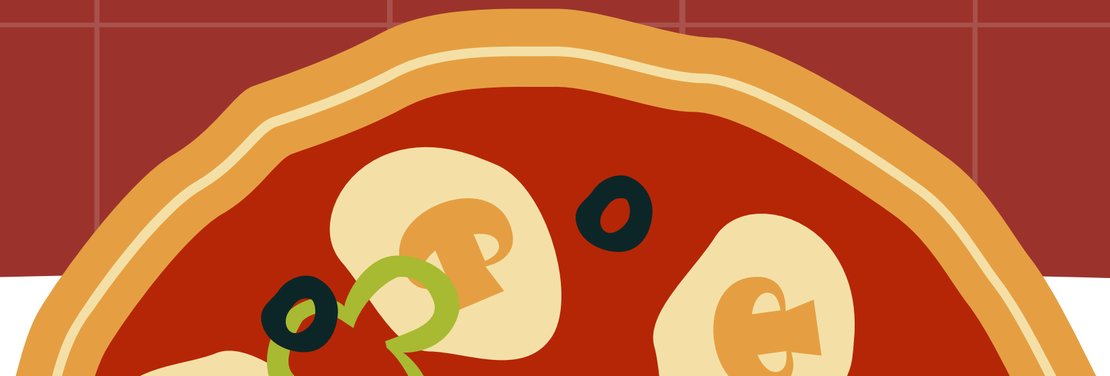
PIZZA SALES

INTRODUCTION

Welcome to my first project on SQL! This project focuses on analyzing pizza sales data to uncover insights and trends. Through this project, I aim to apply SQL techniques to real-world data, enhancing my skills in data querying, manipulation, and analysis. Join me as I dive into the delicious world of pizza sales and explore the patterns that drive this popular industry.

"Data-Driven Delicacies"

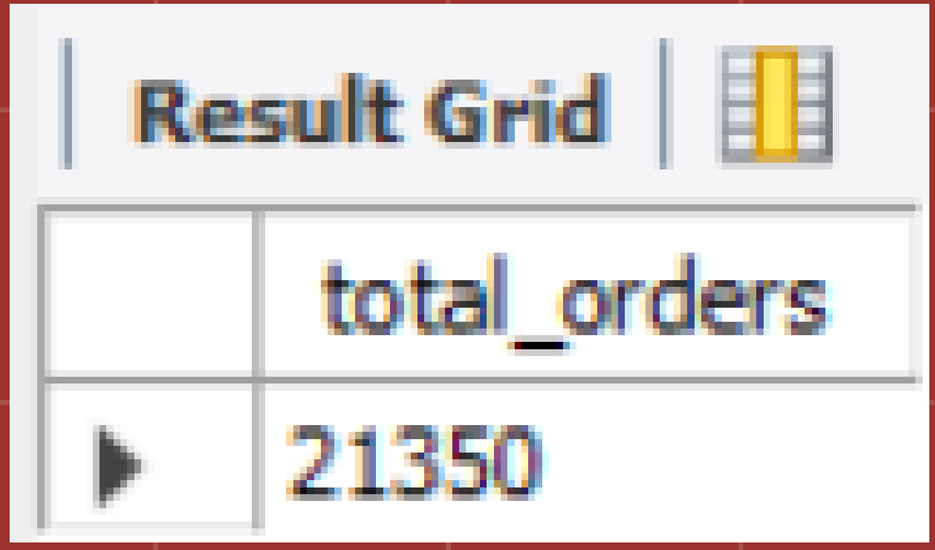


OBJECTIVE

The primary objective of this project is to analyze pizza sales data using SQL to derive meaningful insights and support data-driven decision-making. Specifically, the analysis aims to:

Retrieve the total number of orders placed.

```sql
SELECT
    COUNT(order_id) AS total_orders
FROM
    orders;
```



Calculate the total revenue generated from pizza sales.

```sql
SELECT
    ROUND(SUM(orders_details.quantity * pizzas.price),
            2) AS total_sales
FROM
    orders_details
        JOIN
    pizzas ON pizzas.pizza_id = orders_details.pizza_id
```

Result Grid

	total_sales
▶	817860.05

Identify the highest-priced pizza.

```sql
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;
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows:

name	price
The Greek Pizza	35.95

Identify the most common pizza size ordered.

```sql
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
LIMIT 1;
```

Result Grid | Filter Rc

	size	order_count
▶	L	18526

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

```sql
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;
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows:

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.

```sql
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
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows:

category	quantity
Classic	14888
Supreme	11987
Veggie	11649
Chicken	11050

Determine the distribution of orders by hour of the day

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

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.

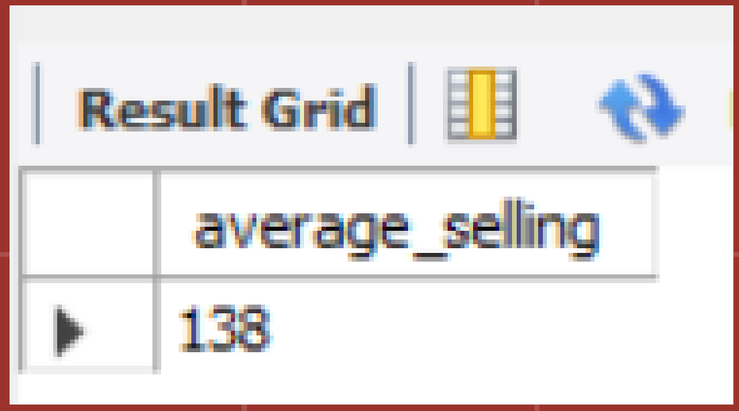
```
SELECT
    category, COUNT(name)
FROM
    pizza_types
GROUP BY category
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows:

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.

```sql
SELECT
    ROUND(AVG(quantity), 0) AS average_selling
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;
```




THANK YOU
Thank you for taking the time to review my project on SQL analysis of pizza sales data. I hope you found the insights and findings valuable. Your support and feedback are greatly appreciated as I continue to learn and grow in my data analysis journey.