

Hello, my name is Alok Gupta. In this project, I have analyzed pizza sales data using SQL. The goal was to solve various business-related queries by writing SQL statements to extract useful insights from the database. I explored key metrics such as best-selling pizzas, peak sales hours, order trends, and revenue breakdown. This analysis helps in understanding sales performance and customer preferences more effectively.

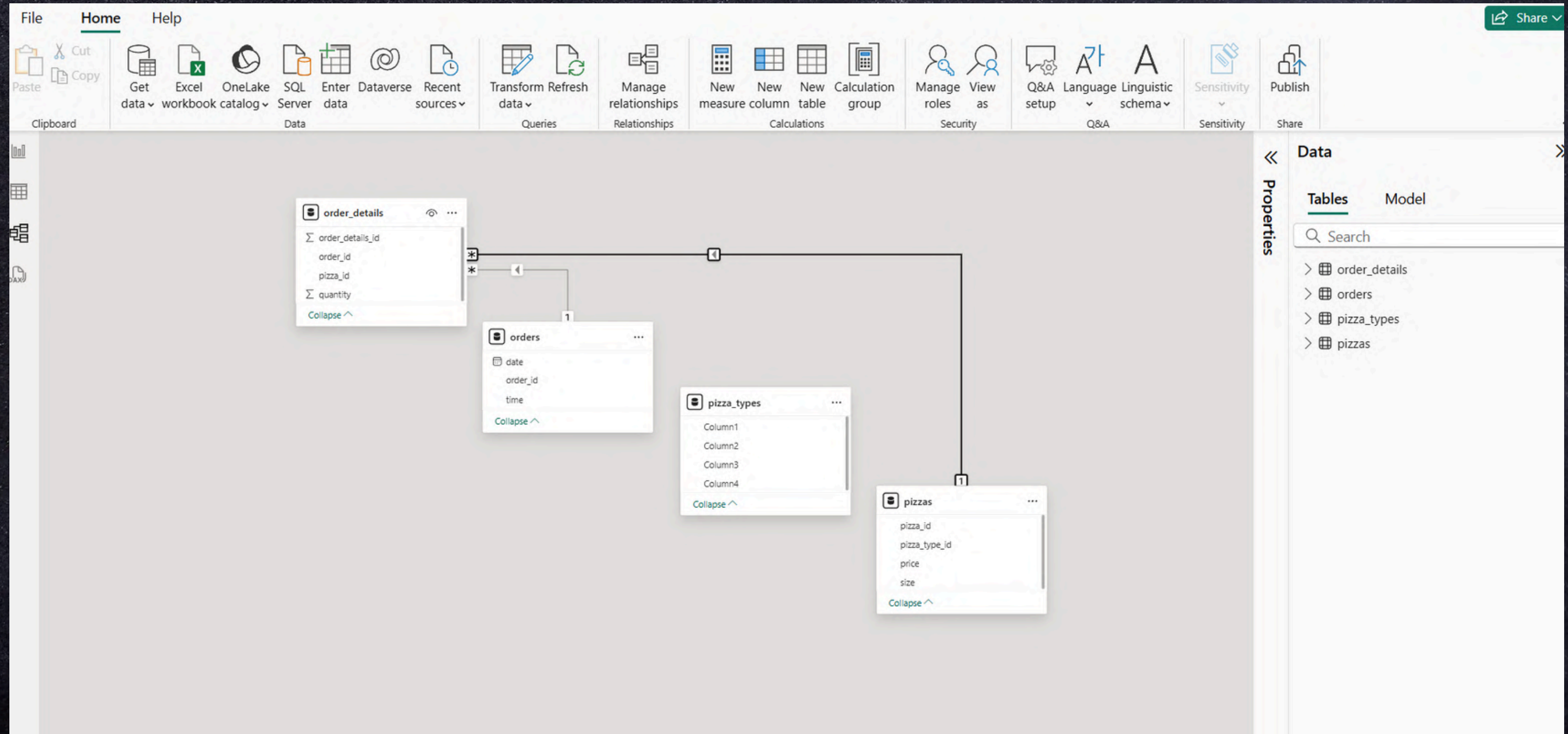


QUESTIONS

- RETRIEVE THE TOTAL NUMBER OF ORDERS PLACED.
- CALCULATE THE TOTAL REVENUE GENERATED FROM PIZZA SALES.
- IDENTIFY THE HIGHEST-PRICED PIZZA.
- IDENTIFY THE MOST COMMON PIZZA SIZE ORDERED.
- LIST THE TOP 5 MOST ORDERED PIZZA TYPES ALONG WITH THEIR QUANTITIES.
- JOIN THE NECESSARY TABLES TO FIND THE TOTAL QUANTITY OF EACH PIZZA CATEGORY ORDERED.
- DETERMINE THE DISTRIBUTION OF ORDERS BY HOUR OF THE DAY.
- JOIN RELEVANT TABLES TO FIND THE CATEGORY-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF PIZZAS.
- GROUP THE ORDERS BY DATE AND CALCULATE THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF PIZZAS ORDERED PER DAY.
- DETERMINE THE TOP 3 MOST ORDERED PIZZA TYPES BASED ON REVENUE.
- CALCULATE THE PERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTION OF EACH PIZZA TYPE TO TOTAL REVENUE.



DATA MODEL



Retrieve the total numbers of orders placed.



Filter objects

pizzahut

Tables

order_details

orders

pizza_types

pizzas

Views

Stored Procedures

Functions

sys

```
1  # Retrieve the total numbers of orders placed
2
3  •  SELECT
4      COUNT(order_id) AS total_orders
5  FROM
6      orders;
7
```



Result Grid		Filter Rows:
	total_orders	
▶	21350	



Calculate the total revenue generated from pizza sales.



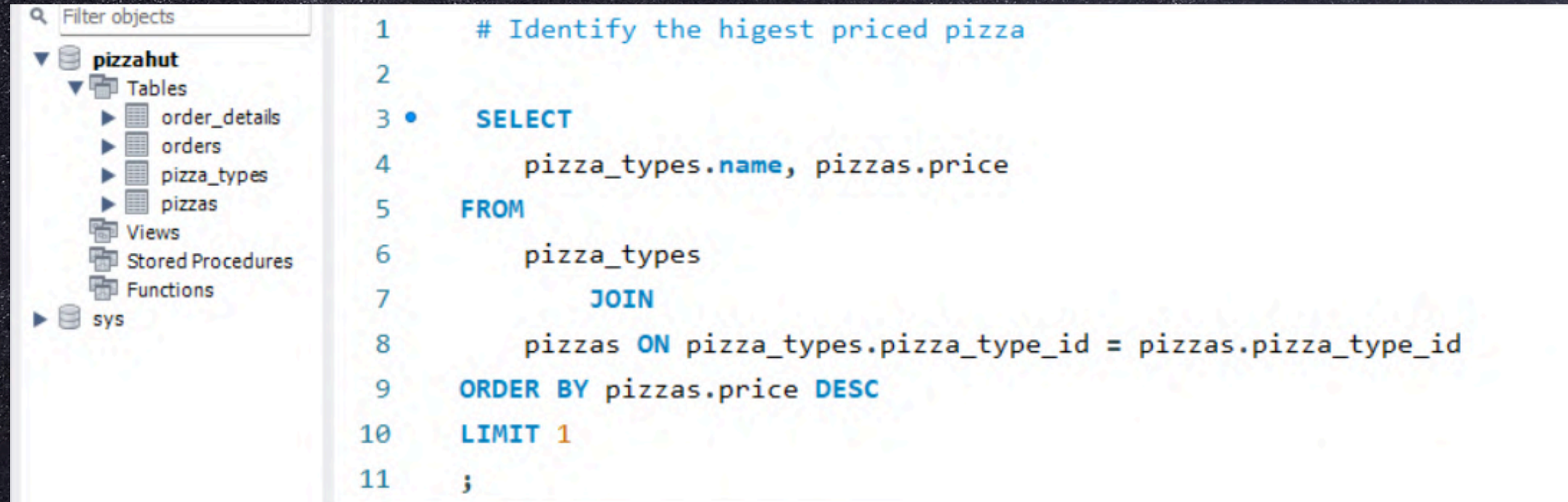
```
1  # calculate the total revenue generated from pizza sales.
2
3  • SELECT
4  ROUND(SUM(order_details.quantity * pizzas.price),
5        2) AS total_sales
6  FROM
7  order_details
8  JOIN
9  pizzas ON pizzas.pizza_id = order_details.pizza_id
10 ;
```



Result Grid		Filter Rows:	Export:
	total_sales		
▶	817860.05		

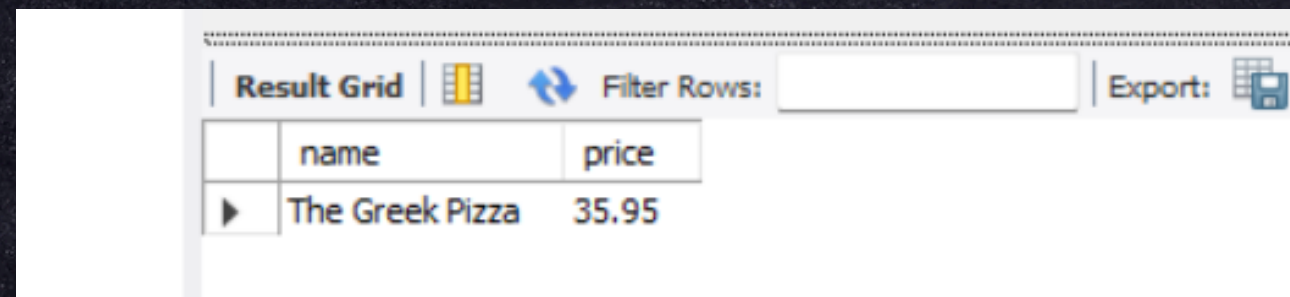


Identify the highest-priced pizza.



The screenshot shows a SQL IDE interface. On the left, a tree view displays the database structure for 'pizzahut', including tables (order_details, orders, pizza_types, pizzas), views, stored procedures, and functions. The main editor area contains a SQL query to identify the highest-priced pizza. The query is as follows:

```
1  # Identify the highest priced pizza
2
3  •  SELECT
4      pizza_types.name, pizzas.price
5  FROM
6      pizza_types
7      JOIN
8      pizzas ON pizza_types.pizza_type_id = pizzas.pizza_type_id
9  ORDER BY pizzas.price DESC
10 LIMIT 1
11 ;
```



The screenshot shows the result grid of the SQL query. The grid has two columns: 'name' and 'price'. The first row shows 'The Greek Pizza' with a price of 35.95.

	name	price
▶	The Greek Pizza	35.95

Identify the most common pizza size ordered.



```
1  # Identity the most common pizza size ordered.
2
3  •  SELECT
4      quantity, COUNT(order_details_id)
5  FROM
6      order_details
7  GROUP BY quantity;
8
9  •  SELECT
10     pizzas.size,
11     COUNT(order_details.order_details_id) AS order_count
12  FROM
13     pizzas
14     JOIN
15     order_details ON pizzas.pizza_id = order_details.pizza_id
16  GROUP BY pizzas.size
17  ORDER BY order_count DESC
18  ;
```



Result Grid		
	quantity	count(order_details_id)
▶	1	47693
	2	903
	3	21
	4	3

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

List the top 5 most ordered pizza types along with their quantities.



Filter objects

pizzahut

Tables

order_details

orders

pizza_types

pizzas

Views

Stored Procedures

Functions

sys

```
1  # The top 5 most ordered pizza type
2  # along with their quantities
3
4  •  SELECT
5      pizza_types.name, SUM(order_details.quantity) AS quantity
6  FROM
7      pizza_types
8      JOIN
9      pizzas ON pizza_types.pizza_type_id = pizzas.pizza_type_id
10     JOIN
11     order_details ON order_details.pizza_id = pizzas.pizza_id
12 GROUP BY pizza_types.name
13 ORDER BY quantity DESC
14 LIMIT 5
15 ;
```

	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



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
3  • SELECT
4      pizza_types.category,
5      SUM(order_details.quantity) AS quantity
6  FROM
7      pizza_types
8      JOIN
9      pizzas ON pizza_types.pizza_type_id = pizzas.pizza_type_id
10     JOIN
11     order_details ON order_details.pizza_id = pizzas.pizza_id
12 GROUP BY pizza_types.category
13 ORDER BY quantity DESC
14 ;
```



Result Grid			Filter Rows:
	category	quantity	
▶	Classic	14888	
	Supreme	11987	
	Veggie	11649	
	Chicken	11050	



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 hour, COUNT(order_id) AS order_count
5  FROM
6      orders
7  GROUP BY HOUR(order_time)
8  ;
```

	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



Join relevant tables to find the category-wise distribution of pizzas.



```
Filter objects
pizzahut
└─ Tables
   ├── order_details
   ├── orders
   ├── pizza_types
   └── pizzas
Views
Stored Procedures
Functions
sys

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

	category	count(name)
▶	Chicken	6
	Classic	8
	Supreme	9
	Veggie	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(quantity), 0)
5  FROM
6      (SELECT
7          orders.order_date, SUM(order_details.quantity) AS quantity
8      FROM
9          orders
10     JOIN order_details ON orders.order_id = order_details.order_id
11     GROUP BY orders.order_date) AS order_quantity
12 ;
```



	round(avg(quantity),0)
▶	138



Determine the top 3 most ordered pizza types based on revenue.



```
Filter objects
pizzahut
├── Tables
│   ├── order_details
│   ├── orders
│   ├── pizza_types
│   └── pizzas
├── Views
├── Stored Procedures
├── Functions
└── sys

1  # Determine the top 3 most ordered pizza types based on revenue
2
3  • SELECT
4      pizza_types.name,
5      SUM(order_details.quantity * pizzas.price) AS revenue
6  FROM
7      pizza_types
8      JOIN
9      pizzas ON pizzas.pizza_type_id = pizza_types.pizza_type_id
10     JOIN
11     order_details ON order_details.pizza_id = pizzas.pizza_id
12 GROUP BY pizza_types.name
13 ORDER BY revenue DESC
14 LIMIT 3
15 ;
```

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



Calculate the percentage contribution of each pizza type to total revenue.



```
1  # Calculate the percentage contribution of each pizza type to total revenue
2
3  SELECT
4      pizza_types.category,
5      ROUND(SUM(order_details.quantity * pizzas.price) / (SELECT
6          SUM(order_details.quantity * pizzas.price)
7          FROM
8              order_details
9              JOIN
10                 pizzas ON pizzas.pizza_id = order_details.pizza_id) * 100,
11          2) AS percentage_contribution
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 pizza_types.category
19 ORDER BY percentage_contribution DESC
20 ;
```

	category	percentage_contribution
▶	Classic	26.91
	Supreme	25.46
	Chicken	23.96
	Veggie	23.68

Result 1 ×

