**Task 1**: Find out which item has been sold the most.

To do that we first need to duplicate the restaurant-1-orders table and then do a group by item name and sum up the ‘Quantity’ column. We see that Plain Papadum and Plain rice have been sold the most.

**Task 2:** Find out at which day of the week orders are happening the most. We first create two new columns that use the “Date” column to find the weekday for each observation. Then we create the plot and we see that unsurprisingly Saturday and Sunday are the days where the most orders take place.

**Task 3:** Which product has brought in the most revenue during the summer of the years 2018 and 2019?

We first have to open the power query in order to transform our data. We start filtering the date column, so that it contains the summer of 2018 and the summer of 2019. Then we do a group by operation similar to that of the first task. We use the RELATED function to multiply the Sum of Quantity column with the price from the table ‘restaurant-1-product’

We see that ‘Chicken Tikka Masala’ has brought in the most revenue for those time periods, followed by ‘Pilau Rice’ and ‘Korma-Chicken’

**Task 4:** Which hour is the busiest in terms of orders?

We create a new column using the HOUR function. This column indicates the hour of the day at which each order took place at. Then we create a visual of the COUNT of orders by hour of the day. Unsurprisingly, the busiest hours are 18 and 19, right after people have returned home from work.

**Task 5:** Create a scatter plot of sum of quantity sold against the price for each product.

We can create this chart without taking into account the time dimension, since a brief look into the data reveals that prices have remained stable throughout the time dimension of the dataset.

The scatter plot reveals a somewhat negative relationship between the two, as it is expected from Economic theory.

**Task 6**: Calculating the Average Order Value.

We divide the Total revenue by the number of orders. We use the SUMX function to multiply quantity by price and then add them up, so we produce the measure for Total Revenue. We then proceed to calculate the distinct number of orders. The Average Order Value is 33.20 pounds per order.