

PIZZA SALES ANALYSIS SQL QUERY WITH OUTPUT

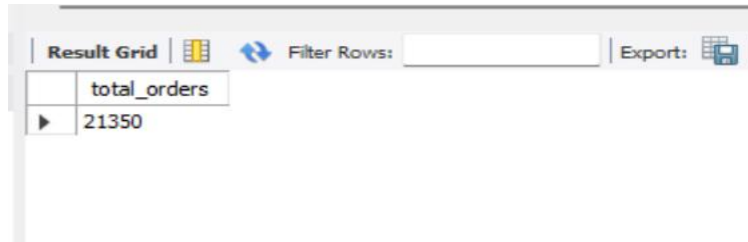
BASIC:---

Q. 1.Retrieve the total number of orders placed.

Query:

```
select count(order_id) as total_orders from pizzahut.orders;
```

Result:



The screenshot shows a database interface with a 'Result Grid' tab. The grid has one column labeled 'total_orders' and one row with the value '21350'. Above the grid, there are icons for 'Filter Rows' and 'Export'.

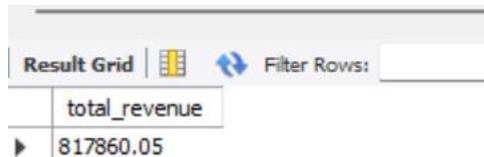
total_orders
21350

Q.2.Calculate the total revenue generated from pizza sales.

Query:

```
SELECT  
    ROUND(SUM(price * quantity), 2) AS total_revenue  
FROM  
    pizzahut.order_details  
    JOIN  
    pizzahut.pizzas ON pizzas.pizza_id = order_details.pizza_id;
```

RESULT:



The screenshot shows a database interface with a 'Result Grid' tab. The grid has one column labeled 'total_revenue' and one row with the value '817860.05'. Above the grid, there are icons for 'Filter Rows' and 'Export'.

total_revenue
817860.05

Q.3.Identify the highest-priced pizza.

QUERY:

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

RESULT:

Result Grid			Filter Rows:
	name	price	
▶	The Greek Pizza	35.95	

Q.4. Identify the most common pizza size ordered.

QUERY:

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

RESULT:

Result Grid			Filter Rows:
	size	pizza_count	
▶	L	18526	
	M	15385	
	S	14137	
	XL	544	
	XXL	28	

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

QUERY:

```
SELECT
    pizza_types.name, SUM(order_details.quantity) AS quantity
FROM
    pizza_types
    JOIN
    pizzas ON pizza_types.pizza_type_id = pizzas.pizza_type_id
    JOIN
    order_details ON pizzas.pizza_id = order_details.pizza_id
GROUP BY pizza_types.name
ORDER BY quantity DESC
LIMIT 5;
```

RESULT:

Result Grid			Filter Rows:	Export:
	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		

Result 68 x

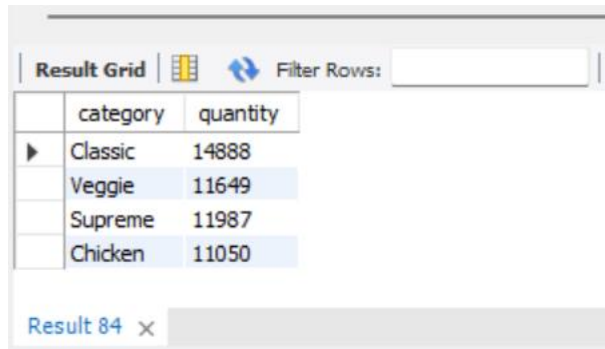
MODERATE:

Q.6.Join the necessary tables to find the total quantity of each pizza category ordered.

QUERY:

```
SELECT
    pizza_types.category,
    SUM(order_details.quantity) AS quantity
FROM
    pizzahut.pizza_types
    JOIN
    pizzahut.pizzas ON pizza_types.pizza_type_id = pizzas.pizza_type_id
    JOIN
    pizzahut.order_details ON pizzas.pizza_id = order_details.pizza_id
GROUP BY pizza_types.category;
```

RESULT:



The screenshot shows a database query result grid. At the top, there is a tab labeled 'Result Grid' and a 'Filter Rows' input field. Below this is a table with two columns: 'category' and 'quantity'. The table contains four rows of data: 'Classic' with a quantity of 14888, 'Veggie' with 11649, 'Supreme' with 11987, and 'Chicken' with 11050. At the bottom of the grid, there is a tab labeled 'Result 84' with a close button (X).

category	quantity
Classic	14888
Veggie	11649
Supreme	11987
Chicken	11050

Q.7.Determine the distribution of orders by hour of the day.

QUERY:

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

RESULT:

Result Grid			Filter Rows:	Export:	Wrap Cell
	HOUR(order_time)	count(order_id)			
▶	11	1231			
	12	2520			
	13	2455			
	14	1472			
	15	1468			
	16	1920			
	17	2336			
	18	2399			
	19	2009			
	20	1642			
	21	1108			

Result 88 x

Q.8.Join relevant tables to find the category-wise distribution of pizzas.

QUERY:

```
SELECT
    category, COUNT(pizza_type_id) AS pizza_type
FROM
    pizza_types
GROUP BY category;
```

RESULT:

Result Grid			Filter Rows:
	category	pizza_type	
▶	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.

QUERY:

```
SELECT
    ROUND(AVG(QUANTITY), 0) AS orders_per_day
FROM
    (SELECT
        order_date, SUM(quantity) AS QUANTITY
    FROM
        pizzahut.orders
    JOIN pizzahut.order_details ON orders.order_id = order_details.order_id
    GROUP BY order_date) AS ORDER_QUANTITY;
```

RESULT:

Result Grid	Filter Rows:
orders_per_day	
138	

Q.10.Determine the top 3 most ordered pizza types based on revenue.

QUERY:

```
SELECT
    pizza_types.name,
    SUM(pizzas.price * order_details.quantity) AS revenue
FROM
    pizza_types
    JOIN
    pizzas ON pizza_types.pizza_type_id = pizzas.pizza_type_id
    JOIN
    order_details ON pizzas.pizza_id = order_details.pizza_id
GROUP BY pizza_types.name
ORDER BY revenue DESC
LIMIT 3;
```

RESULT:

Result Grid	Filter Rows:
name	revenue
The Thai Chicken Pizza	43434.25
The Barbecue Chicken Pizza	42768
The California Chicken Pizza	41409.5

ADVANCED:--

Q.11.Calculate the percentage contribution of each pizza type to total revenue.

QUERY:

```
SELECT
    pizza_types.category,
    CONCAT(ROUND(SUM((order_details.quantity * pizzas.price) / (SELECT
        ROUND(SUM(order_details.quantity * pizzas.price),
            2)
        FROM
            order_details
            JOIN
            pizzas ON order_details.pizza_id = pizzas.pizza_id)) * 100,
        2),
    ' %') AS percent_revenue
FROM
    order_details
    JOIN
    pizzas ON order_details.pizza_id = pizzas.pizza_id
    JOIN
    pizza_types ON pizza_types.pizza_type_id = pizzas.pizza_type_id
```

GROUP BY pizza_types.category;

RESULT:

Result Grid			Filter Rows:
	category	percent_revenue	
▶	Classic	26.91 %	
	Veggie	23.68 %	
	Supreme	25.46 %	
	Chicken	23.96 %	

Q.12. Analyze the cumulative revenue generated over time.

QUERY:

```
SELECT
    order_date,
    SUM(revenue) OVER(ORDER BY order_date) AS cum_revenue
FROM
    (SELECT
        orders.order_date,
        SUM(pizzas.price * order_details.quantity) AS revenue
    FROM
        pizzas
    JOIN
        order_details ON pizzas.pizza_id = order_details.pizza_id
    JOIN
        orders ON orders.order_id = order_details.order_id
    GROUP BY
        orders.order_date
    ) AS sales;
```

RESULT:

Result Grid			Filter Rows:	Export:	Wrap Cell Content:
	order_date	cum_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	23990.350000000002			
	2015-01-11	25862.65			
	2015-01-12	27781.7			
	2015-01-13	29831.300000000003			
	2015-01-14	32358.700000000004			
	2015-01-15	34343.500000000001			
	2015-01-16	36937.650000000001			
	2015-01-17	39001.750000000001			