SQL PROJECT: PIZZA SALES DATA ANALYSIS

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INTRODUCTION

- THIS PROJECT DEMONSTRATES THE USE OF SQL QUERIES TO ANALYZE PIZZA SALES DATA.
- A TOTAL OF 10 QUERIES WERE WRITTEN, COVERING EASY, INTERMEDIATE, AND ADVANCED DIFFICULTY LEVELS.
- KEY SQL CONCEPTS USED:
  - JOINS (TO COMBINE DATA ACROSS MULTIPLE TABLES)
  - SUBQUERIES (TO HANDLE COMPLEX ANALYTICAL REQUIREMENTS)
- THE QUERIES AIM TO EXTRACT MEANINGFUL INSIGHTS SUCH AS:
  - SALES TRENDS
  - CUSTOMER PREFERENCES
  - REVENUE PATTERNS
- THIS PROJECT HIGHLIGHTS THE PRACTICAL APPLICATION OF SQL IN SOLVING REAL-WORLD BUSINESS PROBLEMS THROUGH DATA ANALYSIS.

1- RETRIEVE THE TOTAL NUMBER OF ORDERS PLACED

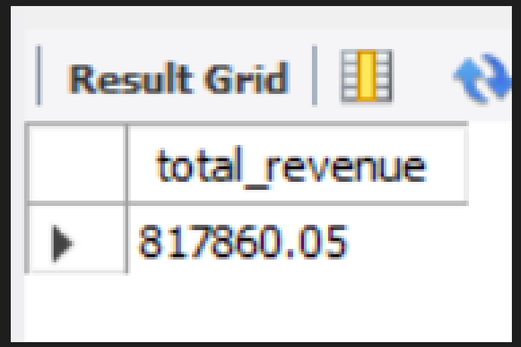
```sql
SELECT
    COUNT(order_id) AS total_orders
FROM
    orders;
```

Result Grid

	total_orders
▶	21350

2- CALCULATE THE TOTAL REVENUE GENERATED FROM PIZZA SALES

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



3- IDENTIFY THE HIGHEST-PRICED PIZZA

```sql
SELECT
    g.name, p.price AS highest_priced_pizza
FROM
    pizzas AS p
        JOIN
    pizza_types AS g ON p.pizza_type_id = g.pizza_type_id
ORDER BY p.price DESC
LIMIT 1;
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows:

name	highest_priced_pizza
The Greek Pizza	35.95

4- IDENTIFY THE MOST COMMON PIZZA SIZE ORDERED

```sql
SELECT
    p.size, COUNT(o.order_details_id) AS order_count
FROM
    pizzas AS p
        JOIN
    order_details AS o ON p.pizza_id = o.pizza_id
GROUP BY p.size
ORDER BY order_count DESC
LIMIT 1;
```

Result Grid | Filter

size	order_count
L	18526

5- JOIN THE NECESSARY TABLES TO FIND THE TOTAL QUANTITY OF EACH PIZZA CATEGORY ORDERED

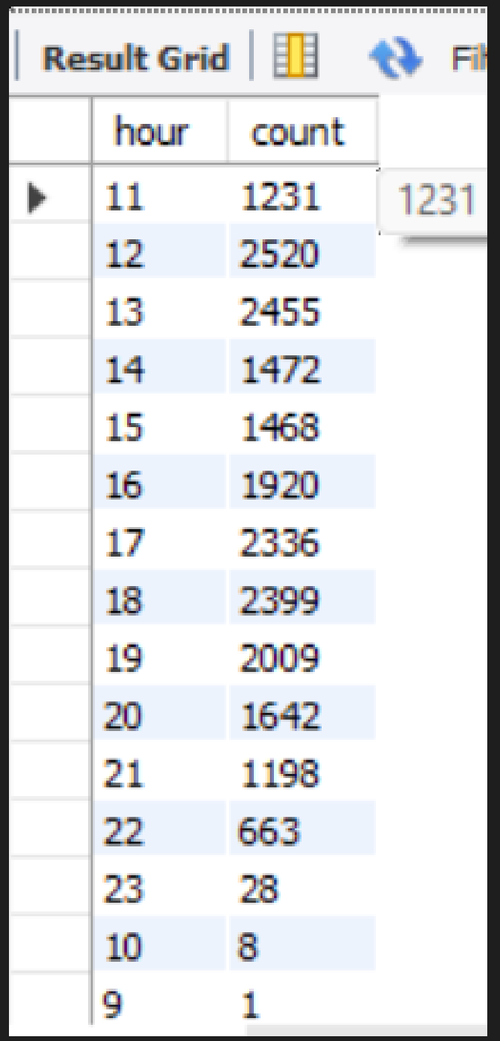
```sql
select k.category, sum(q.quantity) as quantity
from pizza_types as k join pizzas as p
on k.pizza_type_id = p.pizza_type_id
join order_details as q
on p.pizza_id=q.pizza_id
group by k.category order by quantity desc;
```

Result Grid | Filter R

category	quantity
Classic	14888
Supreme	11987
Veggie	11649
Chicken	11050

6- DETERMINE THE DISTRIBUTION OF ORDERS BY HOUR OF THE DAY

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



Result Grid

hour	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

7- JOIN RELEVANT TABLES TO FIND THE CATEGORY-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF PIZZAS

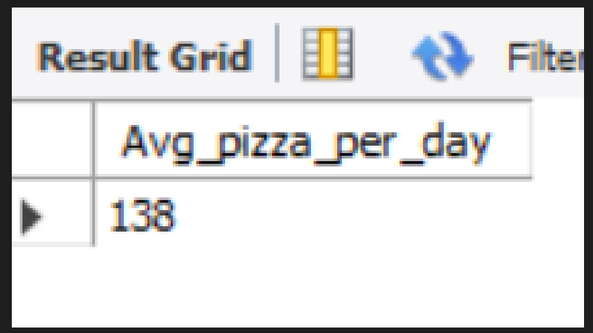
```
select category, count(name)  from pizza_types
group by category;
```

Result Grid | Filter Row

category	count(name)
Chicken	6
Classic	8
Supreme	9
Veggie	9

8- GROUP THE ORDERS BY DATE AND CALCULATE THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF PIZZAS ORDERED PER DAY

```sql
SELECT
    ROUND(AVG(quantity), 0) AS Avg_pizza_per_day
FROM
    (SELECT
        o.order_date, SUM(d.quantity) AS quantity
    FROM
        orders AS o
    JOIN order_details AS d ON o.order_id = d.order_id
    GROUP BY o.order_date) AS Quantity_ordered_per_day;
```



9- DETERMINE THE TOP 3 MOST ORDERED PIZZA TYPES BASED ON REVENUE

```sql
SELECT
    p.name, SUM(o.quantity * pizzas.price) AS revenue
FROM
    pizzas
        JOIN
    pizza_types AS p ON pizzas.pizza_type_id = p.pizza_type_id
        JOIN
    order_details AS o ON pizzas.pizza_id = o.pizza_id
GROUP BY p.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

10- CALCULATE THE PERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTION OF EACH PIZZA TYPE TO TOTAL REVENUE

```sql
SELECT
    p.category, round(SUM(o.quantity * pizzas.price)/(select round(sum(e.price * d.quantity),2) as total_revenue
from pizzas as e left join order_details as d
on e.pizza_id=d.pizza_id)*100,2) as revenue
FROM
    pizzas
        JOIN
    pizza_types AS p ON pizzas.pizza_type_id = p.pizza_type_id
        JOIN
    order_details AS o ON pizzas.pizza_id = o.pizza_id
GROUP BY p.category
ORDER BY revenue DESC;
```

Result Grid | Filter

category	revenue
Classic	26.91
Supreme	25.46
Chicken	23.96
Veggie	23.68

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION