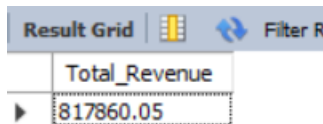


# PIZZA SALES SQL QUERIES

## A. KPI's

### 1. Total Revenue:

```
SELECT SUM(total_price) AS Total_Revenue  
FROM pizza_sales;
```

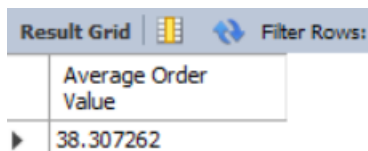


The screenshot shows a 'Result Grid' with a 'Filter Rows' button. The grid contains one column labeled 'Total\_Revenue' and one row with the value '817860.05'.

Total_Revenue
817860.05

### 2. Average Order Value

```
SELECT (SUM(total_price) / COUNT(DISTINCT order_id)) AS Avg_order_Value  
FROM pizza_sales
```

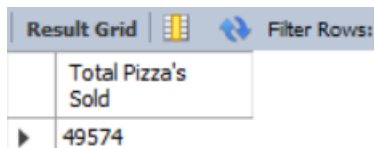


The screenshot shows a 'Result Grid' with a 'Filter Rows' button. The grid contains one column labeled 'Average Order Value' and one row with the value '38.307262'.

Average Order Value
38.307262

### 3. Total Pizzas Sold

```
SELECT SUM(quantity) AS Total_pizza_sold  
FROM pizza_sales
```





The screenshot shows a 'Result Grid' with a 'Filter Rows' button. The grid contains one column labeled 'Total Pizza's Sold' and one row with the value '49574'.

Total Pizza's Sold
49574



### 4. Total Orders

```
SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT order_id) AS Total_Orders  
FROM pizza_sales
```

Result Grid    Filter Rows: 	
	Total Orders
▶	21350

### 5. Average Pizzas Per Order



```
SELECT SUM(quantity)/COUNT(DISTINCT order_id) AS "Average Pizza Per order"
FROM pizza_sales
```

Result Grid    Filter Rows: 	
	Average Pizza Per order
▶	2.3220

## B. Daily Trend for Total Orders

```
SELECT dayname(order_date) AS order_day, COUNT(DISTINCT order_id) AS
total_orders
FROM pizza_sales
GROUP BY dayname(order_date)
```



### Output:

Result Grid    Filter Rows: 		
	order_day	total_orders
▶	Friday	3538
	Monday	2794
	Saturday	3158
	Sunday	2624
	Thursday	3239
	Tuesday	2973
	Wednesday	3024

## C. Hourly Trend for Orders

```
SELECT hour(order_time) AS order_hour, COUNT(DISTINCT order_id) AS
total_orders FROM pizza_sales
GROUP BY hour(order_time)
```

### Output

Result Grid    Filter Rows: 		
	order_hour	total_orders
▶	9	1
	10	8
	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

## D. Monthly Trend For orders

```
select monthname(order_date) as Month, count( distinct order_id) as
total_orders

from pizza_sales

group by monthname(order_date),month(order_date)

order by month(order_date)
```

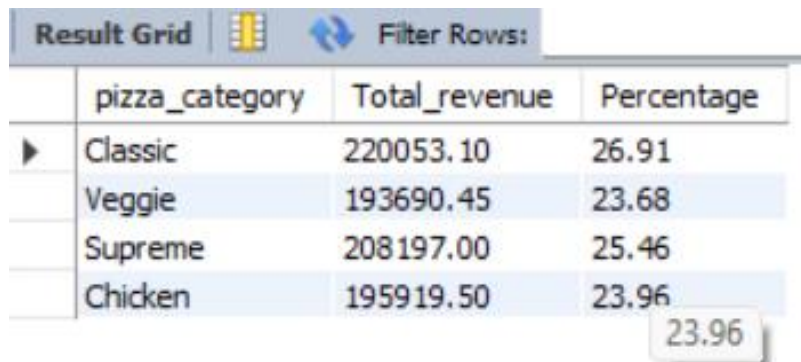
### Output

Result Grid    Filter Rows: 		
	Month	total_orders
▶	January	1845
	February	1685
	March	1840
	April	1799
	May	1853
	June	1773
	July	1935
	August	1841
	September	1661
	October	1646
	November	1792
	December	1680

## E. % of Sales by Pizza Category

```
select pizza_category , sum(total_price) as Total_revenue,  
round((sum(total_price)/(select Sum(total_price) from pizza_sales))*100,2)  
as "Percentage"  
  
from pizza_sales  
  
group by pizza_category
```

### Output





The screenshot shows a database interface with a 'Result Grid' tab. The grid displays the output of a SQL query. The columns are 'pizza\_category', 'Total\_revenue', and 'Percentage'. The rows are: Classic (220053.10, 26.91), Veggie (193690.45, 23.68), Supreme (208197.00, 25.46), and Chicken (195919.50, 23.96). A tooltip is visible over the '23.96' value in the Chicken row.

	pizza_category	Total_revenue	Percentage
▶	Classic	220053.10	26.91
	Veggie	193690.45	23.68
	Supreme	208197.00	25.46
	Chicken	195919.50	23.96

## F. % of Sales by Pizza Size

```
select pizza_size , sum(total_price)/(select sum(total_price) FROM  
Pizza_sales)*100 as "Percentage By Size"  
  
from pizza_sales  
  
group by pizza_size
```



### Output

Result Grid   Filter Rows:		
	pizza_size	Percentage By Size
▶	M	30.492044
	L	45.890333
	S	21.773468
	XL	1.721077
	XXL	0.123077

## G. Total Pizzas Sold by Pizza Category

```
select pizza_category , sum(quantity) as Quantity_Sold
from pizza_sales
group by pizza_category
```

### Output

Result Grid   Filter Rows:		
	pizza_category	Quantity_Sold
▶	Classic	14888
	Veggie	11649
	Supreme	11987
	Chicken	11050



## H. Top 5 Pizzas by Quantity

```
select pizza_name ,Sum(quantity) as "Total Pizza's Sold"
from pizza_sales
group by pizza_Name
```

```
order by Sum(quantity) DESC
```

```
limit 5;
```

### **Output**

Result Grid   Filter Rows: <input type="text"/>		
	pizza_name	Total Pizza's Sold
▶	The Classic Deluxe Pizza	2453
	The Barbecue Chicken Pizza	2432
	The Hawaiian Pizza	2422
	The Pepperoni Pizza	2418
	The Thai Chicken Pizza	2371

## **I. Bottom 5 Pizza by Quantity**

```
select pizza_name ,Sum(quantity) as "Total Pizza's Sold"
```



```
from pizza_sales
```

```
group by pizza_Name
```

```
order by Sum(quantity) ASC
```

```
limit 5;
```


### **Output**

Result Grid   Filter Rows: <input type="text"/>		
	pizza_name	Total Pizza's Sold
▶	The Brie Carre Pizza	490
	The Mediterranean Pizza	934
	The Calabrese Pizza	937
	The Spinach Supreme Pizza	950
	The Soppressata Pizza	961

## J. Top 5 Pizza by Revenue

```
select pizza_name , sum(total_price) as Revenue  
from pizza_sales  
group by pizza_name  
order by Revenue desc  
limit 5;
```

### Output



The screenshot shows a 'Result Grid' window with a 'Filter Rows' button. It displays a table with two columns: 'pizza\_name' and 'Revenue'. The table lists the top 5 pizzas by revenue in descending order.

	pizza_name	Revenue
▶	The Thai Chicken Pizza	43434.25
	The Barbecue Chicken Pizza	42768.00
	The California Chicken Pizza	41409.50
	The Classic Deluxe Pizza	38180.50
	The Spicy Italian Pizza	34831.25

## K. Bottom 5 Pizza by Revenue

```
select pizza_name , sum(total_price) as Revenue  
from pizza_sales  
group by pizza_name  
order by Revenue Asc  
limit 5;
```



### Output

Result Grid   Filter Rows: <input type="text"/>		
	pizza_name	Revenue
▶	The Brie Carre Pizza	11588.50
	The Green Garden Pizza	13955.75
	The Spinach Supreme Pizza	15277.75
	The Mediterranean Pizza	15360.50
	The Spinach Pesto Pizza	15596.00

## L.Top 5 Pizza by Total Orders

```
select pizza_name , count(distinct order_Id) as Orders
from pizza_sales
group by pizza_name
order by Orders desc
limit 5
```

### Output

Result Grid   Filter Rows: <input type="text"/>		
	pizza_name	Orders
▶	The Classic Deluxe Pizza	2329
	The Hawaiian Pizza	2280
	The Pepperoni Pizza	2278
	The Barbecue Chicken Pizza	2273
	The Thai Chicken Pizza	2225



## M.Bottom 5 Pizza by Total Orders

```
select pizza_name , count(distinct order_Id) as Orders
from pizza_sales
group by  pizza_name
order by Orders asc
limit 5;
```

### Output

Result Grid     Filter Rows: <input type="text"/>		
	pizza_name	Orders
▶	The Brie Carre Pizza	480
	The Mediterranean Pizza	912
	The Calabrese Pizza	918
	The Spinach Supreme Pizza	918
	The Chicken Pesto Pizza	938

## **NOTE**

1. 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
    DAYNAME(order_date) AS order_day,
    COUNT(DISTINCT order_id) AS total_orders
FROM pizza_sales
WHERE MONTH(order_date) = 1
GROUP BY DAYNAME(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
    DAYNAME(order_date) AS order_day,
    COUNT(DISTINCT order_id) AS total_orders
FROM pizza_sales
WHERE QUARTER(order_date) = 1
GROUP BY DAYNAME(order_date);
```

*\*Here QUARTER(order\_date) is used to filter data by quarters, whereas MONTH(order\_date) filters a specific month only.*

2. If you want to apply the pizza\_category or pizza\_size filters to the above queries you can use WHERE clause. Follow some of below examples

```
SELECT
    pizza_name,
    COUNT(DISTINCT order_id) AS Total_Orders
FROM pizza_sales
WHERE pizza_category = 'Classic'
GROUP BY pizza_name
ORDER BY Total_Orders ASC
LIMIT 5;
```