

SQL

project portfolio

ON Pizza_Hut Sales analysis

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PIZZA_SALES_ANALYSIS

Objective: The objective of this project is to analyze sales data from a pizza_hut restaurant chain to gain insights into customer preferences, sales trends, popular menu items, peak hours, and other relevant metrics.

DATA SOURCES:

1.Orders Table: The orders table contains orders_id, Date of order and the time of order placed

2.Orders_details Table: The table contain details of order placed in four column having order_details_id,order_id, Pizza_id, quantity.

3.Pizza_types Table: the table contains varieties in pizzas which specifies the type and categories of pizza.The coloumn contains pizza_type_id, name, categories and pizza_id.

4.pizzas Table: The table contains the coloumn pizza_id,pizza_type_id and size.

1. Retrieve the total number of orders placed.

```
1      -- retrieve the total number of order placed  
2 •     use pizzahut;  
3 •     SELECT  
4         COUNT(order_id) AS total_orderplaced  
5     FROM  
6         orders;
```

Result Grid	
	total_orderplaced
▶	21350

2.Calculate the total revenue generated from pizza sales.

```
1      -- Calculate the total revenue generated from pizza sales
2
3 •  SELECT
4      |SUM(p.price * o.quantity) AS total_revenue
5  FROM
6      pizzas p
7          INNER JOIN
8      order_details o ON p.pizza_id = o.pizza_id;
```

Result Grid		Filter Rows:
	total_revenue	
▶	817860.049999993	

3. Identify the highest-priced pizza.

```
1      -- Identify the highest-priced pizza.  
2  
3 •  SELECT  
4      pizza_type_id, price  
5      FROM  
6      pizzas  
7      WHERE  
8          price = (SELECT  
9              MAX(price)  
10             FROM  
11             pizzas)
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows:

	pizza_type_id	price
▶	the_greek	35.95

4. Identify the most common pizza size ordered.

```
1 -- Identify the most common pizza size ordered.  
2 Save the script to a file.  
3  
4 • SELECT  
5     p.size, COUNT(o.quantity) AS total_orders  
6 FROM  
7     pizzas p  
8         INNER JOIN  
9     order_details o ON p.pizza_id = o.pizza_id  
10    GROUP BY p.size  
11    ORDER BY total_orders DESC  
12    LIMIT 1
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows:

	size	total_orders
▶	L	18526

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

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

Result Grid		Filter Rows:
	name	total_quantity
▶	The Classic Deluxe Pizza	2453
	The Barbecue Chicken Pizza	2432
	The Hawaiian Pizza	2422
	The Pepperoni Pizza	2418
	The Thai Chicken Pizza	2371

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

```
2 •  SELECT
3      p1.category, COUNT(o.quantity) AS total
4  FROM
5      pizzas p
6          INNER JOIN
7      order_details o ON o.pizza_id = p.pizza_id
8          JOIN
9      pizza_types p1 ON p.pizza_type_id = p1.pizza_type_id
10     GROUP BY p1.category
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows:

	category	total
▶	Classic	14579
	Veggie	11449
	Supreme	11777
	Chicken	10815

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

```
1      -- Determine the distribution of orders by hour of the day.  
2 •  SELECT  
3          HOUR(o2.time) AS time, COUNT(o2.order_id) AS total_orders  
4  FROM  
5      order_details o1  
6          INNER JOIN  
7      orders o2 ON o1.order_id = o2.order_id  
8  GROUP BY HOUR(o2.time)|
```

Result Grid		
	time	total_orders
▶	11	2672
	12	6543
	13	6203
	14	3521
	15	3170
	16	4185
	17	5143
	18	5359
	19	4350
	20	3487
	21	2528

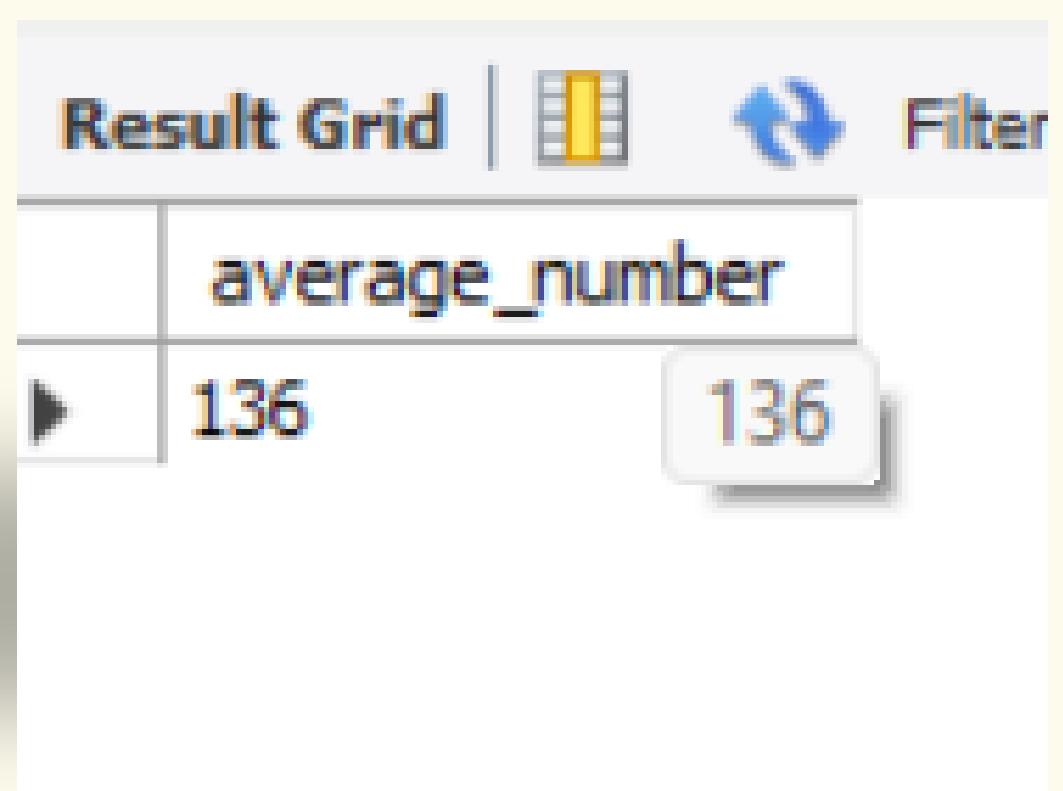
8.Join relevant tables to find the category-wise distribution of pizzas.

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

	category	COUNT(name)
▶	Chicken	6
	Classic	8
	Supreme	9
	Veggie	9

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 • SELECT  
3      ROUND(AVG(quantity))  
4  FROM  
5    (SELECT  
6      o1.date, COUNT(o2.quantity) AS quantity  
7    FROM  
8      orders o1  
9    INNER JOIN order_details o2 ON o1.order_id = o2.order_id  
10   GROUP BY o1.date) AS order_quantity
```



The screenshot shows a database query results window. At the top, there are navigation icons for 'Result Grid' (highlighted), 'Copy', 'Reset', and 'Filter'. Below the grid, there is a toolbar with icons for 'New Query', 'Save', 'Print', and 'Help'. The main area displays a single row of data in a table format:

	average_number
▶	136

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

```
1  -- Determine the top 3 most ordered pizza types based on revenue.  
2  
3 • select p1.name,round(sum((p.price * o.quantity))) as revenue from pizzas p inner join order_details o  
4   on o.pizza_id=p.pizza_id join pizza_types p1  
5   on p.pizza_type_id=p1.pizza_type_id  
6   group by p1.name  
7   order by revenue desc  
8   limit 3
```

	name	revenue
▶	The Thai Chicken Pizza	43434
	The Barbecue Chicken Pizza	42768
	The California Chicken Pizza	41410

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

```
1  -- Calculate the percentage contribution of each pizza type to total revenue.
2 • SELECT
3     p1.category,
4     ROUND(SUM(p.price * o.quantity * 100) / (SELECT
5             SUM(p.price * o.quantity) AS total_revenue
6         FROM
7             pizzas p
8             INNER JOIN
9             order_details o ON p.pizza_id = o.pizza_id)) AS percentage
10    FROM
11        pizzas p
12        INNER JOIN
13        order_details o ON o.pizza_id = p.pizza_id
14        JOIN
15        pizza_types p1 ON p.pizza_type_id = p1.pizza_type_id
16    GROUP BY p1.category
17
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows:

	category	percentage
▶	Classic	27
	Veggie	24
	Supreme	25
	Chicken	24

12. Analyze the cumulative revenue generated over time.

```
3 • select date, sum(revenue) over(order by date) as cumm_revenue from
4   (select o2.date,round(sum((o1.quantity*p.price))) as revenue from order_details o1 inner join orders o2 on
5     o1.order_id=o2.order_id join pizzas p on
6     o1.pizza_id=p.pizza_id
7   group by o2.date) as sales
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows:

	date	cumm_revenue
▶	2015-01-01	2714
▶	2015-01-02	5446
▶	2015-01-03	8108
▶	2015-01-04	9863
▶	2015-01-05	11929
▶	2015-01-06	14358
▶	2015-01-07	16560
▶	2015-01-08	19398
▶	2015-01-09	21525
▶	2015-01-10	23989

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

```
1 -- Determine the top 3 most ordered pizza types based on revenue for each pizza category.  
2 • select name , revenue from  
3   (select name, category,revenue, rank()  
4     over(partition by category order by revenue desc) as rn from  
5   (select p1.name,p1.category,  
6     round(sum((p.price * o.quantity))) as revenue  
7       from pizzas p inner join order_details o  
8         on o.pizza_id=p.pizza_id join pizza_types p1  
9           on p.pizza_type_id=p1.pizza_type_id  
10          group by p1.name,p1.category) as total) as ranking  
11  where rn<4;  
12
```

Result Grid		
	name	revenue
▶	The Thai Chicken Pizza	43434
	The Barbecue Chicken Pizza	42768
	The California Chicken Pizza	41410
	The Classic Deluxe Pizza	38180
	The Hawaiian Pizza	32273
	The Pepperoni Pizza	30162
	The Spicy Italian Pizza	34831
	The Italian Supreme Pizza	33477
	The Sicilian Pizza	30940
	The Four Cheese Pizza	32266
	The Mexicana Pizza	26781