

INTRODUCTION TO PIZZA SALES ANALYSIS USING SQL

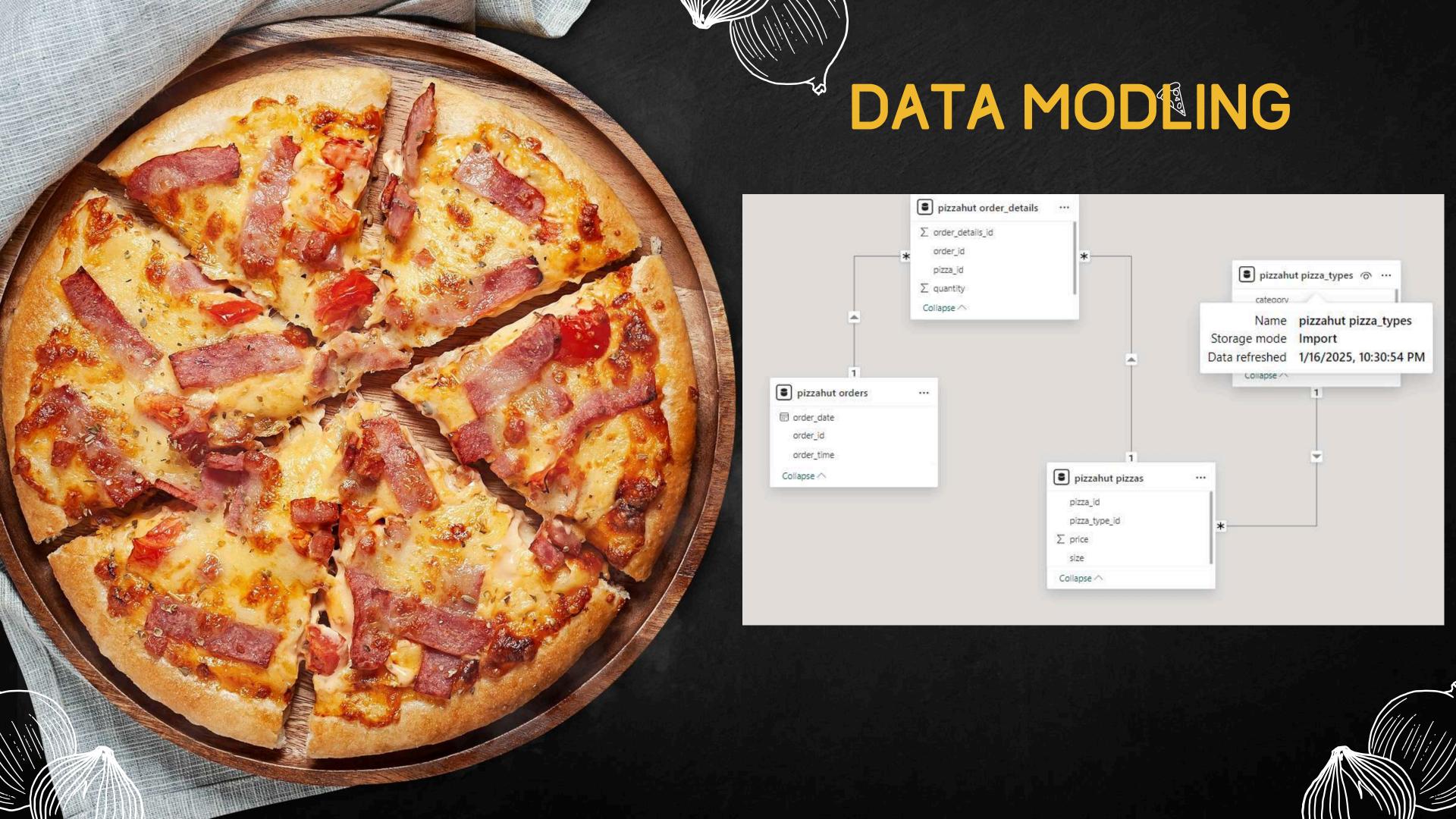
Hellow my name is Rushi More and in this project i have utilized SQL queries to solve a questions that related to pizza sales

Project Objective

The goal of this project is to leverage SQL queries to explore, analyze, and visualize key performance metrics related to pizza sales. We aim to answer critical business questions such as:

- What are the top-selling pizza types based on quantity and revenue?
- Which pizza category contributes the most to total sales?
- What is the percentage contribution of each pizza type to overall revenue?
- Are there seasonal or time-based trends in pizza sales?





QUESTION

BASIC:

- RETRIEVE THE TOTAL NUMBER OF ORDERS PLACED.
- CALCULATE THE TOTAL REVENUE GENERATED FROM PIZZA SALES.
- IDENTIFY THE HIGHEST-PRICED PIZZA.
- IDENTIFY THE MOST COMMON PIZZA SIZE ORDERED.
- LIST THE TOP 5 MOST ORDERED PIZZA TYPES ALONG WITH THEIR QUANTITIES.

INTERMEDIATE:

- JOIN THE NECESSARY TABLES TO FIND THE TOTAL QUANTITY OF EACH PIZZA CATEGORY ORDERED.
- DETERMINE THE DISTRIBUTION OF ORDERS BY HOUR OF THE DAY.
- JOIN RELEVANT TABLES TO FIND THE CATEGORY-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF PIZZAS.
- GROUP THE ORDERS BY DATE AND CALCULATE THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF PIZZAS ORDERED PER DAY.
- DETERMINE THE TOP 3 MOST ORDERED PIZZA TYPES BASED ON REVENUE.

ADVANCED:

- CALCULATE THE PERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTION OF EACH PIZZA TYPE TO TOTAL REVENUE.
- ANALYZE THE CUMULATIVE REVENUE GENERATED OVER TIME.
- DETERMINE THE TOP 3 MOST ORDERED PIZZA TYPES BASED ON REVENUE FOR EACH PIZZA CATEGORY.



Q1) RETRIVE THE TOTAL NUMBER OF ORDERS PLACED

SELECT COUNT(ORDER_ID) AS TOTAL_ORDERS FROM ORDERS;







Q2) CALCULATE THE TOTAL REVENUE GENERATED FROM PIZZA SALES.

SELECT
ROUND(SUM(ORDER_DETAILS.QUANTITY *
PIZZAS.PRICE),
2) AS TOTAL_REVENU
FROM
ORDER_DETAILS
JOIN
PIZZAS ON ORDER_DETAILS.PIZZA_ID = PIZZAS.PIZZA_ID







QS) 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;

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	NAME	PRICE
>	The Greek Pizza	35.95

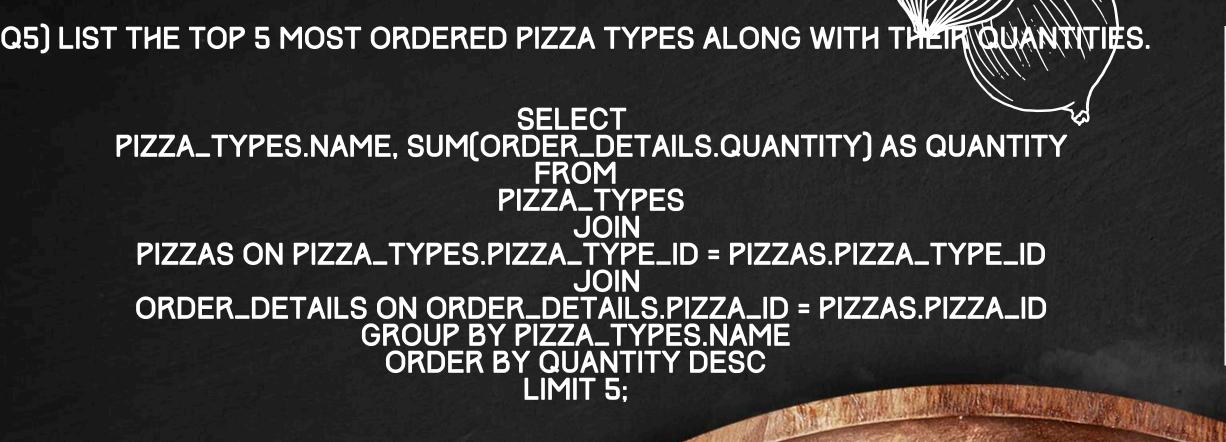
Q4) IDENTIFY THE MOST COMMON PIZZA SIZE ORDERED.

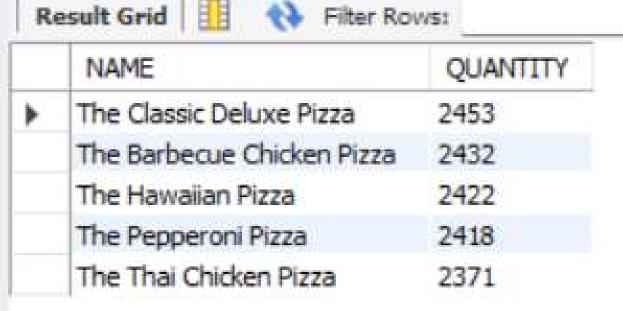


PIZZAS.SIZE, COUNT(ORDER_DETAILS.ORDER_DETAILS_ID)
FROM
PIZZAS
JOIN
ORDER_DETAILS ON PIZZAS.PIZZA_ID = ORDER_DETAILS.PIZZA_ID
GROUP BY PIZZAS.SIZE;

	SIZE	count(ORDER_DETAILS_ID
>	М	15385
	L	18526
	S	14137
	XL	544
	XXL	28











SELECT
PIZZA_TYPES.CATEGORY,
SUM(ORDER_DETAILS.QUANTITY) AS QUANTITY
FROM PIZZA_TYPES

JOIN PIZZAS ON PIZZA_TYPES.PIZZA_TYPE_ID =

PIZZAS ON FIZZALTIF LS.FIZZALTIF LLID PIZZAS.PIZZALTYPE_ID

JOIN

ORDER_DETAILS ON ORDER_DETAILS.PIZZALID =
PIZZAS.PIZZALID

GROUP BY PIZZALTYPES.CATEGORY
ORDER BY QUANTITY;

100	esuit Grid	To Fitter Roll		
	CATEGORY	QUANTITY		
۲	Chicken	11050		
	Veggie	11649		
	Supreme	11987		
	Classic	14888		







Q7) DETERMINE THE DISTRIBUTION OF ORDERS BY HOUR OF THE DAY.

HOUR(ORDER_TIME) AS HOUR, COUNT(ORDER_ID) AS ORDER_COUNT FROM ORDERS
GROUP BY HOUR(ORDER_TIME);

R	esult Grid	Filter R	OW5
	HOUR	ORDER_COUNT	
-	11	1231	
	12	2520	
	13	2455 25	20
	14	1472	
	15	1468	
	16	1920	
	17	2336	
	18	2399	
	19	2009	
	20	1642	
	21	1198	
	22	663	
	23	28	
	10	8	



Q8) GROUP THE ORDERS BY DATE AND CALCULATE THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF PIZZAS ORDERED PER DAY.

SELECT
ROUND(AVG(QUANTITY), 0) AS AVERAGE_NO_OF_PIZZAS_ORDERED_PER_DAY
FROM
(SELECT
ORDERS.ORDER_DATE, SUM(ORDER_DETAILS.QUANTITY) AS QUANTITY
FROM
ORDERS
JOIN ORDER_DETAILS ON ORDERS.ORDER_ID = ORDER_DETAILS.ORDER_ID
GROUP BY ORDERS.ORDER_DATE) AS ORDER_DATA;

