



Pizza Shop



# TASTY

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# SQL Queries Project: Optimizing Data Analysis and Insights.

## A Comprehensive Approach to Solving Complex SQL Queries

Understand customer preferences, analyze sales trends, and optimize business strategy



by Satish Nayak

# Overview of SQL Queries Solved During the Project

1

- Join the necessary tables to find the total quantity of each pizza category ordered.
- Determine the distribution of orders by hour of the day.

2

- 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.

3

- 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.

# Total Quantity by Pizza Category

```
3 • SELECT
4     pizza_types.category,
5     SUM(orders_details.quantity) AS quantity
6 FROM
7     pizza_types
8     JOIN
9     pizzas ON pizza_types.pizza_type_id = pizzas.pizza_type_id
10    JOIN
11    orders_details ON orders_details.pizza_id = pizzas.pizza_id
12 GROUP BY pizza_types.category
13 ORDER BY quantity DESC;
14
```

category	quantity
Classic	14888
Supreme	11987
Veggie	11649
Chicken	11050



# Order Distribution by Hour

```
3 • SELECT
4     HOUR(order_time) AS hour, COUNT(order_id) AS order_count
5 FROM
6     orders
7 GROUP BY hour
8
```

Result Grid			Filter
	hour	order_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	

## Category-Wise Pizza Distribution

```
3 • SELECT
4     category, COUNT(name)
5 FROM
6     pizza_types
7 GROUP BY category;
8
```

Result Grid |   Filter Rows:

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

## Average Pizzas Ordered per Day

```
3 • SELECT
4     ROUND(AVG(quantity), 0) AS average_quantity
5 FROM
6     (SELECT
7         orders.order_date AS date,
8         SUM(orders_details.quantity) AS quantity
9     FROM
10        orders
11     JOIN orders_details ON orders.order_id = orders_details.order_id
12     GROUP BY date) AS order_quantity
13
```

Result Grid		Filter R
	average_quantity	
▶	138	





## Top 3 Most Ordered Pizza Types by Revenue

```
3 • SELECT
4     pizza_types.name AS Types,
5     SUM(pizzas.price * orders_details.quantity) AS revenue
6 FROM
7     pizza_types
8     JOIN
9     pizzas ON pizza_types.pizza_type_id = pizzas.pizza_type_id
10    JOIN
11    orders_details ON pizzas.pizza_id = orders_details.pizza_id
12 GROUP BY Types
13 ORDER BY revenue DESC
14 LIMIT 3;
```

Result Grid			Filter Rows:
	Types	revenue	
▶	The Thai Chicken Pizza	43434.25	
	The Barbecue Chicken Pizza	42768	
	The California Chicken Pizza	41409.5	

## Percentage Contribution to Total Revenue

```
3 • select pizza_types.category, round(sum(orders_details.quantity * pizzas.price) /  
4 (select sum(orders_details.quantity * pizzas.price) from  
5 orders_details join pizzas  
6 on orders_details.pizza_id = pizzas.pizza_id)*100,2) as revenue  
7 from pizza_types join pizzas  
8 on pizza_types.pizza_type_id = pizzas.pizza_type_id  
9 join orders_details  
10 on orders_details.pizza_id = pizzas.pizza_id  
11 group by pizza_types.category |  
12
```

Result Grid   Filter Rows

	category	revenue
▶	Classic	26.91
	Veggie	23.68
	Supreme	25.46
	Chicken	23.96



## Cumulative Revenue Over Time

```
3 • select order_date, sum(revenue) over(order by order_date) as cum_revenue
4 from
5 (select orders.order_date, sum(orders_details.quantity * pizzas.price) as revenue
6 from pizzas join orders_details
7 on orders_details.pizza_id = pizzas.pizza_id
8 join orders
9 on orders.order_id = orders_details.order_id
10 group by orders.order_date ) as sales
```

Result Grid			Filter Rows:
	order_date	cum_revenue	
▶	2015-01-01	2713.8500000000000004	
	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	
	2015-01-07	16560.7	
	2015-01-08	19399.05	
	2015-01-09	21526.4	
	2015-01-10	23990.35000000000002	
	2015-01-11	25668.65	

Result 3

## Top 3 Pizza Types by Revenue for Each Category

```
2 • select name, revenue, rn
3   from
4   (select category, name, revenue,
5    rank() over(partition by category order by revenue desc) as rn
6   from
7   (select pizza_types.category, pizza_types.name,
8    sum(orders_details.quantity * pizzas.price) as revenue
9   from orders_details join pizzas
10  on orders_details.pizza_id = pizzas.pizza_id
11  join pizza_types
12  on pizza_types.pizza_type_id = pizzas.pizza_type_id
13  group by pizza_types.category, pizza_types.name) as a) as b
14  where rn<=3;
```

name	revenue	rn
The Thai Chicken Pizza	43434.25	1
The Barbecue Chicken Pizza	42768	2
The Barbecue Chicken Pizza	39.5	3
The Classic Deluxe Pizza	38180.5	1
The Hawaiian Pizza	32273.25	2
The Pepperoni Pizza	30161.75	3
The Spicy Italian Pizza	34831.25	1
The Italian Supreme Pizza	33476.75	2
The Sicilian Pizza	30940.5	3
The Four Cheese Pizza	32265.70000000065	1
The Mexicana Pizza	26780.75	2
The Five Cheese Pizza	26066.5	3

### Project Impact:

- **Data Integration:** Enhanced my ability to join and merge multiple tables to derive meaningful insights.
- **Time-based Analysis:** Improved my skills in analyzing data trends over different time periods.
- **Aggregation and Grouping:** Learned to effectively group data to calculate averages and distributions.
- **Revenue Analysis:** Gained insights into revenue contribution and distribution across different categories.
- **Advanced SQL Techniques:** Developed a deeper understanding of advanced SQL techniques for complex queries and data analysis.

My sincere thanks to everyone who took the time to review my  
SQL queries project.