





# SWIGGY · EDA

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# About the Company

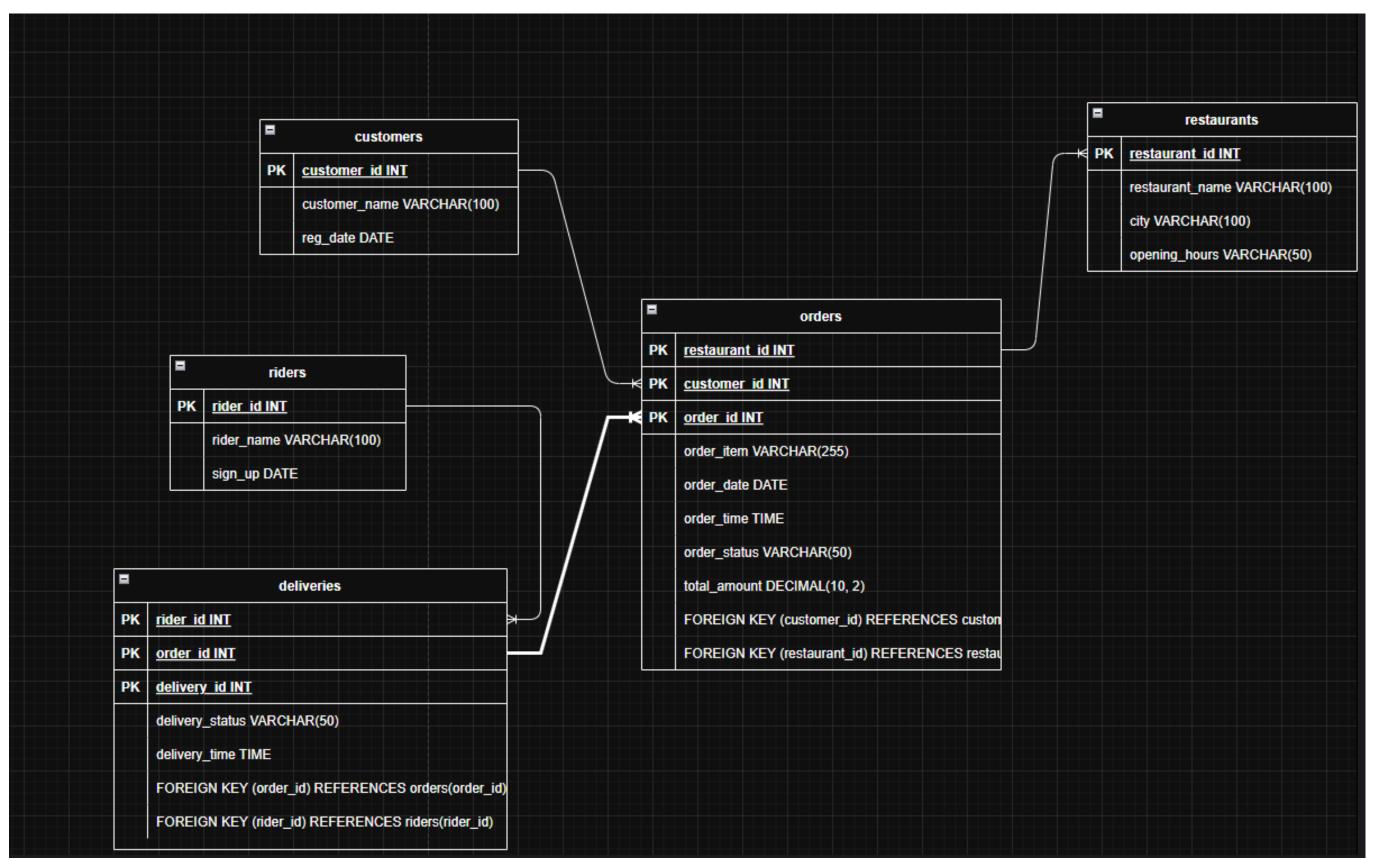




# **EDA PART 1 ANALYSIS**

- **ER Diagram**
- Time Period Exploration
- **Dimension Exploration**
- Measure Exploration
- Generate Keymetrics report and view
- **Query Insights**

# **ER Diagram**





# Query

# SELECT \* FROM INFORMATION\_SCHEMA.TABLES

	TABLE_CATALOG	TABLE_SCHEMA	TABLE_NAME	TABLE_TYPE
1	swiggy	dbo	customers	BASE TABLE
2	swiggy	dbo	orders	BASE TABLE
3	swiggy	dbo	deliveries	BASE TABLE
4	swiggy	dbo	restaurants	BASE TABLE
5	swiggy	dbo	riders	BASE TABLE
6	swiggy	dbo	sysdiagrams	BASE TABLE
7	swiggy	dbo	Keymetrics	VIEW



# **Time Period Exploration**

# Query

**SELECT** 

Min(order\_date) as FirstOrderDate, MAX(order\_date) as LastOrderDate

**FROM** 

orders

# Output

	FirstOrderDate	LastOrderDate
1	2023-01-01	2024-01-25

# Query

**SELECT** 

DATEDIFF(YEAR,MIN(order\_date),Max(order\_date)) as OrderRangeInYears FROM orders

# Output

	OrderRangeInYears
1	1

Why Time Period
Exploration?

"Time Period Exploration" is crucial in data analysis and reporting because it helps us understand how things change over time—revealing trends, seasonality, patterns, and anomalies that inform better decision—making.

# **Time Period Exploration**

# Query

```
SELECT
YEAR(order_date) AS OrderYear,
DATENAME(MONTH, order_date) AS MonthName,
MIN(order_date) AS FirstOrderDate,
MAX(order_date) AS LastOrderDate

FROM
orders

GROUP BY
YEAR(order_date),
DATENAME(MONTH, order_date),
MONTH(order_date)

ORDER BY
OrderYear,
MONTH(order_date);
```

	OrderYear	MonthName	FirstOrderDate	LastOrderDate
1	2023	January	2023-01-01	2023-01-31
2	2023	February	2023-02-01	2023-02-28
3	2023	March	2023-03-01	2023-03-31
4	2023	April	2023-04-01	2023-04-30
5	2023	May	2023-05-01	2023-05-31
6	2023	June	2023-06-01	2023-06-30
7	2023	July	2023-07-01	2023-07-31
8	2023	August	2023-08-01	2023-08-31
9	2023	September	2023-09-01	2023-09-30
10	2023	October	2023-10-01	2023-10-31
11	2023	November	2023-11-01	2023-11-30
12	2023	December	2023-12-01	2023-12-31
13	2024	January	2024-01-01	2024-01-25



# **Dimension Exploration**

# Query

```
SELECT distinct TOP 10
```

c.customer\_name as CustomerName, r.restaurant\_name as RestaurantName, o.order\_item as OrderItem, r.city as City

#### **FROM**

orders o

left join customers c on o.customer\_id = c.customer\_id left join restaurants r on r.restaurant\_id = o.restaurant\_id left join deliveries d on d.order\_id = o.order\_id

# Output

	CustomerName	RestaurantName	OrderItem	City
1	Karan Kapoor	Almond House	Pasta Alfredo	Hyderabad
2	Rohan lyer	SodaBottleOpenerWala	Chicken Biryani	Delhi
3	Aman Gupta	Yauatcha	Masala Dosa	Mumbai
4	Manish Kulkami	Peshawri	Chicken Shawama	Chennai
5	Rahul Verma	Diggin	Samosa	Delhi
6	Anjali Saxena	Cafe Bahar	Burger	Hyderabad
7	Nikhil Jain	Punjabi By Nature	Mutton Rogan Josh	Delhi
8	Shreya Ghosh	Punjabi By Nature	Paneer Butter Masala	Delhi
9	Arjun Mehta	Toit	Pasta Alfredo	Bengaluru
10	Rahul Verma	Gajalee	Paneer Lababdar	Mumbai

Why Dimension Exploration?
"Dimension Exploration" is
uncovers structure, improves
visualization and sets up
better modeling outcomes.
Bridges the gap between raw
data and actionable insight.



# Queries

SELECT 'TotalCustomers' AS KeyMetrics, COUNT(\*) AS Value FROM customers

SELECT 'TotalOrders' AS KeyMetrics, COUNT(DISTINCT order\_id) AS Value FROM orders

SELECT 'TotalAmount' AS KeyMetrics, SUM(total\_amount) AS Value FROM orders

SELECT 'TotalRestaurant' AS KeyMetrics, COUNT(\*) AS Value FROM restaurants

SELECT 'TotalDishes' AS KeyMetrics, COUNT(DISTINCT order\_item) AS Value FROM orders;

# Output

	KeyMetrics	Value
1	TotalCustomers	33
2	TotalOrders	10000
3	TotalAmount	3228216
4	TotalRestaurant	71
5	TotalDishes	23

Why Measure Exploration?
"Measure Exploration" is
refers to analyzing
quantitative (numeric) data
in your dataset.



# Generated Keymetrics report and view

# Query

**CREATE VIEW Keymetrics AS** 

SELECT 'TotalCustomers' AS KeyMetrics, COUNT(\*) AS Value FROM customers UNION ALL

SELECT 'TotalOrders' AS KeyMetrics, COUNT(DISTINCT order\_id) AS Value FROM orders UNION ALL

SELECT 'TotalAmount' AS KeyMetrics, SUM(total\_amount) AS Value FROM orders UNION ALL

SELECT 'TotalRestaurant' AS KeyMetrics, COUNT(\*) AS Value FROM restaurants UNION ALL

SELECT 'TotalDishes' AS KeyMetrics, COUNT(DISTINCT order\_item) AS Value FROM orders;

**SELECT \* FROM Keymetrics** 

	KeyMetrics	Value
1	TotalCustomers	33
2	TotalOrders	10000
3	TotalAmount	3228216
4	TotalRestaurant	71
5	TotalDishes	23



# **Query Insights**

# -> City wise customer Count and orders Count

# Query

#### **SELECT**

DISTINCT r.city as City,
COUNT(DISTINCT c.customer\_id) as CustomerCount,
COUNT(DISTINCT o.order\_id) as OrdersCount

#### **FROM**

Orders o

LEFT JOIN customers c on o.customer\_id = c.customer\_id

LEFT JOIN restaurants r on o.restaurant\_id = r.restaurant\_id

GROUP BY r.city

ORDER BY r.city DESC,CustomerCount DESC,OrdersCount DESC

	City	CustomerCount	OrdersCount
1	Mumbai	24	4723
2	Hyderabad	22	955
3	Delhi	22	1199
4	Chennai	22	894
5	Bengaluru	23	2229



## ->Month wise order count

# Query

#### **SELECT**

DATENAME(MONTH,order\_date) AS MonthName, MONTH(order\_date) AS MonthNumber, COUNT (DISTINCT Order\_id) as OrderCount

**FROM orders** 

GROUP BY DATENAME(MONTH,order\_date) ,MONTH(order\_date) ORDER BY MONTH(order\_date)

	Month Name	MonthNumber	OrderCount
1	January	1	896
2	February	2	727
3	March	3	891
4	April	4	827
5	May	5	854
6	June	6	782
7	July	7	874
8	August	8	794
9	September	9	797
10	October	10	892
11	November	11	812
12	December	12	854



# -> Highest Sales in which Month

# Query

#### **SELECT**

DATENAME(MONTH,order\_date) AS MonthName, MONTH(order\_date) AS MonthNumber, SUM(total\_amount) AS TotalSales

**FROM orders** 

GROUP BY DATENAME(MONTH,order\_date) ,MONTH(order\_date) ORDER BY TotalSales DESC

_	Month Name	MonthNumber	TotalSales
1	March	3	288309
2	October	10	286519
3	July	7	284818
4	January	1	283600
5	May	5	276827
6	December	12	276097
7	April	4	271615
8	November	11	264235
9	September	9	259743
10	August	8	255234
11	June	6	247780
12	February	2	233439



# ->Restaurant wise order count

# Query

	restaurant_id	OrderCount
1	6	487
2	3	485
3	5	480
4	9	479
5	2	477
6	1	474
7	8	468
8	10	464
9	7	459
10	4	450



-> Dish Wise Order Count

# Query

```
order_item,
Count(DISTINCT order_id) as OrderCount
FROM Orders o
GROUP BY order_item
ORDER BY order_item
```

	order_item	OrderCount
1	Burger	428
2	Butter Chicken	333
3	Chicken Biryani	754
4	Chicken Shawama	426
5	Chicken Tikka	111
6	Chole Bhature	410
7	Dal Makhani	446
8	Egg Curry	410
9	Fish Curry	315
10	Grilled Chicken Sandwich	300
11	Hyderabadi Biryani	450



# ->Dish wise Highest Sales

# Query

**SELECT** 

order\_item,
sum(Total\_amount) as TotalSales
FROM orders

GROUP BY order\_item
ORDER BY TotalSales DESC

	order_item	TotalSales
1	Chicken Biryani	238767
2	Paneer Butter Masala	238280
3	Masala Dosa	236148
4	Pasta Alfredo	231529
5	Mutton Rogan Josh	230244
6	Vegetable Fried Rice	148675
7	Dal Makhani	145565
8	Hyderabadi Biryani	144343
9	Chicken Shawama	141923
10	Mutton Biryani	140667

# **Query Insights**

# -> Delivered Order and Not Delivery Ordered

```
SELECT
SUM(CASE

WHEN delivery_status = 'Delivered'
THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS Delivered,
SUM(CASE

WHEN delivery_status IS NOT NULL
AND delivery_status = 'Not Delivered'
THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS Not_Delivered
FROM
deliveries;
```

	Delivered	Not_Delivered
1	8953	543



# ->Rider Wise Delivered and Not Delivery Ordered status

# Query

```
SELECT
    rider_id,
    SUM(CASE WHEN delivery_status = 'Delivered' THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS Delivered,
    SUM(CASE WHEN delivery_status IS NOT NULL AND delivery_status = 'Not Delivered' THEN 1
ELSE 0 END) AS Not_Delivered
FROM
    deliveries
GROUP BY rider_id
Order by rider_id, Delivered DESC,Not_Delivered DESC
```

	rider_id	Delivered	Not_Delivered
1	1	717	41
2	2	767	38
3	3	721	42
4	4	683	46
5	5	328	25
6	6	286	25
7	7	288	20
8	8	321	28
9	9	699	43
10	10	735	43

# Thank you