

PIZZA SALES REPORT

- USING SQL

[Home](#)

[About](#)

[Contact](#)





ABOUT PROJECT

ANLYSIS OF PIZZA SALES USING
SQL QUERIES ON 4 DATA SETS
PROVIDED AND SOLVED 10
QUESTIONS TO THE INSIGHTS
FROM THE RAW DATA SETS.
THIS PROJECT ALSO COVERS
JOINS , SUB-QUERIES AND
OTHER ADVANCED CONCEPTS



ABOUT DATASETS

THERE ARE 4 TABLES (DATASETS) IN THE PROJECT INCLUDING BOTH PRIMARY KEY AND FOREIGN KEY TO PERFORM JOINS

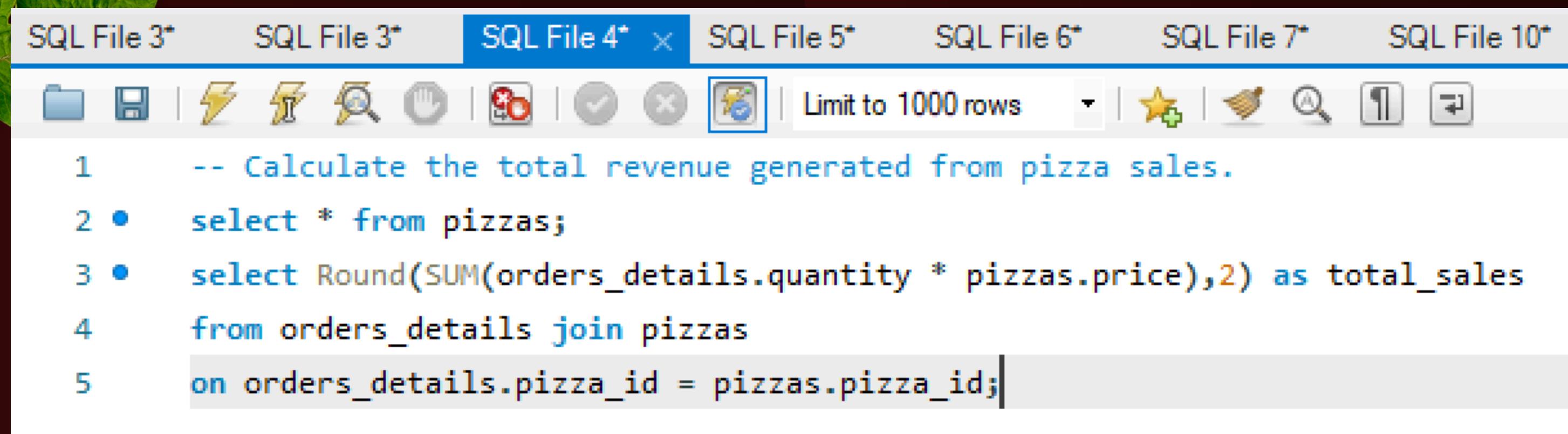
- 1. ORDER DETAILS TABLE - ORDER_ID , ORDER_DETAILS , PIZZA_ID (FOREIGN KEY) , QUANTITY**
- 2. ORDERS TABLE - ORDER_ID , DATE , TIME**
- 3. PIZZA TYPES TABLE - PIZZA_TYPE_ID (FOREIGN KEY) , NAME , CATEGORY , INGREDIENTS**
- 4. PIZZAS TABLE- PIZZA_ID , PIZZA_TYPE_ID , SIZE , PRICE**

Q1 . RETRIEVE THE TOTAL NUMBER OF ORDERS PLACED.

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

total_orders
21350

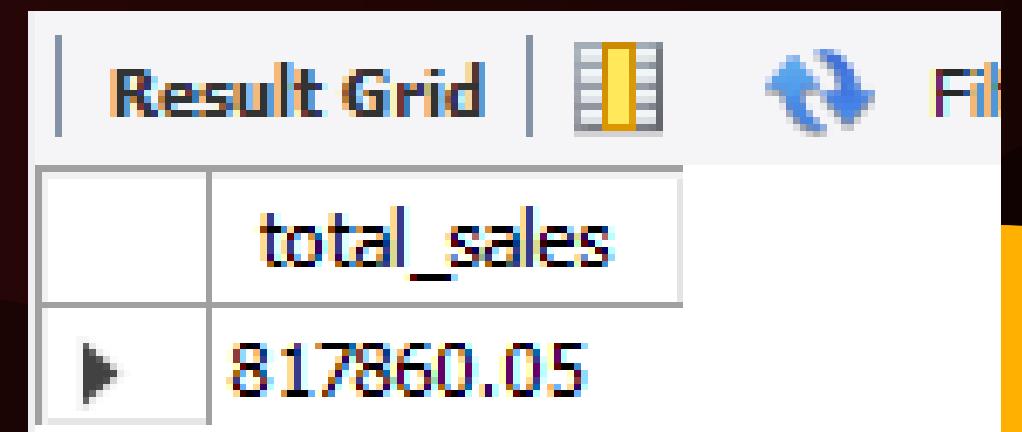
Q2 . CALCULATE THE TOTAL REVENUE GENERATED FROM PIZZA SALES.



The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface with the following details:

- SQL Editor:** The tab "SQL File 4*" is selected. The code entered is:

```
1 -- Calculate the total revenue generated from pizza sales.
2 • select * from pizzas;
3 • select Round(SUM(orders_details.quantity * pizzas.price),2) as total_sales
4   from orders_details join pizzas
5     on orders_details.pizza_id = pizzas.pizza_id;
```
- Toolbar:** Standard MySQL Workbench toolbar icons for file operations, search, and execution.
- Status Bar:** Shows "Limit to 1000 rows".



The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench Result Grid with the following data:

	total_sales
▶	817860.05

Q3 . IDENTIFY THE HIGHEST-PRICED PIZZA.

SQL File 3* SQL File 3* SQL File 4* **SQL File 5* x** SQL File 6* SQL File 7* SQL File 10* SQL File 11*

Folder | Save | Refresh | Help | Open | Close | Run | Limit to 1000 rows | Star | Comment | Search | New | Print

```
1 -- Identify the highest-priced pizza.
2 • select pizza_types.name , pizzas.price from
3 pizza_types join pizzas
4 on pizza_types.pizza_type_id = pizzas.pizza_type_id order by pizzas.price desc limit 1;
```

Result Grid		Filter Row
	name	price
	The Greek Pizza	35.95

Q4 . IDENTIFY THE MOST COMMON PIZZA SIZE ORDERED

```
SQL File 3* SQL File 3* SQL File 4* SQL File 5* SQL File 6* × SQL File 7* SQL File 10*
File New | Run Run Find Search Help | Save Save All | Cancel Close | Run | Limit to 1000 rows ▾ | Star Unstar | Copy Find Search Help Print
1      -- Identify the most common pizza size ordered.
2 •  select pizzas.size , count(orders_details.order_details_id) as order_count
3   from pizzas join orders_details
4     on pizzas.pizza_id = orders_details.pizza_id
5   group by pizzas.size order by order_count desc limit 1;
6
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows:

	size	order_count
▶	L	18526

Q5 . 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 pizza_types.name , sum(orders_details.quantity) as total_quantities  
3   from pizza_types join pizzas  
4     on pizza_types.pizza_type_id = pizzas.pizza_type_id  
5   join orders_details  
6     on orders_details.pizza_id = pizzas.pizza_id  
7   group by pizza_types.name order by total_quantities desc limit 5;  
8
```

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

Q6. JOIN THE NECESSARY TABLES TO FIND THE TOTAL QUANTITY OF EACH PIZZA CATEGORY ORDERED.

```
1      -- Join the necessary tables to find the total quantity of each pizza category ordered.  
2 •  select pizza_types.category , sum(orders_details.quantity) as Total  
3    from pizza_types join pizzas on  
4      pizza_types.pizza_type_id = pizzas.pizza_type_id  
5    join orders_details  
6      on orders_details.pizza_id = pizzas.pizza_id  
7    group by pizza_types.category ;  
8
```

	category	Total
▶	Classic	14888
	Veggie	11649
	Supreme	11987
	Chicken	11050

Q7. 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(order_time) AS hour, COUNT(order_id) AS order_count  
4  FROM  
5      orders  
6  GROUP BY HOUR(order_time);
```

	hour	order_count
▶	11	1231
	12	2520
	13	2455
	14	1472
	15	1468

Q8. 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

Q9. 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), 0) AS avg_pizzas_order_perday  
4  FROM  
5      (SELECT  
6          orders.order_date, SUM(orders_details.quantity) AS quantity  
7      FROM  
8          orders  
9      JOIN orders_details ON orders.order_id = orders_details.order_id  
10     GROUP BY orders.order_date) AS order_quantity;
```

	avg_pizzas_order_perday
▶	138

Q10 . DETERMINE THE TOP 3 MOST ORDERED PIZZA TYPES BASED ON REVENUE.

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

result Grid | Filter Rows:

name	revenue
The Thai Chicken Pizza	43434.25
The Barbecue Chicken Pizza	42768
The California Chicken Pizza	41409.5

Q11 . CALCULATE THE PERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTION OF EACH PIZZA TYPE TO TOTAL REVENUE.

```
1  -- Calculate the percentage contribution of each pizza type to total revenue.
2  ● use pizzadb;
3  ● Ⓜ select pizza_types.category , (sum(orders_details.quantity * pizzas.price) / (select Round(SUM(orders_details.quantity * pizzas.price),2) as total_sales
4    from orders_details join pizzas
5      on orders_details.pizza_id = pizzas.pizza_id)) * 100 as revenue
6    from pizza_types join pizzas
7      on pizza_types.pizza_type_id = pizzas.pizza_type_id
8    join orders_details
9      on orders_details.pizza_id = pizzas.pizza_id
10   group by pizza_types.category order by revenue desc;
```

	category	revenue
▶	Classic	26.90596025566967
	Supreme	25.45631126009862
	Chicken	23.955137556847287
	Veggie	23.682590927384577

Q12 . ANALYZE THE CUMULATIVE REVENUE GENERATED OVER TIME.

```
-- Analyze the cumulative revenue generated over time.  
select order_date ,  
sum(revenue) over(order by order_date) as cum_revenue  
from  
(select orders.order_date , sum(orders_details.quantity * pizzas.price) as revenue  
from orders_details join pizzas  
on orders_details.pizza_id = pizzas.pizza_id  
join orders  
on orders.order_id = orders_details.order_id  
group by orders.order_date) as sales;
```

	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

Q13 . DETERMINE THE TOP 3 MOST ORDERED PIZZA TYPES BASED ON REVENUE FOR EACH PIZZA CATEGORY.

```
use pizzadb;
select name , revenue
from
(select name , category , 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 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 , pizza_types.name) as a ) as b
where rn<=3;
```

name	revenue
The Thai Chicken Pizza	43434.25
The Barbecue Chicken Pizza	42768
The California Chicken Pizza	41409.5
The Classic Deluxe Pizza	38180.5
The Hawaiian Pizza	32273.25



SHODWE
Pizza Resto

[Home](#)

[About](#)

[Contact](#)

THANK YOU