PIZZA SALES SQL QUERIES

A. KPI's

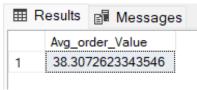
1. Total Revenue:

SELECT SUM(total_price) AS "Total_Revenue" FROM [pizza_sales excel file]

| Results | Messages |
| Total_Revenue | 1 817860.05083847

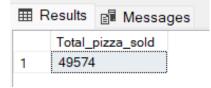
2. Average Order Value

SELECT SUM(total_price)/COUNT(DISTINCT order_id) AS "Avg_order_Value" FROM [pizza_sales excel file]



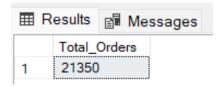
3. Total Pizzas Sold

SELECT SUM(quantity) AS Total_pizza_sold FROM [pizza_sales excel file]



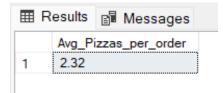
4. Total Orders

SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT order_id) AS Total_order FROM [pizza_sales excel file] --almost for each and every order more than two pizzas are sold



5. Average Pizzas Per Order

SELECT CAST(CAST(SUM(quantity) AS decimal(10,2))/CAST(COUNT(DISTINCT order_id)AS decimal(10,2)) AS decimal(10,2))
AS Avg_pizzas_per_order
FROM [pizza_sales excel file]
--The use of CAST functions in this query ensures that the calculations
--and the final result are expressed as decimal numbers with two decimal places



B. Daily Trend for Total Orders

SELECT DATENAME(DW,order_date) AS order_day, COUNT(DISTINCT order_id) AS total_orders FROM [pizza_sales excel file]
GROUP BY DATENAME(DW,order_date)

--calculates the total number of distinct orders for each day of the week (e.g., Monday, Tuesday) based on the "order_date" column

--The result is grouped by the day of the week using DATENAME(DW, order_date) to extract the day names, and then counts the number of distinct order IDs for each day.

Output:

⊞ Results			
	order_day	total_orders	
1	Saturday	3158	
2	Wednesday	3024	
3	Monday	2794	
4	Sunday	2624	
5	Friday	3538	
6	Thursday	3239	
7	Tuesday	2973	

C. Hourly Trend for Orders

SELECT DATEPART(HOUR, order_time) AS order_hours, COUNT(DISTINCT order_id) AS
total_orders
FROM [pizza_sales excel file]
GROUP BY DATEPART(HOUR, order_time)
ORDER BY DATEPART(HOUR, order_time)

Output

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

D. % of Sales by Pizza Category

<u>Output</u>

⊞ Results			
	pizza_category	total_revenue	PCT
1	Classic	220053.10	26.91
2	Chicken	195919.50	23.96
3	Veggie	193690.45	23.68
4	Supreme	208197.00	25.46

E. % of Sales by Pizza Size

Output

⊞ Results			
	pizza_size	total_revenue	PCT
1	L	375318.70	45.89
2	М	249382.25	30.49
3	S	178076.50	21.77
4	XL	14076.00	1.72
5	XXL	1006.60	0.12

F. Total Pizzas Sold by Pizza Category

```
SELECT pizza_category,
SUM(quantity) AS Total_Quantity_Sold
FROM [pizza_sales excel file]
GROUP BY pizza_category
ORDER BY SUM(quantity) DESC
```

<u>Output</u>

≡	Results 🗐 Mes	ssages
	pizza_category	Total_Quantity_Sold
1	Classic	14888
2	Supreme	11987
3	Veggie	11649
4	Chicken	11050

G. Top 5 Best Sellers by Total Pizzas Sold

Output

	pizza_name	Total_Pizza_Sold
1	The Classic Deluxe Pizza	2453
2	The Barbecue Chicken Pizza	2432
3	The Hawaiian Pizza	2422
4	The Pepperoni Pizza	2418
5	The Thai Chicken Pizza	2371

H. Bottom 5 Best Sellers by Total Pizzas Sold

Output

■ Results		
	pizza_name	Total_Pizza_Sold
1	The Brie Carre Pizza	490
2	The Mediterranean Pizza	934
3	The Calabrese Pizza	937
4	The Spinach Supreme Pizza	950
5	The Soppressata Pizza	961

<u>NOTE</u>

If you want to apply the Month, Quarter, Week filters to the above queries you can use WHERE clause. Follow some of below examples

```
SELECT DATENAME(DW, order_date) AS order_day, COUNT(DISTINCT order_id) AS total_orders
FROM pizza_sales
WHERE MONTH(order_date) = 1
GROUP BY DATENAME(DW, order_date)

*Here MONTH(order_date) = 1 indicates that the output is for the month of January. MONTH(order_date) = 4 indicates output for Month of April.

SELECT DATENAME(DW, order_date) AS order_day, COUNT(DISTINCT order_id) AS total_orders
FROM pizza_sales
WHERE DATEPART(QUARTER, order_date) = 1
GROUP BY DATENAME(DW, order_date)
```

*Here DATEPART(QUARTER, order_date) = 1 indicates that the output is for the Quarter 1. MONTH(order_date) = 3 indicates output for Quarter 3.