

Pizaas Project with MySQL

```
mysql> SHOW TABLES;
```

Tables_in_pz
order_details
orders
pizza_types
pizzas

1) order_details table.

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
order_details_id	int unsigned	NO	PRI	NULL	auto_increment
order_id	int	NO	MUL	NULL	
pizza_id	varchar(100)	NO	MUL	NULL	
quantity	int	NO		NULL	

2) orders table.

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
order_id	int	NO	PRI	NULL	auto_increment
order_date	date	NO		NULL	
order_time	time	NO		NULL	

3) pizzas_types table.

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
pizza_type_id	varchar(100)	NO	PRI	NULL	
name	varchar(100)	NO		NULL	
category	varchar(50)	NO		NULL	
ingredients	text	NO		NULL	

4) Pizzas table.

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
pizza_id	varchar(100)	NO	PRI	NULL	
pizza_type_id	varchar(50)	NO	MUL	NULL	
size	varchar(10)	NO		NULL	
price	decimal(6,2)	NO		NULL	

Basic:

1. Retrieve the total number of orders placed.

```
mysql> SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT order_id) AS total_orders FROM orders;
```

OUTPUT :-

```
+-----+
| total_orders |
+-----+
|          21350 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.164 sec)
```

2. Calculate the total revenue generated from pizza sales.

```
mysql> SELECT SUM(order_details.quantity * pizzas.price) AS total_revenue
-> FROM order_details
-> INNER JOIN pizzas ON order_details.pizza_id = pizzas.pizza_id;
```

OUTPUT :-

```
+-----+
| total_revenue |
+-----+
|      817860.05 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.804 sec)
```

3. Identify the highest-priced pizza.

```
mysql> SELECT pizzas.pizza_id,pizzas.price,pizzas.size,pizza_types.name
-> FROM pizzas
-> INNER JOIN pizza_types ON pizzas.pizza_type_id=pizza_types.pizza_type_id
-> ORDER BY pizzas.price DESC
-> LIMIT 1;
```

OUTPUT :-

```
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| pizza_id | price | size | name |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| the_greek_xxl | 35.95 | XXL | The Greek Pizza |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.014 sec)
```


4. Identify the most common pizza size ordered.

```
mysql> SELECT size, COUNT(*) AS mt_co_sz
```

```
-> FROM pizzas
```

```
-> GROUP BY size,
```

```
-> ORDER BY DESC size
```

```
-> LIMIT 1;
```

OUTPUT :-

```
+-----+-----+
| size | mt_co_sz |
+-----+-----+
| L    | 31      |
+-----+-----+
1 rows in set (0.034 sec)
```

5. List the top 5 most ordered pizza types along with their quantities.

```
mysql> SELECT pizza_id, SUM(quantity) AS total_qty
```

```
-> FROM order_details
```

```
-> GROUP BY pizza_id
```

```
-> ORDER BY SUM(quantity) DESC
```

```
-> LIMIT 5;
```

OUTPUT :-

```
+-----+-----+
| pizza_id | total_qty |
+-----+-----+
| big_meat_s | 1914 |
| thai_chn_l | 1410 |
| five_cheese_l | 1409 |
| four_cheese_l | 1316 |
| classic_dlx_m | 1181 |
+-----+-----+
5 rows in set (1.172 sec)
```

Intermediate :

6. Join the necessary tables to find the total quantity of each pizza category ordered.

```
mysql> SELECT category, SUM(quantity) AS total_qty
```

```
-> FROM order_details
```

```
-> JOIN pizzas USING (pizza_id)
```

```
-> JOIN pizza_types USING (pizza_type_id)
```

```
-> GROUP BY category;
```

OUTPUT :-

```
+-----+-----+
| category | total_qty |
+-----+-----+
| Chicken  | 11050    |
| Classic  | 14888    |
| Supreme  | 11987    |
| Veggie   | 11649    |
+-----+-----+
4 rows in set (1.760 sec)
```

7. Determine the distribution of orders by hour of the day.

```
mysql> SELECT HOUR(time), AS hours COUNT(*) AS counts
```

```
-> FROM orders
```

```
-> GROUP BY HOUR(time);
```

OUTPUT :-

```
+-----+-----+
| hours | counts |
+-----+-----+
| 11    | 1231   |
| 12    | 2520   |
| 13    | 2455   |
| 14    | 1472   |
| 15    | 1468   |
| 16    | 1920   |
| 17    | 2336   |
| 18    | 2399   |
| 19    | 2009   |
| 20    | 1642   |
| 21    | 1198   |
| 22    | 663    |
| 23    | 28     |
| 10    | 8      |
| 9     | 1      |
+-----+-----+
15 rows in set (0.262 sec)
```


8. Join relevant tables to find the category-wise distribution of pizzas.

```
mysql> SELECT pizza_types.category, COUNT(pizzas.pizza_id) AS pizza_count  
-> FROM pizzas  
-> JOIN pizza_types ON pizzas.pizza_type_id = pizza_types.pizza_type_id  
-> GROUP BY pizza_types.category;
```

OUTPUT :-

category	pizza_count
Chicken	18
Classic	26
Supreme	25
Veggie	27

4 rows in set (0.018 sec)

9. Group the orders by date and calculate the average number of pizzas ordered per day.

```
mysql> SELECT orders.date,  
-> SUM(order_details.quantity) AS total_pizzas_ordered,  
-> ROUND(SUM(order_details.quantity) / COUNT(DISTINCT orders.order_id), 2) AS avg_pizzas_per_order  
-> FROM orders  
-> JOIN order_details ON orders.order_id = order_details.order_id  
-> GROUP BY orders.date  
-> ORDER BY orders.date;
```

OUTPUT :-

date	total_pizzas_ordered	avg_pizzas_per_order
2015-01-01	162	2.35
2015-01-02	165	2.46
2015-01-03	158	2.39
2015-01-04	106	2.04
There are still 350 records here		
2015-01-06	147	2.30
2015-12-29	80	2.96
2015-12-30	82	2.56
2015-12-31	178	2.44

358 rows in set (1.294 sec)

10. Determine the top 3 most ordered pizza types based on revenue.

```
mysql> SELECT pizza_types.name,  
-> SUM(order_details.quantity * pizzas.price) AS total_revenue  
-> FROM order_details  
-> JOIN pizzas ON order_details.pizza_id = pizzas.pizza_id  
-> JOIN pizza_types ON pizzas.pizza_type_id = pizza_types.pizza_type_id  
-> GROUP BY pizza_types.name  
-> ORDER BY total_revenue DESC  
-> LIMIT 3;
```

OUTPUT :-

name	total_revenue
The Thai Chicken Pizza	43434.25
The Barbecue Chicken Pizza	42768.00
The California Chicken Pizza	41409.50

3 rows in set (1.892 sec)

Advanced:

11. Calculate the percentage contribution of each pizza type to total revenue.

```
mysql> SELECT
-> pizza_types.name AS pizza_type,
-> SUM(pizzas.price * order_details.quantity) AS revenue,
-> ROUND(
-> (SUM(pizzas.price * order_details.quantity) * 100.0) /
-> (SELECT SUM(pizzas.price * order_details.quantity)
-> FROM order_details
-> JOIN pizzas ON order_details.pizza_id = pizzas.pizza_id), 2) AS percentage_contribution
-> FROM order_details
-> JOIN pizzas ON order_details.pizza_id = pizzas.pizza_id
-> JOIN pizza_types ON pizzas.pizza_type_id = pizza_types.pizza_type_id
-> GROUP BY pizza_types.name
-> ORDER BY percentage_contribution DESC;
```

OUTPUT :-

<u>pizza_type</u>	revenue	<u>percentage_contribution</u>
The Thai Chicken Pizza	43434.25	5.31
The Barbecue Chicken Pizza	42768.00	5.23
The California Chicken Pizza	41409.50	5.06
The Classic Deluxe Pizza	38180.50	4.67
There are still 24 records here		
The Mediterranean Pizza	15360.50	1.88
The Spinach Supreme Pizza	15277.75	1.87
The Green Garden Pizza	13955.75	1.71
The Brie Carre Pizza	11588.50	1.42

32 rows in set (3.440 sec)

12. Analyze the cumulative revenue generated over time.

```
mysql> SELECT orders.date,  
-> SUM(pizzas.price * order_details.quantity) AS daily_revenue,  
-> SUM(SUM(pizzas.price * order_details.quantity)) OVER (ORDER BY orders.date) AS cumulative_revenue  
-> FROM order_details  
-> JOIN pizzas ON order_details.pizza_id = pizzas.pizza_id  
-> JOIN orders ON order_details.order_id = orders.order_id  
-> GROUP BY orders.date  
-> ORDER BY orders.date;
```

OUTPUT :-

date	daily_revenue	cumulative_revenue
2015-01-01	2713.85	2713.85
2015-01-02	2731.90	5445.75
2015-01-03	2662.40	8108.15
2015-01-04	1755.45	9863.60
There are still 350 records here		
2015-12-28	1637.20	812253.00
2015-12-29	1353.25	813606.25
2015-12-30	1337.80	814944.05
2015-12-31	2916.00	817860.05

358 rows in set (2.991 sec)

13. Determine the top 3 most ordered pizza types based on revenue for each pizza category.

```
mysql> SELECT  
-> pizza_types.category,  
-> pizza_types.name AS pizza_type,  
-> SUM(pizzas.price * order_details.quantity) AS revenue  
-> FROM order_details  
-> JOIN pizzas ON order_details.pizza_id = pizzas.pizza_id  
-> JOIN pizza_types ON pizzas.pizza_type_id = pizza_types.pizza_type_id  
-> GROUP BY pizza_types.category, pizza_types.name  
-> ORDER BY pizza_types.category, revenue DESC  
-> LIMIT 3;
```

OUTPUT :-

category	pizzas_type	revenue
Chicken	The Thai Chicken Pizza	43434.25
Chicken	The Barbecue Chicken Pizza	42768.00
Chicken	The California Chicken Pizza	41409.50

3 rows in set (1.973 sec)