




SQL Project on Pizza Sales

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Hi, I am Sudhanshu - a seasoned professional, with more than 11 year of experience, i am looking for a career change as data analyst, and did my certification last year on Power BI, TABLEAU, Advance Excel, Power point and also learned SQL.

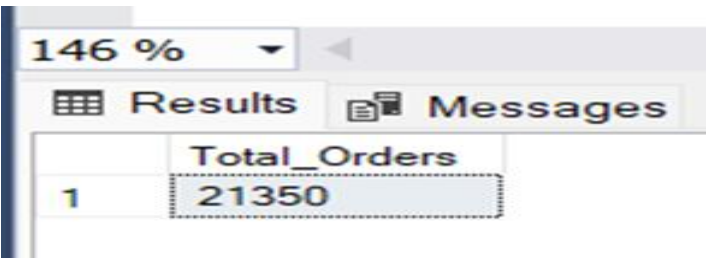
Here are few questions that I solved on Pizzahut Sales

Here are the questions
with their respective out with the query:-

1:- Retrieve the total number of orders placed.

Query –

```
select COUNT(order_id) as Total_Orders from orders;
```



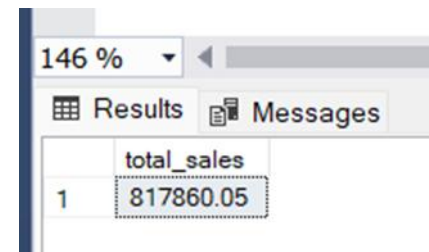
146 %	
Results Messages	
	Total_Orders
1	21350

Here are the questions
with their respective out with the query:-

2:- Calculate the total revenue generated from pizza sales.

Query –

```
select  
round(sum(order_details.quantity * pizzas.price), 2)  
as total_sales  
from order_details join pizzas  
on pizzas.pizza_id = order_details.pizza_id
```



The screenshot shows a database query result window. At the top, there is a zoom level of 146% and a scroll bar. Below this, there are two tabs: 'Results' (selected) and 'Messages'. The 'Results' tab displays a table with one column named 'total_sales' and one row with the value '817860.05'.

	total_sales
1	817860.05

Here are the questions
with their respective out with the query:-

3:- Identify the highest-priced pizza.

Query –

```
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;
```

146 %

Results Messages

	name	price
1	The Greek Pizza	35.9500007629395
2	The Greek Pizza	25.5

Here are the questions
with their respective out with the query:-

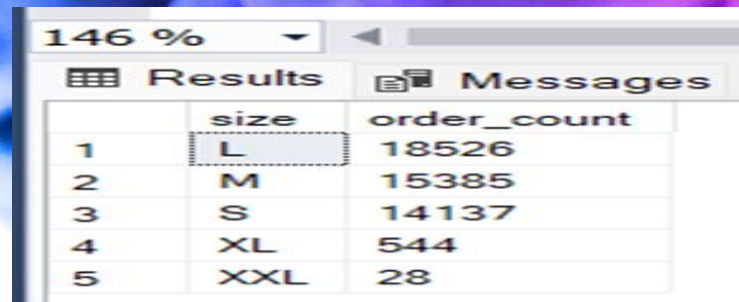
4:- Retrieve the total number of orders placed.

Query –

Reference check of quantity from order order_details
table :-

```
select quantity, COUNT(order_details_id) as  
order_details_id  
from order_details group by quantity;
```

```
select pizzas.size, COUNT(order_details.order_details_id)  
as order_count  
from pizzas join order_details  
on pizzas.pizza_id = order_details.pizza_id  
group by pizzas.size order by desc;
```



	size	order_count
1	L	18526
2	M	15385
3	S	14137
4	XL	544
5	XXL	28

Here are the questions
with their respective out with the query:-

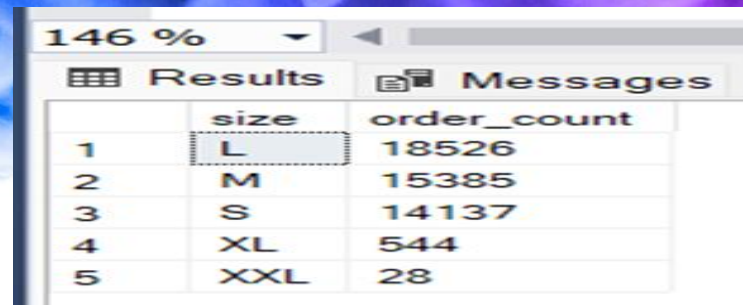
5:- List the top 5 most ordered pizza types along with
their quantities.

Query –

Reference check of quantity from order order_details
table :-

```
select quantity, COUNT(order_details_id) as  
order_details_id  
from order_details group by quantity;
```

```
select pizzas.size, COUNT(order_details.order_details_id)  
as order_count  
from pizzas join order_details  
on pizzas.pizza_id = order_details.pizza_id  
group by pizzas.size order by desc;
```



146 %

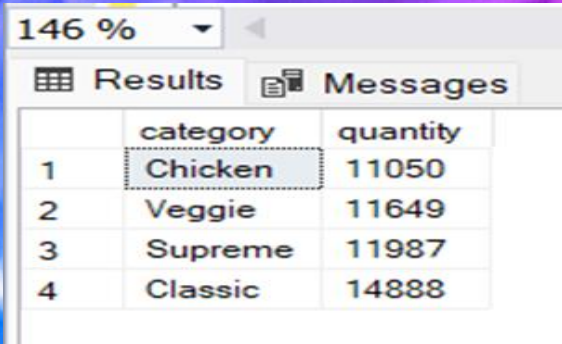
	size	order_count
1	L	18526
2	M	15385
3	S	14137
4	XL	544
5	XXL	28

Here are the questions
with their respective out with the query:-

6:- Join the necessary tables to find the total quantity of
each pizza category ordered.

Query –

```
select pizza_types.category,  
SUM(order_details.quantity) as quantity  
from pizza_types join pizzas  
on pizza_types.pizza_type_id = pizzas.pizza_type_id  
join order_details  
on order_details.pizza_id = pizzas.pizza_id  
group by pizza_types.category order by quantity;
```



146 %

Results Messages

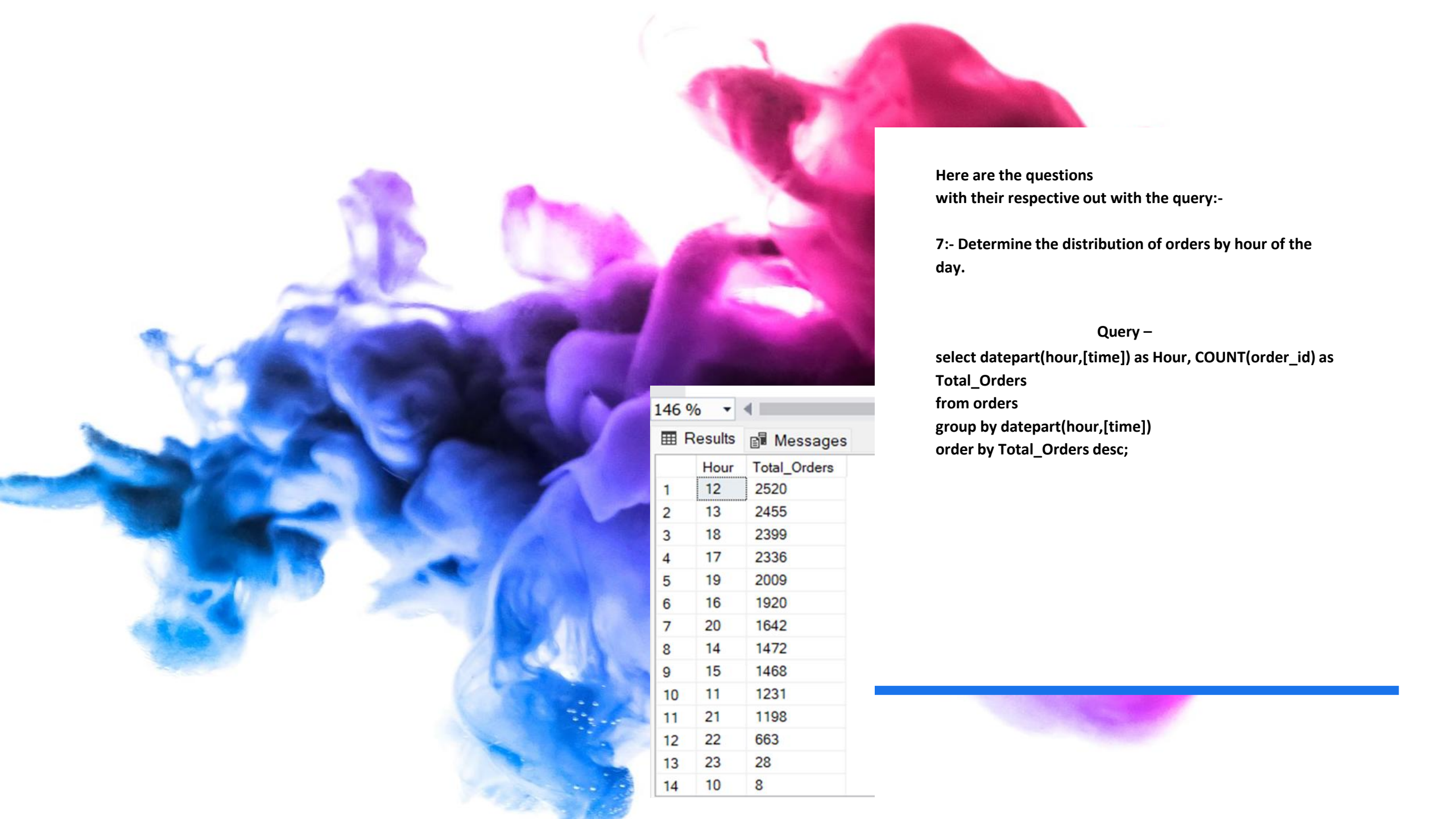
	category	quantity
1	Chicken	11050
2	Veggie	11649
3	Supreme	11987
4	Classic	14888

Here are the questions
with their respective out with the query:-

7:- Determine the distribution of orders by hour of the
day.

Query –

```
select datepart(hour,[time]) as Hour, COUNT(order_id) as  
Total_Orders  
from orders  
group by datepart(hour,[time])  
order by Total_Orders desc;
```



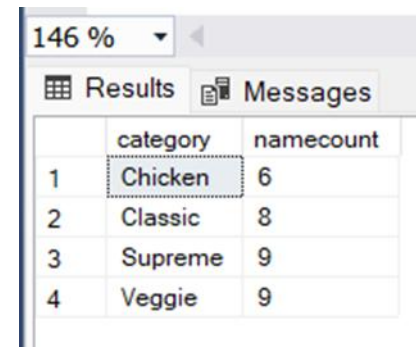
146 %

	Hour	Total_Orders
1	12	2520
2	13	2455
3	18	2399
4	17	2336
5	19	2009
6	16	1920
7	20	1642
8	14	1472
9	15	1468
10	11	1231
11	21	1198
12	22	663
13	23	28
14	10	8

Here are the questions
with their respective out with the query:-

8:- Join relevant tables to find the category-wise
distribution of pizzas.

Query –
select category, COUNT(name)
from pizza_types
group by category;



146 %

	category	namecount
1	Chicken	6
2	Classic	8
3	Supreme	9
4	Veggie	9

Here are the questions
with their respective out with the query:-

9:- Group the orders by date and calculate the average
number of pizzas ordered per day.

Query –

```
select AVG(quantity) as Total_quantity from
```

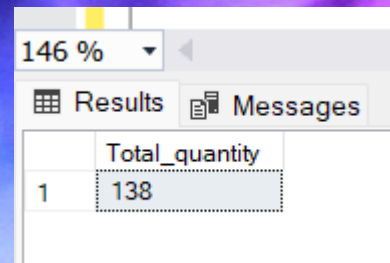
```
(select orders.date, sum(order_details.quantity) as  
quantity
```

```
from orders
```

```
join order_details on
```

```
orders.order_id = order_details.order_id
```

```
group by orders.date) as order_quantity;
```



The screenshot shows a database interface with a zoom level of 146%. It features two tabs: 'Results' (active) and 'Messages'. The 'Results' tab displays a table with one column, 'Total_quantity', and one row containing the value '138'.

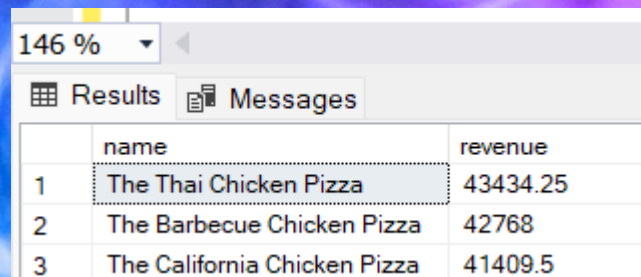
	Total_quantity
1	138

Here are the questions
with their respective out with the query:-

10:-Determine the top 3 most ordered pizza types based
on revenue.

Query –

```
select pizza_types.name,  
sum(order_details.quantity * pizzas.price) as revenue  
from pizza_types join pizzas  
on pizzas.pizza_type_id = pizza_types.pizza_type_id  
join order_details  
on order_details.pizza_id = pizzas.pizza_id  
group by pizza_types.name  
order by revenue desc;
```



The screenshot shows a database interface with a zoom level of 146%. It features two tabs: 'Results' and 'Messages'. The 'Results' tab is active, displaying a table with three columns: an index, 'name', and 'revenue'. The table contains three rows of data, with the first row highlighted. The background of the slide features abstract blue and purple ink-like splashes.

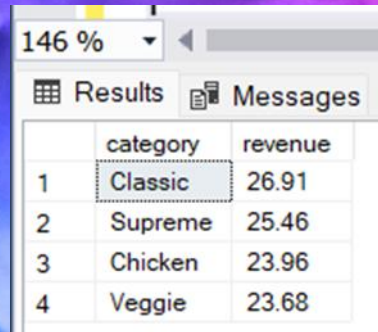
	name	revenue
1	The Thai Chicken Pizza	43434.25
2	The Barbecue Chicken Pizza	42768
3	The California Chicken Pizza	41409.5

Here are the questions
with their respective out with the query:-

11:- Calculate the percentage contribution of each pizza
type to total revenue.

Query –

```
select pizza_types.category,  
round(sum(order_details.quantity * pizzas.price) / (select  
round(sum(order_details.quantity * pizzas.price), 2) as  
Total_sales  
from order_details  
join pizzas  
on pizzas.pizza_id = order_details.pizza_id)*100,2) as  
revenue  
from pizza_types join pizzas  
on pizza_types.pizza_type_id = pizzas.pizza_type_id  
join order_details  
on order_details.pizza_id = pizzas.pizza_id  
group by pizza_types.category  
order by revenue desc;
```



146 %

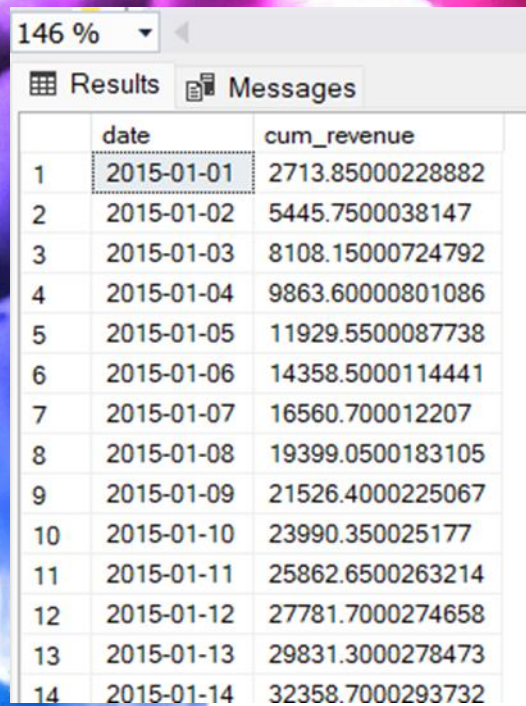
	category	revenue
1	Classic	26.91
2	Supreme	25.46
3	Chicken	23.96
4	Veggie	23.68

Here are the questions
with their respective out with the query:-

12:- Analyze the cumulative revenue generated over
time.

Query –

```
select date,  
sum(revenue) over(order by date) as cum_revenue  
from  
(select orders.date,  
sum(order_details.quantity * pizzas.price) as revenue  
from order_details join pizzas  
on order_details.pizza_id = pizzas.pizza_id  
join orders  
on orders.order_id = order_details.order_id  
group by orders.date) as sales;
```



The screenshot shows a database query results window with a zoom level of 146%. The window has two tabs: 'Results' and 'Messages'. The 'Results' tab is active, displaying a table with two columns: 'date' and 'cum_revenue'. The table contains 14 rows of data, starting from 2015-01-01 and ending on 2015-01-14. The 'cum_revenue' values are cumulative sums of daily revenue.

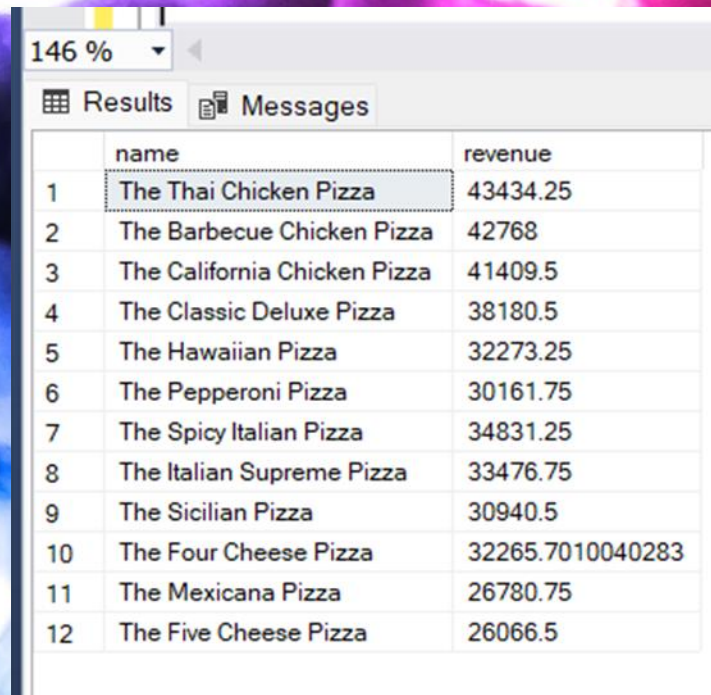
	date	cum_revenue
1	2015-01-01	2713.85000228882
2	2015-01-02	5445.7500038147
3	2015-01-03	8108.15000724792
4	2015-01-04	9863.60000801086
5	2015-01-05	11929.5500087738
6	2015-01-06	14358.5000114441
7	2015-01-07	16560.700012207
8	2015-01-08	19399.0500183105
9	2015-01-09	21526.4000225067
10	2015-01-10	23990.350025177
11	2015-01-11	25862.6500263214
12	2015-01-12	27781.7000274658
13	2015-01-13	29831.3000278473
14	2015-01-14	32358.7000293732

Here are the questions
with their respective out with the query:-

13:- Determine the top 3 most ordered pizza types based
on revenue for each pizza category.

Query –

```
select name, revenue
from (
select category, name, revenue,
RANK() over(partition by category order by revenue desc)
as RN
from (
select pizza_types.category, pizza_types.name,
sum((order_details.quantity) * pizzas.price) as revenue
from pizza_types join pizzas
on pizza_types.pizza_type_id = pizzas.pizza_type_id
join order_details
on order_details.pizza_id = pizzas.pizza_id
group by pizza_types.category, pizza_types.name) as A)
as B
where RN <= 3;
```



The screenshot shows a database query results window with a zoom level of 146%. The window has tabs for 'Results' and 'Messages'. The 'Results' tab is active, displaying a table with two columns: 'name' and 'revenue'. The table lists 12 different pizza types, ranked from 1 to 12 based on their revenue. The first row, 'The Thai Chicken Pizza', is highlighted with a dashed border.

	name	revenue
1	The Thai Chicken Pizza	43434.25
2	The Barbecue Chicken Pizza	42768
3	The California Chicken Pizza	41409.5
4	The Classic Deluxe Pizza	38180.5
5	The Hawaiian Pizza	32273.25
6	The Pepperoni Pizza	30161.75
7	The Spicy Italian Pizza	34831.25
8	The Italian Supreme Pizza	33476.75
9	The Sicilian Pizza	30940.5
10	The Four Cheese Pizza	32265.7010040283
11	The Mexicana Pizza	26780.75
12	The Five Cheese Pizza	26066.5