN  
8      order_details ON pizzas.pizza_id = order_details.pizza_id  
9  GROUP BY pizzas.size  
10     ORDER BY most_ordered DESC;
```

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface with a result grid. The grid has two columns: 'size' and 'most_ordered'. The data is as follows:

	size	most_ordered
▶	L	7898
	M	6507
	S	6014
	XL	249
	XXL	15





Q.5 >> LIST THE TOP 5 MOST ORDERED PIZZA TYPES ALONG WITH THEIR QUANTITIES.

```
1      # List the top 5 most ordered pizza types along with their quantities.  
2 •  SELECT  
3      pizza_types.name,  
4      SUM(order_details.quantity) AS most_ordered  
5  FROM  
6      pizza_types  
7      JOIN  
8      pizzas ON pizza_types.pizza_type_id = pizzas.pizza_type_id  
9      JOIN  
10     order_details ON pizzas.pizza_id = order_details.pizza_id  
11    GROUP BY pizza_types.name  
12    ORDER BY most_ordered DESC  
13    LIMIT 5;
```

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface with the 'Result Grid' tab selected. The results of the query are displayed in a table with two columns: 'name' and 'most_ordered'. The table has 5 rows, corresponding to the top 5 most ordered pizza types. The rows are: 'The Barbecue Chicken Pizza' (1084), 'The Pepperoni Pizza' (1048), 'The Hawaiian Pizza' (1021), 'The Classic Deluxe Pizza' (1007), and 'The Thai Chicken Pizza' (981). The row for 'The Pepperoni Pizza' is highlighted with a light blue background.

	name	most_ordered
▶	The Barbecue Chicken Pizza	1084
	The Pepperoni Pizza	1048
	The Hawaiian Pizza	1021
	The Classic Deluxe Pizza	1007
	The Thai Chicken Pizza	981

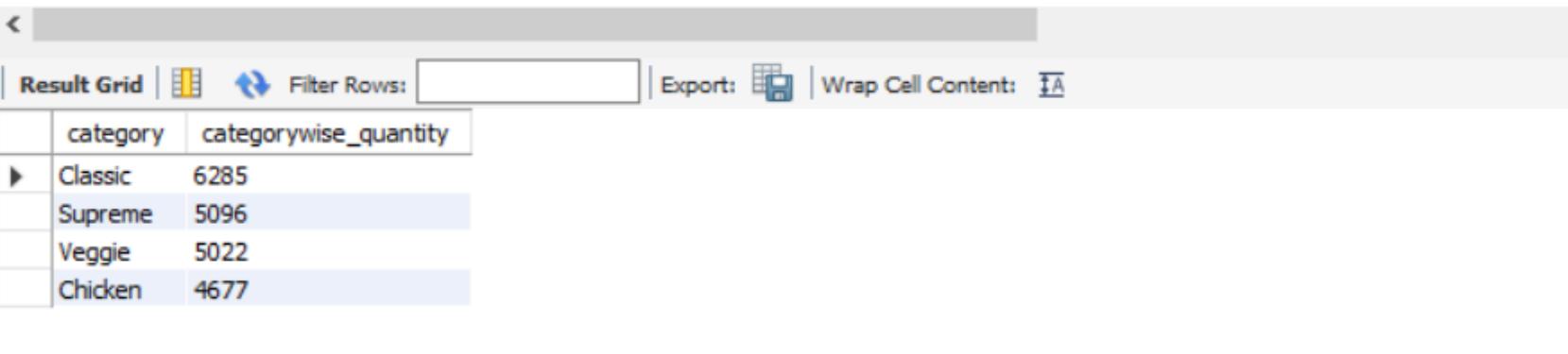




Q.6 >> JOIN THE NECESSARY TABLES TO FIND THE TOTAL QUANTITY OF EACH PIZZA CATEGORY ORDERED.



```
1      # Join the necessary tables to find the total quantity of each pizza category ordered.  
2 •  SELECT  
3      pizza_types.category,  
4      SUM(order_details.quantity) AS categorywise_quantity  
5  FROM  
6      pizza_types  
7      JOIN  
8      pizzas ON pizza_types.pizza_type_id = pizzas.pizza_type_id  
9      JOIN  
10     order_details ON pizzas.pizza_id = order_details.pizza_id  
11    GROUP BY pizza_types.category  
12    ORDER BY categorywise_quantity DESC;
```



	category	categorywise_quantity
▶	Classic	6285
	Supreme	5096
	Veggie	5022
	Chicken	4677



Q.7 >> DETERMINE THE DISTRIBUTION OF ORDERS BY HOUR OF THE DAY.

```
1      # Determine the distribution of orders by hour of the day.  
2  
3 •   SELECT  
4         HOUR(order_time) AS per_hour, COUNT(order_id) AS order_count  
5     FROM  
6         orders  
7     GROUP BY per_hour;
```



Result Grid		Filter Rows:	Export:	Wrap Cell Content:
	per_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		
	23	28		
	10	8		
	9	1		



Q.8 >> JOIN RELEVANT TABLES TO FIND THE CATEGORY-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF PIZZAS.



```
1      # Join relevant tables to find the category-wise distribution of pizzas.  
2  
3 •  SELECT  
4      category, COUNT(name) as pizzas  
5  FROM  
6      pizza_types  
7  GROUP BY category;  
8
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows: Export: Wrap Cell Content:

	category	pizzas
▶	Chicken	6
	Classic	8
	Supreme	9
	Veggie	9



Q.9 >> GROUP THE ORDERS BY DATE AND CALCULATE THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF PIZZAS ORDERED PER DAY.



```
1  # Group the orders by date and calculate the average number of pizzas ordered per day.  
2  
3 • SELECT  
4      ROUND(AVG(perday_ordered), 0)  
5  FROM  
6  (SELECT  
7      orders.order_date,  
8      SUM(order_details.quantity) AS perday_ordered  
9  FROM  
10     orders  
11   JOIN order_details ON orders.order_id = order_details.order_id  
12   GROUP BY orders.order_date) AS A;
```

Result Grid		Filter Rows:	Export:	Wrap Cell Content:
	round(avg(perday_ordered),0)			
▶	139			





Q.10 >> DETERMINE THE TOP 3 MOST ORDERED PIZZA TYPES BASED ON REVENUE.

```
1  # Determine the top 3 most ordered pizza types based on revenue.  
2 • SELECT  
3     pizza_types.name,  
4     SUM(order_details.quantity * pizzas.price) AS revenue  
5   FROM  
6     pizza_types  
7       JOIN  
8     pizzas ON pizza_types.pizza_type_id = pizzas.pizza_type_id  
9       JOIN  
10    order_details ON order_details.pizza_id = pizzas.pizza_id  
11   GROUP BY pizza_types.name  
12   ORDER BY revenue DESC  
13   LIMIT 3;
```

<

Result Grid		Filter Rows:	Export:	Wrap Cell Content:
	name	revenue		
▶	The Barbecue Chicken Pizza	19125		
	The Thai Chicken Pizza	17879.75		
	The California Chicken Pizza	17215.75		



Q.11 >> CALCULATE THE PERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTION OF EACH PIZZA TYPE TO TOTAL REVENUE.

```
1      # Calculate the percentage contribution of each pizza type category to total revenue.
2 •  SELECT
3      pizza_types.category,
4      ROUND(SUM(order_details.quantity * pizzas.price) / (SELECT
5          ROUND(SUM(order_details.quantity * pizzas.price),
6              2) AS total_sales
7      FROM
8          order_details
9          JOIN
10         pizzas ON order_details.pizza_id = pizzas.pizza_id) * 100,
11     2) AS revenue
12  FROM
13      pizza_types
14      JOIN
15         pizzas ON pizza_types.pizza_type_id = pizzas.pizza_type_id
16      JOIN
17         order_details ON order_details.pizza_id = pizzas.pizza_id
18  GROUP BY category
19  ORDER BY revenue DESC;
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows: Export: Wrap Cell Content:

category	revenue
Classic	26.69
Supreme	25.47
Veggie	23.97
Chicken	23.87

Q12 >> ANALYZE THE CUMULATIVE REVENUE GENERATED OVER TIME.



```
1  # Analyze the cumulative revenue generated over time.  
2  
3 • select order_date, sum(revenue) over (order by order_date) as cumulative_revenue  
4   from (select orders.order_date, sum(order_details.quantity * pizzas.price) as revenue  
5     from orders join order_details  
6       on orders.order_id = order_details.order_id  
7     join pizzas  
8       on order_details.pizza_id = pizzas.pizza_id  
9   group by orders.order_date) as A;
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Export: | Wrap Cell Content:

	order_date	cumulative_revenue
▶	2015-01-01	2713.8500000000004
	2015-01-02	5445.75
	2015-01-03	8108.15
	2015-01-04	9863.6
	2015-01-05	11929.55
	2015-01-06	14358.5
	2015-01-07	16560.7
	2015-01-08	19399.05
	2015-01-09	21526.4
	2015-01-10	23990.35000000002
	2015-01-11	25862.65
	2015-01-12	27781.7
	2015-01-13	29831.30000000003
	2015-01-14	32358.70000000004



Q13 >> DETERMINE THE TOP 3 MOST ORDERED PIZZA TYPES BASED ON REVENUE FOR EACH PIZZA CATEGORY.



```
1      # Determine the top 3 most ordered pizza types based on revenue for each pizza category.  
2  
3 •  select category, name, revenue from  
4   (select category, name, revenue, rank() over(partition by category order by revenue desc) as rn from  
5   (select pizza_types.category, pizza_types.name, sum(order_details.quantity * pizzas.price) as revenue  
6   from pizza_types join pizzas  
7   on pizza_types.pizza_type_id = pizzas.pizza_type_id  
8   join order_details  
9   on order_details.pizza_id = pizzas.pizza_id  
10  group by pizza_types.category, pizza_types.name) as A) as B  
11  where rn <= 3;
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Export: | Wrap Cell Content:

	category	name	revenue
▶	Chicken	The Barbecue Chicken Pizza	19125
	Chicken	The Thai Chicken Pizza	17879.75
	Chicken	The California Chicken Pizza	17215.75
	Classic	The Classic Deluxe Pizza	15698
	Classic	The Hawaiian Pizza	13554.75
	Classic	The Pepperoni Pizza	13050.5
	Supreme	The Spicy Italian Pizza	14898.5
	Supreme	The Italian Supreme Pizza	14492
	Supreme	The Sicilian Pizza	12968.5
	Veggie	The Four Cheese Pizza	14181.30000000011
	Veggie	The Five Cheese Pizza	11303.5
	Veggie	The Mexicana Pizza	11035.25

CONCLUSION

- TOTAL REVENUE GENERATED IS AROUND - "**347935**"
- "**THE GREEK PIZZA**" IS THE MOST EXPENSIVE PIZZA
- "**L**" IS THE MOST COMMON SIZE PIZZA ORDERED
- TOP 5 MOST ORDERED PIZZA -
 - **THE BARBECUE CHICKEN PIZZA** - **THE PEPPERONI PIZZA**
 - **THE HAWAIIAN PIZZA** - **THE CLASSIC DELUXE PIZZA**
 - **THE THAI CHICKEN PIZZA**
- TOP CATEGORY WHICH PEOPLE LIKE TO PREFERRED MOST IS "**CLASSIC**" FOLLOWED BY "**SUPREME**", "**VEGGIE**", "**CHICKEN**"
- IN "**AFTERNOON**" AND "**EVENING**" ORDERED OF PIZZA INCREASED MOST



THANK YOU

