

Restaurant Orders Management System

Final Project for SQL Module

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Description :-

Following database schema is designed to function as a backend storage database for a web application built to manage a restaurant.

A quarter's worth of orders from a fictitious restaurant serving international cuisine, including the date and time of each order, the items ordered, and additional details on the type, name and price of the items.

This database contain 3 tables :-

1. Menu table
2. Order details table
3. Restaurant Sales table

- **Commands :-**

create database foodorder;

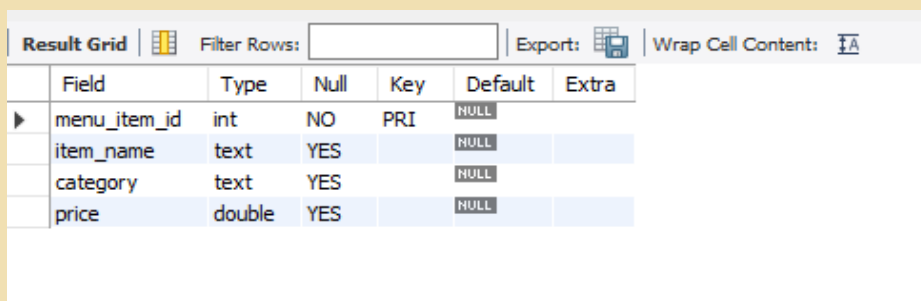
show foodorder;

use foodorder;

- **Table description :-**

- 1) **Menu Table**

desc menu_items;



The screenshot shows a 'Result Grid' window with a table structure for 'menu_items'. The table has 7 columns: Field, Type, Null, Key, Default, and Extra. The rows are: menu_item_id (int, NO, PRI, NULL), item_name (text, YES, NULL), category (text, YES, NULL), and price (double, YES, NULL). The 'Filter Rows' field is empty, and the 'Export' button is visible.

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
▶ menu_item_id	int	NO	PRI	NULL	
item_name	text	YES		NULL	
category	text	YES		NULL	
price	double	YES		NULL	

- 2) **Order Table**

```
desc order_details ;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
order_details_id	int	YES		NULL	
order_id	int	YES		NULL	
order_date	text	YES		NULL	
order_time	text	YES		NULL	
item_id	int	YES	MUL	NULL	

3) Restaurant Sales Table




```
desc restaurant ;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
Table				NULL	
Field	text	YES		NULL	
Description	text	YES		NULL	

• Showing Tablets :-

1) Menu Table

```
select * from menu_items;
```


Result Grid				
		Filter Rows:		Edit:    Export/Import:
	menu_item_id	item_name	category	price
▶	101	Hamburger	American	12.95
	102	Cheeseburger	American	13.95
	103	Hot Dog	American	9
	104	Veggie Burger	American	11
	105	Mac & Cheese	American	7
	106	French Fries	American	7
	107	Orange Chicken	Asian	16.5
	108	Tofu Pad Thai	Asian	14.5
	109	Korean Beef Bowl	Asian	17.95
	110	Pork Ramen	Asian	17.95
	111	California Roll	Asian	11.95
	112	Salmon Roll	Asian	14.95
	113	Edamame	Asian	5
	114	Potstickers	Asian	9
	115	Chicken Tacos	Mexican	11.95
	116	Steak Tacos	Mexican	13.95


menu_items 4 x

2) Order Table

select * from order_details;


Result Grid





Filter Rows:

Export:



W

	order_details_id	order_id	order_date	order_time	item_id
▶	1	1	1/1/23	11:38:36 AM	109
	2	2	1/1/23	11:57:40 AM	108
	3	2	1/1/23	11:57:40 AM	124
	4	2	1/1/23	11:57:40 AM	117
	5	2	1/1/23	11:57:40 AM	129
	6	2	1/1/23	11:57:40 AM	106
	7	3	1/1/23	12:12:28 PM	117
	8	3	1/1/23	12:12:28 PM	119
	9	4	1/1/23	12:16:31 PM	117
	10	5	1/1/23	12:21:30 PM	117
	11	6	1/1/23	12:29:36 PM	101
	12	6	1/1/23	12:29:36 PM	114
	13	7	1/1/23	12:50:37 PM	123
	14	8	1/1/23	12:51:37 PM	123
	15	9	1/1/23	12:52:01 PM	108
	16	9	1/1/23	12:52:01 PM	126

order_details 5

x

3) Restaurant Sales Table

```
select * from restaurants;
```

Result Grid	Filter Rows:	Export:	Wrap Cell Content:
Table	Field	Description	
▶ menu_items	menu_item_id	Unique ID of a menu item	
menu_items	item_name	Name of a menu item	
menu_items	category	Category or type of cuisine of the menu item	
menu_items	price	Price of the menu item (US Dollars \$)	
order_details	order_details_id	Unique ID of an item in an order	
order_details	order_id	ID of an order	
order_details	order_date	Date an order was put in (MM/DD/YY)	
order_details	order_time	Time an order was put in (HH:MM:SS AM/PM)	
order_details	item_id	Matches the menu_item_id in the menu_items t...	

- **Primary Key :-**





In this project , menu_items table comes with a pre existing primary key on ' menu_item_id' which was already defined when the data was obtained from external sources.It uniquely identifies each menu item record in menu_items table.

- **Using Alter Tables and Columns Queries for adding foreign key :-**

```
alter table order_details
add
foreign key
(item_id) references menu_items(menu_item_id);
```

- **Using Where Clause to find Price more than \$10 :-**

```
SELECT
*
FROM
menu_items
WHERE
price > 10;
```

Result Grid				
Filter Rows: <input type="text"/>				
Edit:    Export/Import: 				
	menu_item_id	item_name	category	price
▶	101	Hamburger	American	12.95
	102	Cheeseburger	American	13.95
	104	Veggie Burger	American	11
	107	Orange Chicken	Asian	16.5
	108	Tofu Pad Thai	Asian	14.5
	109	Korean Beef Bowl	Asian	17.95
	110	Pork Ramen	Asian	17.95
	111	California Roll	Asian	11.95
	112	Salmon Roll	Asian	14.95
	115	Chicken Tacos	Mexican	11.95
	116	Steak Tacos	Mexican	13.95
	117	Chicken Burrito	Mexican	12.95
	118	Steak Burrito	Mexican	14.95
	119	Chicken Torta	Mexican	11.95
	120	Steak Torta	Mexican	13.95
	121	Cheese Quesadillas	Mexican	10.5

- Using AND Clause to find order time in 12 am and 02 pm :-

SELECT

*




FROM

order_details

WHERE

order_time < '12:00:00 AM'

AND order_time > '02:00:00 PM'

Result Grid   Filter Rows: <input type="text"/> Export:  Wrap Cell Content:					
	order_details_id	order_id	order_date	order_time	item_id
▶	1	1	1/1/23	11:38:36 AM	109
	2	2	1/1/23	11:57:40 AM	108
	3	2	1/1/23	11:57:40 AM	124
	4	2	1/1/23	11:57:40 AM	117
	5	2	1/1/23	11:57:40 AM	129
	6	2	1/1/23	11:57:40 AM	106
	24	10	1/1/23	1:00:15 PM	129
	25	10	1/1/23	1:00:15 PM	105
	26	11	1/1/23	1:02:59 PM	101
	27	11	1/1/23	1:02:59 PM	102
	28	11	1/1/23	1:02:59 PM	102
	29	11	1/1/23	1:02:59 PM	113
	30	12	1/1/23	1:04:41 PM	102
	31	12	1/1/23	1:04:41 PM	102
	32	12	1/1/23	1:04:41 PM	104
	33	12	1/1/23	1:04:41 PM	117

order_details 11 x

- Using OR Clause to find the category of food Asian Or Italian :-

SELECT

*


FROM

menu_items

WHERE

category = 'Asian'

OR category = 'Italian';

Result Grid				
		Filter Rows:		Edit: 
	menu_item_id	item_name	category	price
▶	107	Orange Chicken	Asian	16.5
	108	Tofu Pad Thai	Asian	14.5
	109	Korean Beef Bowl	Asian	17.95
	110	Pork Ramen	Asian	17.95
	111	California Roll	Asian	11.95
	112	Salmon Roll	Asian	14.95
	113	Edamame	Asian	5
	114	Potstickers	Asian	9
	124	Spaghetti	Italian	14.5
	125	Spaghetti & Meatballs	Italian	17.95
	126	Fettuccine Alfredo	Italian	14.5
	127	Meat Lasagna	Italian	17.95
	128	Cheese Lasagna	Italian	15.5
	129	Mushroom Ravioli	Italian	15.5
	130	Shrimp Scampi	Italian	19.95
	131	Chicken Parmesan	Italian	17.95

menu_items 12 x

- Using In Clause to find the price in \$5 - \$9 :-

SELECT


*

FROM

menu_itemsj

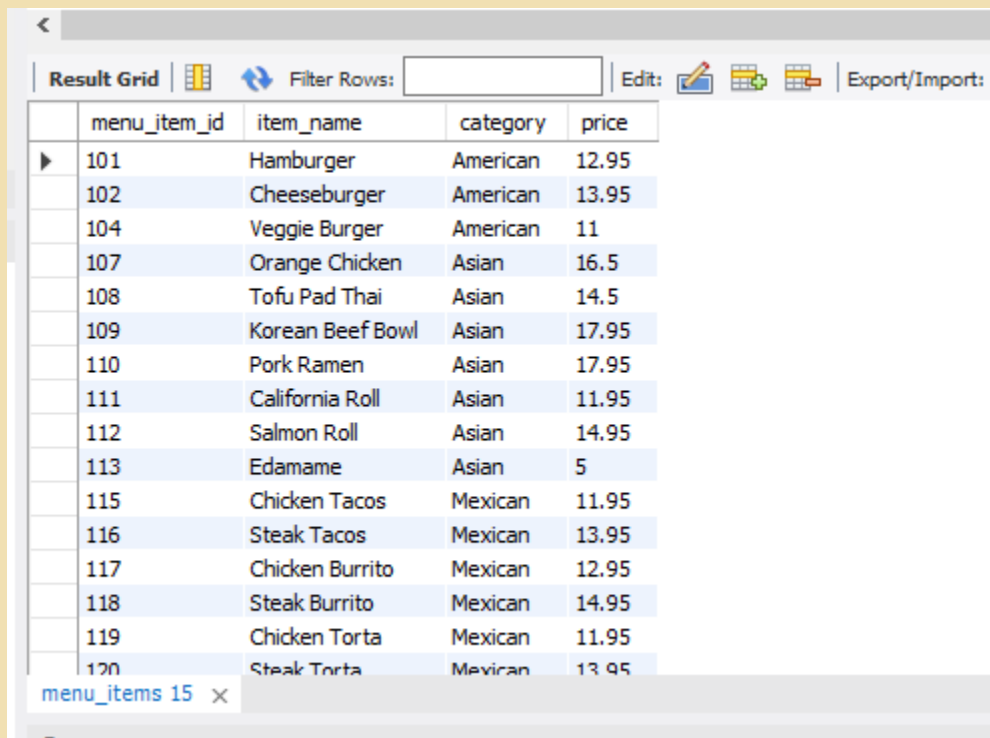
WHERE

price IN (5 , 9);

Result Grid				
		Filter Rows:		Edit: 
	menu_item_id	item_name	category	price
▶	103	Hot Dog	American	9
	113	Edamame	Asian	5
	114	Potstickers	Asian	9
	123	Chips & Guacamole	Mexican	9
*	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

- Using Not IN Clause to find the price except \$7 - \$9 :-

```
SELECT
*
FROM
menu_items
WHERE
price NOT IN (7 , 9);
```



The screenshot shows a database application window with a toolbar at the top containing icons for 'Result Grid', 'Filter Rows', 'Edit', and 'Export/Import'. Below the toolbar is a table with the following data:

	menu_item_id	item_name	category	price
▶	101	Hamburger	American	12.95
	102	Cheeseburger	American	13.95
	104	Veggie Burger	American	11
	107	Orange Chicken	Asian	16.5
	108	Tofu Pad Thai	Asian	14.5
	109	Korean Beef Bowl	Asian	17.95
	110	Pork Ramen	Asian	17.95
	111	California Roll	Asian	11.95
	112	Salmon Roll	Asian	14.95
	113	Edamame	Asian	5
	115	Chicken Tacos	Mexican	11.95
	116	Steak Tacos	Mexican	13.95
	117	Chicken Burrito	Mexican	12.95
	118	Steak Burrito	Mexican	14.95
	119	Chicken Torta	Mexican	11.95
	120	Steak Torta	Mexican	13.95

At the bottom of the window, there is a tab labeled 'menu_items 15' with a close button (X).

- Using Like Clause to find the item name starting form “M” :-

```
SELECT
*
FROM
menu_items
WHERE
item_name LIKE 'm%';
```


Result Grid				
Filter Rows: <input type="text"/>				
Edit:				
Export/Import:				
	menu_item_id	item_name	category	price
▶	105	Mac & Cheese	American	7
	127	Meat Lasagna	Italian	17.95
	129	Mushroom Ravioli	Italian	15.5
*	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

- Using Order By Clause to get item name in ascending order :-

SELECT

*

FROM

menu_items

ORDER BY item_name;

Result Grid				
Filter Rows: <input type="text"/>				
Edit:				
Export/Import:				
	menu_item_id	item_name	category	price
▶	111	California Roll	Asian	11.95
	128	Cheese Lasagna	Italian	15.5
	121	Cheese Quesadillas	Mexican	10.5
	102	Cheeseburger	American	13.95
	117	Chicken Burrito	Mexican	12.95
	131	Chicken Parmesan	Italian	17.95
	115	Chicken Tacos	Mexican	11.95
	119	Chicken Torta	Mexican	11.95
	123	Chips & Guacamole	Mexican	9
	122	Chips & Salsa	Mexican	7
	113	Edamame	Asian	5
	132	Eggplant Parmesan	Italian	16.95
	126	Fettuccine Alfredo	Italian	14.5
	106	French Fries	American	7
	101	Hamburger	American	12.95
	103	Hot Dog	American	9
menu_items 17 x				
Output				

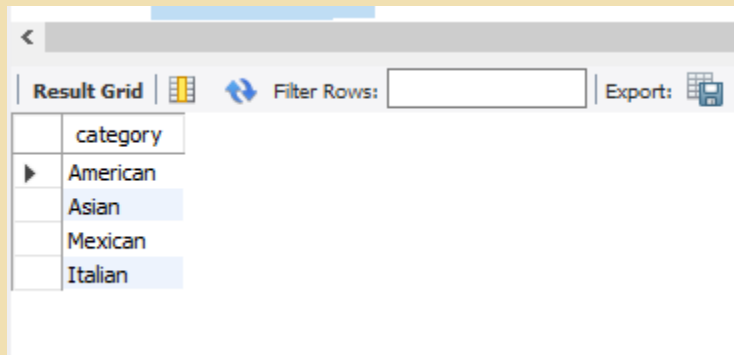
- Using Distinct Clause to get category names :-

```
SELECT DISTINCT
```

```
    category
```

```
FROM
```

```
menu_items;
```



A screenshot of a database query result grid. The grid has a header row with the column 'category'. Below the header, there are four rows of data: 'American', 'Asian', 'Mexican', and 'Italian'. The grid is displayed in a window with a toolbar at the top containing icons for 'Result Grid', 'Filter Rows', and 'Export'.

category
American
Asian
Mexican
Italian

- Using Limit Clause to get only 4 order details :-

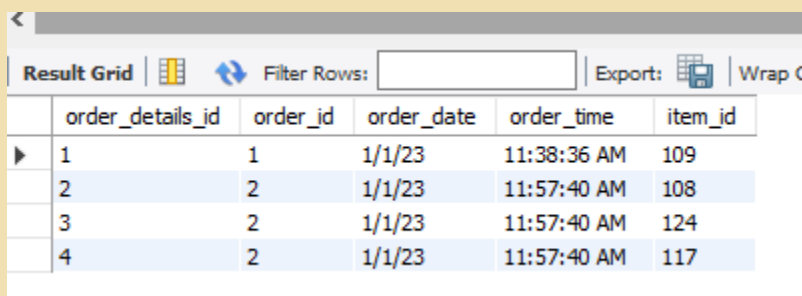
```
SELECT
```

```
    *
```

```
FROM
```

```
order_details
```

```
LIMIT 4;
```



A screenshot of a database query result grid showing the first 4 order details. The grid has a header row with columns: 'order_details_id', 'order_id', 'order_date', 'order_time', and 'item_id'. Below the header, there are four rows of data. The first row shows order_details_id 1, order_id 1, order_date 1/1/23, order_time 11:38:36 AM, and item_id 109. The second row shows order_details_id 2, order_id 2, order_date 1/1/23, order_time 11:57:40 AM, and item_id 108. The third row shows order_details_id 3, order_id 2, order_date 1/1/23, order_time 11:57:40 AM, and item_id 124. The fourth row shows order_details_id 4, order_id 2, order_date 1/1/23, order_time 11:57:40 AM, and item_id 117. The grid is displayed in a window with a toolbar at the top containing icons for 'Result Grid', 'Filter Rows', 'Export', and 'Wrap C'.

order_details_id	order_id	order_date	order_time	item_id
1	1	1/1/23	11:38:36 AM	109
2	2	1/1/23	11:57:40 AM	108
3	2	1/1/23	11:57:40 AM	124
4	2	1/1/23	11:57:40 AM	117

- Using OFFSET Clause to get to get specific row details :-

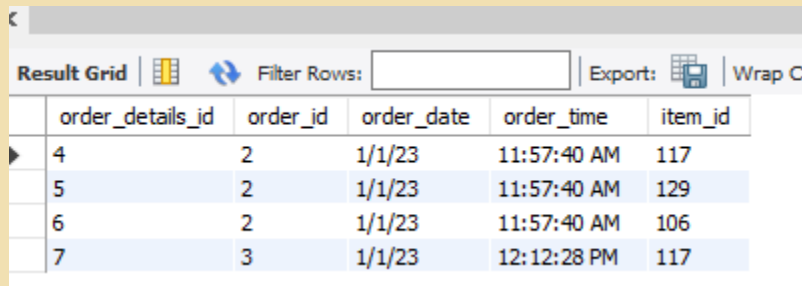
```
SELECT
```

```
    *
```

```
FROM
```

order_details

LIMIT 3, 4;



The screenshot shows a database query result grid with the following columns: order_details_id, order_id, order_date, order_time, and item_id. The grid displays four rows of data, corresponding to the LIMIT 3, 4 clause in the query.

	order_details_id	order_id	order_date	order_time	item_id
▶	4	2	1/1/23	11:57:40 AM	117
	5	2	1/1/23	11:57:40 AM	129
	6	2	1/1/23	11:57:40 AM	106
	7	3	1/1/23	12:12:28 PM	117

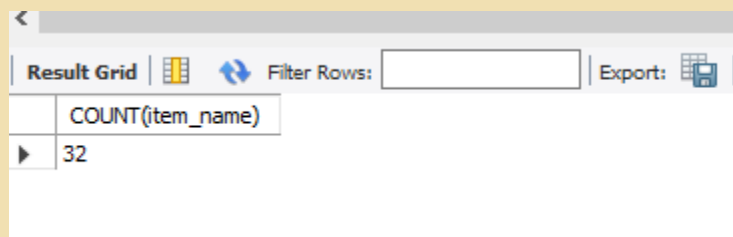
- Using Count Clause to get total count of item name :-

SELECT

COUNT(item_name)

FROM

menu_items;



The screenshot shows a database query result grid with the following columns: COUNT(item_name). The grid displays a single row of data, representing the total count of item names in the menu_items table.

	COUNT(item_name)
▶	32

- Using Average Clause to get average price from Menu items :-

SELECT

AVG(price) AS Average_price

FROM


menu_items;

Result Grid	Filter Rows:	Export:
Average_price		
13.301562499999996		


- Using Is Null Clause to find the null values in item_id :-

```
SELECT
*
FROM
order_details
WHERE
item_id IS NULL;
```

Result Grid



Filter Rows:

Export: 

Wrap Cell Content: ☒

	order_details_id	order_id	order_date	order_time	item_id
▶	122	50	1/1/23	6:41:01 PM	NULL
	298	125	1/2/23	8:31:06 PM	NULL
	358	147	1/3/23	2:32:51 PM	NULL
	387	161	1/3/23	4:43:46 PM	NULL
	470	200	1/3/23	10:24:05 PM	NULL
	474	201	1/3/23	10:29:59 PM	NULL
	779	338	1/6/23	3:18:26 PM	NULL
	833	364	1/6/23	7:27:24 PM	NULL
	854	376	1/7/23	12:01:17 PM	NULL
	941	410	1/7/23	5:33:49 PM	NULL
	1076	466	1/8/23	3:30:10 PM	NULL
	1155	505	1/9/23	11:55:10 AM	NULL
	1214	533	1/9/23	4:28:43 PM	NULL
	1260	556	1/9/23	8:23:12 PM	NULL
	1310	578	1/10/23	1:48:49 PM	NULL
	1360	605	1/10/23	7:23:51 PM	NULL




order_details 25 ×

- Using Not Null clause to get values from except Null values :-

```

SELECT
    *
FROM
    order_details
WHERE
    item_id IS NOT NULL;

```

Result Grid   Filter Rows: <input type="text"/> Export:  Wrap Cell Content:					
	order_details_id	order_id	order_date	order_time	item_id
▶	11	6	1/1/23	12:29:36 PM	101
	26	11	1/1/23	1:02:59 PM	101
	43	17	1/1/23	1:53:00 PM	101
	63	24	1/1/23	2:23:01 PM	101
	71	27	1/1/23	3:11:17 PM	101
	83	33	1/1/23	3:54:08 PM	101
	90	36	1/1/23	4:54:09 PM	101
	123	51	1/1/23	6:48:28 PM	101
	145	61	1/1/23	8:08:43 PM	101
	147	62	1/1/23	8:50:16 PM	101
	161	69	1/1/23	10:12:13 PM	101
	178	77	1/2/23	12:22:46 PM	101
	212	91	1/2/23	3:14:43 PM	101
	215	92	1/2/23	3:17:02 PM	101
	239	102	1/2/23	5:54:04 PM	101
	242	104	1/2/23	6:02:12 PM	101

order_details 26 x

- Using Update Clause to Update the price \$11 in menu_item_id in Menu_items table :-

```

UPDATE menu_items
SET
    price = '11'
WHERE
    menu_item_id = 104;

```

- Using Inner Join Clause to join Menu_items table and Order_details table:-

```

SELECT
    *
FROM
    menu_items M
    INNER JOIN
    order_details O ON M.menu_item_id = O.item_id;

```

Result Grid

Filter Rows:

Export:

Wrap Cell Content:

Fetch rows:

	menu_item_id	item_name	category	price	order_details_id	order_id	order_date	order_time	item_id
	101	Hamburger	American	12.95	11	6	1/1/23	12:29:36 PM	101
	101	Hamburger	American	12.95	26	11	1/1/23	1:02:59 PM	101
	101	Hamburger	American	12.95	43	17	1/1/23	1:53:00 PM	101
	101	Hamburger	American	12.95	63	24	1/1/23	2:23:01 PM	101
	101	Hamburger	American	12.95	71	27	1/1/23	3:11:17 PM	101
	101	Hamburger	American	12.95	83	33	1/1/23	3:54:08 PM	101
	101	Hamburger	American	12.95	90	36	1/1/23	4:54:09 PM	101
	101	Hamburger	American	12.95	123	51	1/1/23	6:48:28 PM	101
	101	Hamburger	American	12.95	145	61	1/1/23	8:08:43 PM	101
	101	Hamburger	American	12.95	147	62	1/1/23	8:50:16 PM	101
	101	Hamburger	American	12.95	161	69	1/1/23	10:12:13 PM	101
	101	Hamburger	American	12.95	178	77	1/2/23	12:22:46 PM	101
	101	Hamburger	American	12.95	212	91	1/2/23	3:14:43 PM	101
	101	Hamburger	American	12.95	215	92	1/2/23	3:17:02 PM	101
	101	Hamburger	American	12.95	239	102	1/2/23	5:54:04 PM	101
	101	Hamburger	American	12.95	242	104	1/2/23	6:02:12 PM	101

Result 27

- Using Right join to join the Menu_items table and Order_details table :-

```

SELECT
    item_name,price,order_id
FROM
    menu_items M
    right join
    order_details O ON M.menu_item_id = O.item_id;

```

Result Grid			
Filter Rows: <input type="text"/>			
	item_name	price	order_id
▶	Hamburger	12.95	6
	Hamburger	12.95	11
	Hamburger	12.95	17
	Hamburger	12.95	24
	Hamburger	12.95	27
	Hamburger	12.95	33
	Hamburger	12.95	36
	Hamburger	12.95	51
	Hamburger	12.95	61
	Hamburger	12.95	62
	Hamburger	12.95	69
	Hamburger	12.95	77
	Hamburger	12.95	91
	Hamburger	12.95	92
	Hamburger	12.95	102
	Hamburger	12.95	104

- Using Left join to join the Menu_items table and Order_details table :-

```

SELECT
item_name,price,order_id
FROM
menu_items M
left join
order_details O ON M.menu_item_id = O.item_id;

```

Result Grid			
		Filter Rows:	
	item_name	price	order_id
▶	Korean Beef Bowl	17.95	1
	Tofu Pad Thai	14.5	2
	Spaghetti	14.5	2
	Chicken Burrito	12.95	2
	Mushroom Ravioli	15.5	2
	French Fries	7	2
	Chicken Burrito	12.95	3
	Chicken Torta	11.95	3
	Chicken Burrito	12.95	4
	Chicken Burrito	12.95	5
	Hamburger	12.95	6
	Potstickers	9	6
	Chips & Guacamole	9	7
	Chips & Guacamole	9	8
	Tofu Pad Thai	14.5	9
	Fettuccine Alfredo	14.5	9

- Using Sub query to find the Max price form menu_items :-

```

SELECT
item_name, price
FROM
menu_items
WHERE
(price) IN (SELECT
MAX(price)
FROM
menu_items
ORDER BY price);

```


Result Grid			Filter Rows:	Export:	Wrap Cell Content:
	item_name	price			
▶	Shrimp Scampi	19.95			

- Using view Clause :-

```
CREATE VIEW items_orders AS
SELECT
menu_item_id, item_name, order_id
FROM
menu_items
JOIN
order_details ON menu_items.menu_item_id = order_details.item_id;
```

- Select Command to see view :-

```
SELECT
*
FROM
items_orders;
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Export:

	menu_item_id	item_name	order_id
▶	101	Hamburger	6
	101	Hamburger	11
	101	Hamburger	17
	101	Hamburger	24
	101	Hamburger	27
	101	Hamburger	33
	101	Hamburger	36
	101	Hamburger	51
	101	Hamburger	61
	101	Hamburger	62
	101	Hamburger	69
	101	Hamburger	77
	101	Hamburger	91
	101	Hamburger	92
	101	Hamburger	102
	101	Hamburger	104


items_orders 37 x

- Using count clause to get order Id according t order time :-

```

SELECT
  HOUR(order_time) AS order_hour,
  COUNT(order_id) AS order_count
FROM
  order_details
GROUP BY order_hour;

```

<		
Result Grid		
Filter Rows: <input type="text"/>		
Export: 		
	order_hour	order_count
▶	11	641
	12	1672
	1	1575
	2	968
	3	751
	4	1054
	5	1370
	6	1307
	7	1085
	8	889
	9	608
	10	314

- Using Case Clause to give discount on food according price limit :-

```

select category, price,
case when price >= 15 then "7% discount"
when price >=12 then "5% discount"
when price >10 and price <12 then "3% discount"
when price <10 then "no discount"
end as discount
from menu_items;

```

Result Grid			
	category	price	discount
▶	American	12.95	5% discount
	American	13.95	5% discount
	American	9	no discount
	American	11	3% discount
	American	7	no discount
	American	7	no discount
	Asian	16.5	7% discount
	Asian	14.5	5% discount
	Asian	17.95	7% discount
	Asian	17.95	7% discount
	Asian	11.95	3% discount
	Asian	14.95	5% discount
	Asian	5	no discount
	Asian	9	no discount
	Mexican	11.95	3% discount
	Mexican	13.95	5% discount

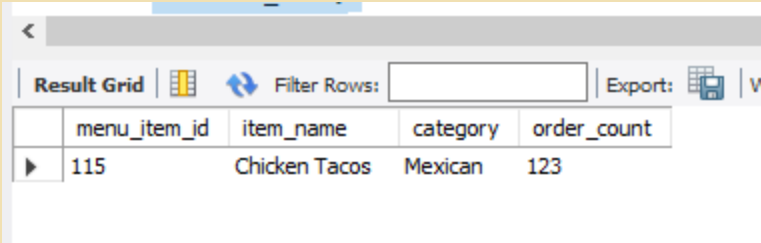
Questions:-

1) What were the least ordered items? What categories were they in?

```

SELECT
menu_item_id,
item_name,
category,
COUNT(item_id) AS order_count
FROM
order_details od
JOIN
menu_items m ON item_id = menu_item_id
GROUP BY menu_item_id ,item_name , category
ORDER BY order_count ASC
LIMIT 1;

```



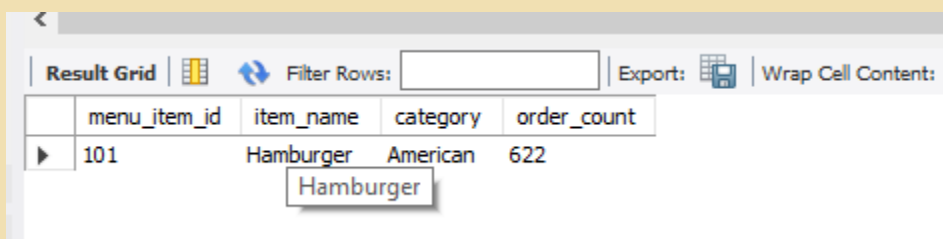
	menu_item_id	item_name	category	order_count
▶	115	Chicken Tacos	Mexican	123

2) What were the most ordered items? What categories were they in?

```

SELECT
menu_item_id,
item_name,
category,
COUNT(item_id) AS order_count
FROM
order_details od
JOIN
menu_items m ON item_id = menu_item_id
GROUP BY menu_item_id ,item_name , category
ORDER BY order_count DESC
LIMIT 1;

```



	menu_item_id	item_name	category	order_count
▶	101	Hamburger	American	622

3) What do the highest spend orders look like? Which items did they buy and how much did they spend?

```

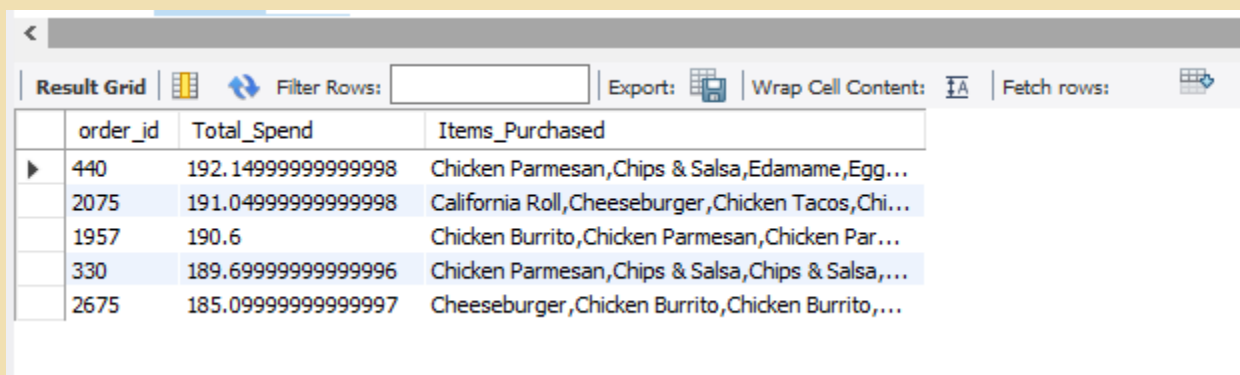
SELECT

```

```

order_id,
SUM(price) AS Total_Spend,
GROUP_CONCAT(item_name
ORDER BY item_name ASC) AS Items_Purchased
FROM
order_details
JOIN
menu_items ON item_id = menu_item_id
GROUP BY order_id
ORDER BY Total_Spend DESC
LIMIT 5;

```



The screenshot shows a database query result grid with the following data:

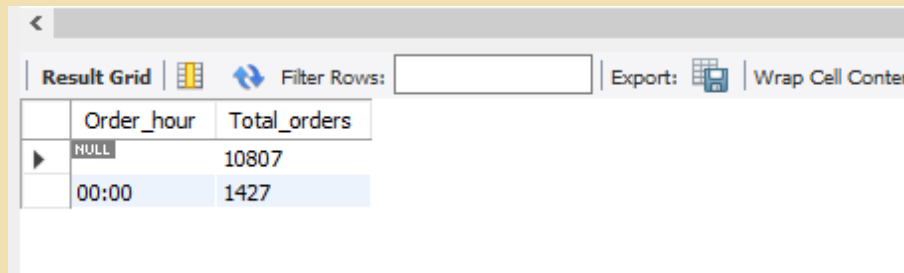
order_id	Total_Spend	Items_Purchased
440	192.14999999999998	Chicken Parmesan,Chips & Salsa,Edamame,Egg...
2075	191.04999999999998	California Roll,Cheeseburger,Chicken Tacos,Chi...
1957	190.6	Chicken Burrito,Chicken Parmesan,Chicken Par...
330	189.69999999999996	Chicken Parmesan,Chips & Salsa,Chips & Salsa,...
2675	185.09999999999997	Cheeseburger,Chicken Burrito,Chicken Burrito,...

4) Were there certain times that had more or less orders?

```

SELECT
DATE_FORMAT(order_time,'%H:00') AS Order_hour,
COUNT(*) AS Total_orders
FROM
order_details
GROUP BY Order_hour
ORDER BY order_hour;

```



The screenshot shows a database interface with a 'Result Grid' tab. It displays two columns: 'Order_hour' and 'Total_orders'. The first row has a 'NULL' value for 'Order_hour' and a 'Total_orders' value of 10807. The second row has an 'Order_hour' value of '00:00' and a 'Total_orders' value of 1427. The interface also includes a 'Filter Rows' field, an 'Export' button, and a 'Wrap Cell Content' option.

Order_hour	Total_orders
NULL	10807
00:00	1427

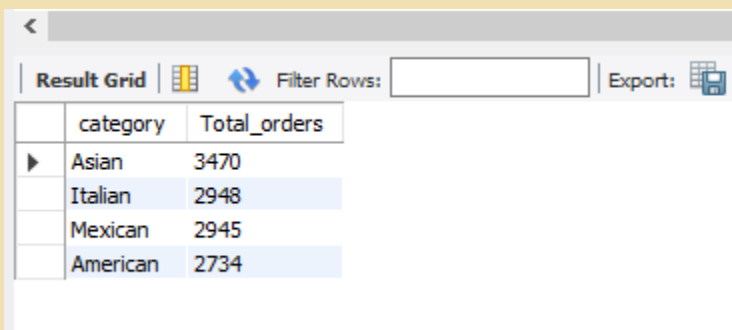
5) Which cuisines should we focus on developing more menu items for based on the data?

1. Total Orders by Category :-

```

SELECT
    category, COUNT(item_id) AS Total_orders
FROM
    Order_details
    JOIN
    Menu_items ON item_id = menu_item_id
GROUP BY category
ORDER BY Total_orders DESC;

```



The screenshot shows a database interface with a 'Result Grid' tab. It displays two columns: 'category' and 'Total_orders'. The results are ordered by 'Total_orders' in descending order. The categories and their corresponding total orders are: Asian (3470), Italian (2948), Mexican (2945), and American (2734). The interface also includes a 'Filter Rows' field, an 'Export' button, and a 'Wrap Cell Content' option.

category	Total_orders
Asian	3470
Italian	2948
Mexican	2945
American	2734

2. Revenue By Category :-

```

SELECT
    category, SUM(price * item_id) AS Total_revenue
FROM

```

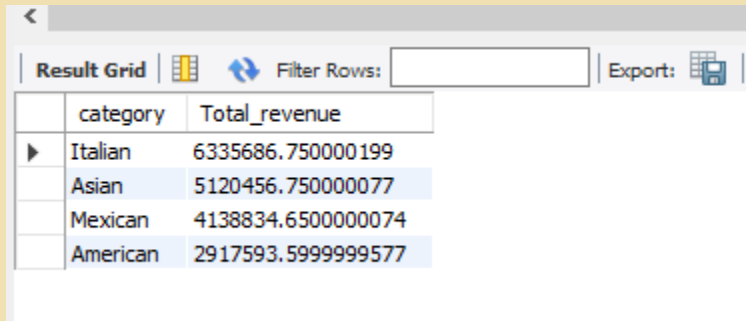
Order_details

JOIN

menu_items ON item_id = menu_item_id

GROUP BY category

ORDER BY Total_revenue DESC;



The screenshot shows a database query result grid. The grid has two columns: 'category' and 'Total_revenue'. The data is sorted in descending order of total revenue. The categories and their corresponding total revenues are: Italian (6335686.750000199), Asian (5120456.750000077), Mexican (4138834.6500000074), and American (2917593.5999999577). The grid also includes a 'Filter Rows' field and an 'Export' button.

category	Total_revenue
Italian	6335686.750000199
Asian	5120456.750000077
Mexican	4138834.6500000074
American	2917593.5999999577

3. Time-Based Analysis :-

SELECT

category,

HOUR(order_time) AS order_hour,

COUNT(item_id) AS Total_orders

FROM

order_details

JOIN

menu_items ON item_id = menu_item_id

GROUP BY category ,order_hour

ORDER BY Total_orders DESC;

Result Grid			
		Filter Rows:	
		Export:	
	category	order_hour	Total_orders
▶	Asian	12	450
	Asian	1	448
	Italian	12	424
	Mexican	12	410
	Asian	5	400
	American	12	375
	Italian	1	373
	Mexican	1	369
	American	1	368
	Asian	6	356
	Italian	6	323
	Mexican	5	322
	Italian	5	320
	Mexican	6	318
	American	5	313
	Asian	4	306

Result 46 ×