



Hello! My name is Cristan Rex Patricio, and I am a skilled Data Analyst with a strong foundation in SQL. I analyzed a dataset for Pizza Hut, where I utilized SQL to manipulate, query, and derive insights from their datasets.

I'm excited to present the findings and key insights from this analysis, which will be detailed in the following slides. My goal is to provide actionable recommendations and help drive data-informed decisions for the organization.

Retrieve the total number of orders placed.

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

Result Grid	
	total_orders
▶	21350





Calculate the total revenue generated from pizza sales.

`SELECT`

 `ROUND(SUM(orders_details.quantity * pizzas.price),
2) AS total_sales`

`FROM`

`orders_details`

`JOIN`

`pizzas ON orders_details.pizza_id = pizzas.pizza_id;`

Result Grid	
	<code>total_sales</code>
	<code>817860.05</code>



Identify the highest-priced pizza.

SELECT

 pizza_types.name, pizzas.price

FROM

 pizza_types

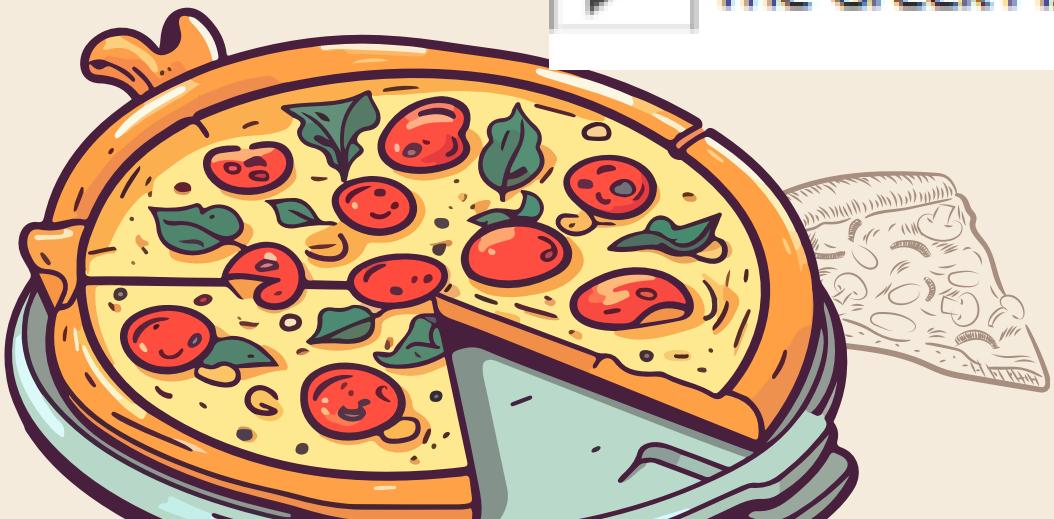
 JOIN

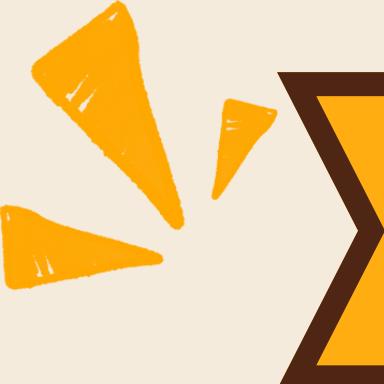
 pizzas ON pizza_types.pizza_type_id = pizzas.pizza_type_id

ORDER BY pizzas.price DESC

LIMIT 1;

	name	price
▶	The Greek Pizza	35.95





Identify the most common pizza size ordered.

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;
```



A screenshot of a database query results grid. The grid has a header row with columns labeled "size" and "order_count". Below the header, there are five data rows. The first row shows "L" and "18526". The second row shows "M" and "15385". The third row shows "S" and "14137". The fourth row shows "XL" and "544". The fifth row shows "XXL" and "28". The "order_count" column is right-aligned and contains commas as thousands separators.

	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.

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:

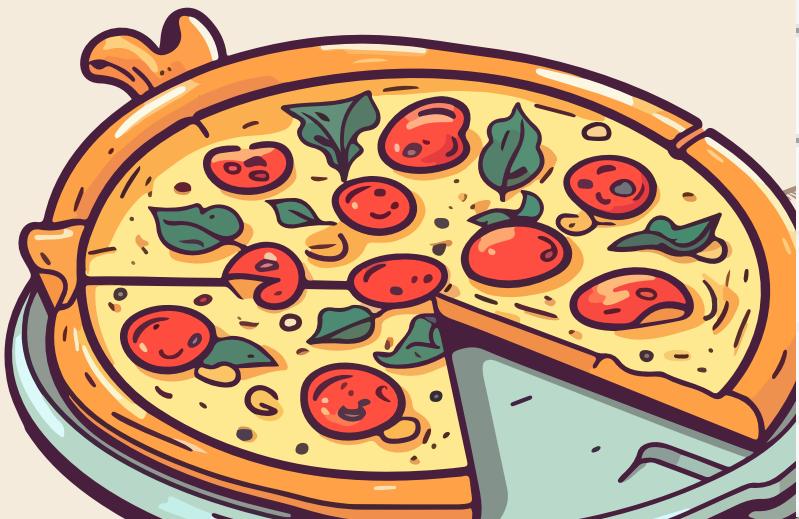
	name	quantity
▶	The Classic Deluxe Pizza	2453
	The Barbecue Chicken Pizza	2432
	The Hawaiian Pizza	2422
	The Pepperoni Pizza	2418
	The Thai Chicken Pizza	2371



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

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 |

	category	quantity
▶	Classic	14888
	Supreme	11987
	Veggie	11649
	Chicken	11050

Determine the distribution of orders by hour of the day.

SELECT

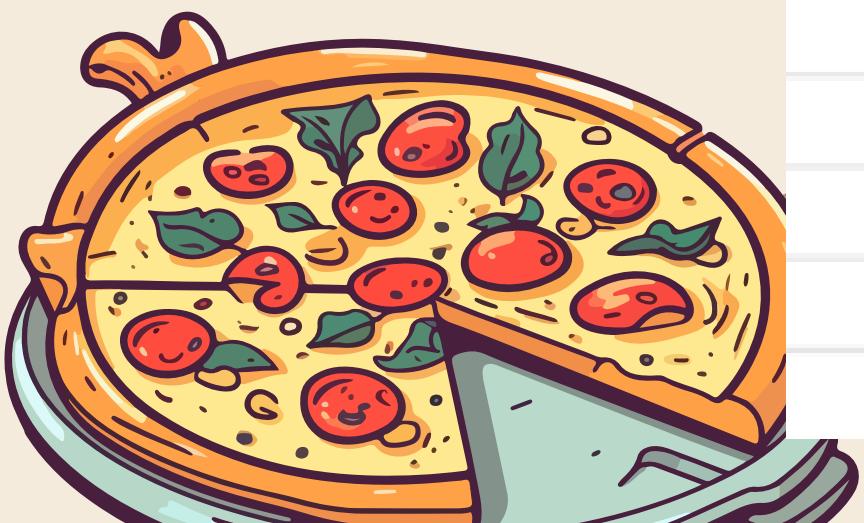
```
HOUR(order_time) AS hour, COUNT(order_id) AS order_count
```

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





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

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



Result Grid |  Filter Row

	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.

SELECT

```
Round(AVG(quantity),0) AS ave_pizza_ordered_per_day
```

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;
```

Result Grid



Filter Row

	ave_pizza_ordered_per_day
▶	138

138





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

SELECT

```
    pizza_types.name,  
    SUM(orders_details.quantity * pizzas.price) AS revenue  
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 revenue DESC  
LIMIT 3;
```



	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.

SELECT

```
    pizza_types.category,  
    ROUND(((SUM(orders_details.quantity * pizzas.price) / (SELECT  
        ROUND(SUM(orders_details.quantity * pizzas.price),  
            2) AS total_sales  
    FROM  
        orders_details  
        JOIN  
        pizzas ON orders_details.pizza_id = pizzas.pizza_id)) * 100),  
        2) AS revenue  
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 revenue DESC;
```



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

Result Grid | Filter Rows:

	category	revenue
▶	Classic	26.91
	Supreme	25.46
	Chicken	23.96
	Veggie	23.68



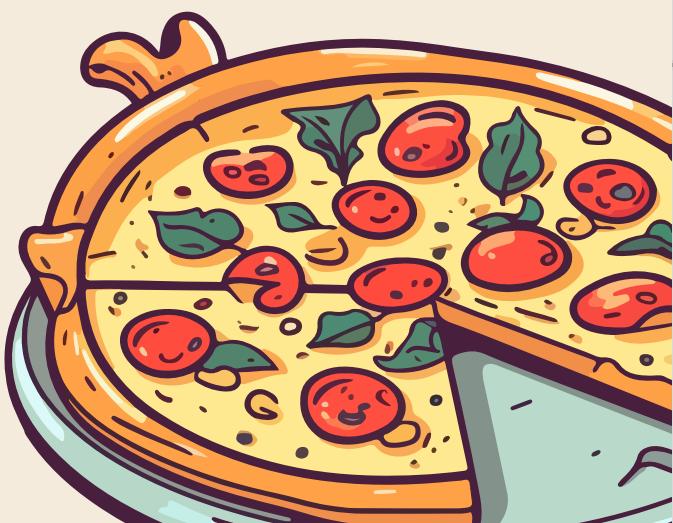
Analyze the cumulative revenue generated over time.

```
① Select order_date, round(sum(revenue)
   over(order by order_date),2) as cum_revenue
   From
   (Select orders.order_date,
   sum(orders_details.quantity * pizzas.price) as revenue
   From orders join orders_details
   on orders.order_id = orders_details.order_id
   join pizzas
   on pizzas.pizza_id = orders_details.pizza_id
   group by orders.order_date
   order by revenue desc) as sales;
```



Result Grid | Filter Rows:

	order_date	cum_revenue
▶	2015-01-01	2713.85
	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



Determine the top 3 most ordered pizza types based on revenue for each pizza category

```
Select name, revenue, rn
```

```
From
```

```
(Select category, name, revenue,  
rank() over(partition by category order by revenue desc) as rn
```

```
From
```

```
(select pizza_types.category, pizza_types.name,  
sum(orders_details.quantity * pizzas.price) as revenue  
from pizzas join pizza_types  
on pizzas.pizza_type_id = pizza_types.pizza_type_id join  
orders_details  
on pizzas.pizza_id = orders_details.pizza_id  
Group by pizza_types.category, pizza_types.name) as a) as b  
Where rn <=3;
```



Determine the top 3 most ordered pizza types based on revenue for each pizza category

	name	revenue	rn
▶	The Thai Chicken Pizza	43434.25	1
	The Barbecue Chicken Pizza	42768	2
	The California Chicken Pizza	41409.5	3
	The Classic Deluxe Pizza	38180.5	1
	The Hawaiian Pizza	32273.25	2
	The Pepperoni Pizza	30161.75	3
	The Spicy Italian Pizza	34831.25	1
	The Italian Supreme Pizza	33476.75	2
	The Sicilian Pizza	30940.5	3

