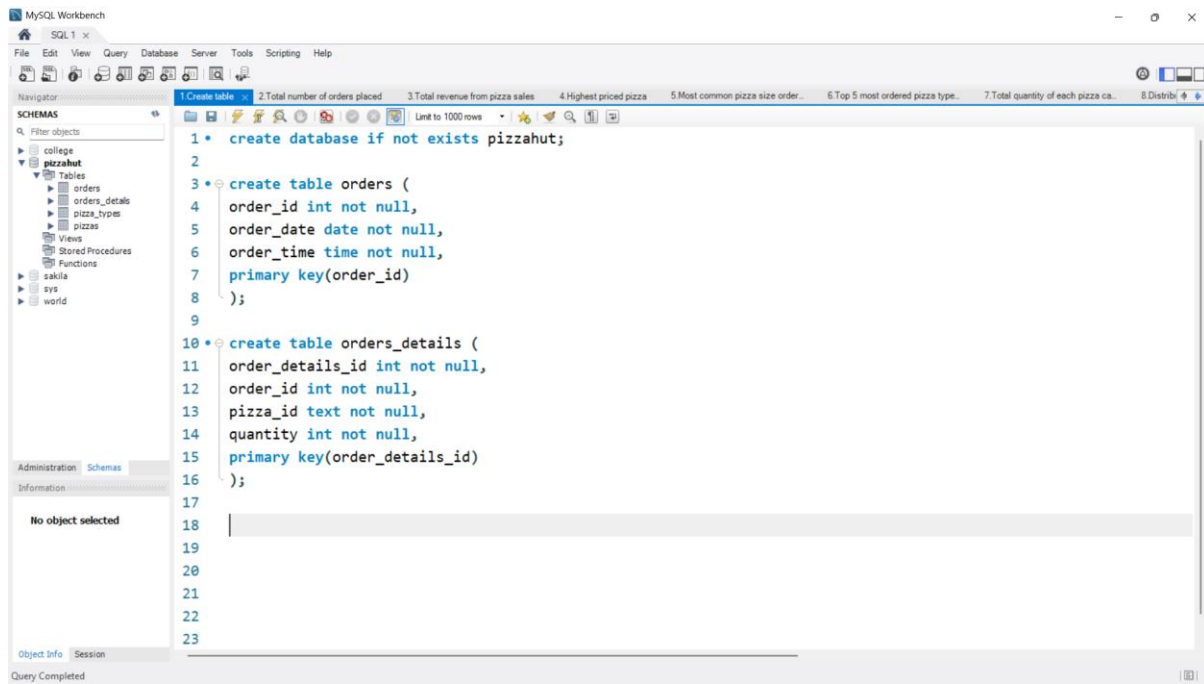
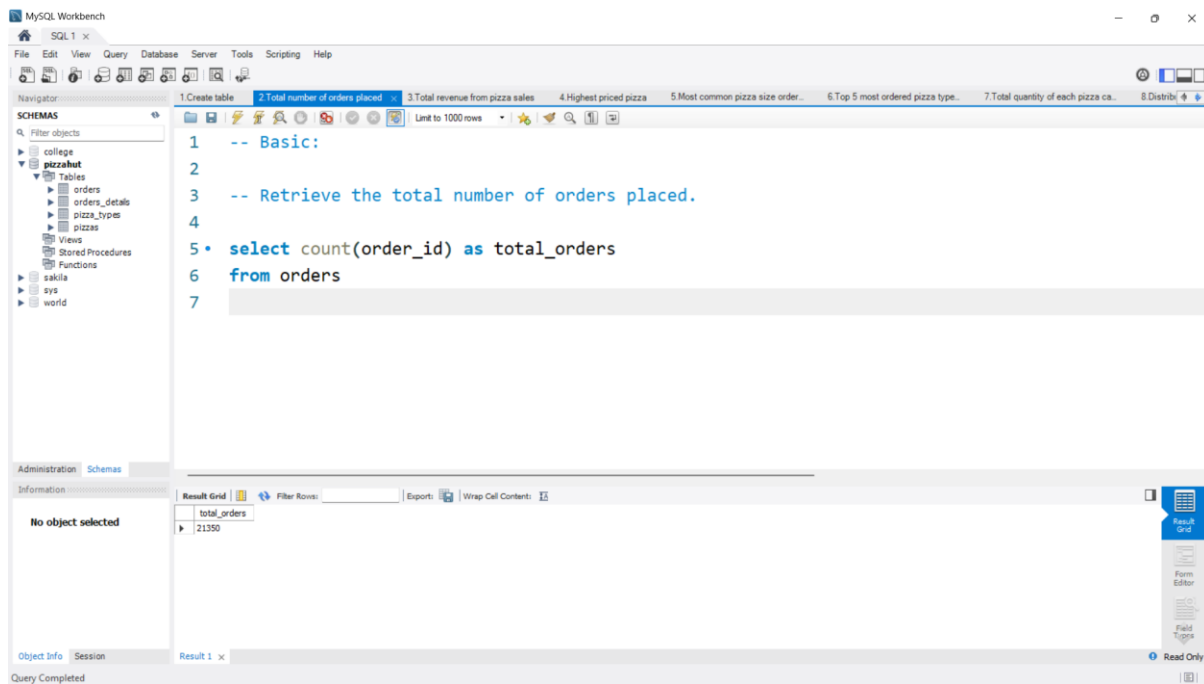


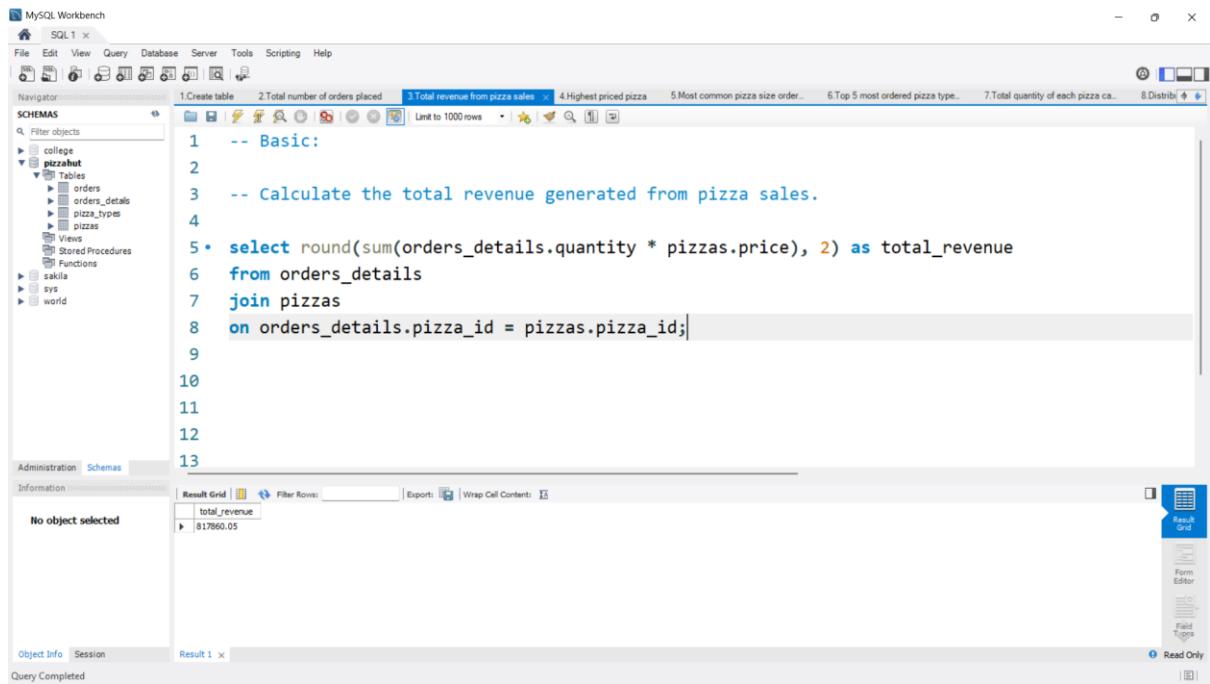
## 1.Create table



## 2.Total number of orders placed



### 3.Total revenue from pizza sales



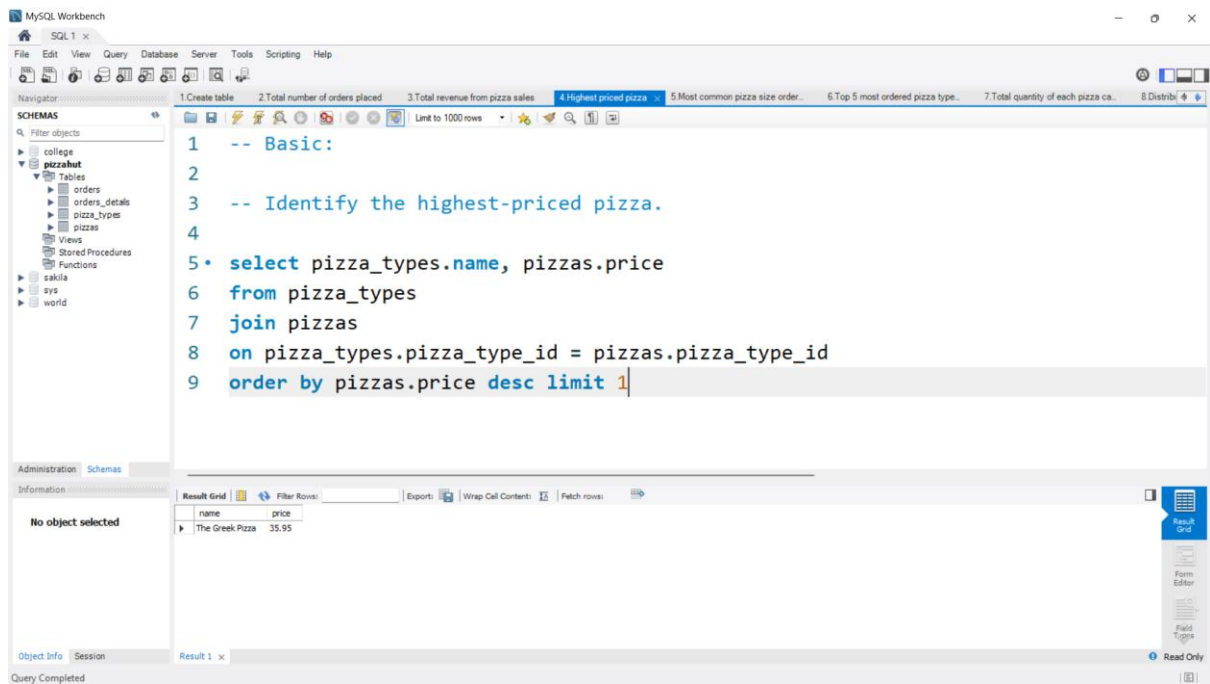
The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The SQL editor contains the following query:

```
1  -- Basic:
2
3  -- Calculate the total revenue generated from pizza sales.
4
5  • select round(sum(orders_details.quantity * pizzas.price), 2) as total_revenue
6    from orders_details
7   join pizzas
8   on orders_details.pizza_id = pizzas.pizza_id;
```

The result grid shows the following data:

total_revenue
817860.05

### 4.Highest priced pizza



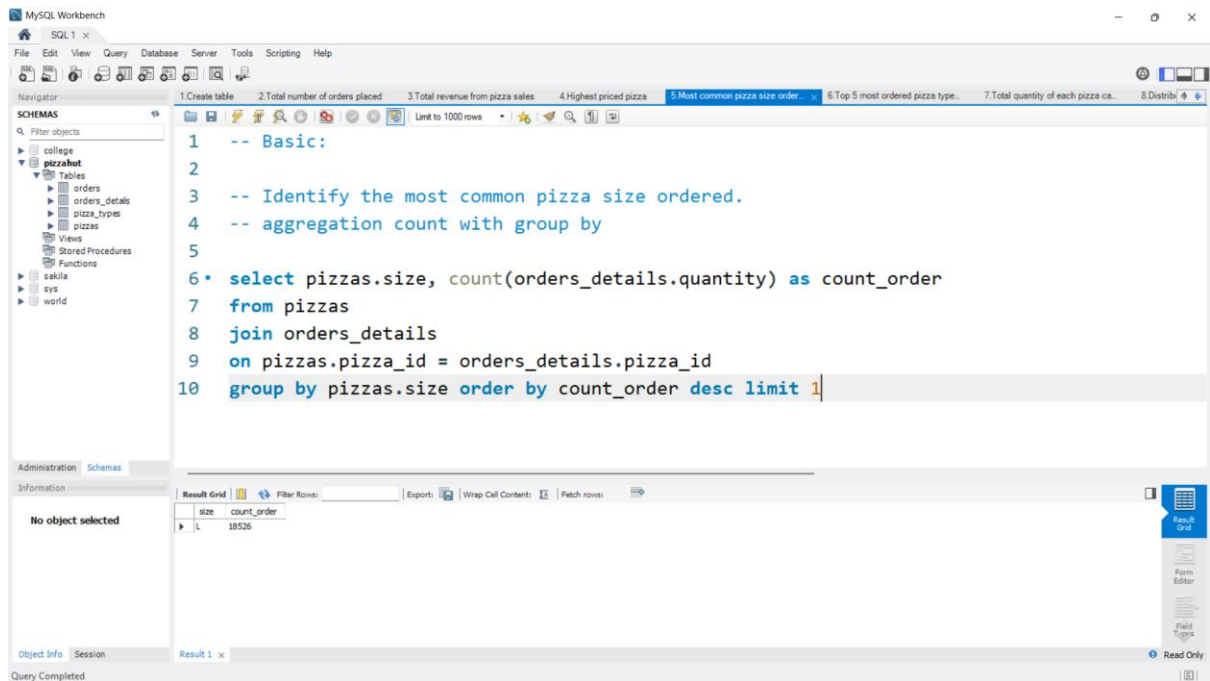
The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The SQL editor contains the following query:

```
1  -- Basic:
2
3  -- Identify the highest-priced pizza.
4
5  • select pizza_types.name, pizzas.price
6    from pizza_types
7   join pizzas
8   on pizza_types.pizza_type_id = pizzas.pizza_type_id
9   order by pizzas.price desc limit 1;
```

The result grid shows the following data:

name	price
The Greek Pizza	35.95

## 5. Most common pizza size ordered



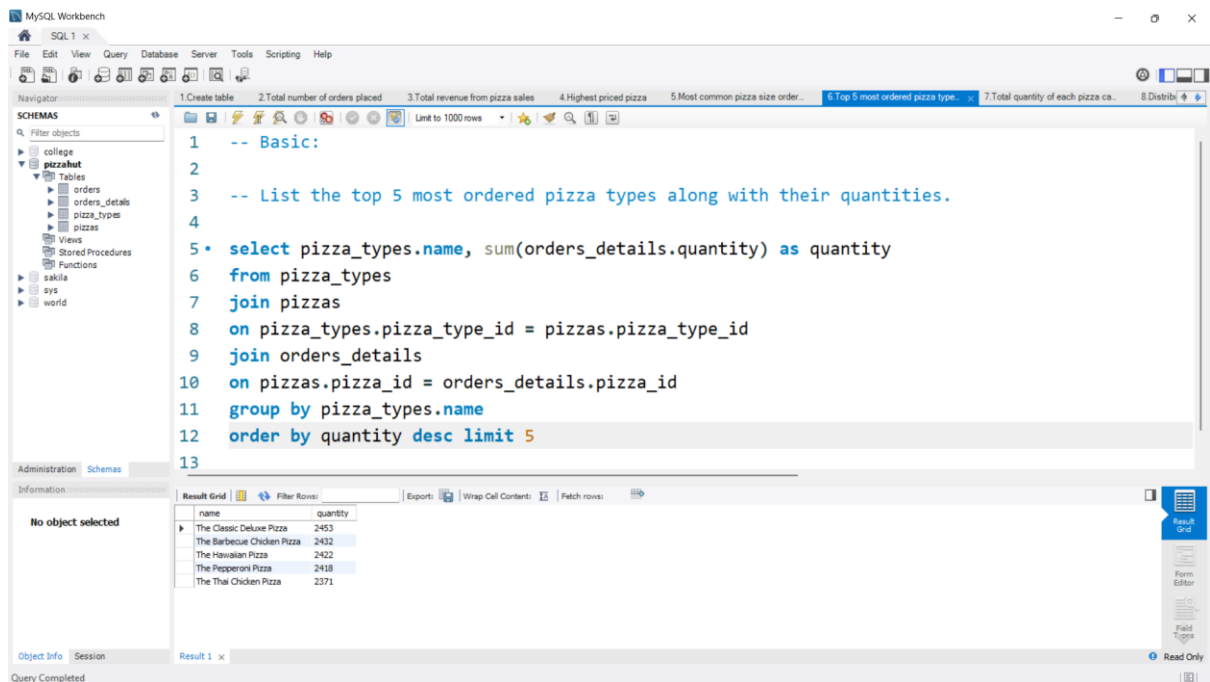
The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The SQL editor contains the following query:

```
1 -- Basic:
2
3 -- Identify the most common pizza size ordered.
4 -- aggregation count with group by
5
6 • select pizzas.size, count(orders_details.quantity) as count_order
7 from pizzas
8 join orders_details
9 on pizzas.pizza_id = orders_details.pizza_id
10 group by pizzas.size order by count_order desc limit 1
```

The result grid shows one row:

size	count_order
L	18526

## 6. Top 5 most ordered pizza types with quantities



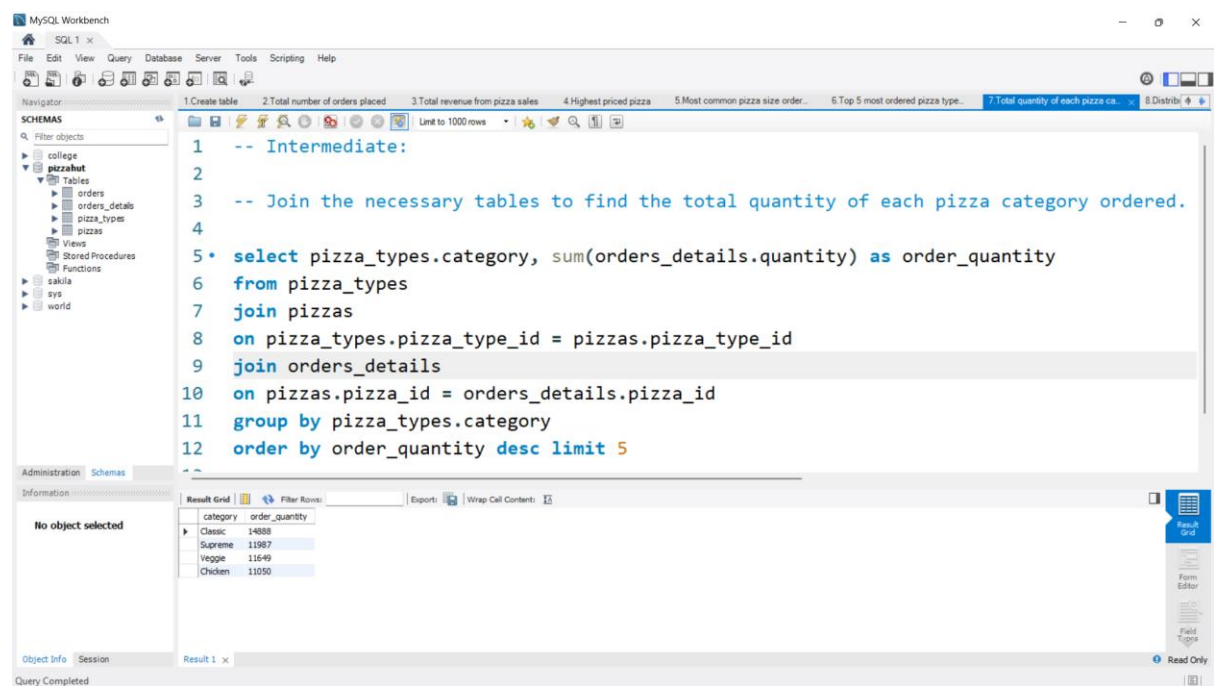
The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The SQL editor contains the following query:

```
1 -- Basic:
2
3 -- List the top 5 most ordered pizza types along with their quantities.
4
5 • select pizza_types.name, sum(orders_details.quantity) as quantity
6 from pizza_types
7 join pizzas
8 on pizza_types.pizza_type_id = pizzas.pizza_type_id
9 join orders_details
10 on pizzas.pizza_id = orders_details.pizza_id
11 group by pizza_types.name
12 order by quantity desc limit 5
13
```

The result grid shows five rows:

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

## 7.Total quantity of each pizza category ordered



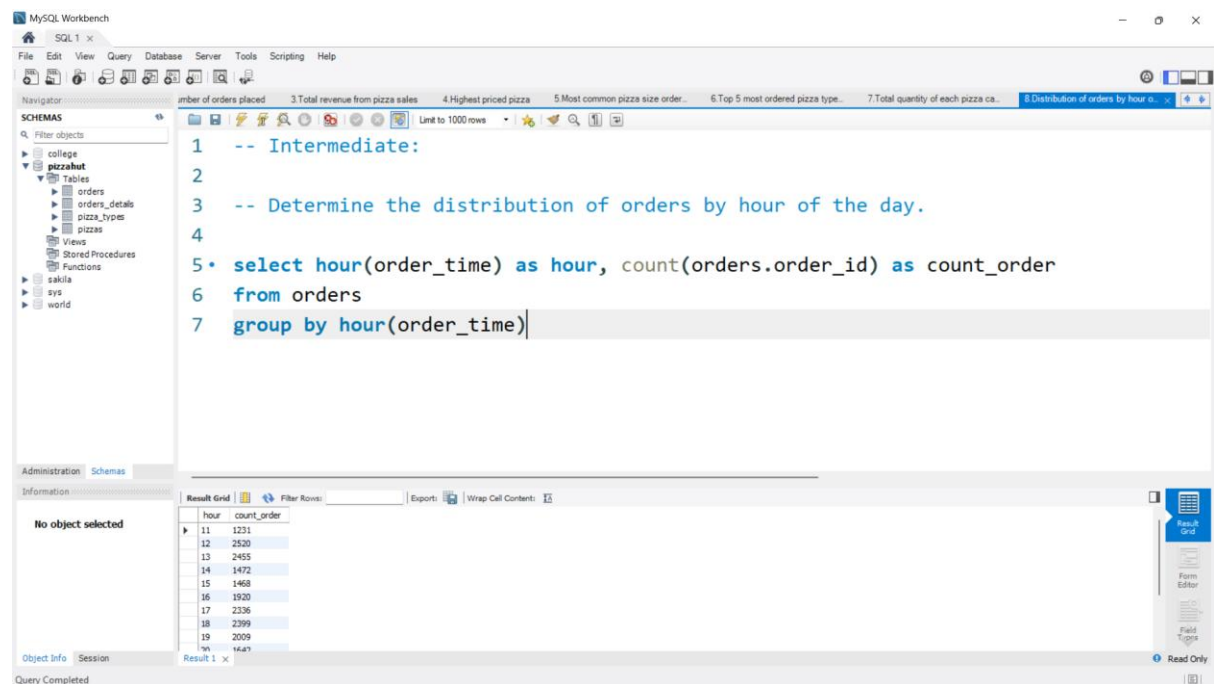
MySQL Workbench interface showing a SQL query to find the total quantity of each pizza category ordered. The query is as follows:

```
1 -- Intermediate:
2
3 -- Join the necessary tables to find the total quantity of each pizza category ordered.
4
5 • select pizza_types.category, sum(orders_details.quantity) as order_quantity
6   from pizza_types
7  join pizzas
8   on pizza_types.pizza_type_id = pizzas.pizza_type_id
9  join orders_details
10   on pizzas.pizza_id = orders_details.pizza_id
11 group by pizza_types.category
12 order by order_quantity desc limit 5
```

The result grid shows the following data:

category	order_quantity
Classic	14888
Supreme	11987
Veggie	11649
Chicken	11050

## 8.Distribution of orders by hour of the day



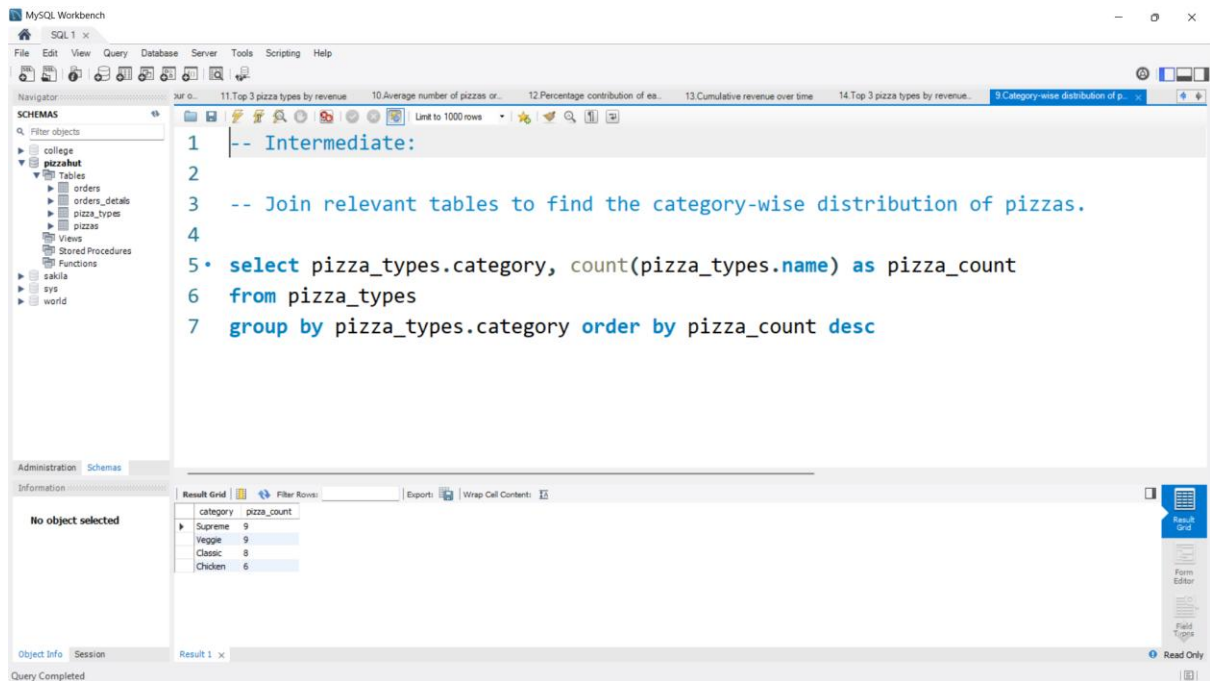
MySQL Workbench interface showing a SQL query to determine the distribution of orders by hour of the day. The query is as follows:

```
1 -- Intermediate:
2
3 -- Determine the distribution of orders by hour of the day.
4
5 • select hour(order_time) as hour, count(orders.order_id) as count_order
6   from orders
7  group by hour(order_time)
```

The result grid shows the following data:

hour	count_order
11	1231
12	2520
13	2455
14	1472
15	1468
16	1920
17	2336
18	2399
19	2009
20	1647

## 9. Category-wise distribution of pizzas

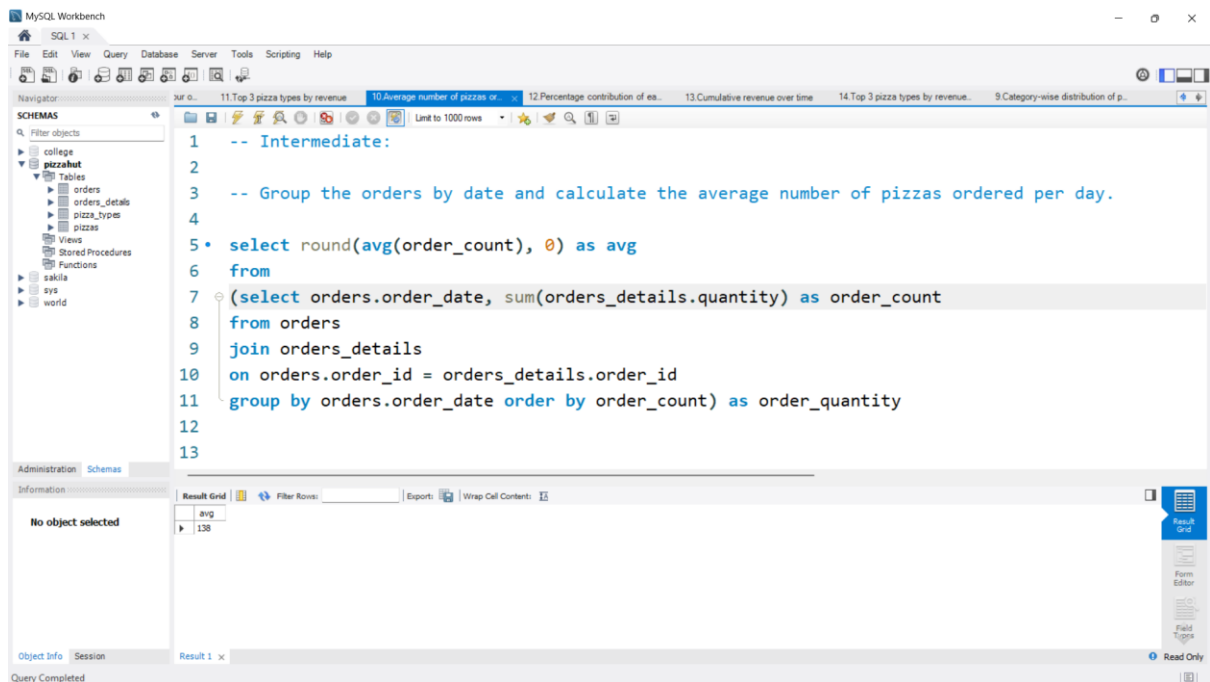


The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The left sidebar displays the 'SCHEMAS' tree with 'pizzahut' selected. The main editor contains a SQL query. The 'Result Grid' at the bottom shows the output of the query.

```
1 -- Intermediate:
2
3 -- Join relevant tables to find the category-wise distribution of pizzas.
4
5 • select pizza_types.category, count(pizza_types.name) as pizza_count
6   from pizza_types
7  group by pizza_types.category order by pizza_count desc
```

category	pizza_count
Supreme	9
Veggie	9
Classic	8
Chicken	6

## 10. Average number of pizzas ordered per day

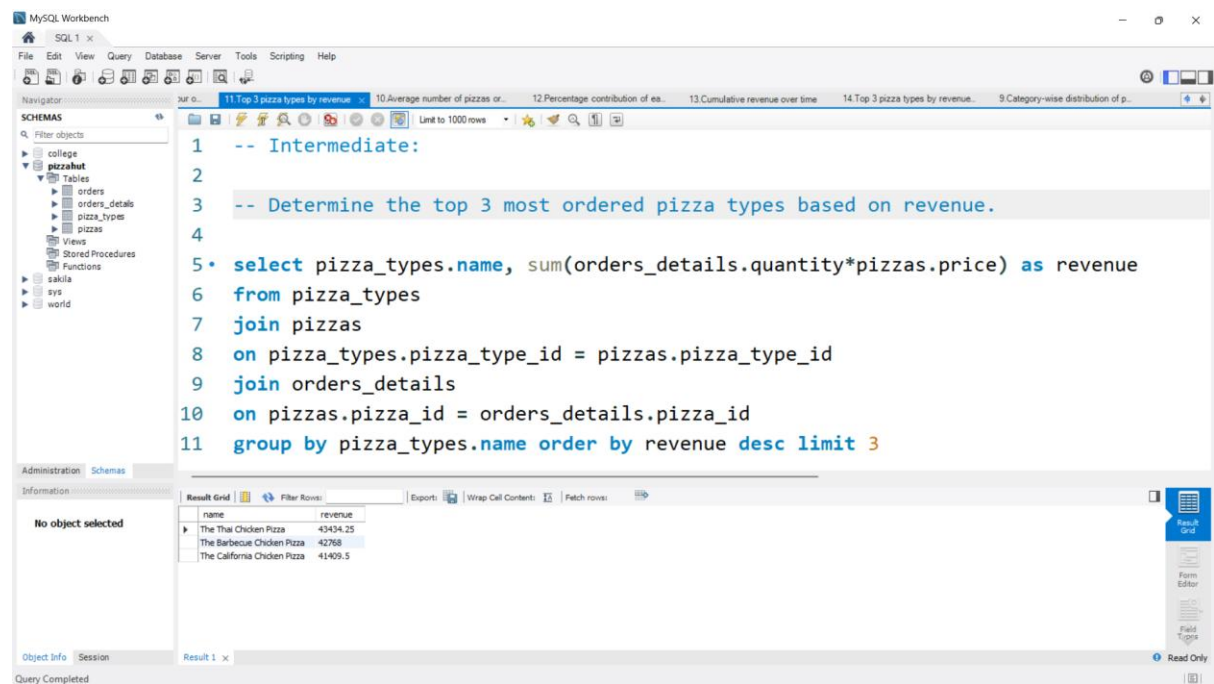


The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The left sidebar displays the 'SCHEMAS' tree with 'pizzahut' selected. The main editor contains a SQL query. The 'Result Grid' at the bottom shows the output of the query.

```
1 -- Intermediate:
2
3 -- Group the orders by date and calculate the average number of pizzas ordered per day.
4
5 • select round(avg(order_count), 0) as avg
6   from
7   (select orders.order_date, sum(orders_details.quantity) as order_count
8    from orders
9    join orders_details
10   on orders.order_id = orders_details.order_id
11   group by orders.order_date order by order_count) as order_quantity
12
13
```

avg
138

## 11.Top 3 pizza types by revenue



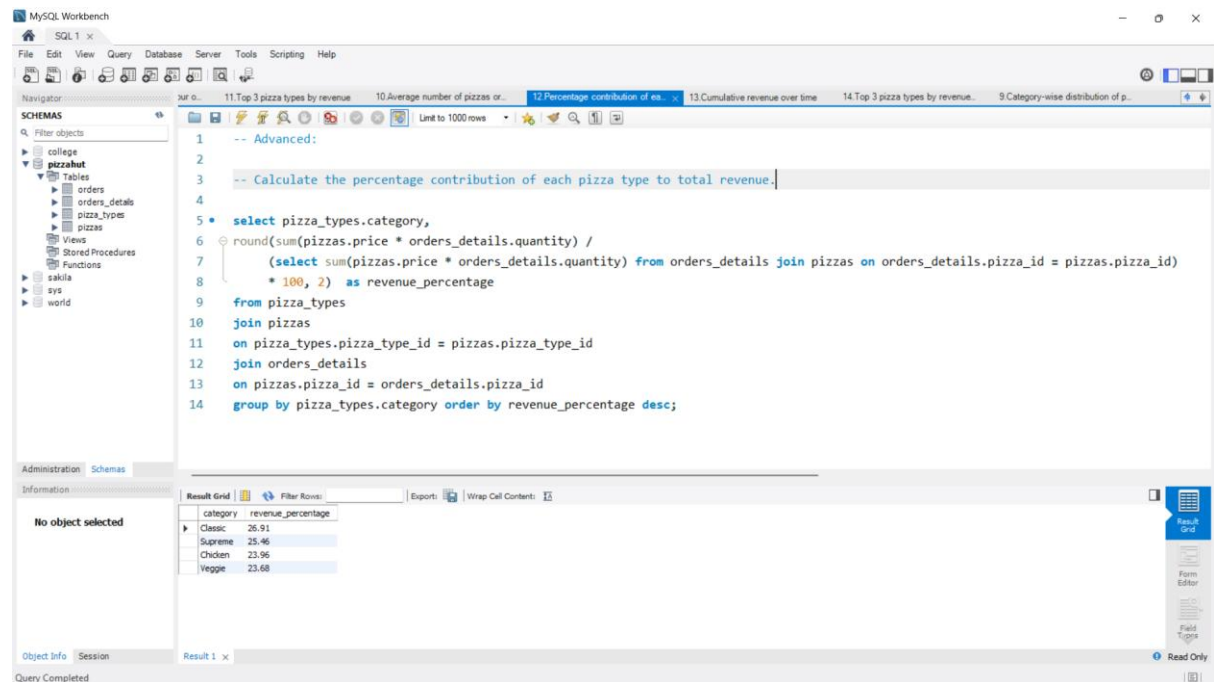
The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The left sidebar displays the 'SCHEMAS' tree with 'pizzahut' selected. The main editor contains a SQL query to find the top 3 pizza types by revenue. The query is as follows:

```
-- Intermediate:
-- Determine the top 3 most ordered pizza types based on revenue.
select pizza_types.name, sum(orders_details.quantity*pizzas.price) as revenue
from pizza_types
join pizzas
on pizza_types.pizza_type_id = pizzas.pizza_type_id
join orders_details
on pizzas.pizza_id = orders_details.pizza_id
group by pizza_types.name order by revenue desc limit 3
```

The 'Result Grid' at the bottom shows the following data:

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

## 12.Percentage contribution of each pizza type to total revenue



The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The left sidebar displays the 'SCHEMAS' tree with 'pizzahut' selected. The main editor contains a SQL query to calculate the percentage contribution of each pizza type to total revenue. The query is as follows:

```
-- Advanced:
-- Calculate the percentage contribution of each pizza type to total revenue.
select pizza_types.category,
round(sum(pizzas.price * orders_details.quantity) /
(select sum(pizzas.price * orders_details.quantity) from orders_details join pizzas on orders_details.pizza_id = pizzas.pizza_id)
* 100, 2) as revenue_percentage
from pizza_types
join pizzas
on pizza_types.pizza_type_id = pizzas.pizza_type_id
join orders_details
on pizzas.pizza_id = orders_details.pizza_id
group by pizza_types.category order by revenue_percentage desc;
```

The 'Result Grid' at the bottom shows the following data:

category	revenue_percentage
Classic	26.91
Supreme	25.46
Chicken	23.96
Veggie	23.68



## 13.Cumulative revenue over time

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface with a query editor and a result grid. The query is an advanced SQL statement that calculates the cumulative revenue over time by joining the orders, orders\_details, and pizzas tables. The result grid displays the order\_date and the cumulative revenue (cum\_revenue) for each order.

```
-- Advanced:
-- 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(orders_details.quantity * pizzas.price) as revenue
from orders_details
join pizzas
on orders_details.pizza_id = pizzas.pizza_id
join orders
on orders.order_id = orders_details.order_id
group by orders.order_date) as sales
```

order_date	cum_revenue
2015-01-01	2713.8500000000000004
2015-01-02	5445.75
2015-01-03	8108.15
2015-01-04	9863.6
2015-01-05	11929.55
2015-01-06	14398.5
2015-01-07	16560.7
2015-01-08	19399.05
2015-01-09	21526.4
2015-01-10	23653.8

## 14.Top 3 pizza types by revenue for each category

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface with a query editor and a result grid. The query is an advanced SQL statement that determines the top 3 most ordered pizza types based on revenue for each pizza category. The result grid displays the pizza name and its revenue.

```
-- Advanced:
-- 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(orders_details.quantity * pizzas.price) as revenue
from pizza_types
join pizzas
on pizza_types.pizza_type_id = pizzas.pizza_type_id
join orders_details
on orders_details.pizza_id = pizzas.pizza_id
group by pizza_types.category, pizza_types.name) as a) as b
where rn <= 3;
```

name	revenue
The Thai Chicken Pizza	43424.25
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	24831.25
The Italian Supreme Pizza	23476.75
The Sicilian Pizza	30940.5
The New Orleans Pizza	17764