

MOTO PIZZA

Sales Analysis by
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SOLVE NOW

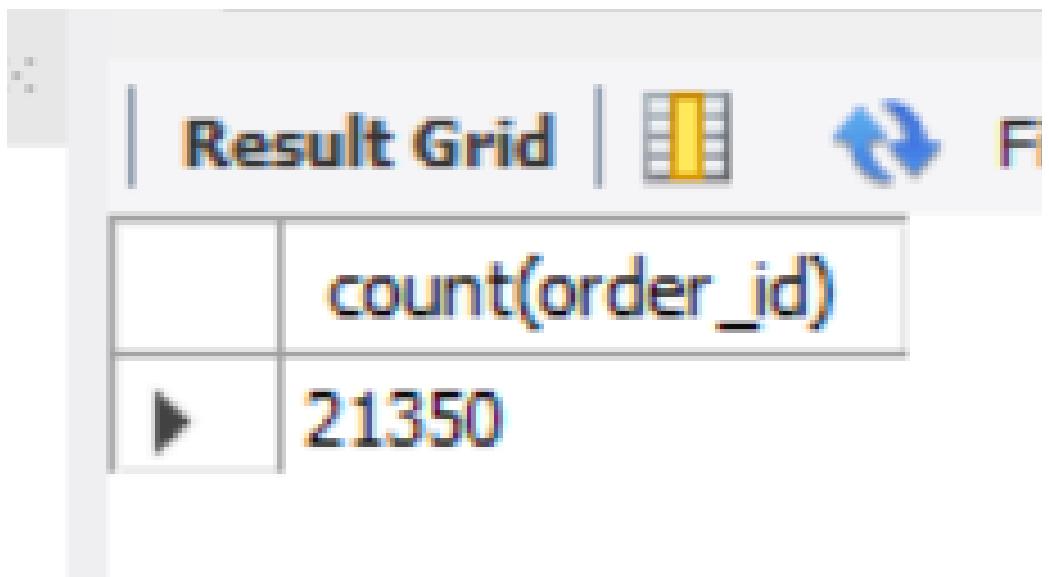


QUESTION - QUERY



**RETRIEVE THE TOTAL NUMBER OF
ORDERS PLACED.**

```
select count(order_id) from orders;
```



The screenshot shows a MySQL Workbench interface with a result grid. The grid has one column labeled "count(order_id)" and one row containing the value "21350".

	count(order_id)
▶	21350

CALCULATE THE TOTAL REVENUE GENERATED FROM PIZZA SALES.

- **SELECT**

```
    ROUND(SUM(order_details.QUANTITY * pizzas.PRICE),  
          2) AS total_revenue  
FROM  
ORDER_DETAILS  
JOIN  
PIZZAS ON order_details.PIZZA_ID = pizzas.PIZZA_ID;
```

Result Grid	
	total_revenue
▶	817860.05

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;
```

	name	price
▶	The Greek Pizza	35.95

IDENTIFY THE MOST COMMON PIZZA SIZE ORDERED.

```
| 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 order_count DESC;
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows

	size	order_count
▶	L	18526
	M	15385
	S	14137
	XL	544
	XXL	28

LIST THE TOP 5 MOST ORDERED PIZZA TYPES ALONG WITH THEIR QUANTITIES.

```
3  
4 • select pizza_types.name,  
5      sum(order_details.quantity) as quantity  
6      from pizza_types join pizzas  
7      on pizza_types.pizza_type_id = pizzas.pizza_type_id  
8      join order_details  
9      on order_details.PIZZA_ID = pizzas.pizza_id  
10     group by pizza_types.name  
11     order by quantity desc limit 5;
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows:

	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 PIZZA CATEGORY ORDERED.

```
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 DESC;
```

Result Grid | Filter Row

	category	quantity
▶	Classic	14888
	Supreme	11987
	Veggie	11649
	Chicken	11050

DETERMINE THE DISTRIBUTION OF ORDERS BY HOUR OF THE DAY.

- `select hour(order_time) as hour , count(order_id) as order_count from orders
group by hour(order_time);`

Result Grid | Filter Rows: []

	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
	--	--

Result 2 ×

JOIN RELEVANT TABLES TO FIND THE CATEGORY WISE DISTRIBUTION OF PIZZAS.

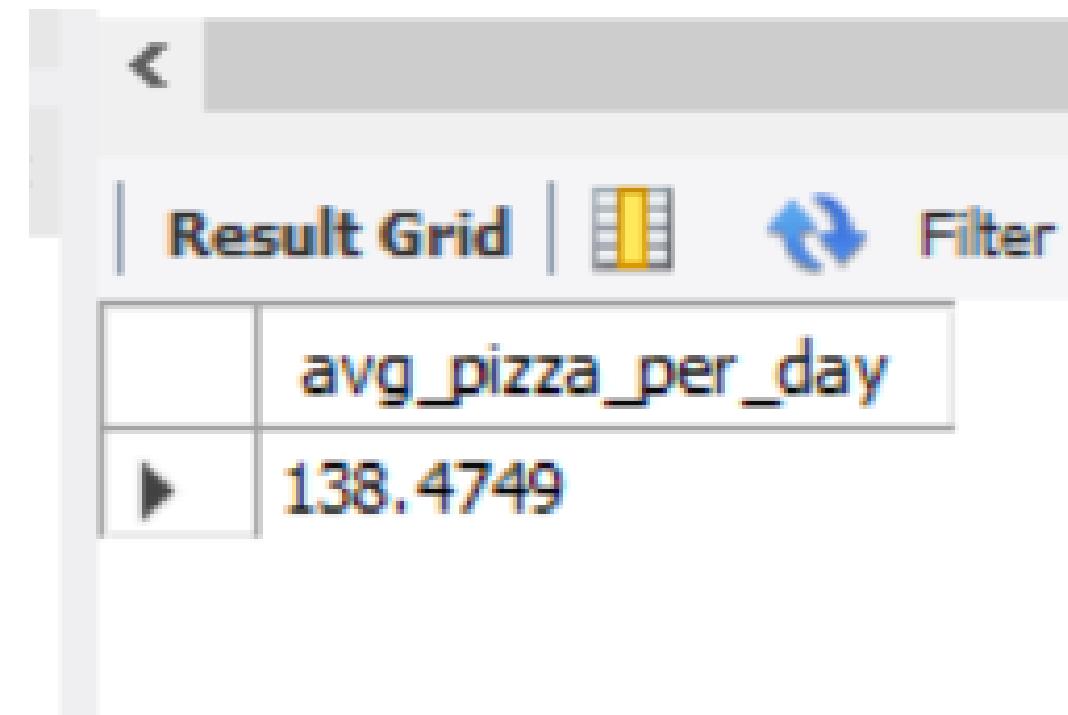
```
select category , count(name) from pizza_types  
group by category;
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows:

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

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

- ```
select avg(quantity) as avg_pizza_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_quantity;
```



The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface with the results of a query execution. The results are displayed in a grid with one row and two columns. The first column is empty, and the second column is labeled 'avg\_pizza\_per\_day' with the value '138.4749'. The interface includes standard buttons for back, forward, result grid, filter, and other database management functions.

|   | avg_pizza_per_day |
|---|-------------------|
| ▶ | 138.4749          |

# DETERMINE THE TOP 3 MOST ORDERED PIZZA TYPES BASED ON REVENUE.

```
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
LIMIT 3;
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows:

|   | name                         | revenue  |
|---|------------------------------|----------|
| ▶ | The Thai Chicken Pizza       | 43434.25 |
|   | The Barbecue Chicken Pizza   | 42768    |
|   | The California Chicken Pizza | 41409.5  |

# ANALYZE THE CUMULATIVE REVENUE GENERATED OVER TIME.

```
7 |
8 • SELECT
9 order_date,
0 SUM(revenue) OVER (ORDER BY order_date) AS cum_revenue
1 FROM
2 (
3 SELECT
4 orders.ORDER_DATE,
5 SUM(order_details.quantity * pizzas.price) AS revenue
6 FROM
7 order_details
8 JOIN pizzas ON order_details.pizza_id = pizzas.pizza_id
9 JOIN orders ON orders.order_id = order_details.order_id
0 GROUP BY
1 orders.ORDER_DATE
2) AS sales;
3
```

|   | order_date | cum_revenue        |
|---|------------|--------------------|
| ▶ | 2015-01-01 | 2713.8500000000004 |
|   | 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 | 23990.350000000002 |
|   | 2015-01-11 | 25862.65           |
|   | 2015-01-12 | 27781.7            |