

In this project, I have utilized SQL queries to solve different questions related to pizza sales, showcasing the power of SQL in unlocking business intelligence from pizza sales data

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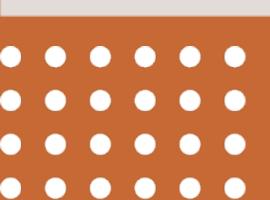






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2)Calculate the total revenue generated from pizza sales.

- 3)Identify the highest-priced pizza.
- 4)Identify the most common pizza size ordered.
- 5)List the top 5 most ordered pizza types along with their quantities.
- 6) Join the necessary tables to find the total quantity of each pizza category ordered.
- 7)Determine the distribution of orders by hour of the day.
- 8)Join relevant tables to find the category-wise distribution of pizzas.
- 9)Group the orders by date and calculate the average number of pizzas ordered per day.
- 10)Determine the top 3 most ordered pizza types based on revenue.
- 11)Calculate the percentage contribution of each pizza type to total revenue.
- 12)Analyze the cumulative revenue generated over time.
- 13)Determine the top 3 most ordered pizza types based on revenue for each pizza category.



• • • • • •

```
-- Extract the total number of orders placed

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





Re	esult Grid	43
	total_orders	
۲	21350	



R	esult Grid 📗 🙌
	total_revenue
>	817860.05



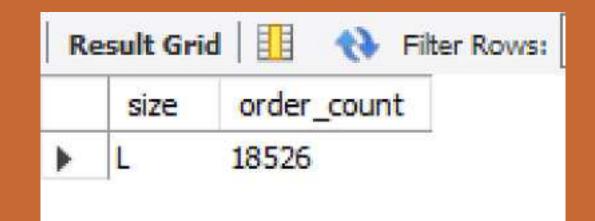




	name	price
•	The Greek Pizza	35.95

```
1 -- Identify the most common pizza size ordered
2
3 • SELECT
4    pizzas.size,
5    COUNT(orders_details.order_details_id) AS order_count
6  FROM
7    pizzas
8    JOIN
9    orders_details ON pizzas.pizza_id = orders_details.pizza_id
10  GROUP BY pizzas.size
11  ORDER BY order_count DESC
12  LIMIT 1;
```







```
-- List the 5 most ordered pizza types along with their quantities
2
      SELECT
          pizza_types.name, SUM(orders_details.quantity) AS quantity
      FROM
          pizza_types
              JOIN
          pizzas ON pizzas.pizza_type_id = pizza_types.pizza_type_id
              JOIN
          orders_details ON orders_details.pizza_id = pizzas.pizza_id
10
      GROUP BY pizza_types.name
12
      ORDER BY quantity DESC
13
      LIMIT 5;
```



	name	quantity
•	The Classic Deluxe Pizza	2453
	The Barbecue Chicken Pizza	2432
	The Hawaiian Pizza	2422
	The Pepperoni Pizza	2418
	The Thai Chicken Pizza	2371



```
-- Join the necessary tables to find the total quantity of each pizaa
-- category ordered

SELECT

pizza_types.category, SUM(orders_details.quantity) AS quantity

FROM

pizza_types

JOIN

pizzas ON pizzas.pizza_type_id = pizza_types.pizza_type_id

JOIN

orders_details ON orders_details.pizza_id = pizzas.pizza_id

GROUP BY pizza_types.category

ORDER BY quantity DESC;
```



R	esult Grid	Filter Rows:
	category	quantity
Þ	Classic	14888
	Supreme	11987
	Veggie	11649
	Chicken	11050



```
1  -- Determine the distribution of orders by hour of the day
2
3 • SELECT
4  hour(order_time) AS Hours, COUNT(order_id)
5  FROM
6  orders
7  GROUP BY Hours;
```





Re	esult Grid	Filter Rows
	Hours	COUNT(order_id)
>	11	1231
	12	2520
	13	2455
	14	1472
	15	1468

```
1  -- Join relevant tables to find the category-wise pizza
2  -- distribution of pizzas
3
4 • select category, count(name) from pizza_types
5
6 group by category;
```



R	esult Grid	Filter Rows:
	category	count(name)
>	Chicken	6
	Classic	8
	Supreme	9
	Veggie	9

```
-- Group the orders by date and calculate the average
 1
      -- number of pizzas order per day
 2
 3
 4 .
      SELECT
          ROUND(AVG(quantity), 0) AS avg_pizzas_ordered_per_day
 6
      FROM
          (SELECT
              orders.order_date AS order_date,
 8
                  SUM(orders_details.quantity) AS quantity
 9
10
          FROM
11
              orders
          JOIN orders_details ON orders.order_id = orders_details.order_id
12
          GROUP BY order_date) AS order_quantity_per_day;
13
```







```
-- Determine the top 3 most ordered pizza types based on revenue.
     SELECT
         pizza_types.name AS pizza_type,
         ROUND(SUM(orders_details.quantity * pizzas.price),
                 0) AS revenue
     FROM
8
         pizzas
             JOIN
         pizza_types ON pizzas.pizza_type_id = pizza_types.pizza_type_i
             JOIN
         orders_details ON orders_details.pizza_id = pizzas.pizza_id
     GROUP BY pizza_type
     ORDER BY revenue DESC
     LIMIT 3;
```



	pizza_type	revenue
Þ	The Thai Chicken Pizza	43434
	The Barbecue Chicken Pizza	42768
	The California Chicken Pizza	41410



```
-- Calculate the percentage contribution of each pizza type to total revenue.
3 .
      SELECT
           pizza_types.category AS pizza_type,
           ROUND((SUM(orders_details.quantity * pizzas.price) / (SELECT
                          ROUND(SUM(orders_details.quantity * pizzas.price),
6
                                      0) AS total_revenue
8
                       FROM
                          orders_details
10
                               DOIN
                          pizzas ON orders_details.pizza_id = pizzas.pizza_id)) * 100,
11
12
                  2) AS revenue
13
       FROM
           pizzas
14
15
               JOIN
           pizza_types ON pizzas.pizza_type_id = pizza_types.pizza_type_id
16
           orders_details ON orders_details.pizza_id = pizzas.pizza_id
18
19
      GROUP BY pizza_type
       ORDER BY revenue DESC
```



	pizza_type	revenue
>	Classic	26.91
	Supreme	25.46
	Chicken	23.96
	Veggie	23.68



```
-- Analyze the cumulative revenue generated over time.

select order_date, round(sum(revenue) over(order by order_date),2) as cumulative_revenue

from

(select orders.order_date as order_date, sum(orders_details.quantity * pizzas.price)

as revenue

from orders join orders_details

on orders.order_id = orders_details.order_id

join pizzas

on pizzas.pizza_id = orders_details.pizza_id

group by order_date ) as sales
```



Re	esult Grid 🏥	♦ Filter Rows:
	order_date	cumulative_revenue
•	2015-01-01	2713.85
	2015-01-02	5445.75
	2015-01-03	8108.15
	2015-01-04	9863.6
	2015-01-05	11929.55
	2015-01-06	14358.5

```
-- Determine the top 3 most ordered pizza types based on revenue for each pizza category.
      select name, category, revenue
    (select category, name, revenue,
      rank() over(partition by category order by revenue desc) as rn
8
      from
 9
      (select pizza_types.category as category, pizza_types.name as name,
             sum(orders_details.quantity * pizzas.price) as revenue
10
11
      from pizza_types join pizzas
12
      on pizza_types.pizza_type_id = pizzas.pizza_type_id
13
      join orders_details
      on orders_details.pizza_id = pizzas.pizza_id
      group by category, name) as a) as b
      where rn <=3;
```



R	esult Grid 🔠 🙌 Filter Ro	ws:	Export:
Г	name	category	revenue
9	The Thai Chicken Pizza	Chicken	43434.25
	The Barbecue Chicken Pizza	Chicken	42768
	The California Chicken Pizza	Chicken	41409.5
	The Classic Deluxe Pizza	Classic	38180.5
	The Hawaiian Pizza	Classic	32273.25
	The Pepperoni Pizza	Classic	30161.75
	The Spicy Italian Pizza	Supreme	34831.25
	The Italian Supreme Pizza	Supreme	33476.75
	The Sicilian Pizza	Supreme	30940.5



This analysis summarizes the key findings and provides actionable recommendations to leverage the insights. We can suggest optimizing menus, focusing on high-demand pizzas during peak hours, or running targeted promotions. This data empowers informed decision-making to maximize profitability.



