----Queries

1. For viewing menu items with their respective section and prices

SELECT

mi.menu\_name,

s.section\_name,

mi.price

FROM

menu\_items mi

JOIN

section s ON mi.section\_id = s.section\_id;

1. Revenue generated by each section

SELECT

s.section\_name,

SUM(si.quantity \* mi.price) AS revenue

FROM

sale\_items si

JOIN

menu\_items mi ON si.menuitem\_id = mi.menuitem\_id

JOIN

section s ON mi.section\_id = s.section\_id

GROUP BY

s.section\_name;

1. Which chef is assigned to which section

SELECT

st.first\_name || ' ' || st.last\_name AS chef\_name,

s.section\_name

FROM

staff st

JOIN

job\_titles jt ON st.position\_id = jt.position\_id

JOIN

section s ON st.section\_id = s.section\_id

WHERE

jt.position\_name LIKE '%Chef%';

1. Popular item based on order

SELECT

mi.menu\_name,

SUM(si.quantity) AS total\_orders

FROM

sale\_items si

JOIN

menu\_items mi ON si.menuitem\_id = mi.menuitem\_id

GROUP BY

mi.menu\_name

ORDER BY

total\_orders DESC

LIMIT 1;

1. Top 3 customers based on spending

SELECT

s.customer\_name,

SUM(s.total\_amount) AS total\_spent

FROM

sales s

GROUP BY

s.customer\_name

ORDER BY

total\_spent DESC

LIMIT 3;

1. Staff working less than their assigned hours in a particular week

(considering they work 5 days a week) 1-11-2024 to 5-11-2024.

SELECT

ts.staff\_id,

CONCAT(s.first\_name, ' ', s.last\_name) AS staff\_name,

jt.position\_name,

SUM(ts.hours\_assigned) AS total\_assigned\_hours,

SUM(ts.hours\_worked) AS total\_worked\_hours,

(SUM(ts.hours\_assigned) - SUM(ts.hours\_worked)) AS hours\_deficit

FROM

timesheet ts

JOIN

staff s ON ts.staff\_id = s.staff\_id

JOIN

job\_titles jt ON s.position\_id = jt.position\_id

WHERE

ts.date BETWEEN '2024-11-01' AND '2024-11-05'

GROUP BY

ts.staff\_id, s.first\_name, s.last\_name, jt.position\_name

HAVING

SUM(ts.hours\_worked) < SUM(ts.hours\_assigned)

ORDER BY

hours\_deficit DESC; -- Orders by the largest deficit