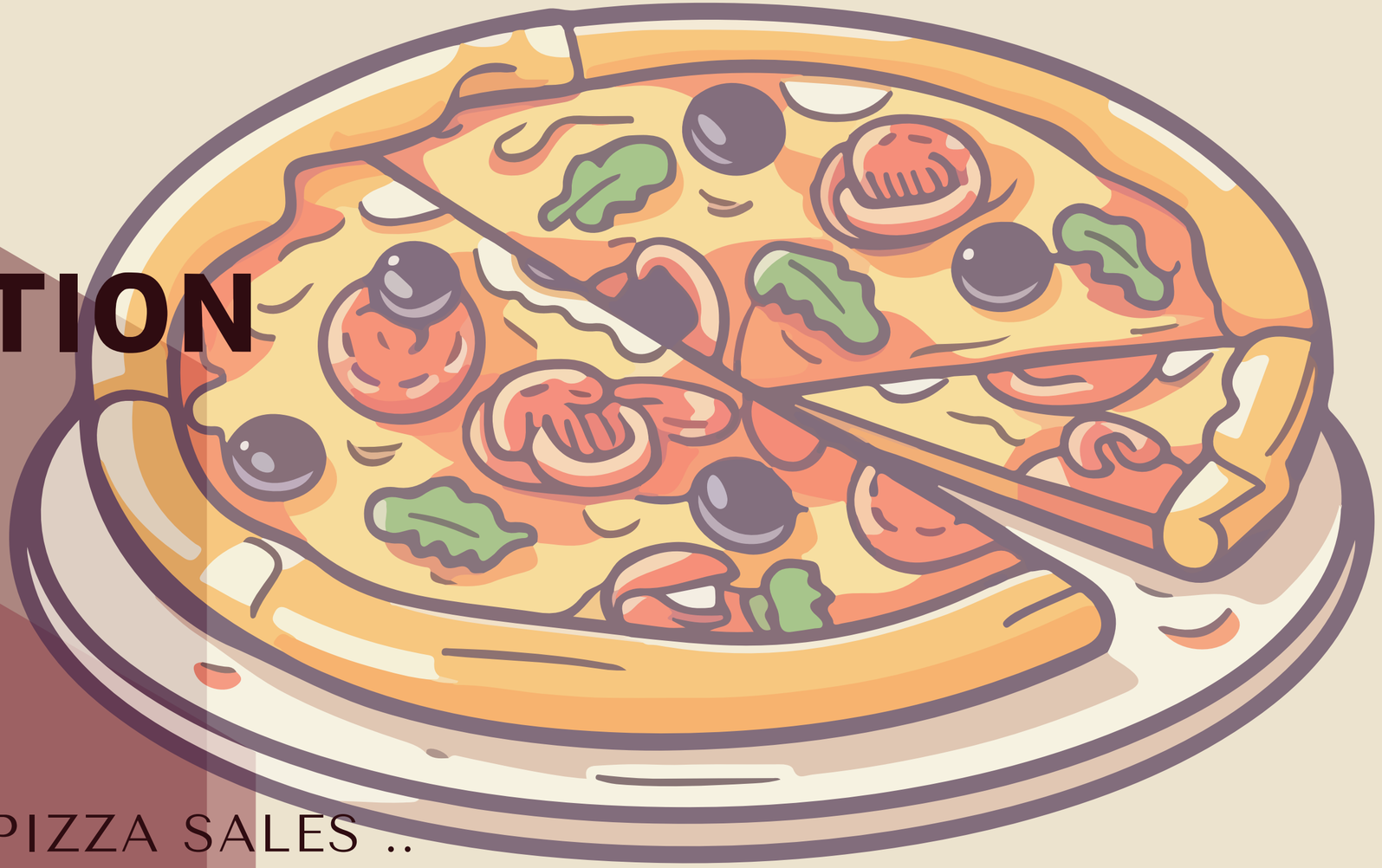
PIZZA SALES –-SQL

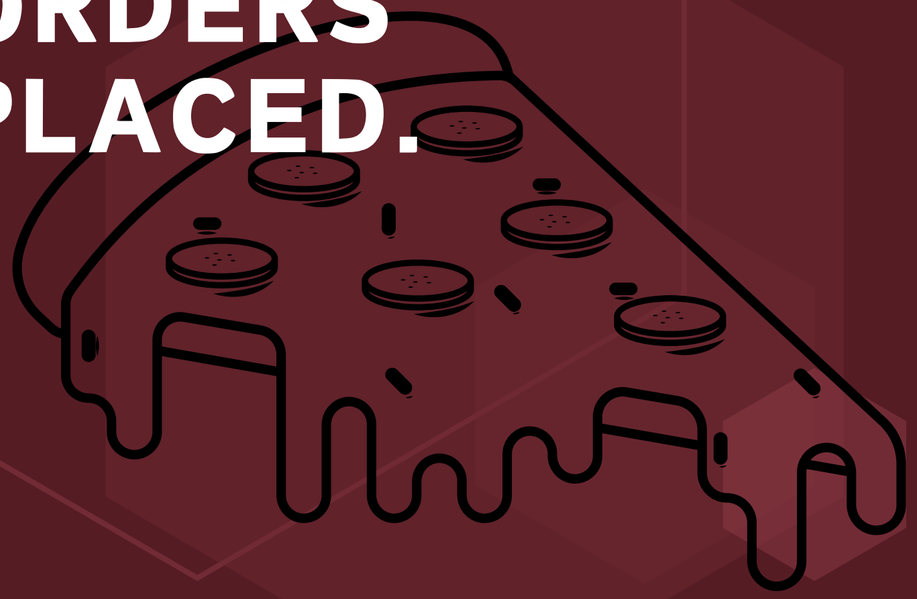
INTRODUCTION



This is the SQL project on PIZZA SALES ..
which consists of various queries and their
solutions based on basic to hard SQL queries..

SQL (Structured Query Language) is a powerful tool for managing and analyzing data stored in relational databases. When it comes to pizza sales, you might want to use SQL queries to analyze various aspects of your sales data, such as total sales, sales by pizza type, customer trends, and more.

RETRIVE THE TOTAL NUMBER OF ORDERS PLACED.

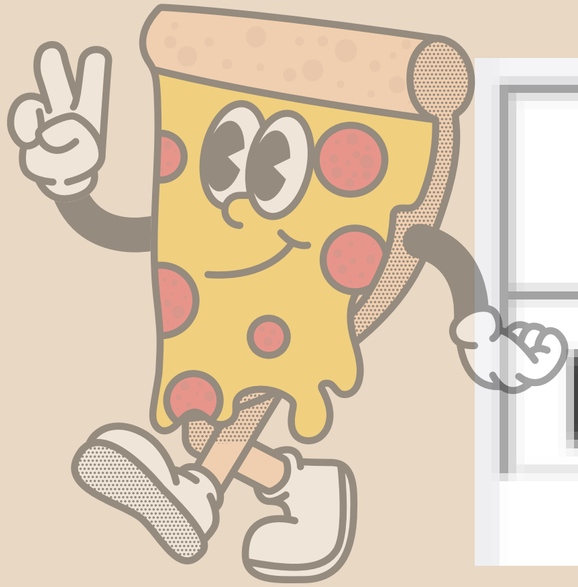


```sql
SELECT
    COUNT(order_id) AS total_orders
FROM
    orders;
```

total_orders
21350

CALCULATE THE TOTAL REVENUE GENERATED FROM PIZZA SALES.

```sql
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;
```



	total_sales
▶	817860.05

IDENTIFY THE HIGHEST PRICED PIZZA..

```sql
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;
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows

name	price
The Greek Pizza	35.95

IDENTIFY THE MOST COMMON PIZZA SIZE ORDERED.

```sql
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;
```

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.

```sql
SELECT
    pizza_types.name, 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.name
ORDER BY quantity DESC
LIMIT 5;
```

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. .

```sql
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;
```

	category	quantity
▶	Classic	14888
	Supreme	11987
	Veggie	11649
	Chicken	11050

DETERMINE THE DISTRIBUTION OF ORDERS BY HOURS OF THE DAY.

```
SELECT
    HOUR(order_time), COUNT(order_id)
FROM
    orders
GROUP BY HOUR(order_time)
LIMIT 5;
```

hour(order_time)	count(order_id)
11	1231
12	2520
13	2455
14	1472
15	1468

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

```
SELECT
    category, COUNT(name)
FROM
    pizza_types
GROUP BY category;
```

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.

```sql
SELECT
    round(avg(quantity), 0)
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;
```

round(avg(quantity), 0)
138

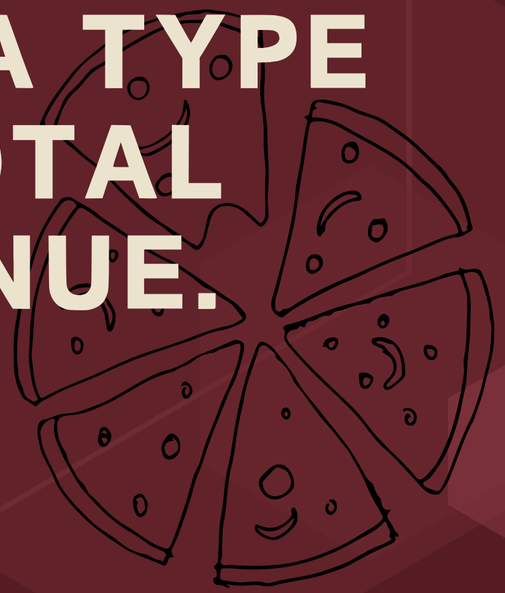
DETERMINE THE TOP 3 PIZZA TYPES BASED ON REVENUE.

```sql
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;
```

name	revenue
The Thai Chicken Pizza	43434.25
The Barbecue Chicken Pizza	42768
The California Chicken Pizza	41409.5

CALCULATE THE PERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTION OF EACH PIZZA TYPE TO TOTAL REVENUE.

```sql
SELECT
    pizza_types.category,
    (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 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;
```



category	revenue
Classic	26.9059602556967
Supreme	25.4563126009862
Chicken	23.955137556847287
Veggie	23.68259092738457 7

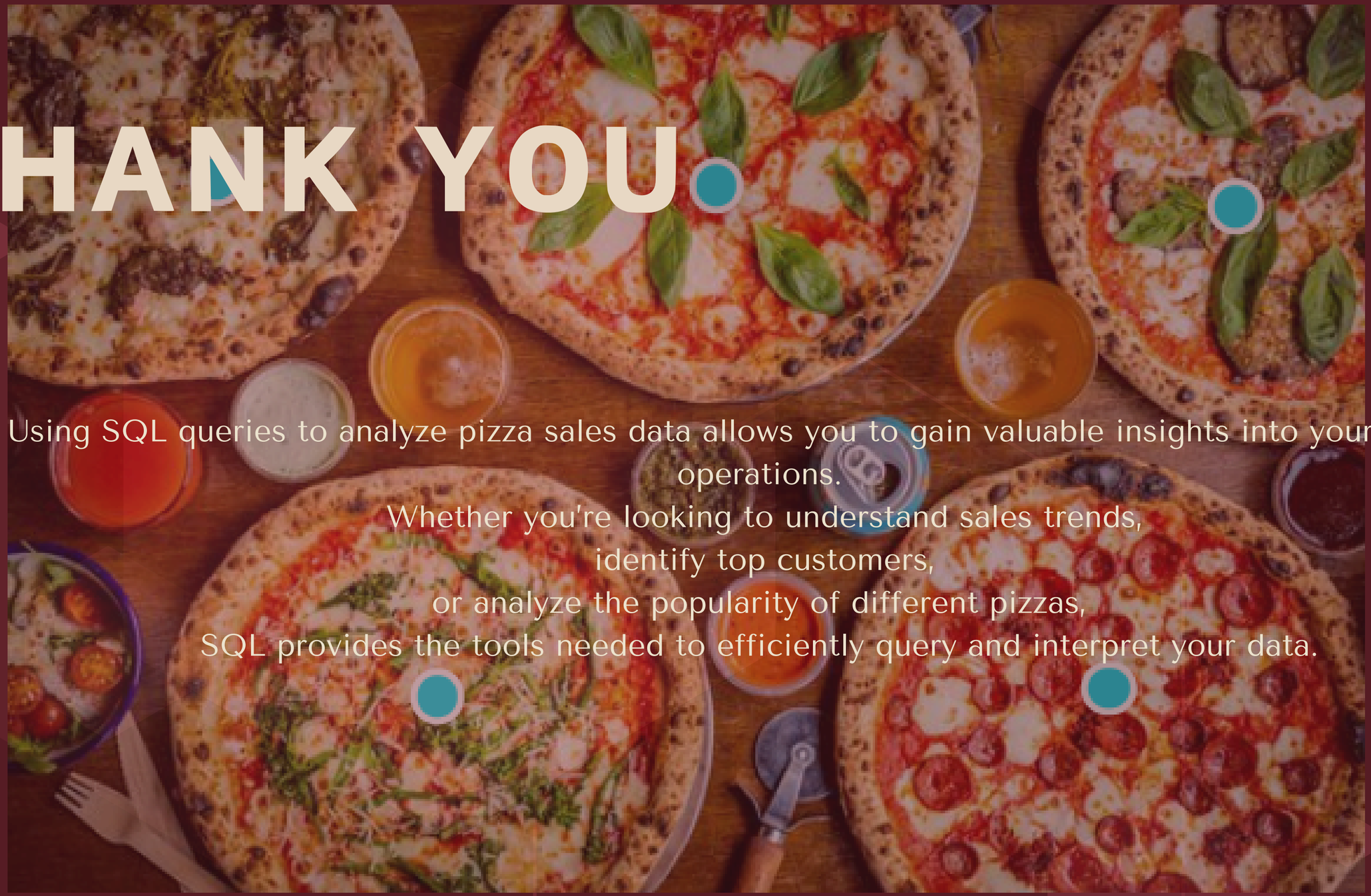
ANALYSE THE CUMULATIVE REVENUE GENERATED OVER TIME.E

```sql
select order_date ,
sum(revenue) over(order by order_date) as cum_revenue
from
(select orders.order_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.order_date) as sales;
```

order_date	cum_revenue
2015-01-01	2713.850000000004
2015-01-02	5445.75
2015-01-03	8108.15
2015-01-04	9863.6
2015-01-05	11929.55

5445.75

THANK YOU.



Using SQL queries to analyze pizza sales data allows you to gain valuable insights into your business operations.

Whether you're looking to understand sales trends,
identify top customers,
or analyze the popularity of different pizzas,
SQL provides the tools needed to efficiently query and interpret your data.