

SQL PROJECT ON PIZZA SALES



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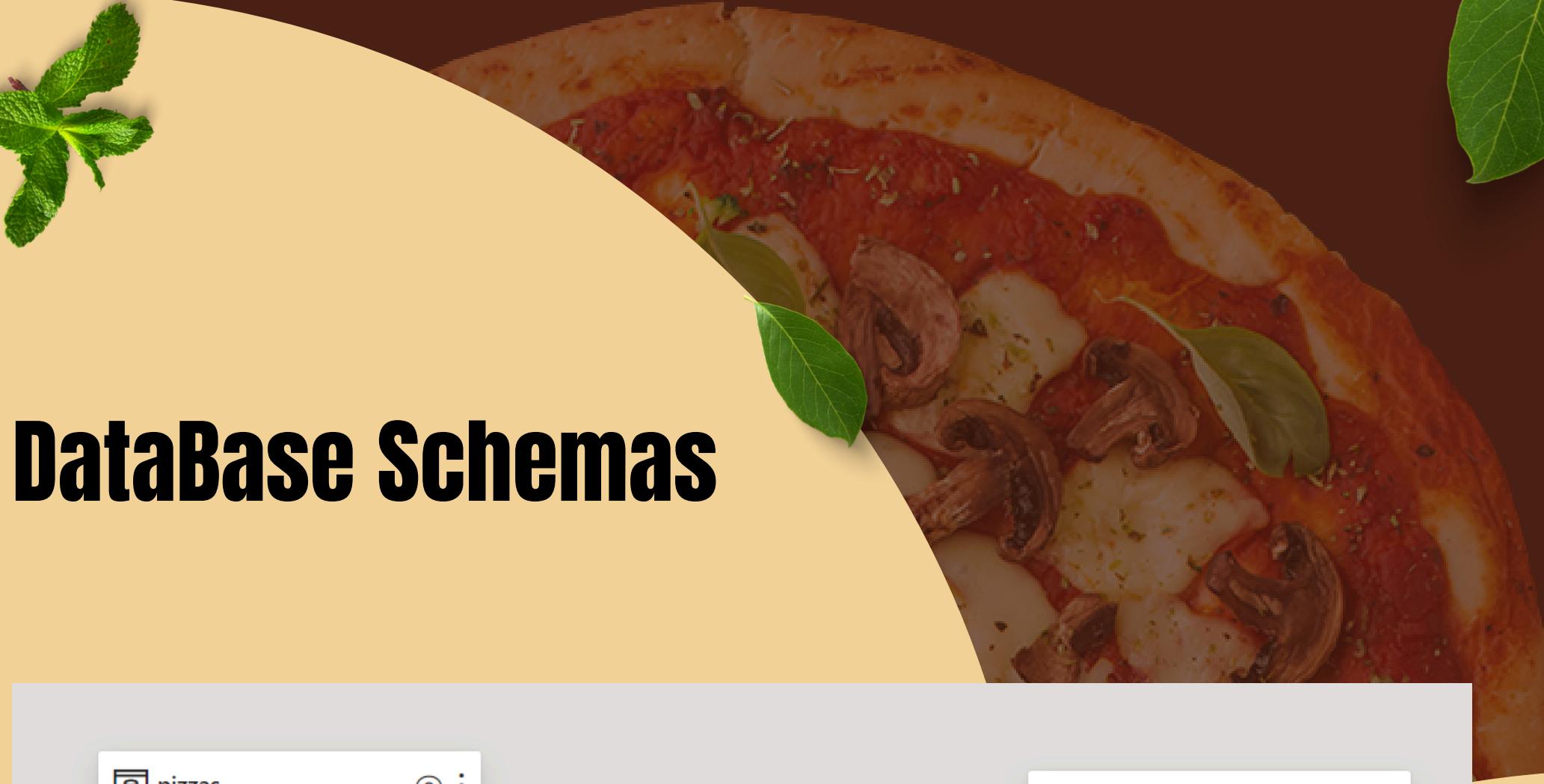
- +9822813160
- www.offavkash98@gmail.com



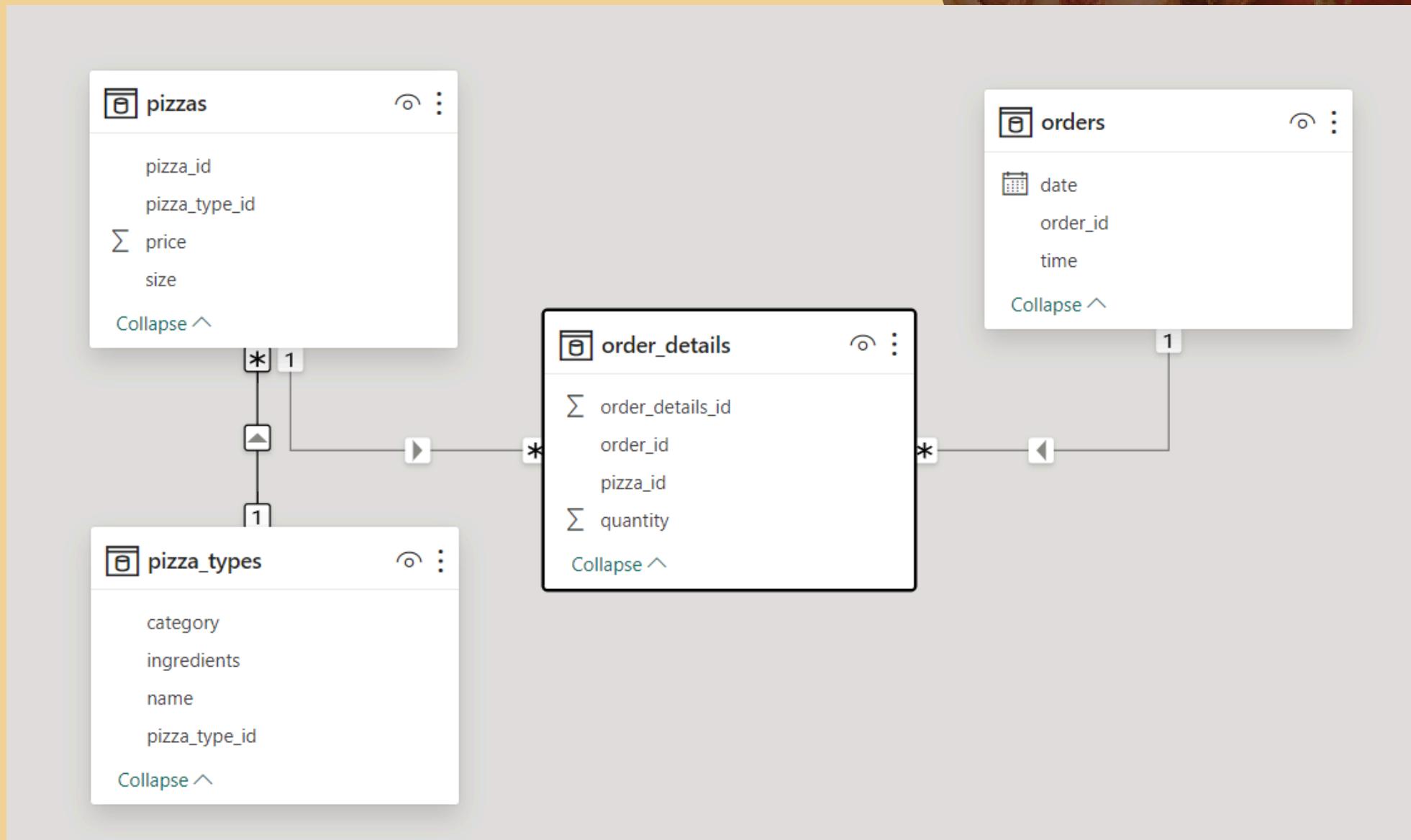


Hello

My Name is Avkash
Khandekar & In this
project I have
utilized SQL queries
to solve Questions
that are related to
Pizza Sales.



DataBase Schemas





Project : Sales Analysis

Basic Analysis:

1. Total Orders: Retrieved the total number of orders placed.
2. Total Revenue: Calculated the total revenue generated from pizza sales.
3. Highest-priced Pizza: Identified the pizza with the highest price.
4. Most Common Size: Identified the most common pizza size ordered.
5. Top 5 Pizza Types: Listed the top 5 most ordered pizza types along with their quantities.

Intermediate Analysis:

1. Quantity by Pizza Category: Joined tables to find the total quantity of each pizza category ordered.
2. Orders Distribution: Determined the distribution of orders by hour of the day.
3. Category-wise Pizza Distribution: Joined relevant tables to find the category-wise distribution of pizzas.
4. Average Daily Orders: Grouped orders by date and calculated the average number of pizzas ordered per day.
5. Top Pizza Types by Revenue: Determined the top 3 most ordered pizza types based on revenue.

Advanced Analysis:

1. Contribution to Revenue: Calculated the percentage contribution of each pizza type to total revenue.
2. Cumulative Revenue: Analyzed the cumulative revenue generated over time.
3. Top Pizza Types by Revenue (by Category): Determined the top 3 most ordered pizza types based on revenue for each pizza category.

1) Retrieve the total number of orders placed.

- **SELECT**

```
COUNT(order_id) AS total_orders
```

```
FROM
```

```
orders;
```

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface with a result grid. The grid has one row and two columns. The first column is empty, and the second column is labeled 'total_orders'. The value '21350' is displayed in the cell under 'total_orders'.

	total_orders
▶	21350



2) Calculate the total revenue generated from pizza sales.

- **SELECT**

```
    ROUND(SUM(order_details.quantity * pizzas.price),  
          2) AS Total_revenue
```

FROM

```
order_details
```

JOIN

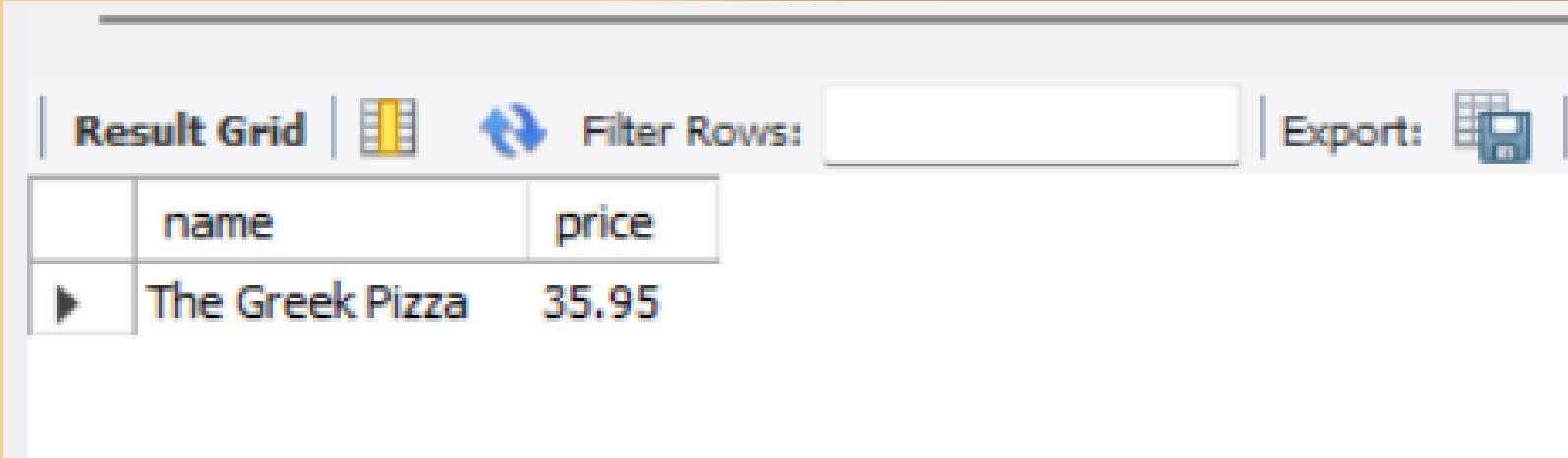
```
pizzas ON pizzas.pizza_id = order_details.pizza_id;
```

Result Grid		Filter Rows:	Export:
	Total_revenue	817860.05	

3) Identify the highest-priced pizza.

- **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;
```



The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface with the 'Result Grid' tab selected. The results of the query are displayed in a table with two columns: 'name' and 'price'. The single row returned is 'The Greek Pizza' at a price of '35.95'.

	name	price
▶	The Greek Pizza	35.95



4) Identify the most common pizza size ordered.

- **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;
```

A screenshot of the MySQL Workbench interface showing the results of the SQL query. The results are displayed in a 'Result Grid' table.

	size	Order_count
▶	L	18526
	M	15385
	S	14137
	XL	544
	XXL	28



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

- **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;
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows: Export:

	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



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

- **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;
```

The screenshot shows a MySQL Workbench result grid with the following data:

	category	quantity
▶	Classic	14888
	Supreme	11987
	Veggie	11649
	Chicken	11050



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

- **SELECT**

```
HOUR(order_time) AS hour, COUNT(order_id) AS order_count  
FROM  
    orders  
GROUP BY HOUR(order_time);
```

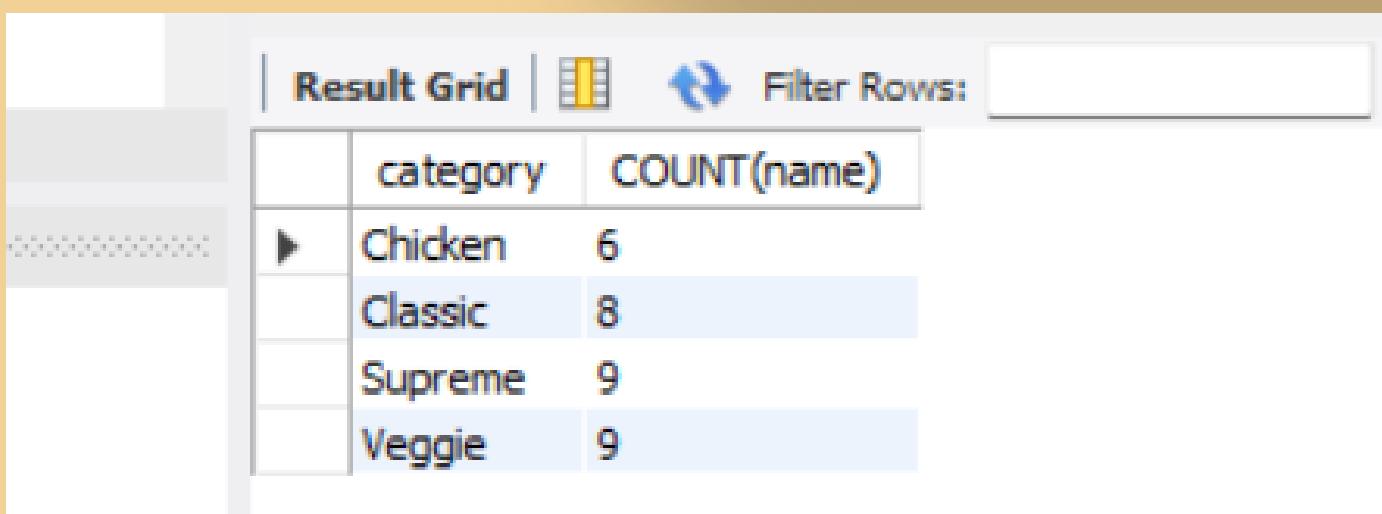
Result Grid | Filter

	hour	order_count
▶	11	1231
	12	2520
	13	2455
	14	1472
	15	1468
	16	1920
	17	2336
	18	2399



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

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



The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface with the results of the executed SQL query. The results are displayed in a 'Result Grid' table.

	category	COUNT(name)
▶	Chicken	6
	Classic	8
	Supreme	9
	Veggie	9



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

- **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;
```

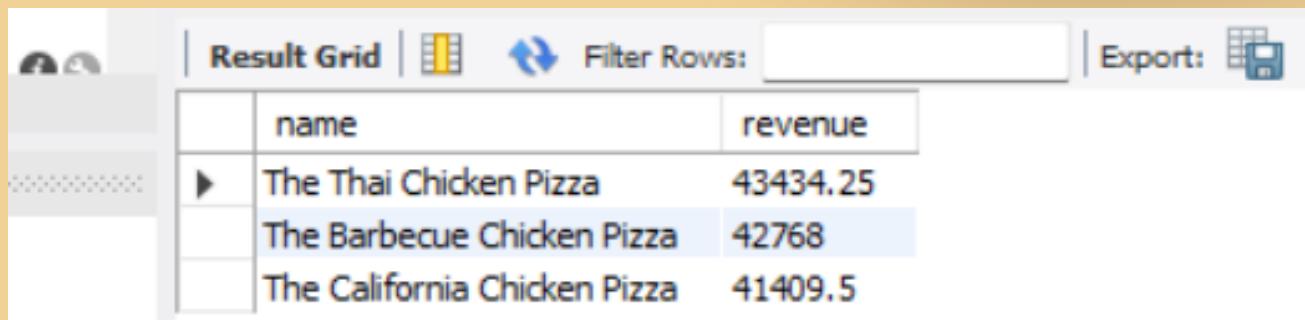
The screenshot shows a MySQL Workbench interface with a result grid. The grid has two columns: one for the average quantity and one for the count of orders. The first row shows the average quantity as 138. The second row shows the count of orders as 1.

round(AVG(quantity),0)	Count
138	1

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

• **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;
```



The screenshot shows a MySQL Workbench result grid with the following data:

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



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

```
• SELECT
    pizza_types.category,
    ROUND(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) * 100,2) 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;
```

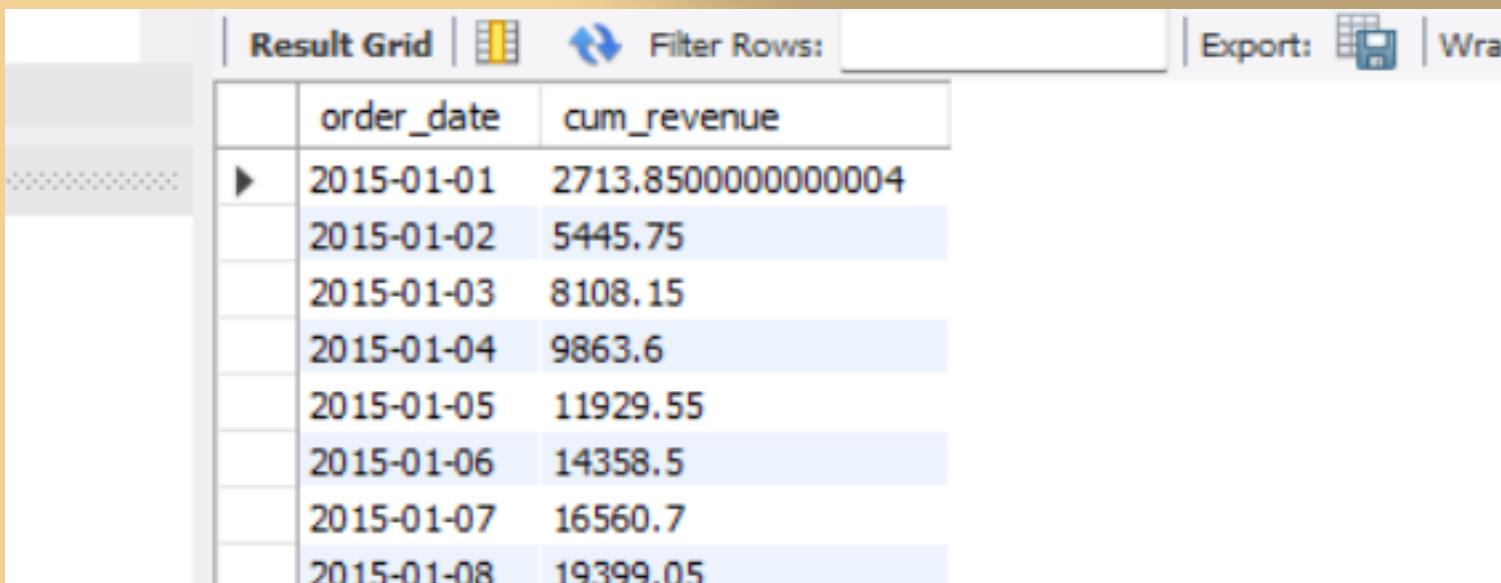
The screenshot shows a MySQL Workbench result grid with the following data:

	category	revenue
▶	Classic	26.91
	Supreme	25.46
	Chicken	23.96
	Veggie	23.68



12) Analyze the cumulative revenue generated over time.

- ```
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;
```



The screenshot shows a database query results grid with the following data:

|   | order_date | cum_revenue        |
|---|------------|--------------------|
| ▶ | 2015-01-01 | 2713.8500000000004 |
|   | 2015-01-02 | 5445.75            |
|   | 2015-01-03 | 8108.15            |
|   | 2015-01-04 | 9863.6             |
|   | 2015-01-05 | 11929.55           |
|   | 2015-01-06 | 14358.5            |
|   | 2015-01-07 | 16560.7            |
|   | 2015-01-08 | 19399.05           |



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

```
• select name, revenue from
 (select category, name, revenue,
 rank() over(partition by category order by revenue desc) as rn
 from
 (select pizza_types.category, pizza_types.name,
 sum(order_details.quantity)
 * pizzas.price) 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, pizza_types.name) as a) as b
 where rn <= 3;
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows: Export:

|   | name                         | revenue  |
|---|------------------------------|----------|
| ▶ | The Thai Chicken Pizza       | 43434.25 |
|   | The Barbecue Chicken Pizza   | 42768    |
|   | The California Chicken Pizza | 41409.5  |
|   | The Classic Deluxe Pizza     | 38180.5  |
|   | The Hawaiian Pizza           | 32273.25 |
|   | The Pepperoni Pizza          | 30161.75 |
|   | The Spicy Italian Pizza      | 34831.25 |
|   | The Italian Supreme Pizza    | 33476.75 |
|   | The Sicilian Pizza           | 30940.5  |



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

- **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;
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows:  Export:

|   | 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     |



## Conclusion:

Through this analysis, we gained insights into various aspects of pizza sales, including popular pizza types, sales trends over time, revenue contribution by pizza type, and more. These insights can be valuable for strategic decision-making, such as menu optimization, pricing strategies, and resource allocation.