

# PIZZA SALES SQL QUERIES

## A.KPI's :

### 1.Total Revenue :

```
SELECT SUM(total_price) AS Total_Revenue FROM [pizza_sales ]
```

#### Output:

100 %	
Results Messages	
	Total_Revenue
1	817860.05083847

### 2.Average Order Value :

```
SELECT SUM(total_price)/COUNT(DISTINCT order_id ) AS AVG_ORDER_VALUE FROM [pizza_sales]
```

#### Output:

Results Messages	
	AVG_ORDER_VALUE
1	38.3072623343546

]

### 3.Total Pizza Sold :

```
SELECT SUM(quantity) AS Total_Pizza_Sold FROM [pizza_sales ]
```

#### Output:

Results Messages	
	Total_Pizza_Sold
1	49574

#### 4.Total Orders :

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

##### Output:

Results Messages	
	Total_Orders
1	21350

#### 5. Average Pizza Per Order :

```
SELECT CAST(CAST(SUM(quantity) AS DECIMAL(10,2))/CAST(COUNT(DISTINCT order_id) AS DECIMAL(10,2)) AS DECIMAL(10,2)) AS Avg_Pizza_Order FROM [pizza_sales ]
```

##### Output:

Results Messages	
	Avg_Pizza_Order
1	2.32

### B.CHART REQUIRED :

#### 1.Daily trends for total order :

```
SELECT DATENAME(DW ,order_date) as order_day , COUNT(DISTINCT order_id) AS Total_orders
from pizza_sales
GROUP BY DATENAME(DW, order_date)
```

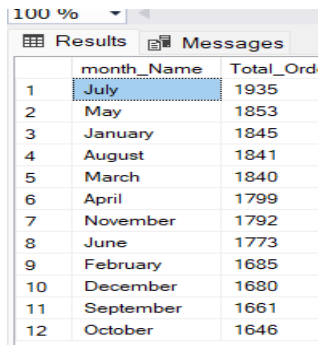
##### Output:

Results Messages	
order_day	Total_orders
Saturday	3158
Wednesday	3024
Monday	2794
Sunday	2624
Friday	3538
Thursday	3239
Tuesday	2973

## 2.Monthly trends for total order :

```
SELECT DATENAME(MONTH, order_date) AS month_Name, COUNT(DISTINCT order_id) AS  
Total_Orders  
FROM pizza_sales  
GROUP BY DATENAME(MONTH,order_date)  
ORDER BY Total_Orders DESC
```

### Output:



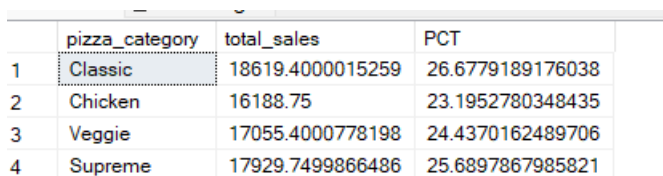
The screenshot shows a SQL Server query results window with a 'Results' tab selected. The window title is '100 %'. The results are displayed in a table with two columns: 'month\_Name' and 'Total\_Ord'. The table contains 12 rows, numbered 1 to 12, representing the months of the year. The 'Total\_Ord' column shows the total number of orders for each month, sorted in descending order.

	month_Name	Total_Ord
1	July	1935
2	May	1853
3	January	1845
4	August	1841
5	March	1840
6	April	1799
7	November	1792
8	June	1773
9	February	1685
10	December	1680
11	September	1661
12	October	1646

## 3.Percentage of sales by pizza Category:

```
SELECT pizza_category , SUM(total_price) as total_sales ,SUM(total_price) *100 /  
(SELECT SUM(total_price) FROM [pizza_sales ] WHERE MONTH(order_date)=1) AS PCT  
FROM [pizza_sales ]  
WHERE MONTH(order_date)=1  
GROUP BY pizza_category
```

### Output:



The screenshot shows a SQL Server query results window with a table containing four columns: 'pizza\_category', 'total\_sales', and 'PCT'. The table has four rows, numbered 1 to 4, representing different pizza categories. The 'PCT' column shows the percentage of total sales for each category, calculated as (SUM(total\_price) \* 100 / (SELECT SUM(total\_price) FROM [pizza\_sales ] WHERE MONTH(order\_date)=1)).

	pizza_category	total_sales	PCT
1	Classic	18619.4000015259	26.6779189176038
2	Chicken	16188.75	23.1952780348435
3	Veggie	17055.4000778198	24.4370162489706
4	Supreme	17929.7499866486	25.6897867985821

#### 4. Percentage of sales by pizza Size :

```
SELECT pizza_size ,CAST( SUM(total_price) AS DECIMAL (10,2)) AS total_sales
,CAST(SUM(total_price) *100 /
(SELECT SUM(total_price) FROM [pizza_sales ] WHERE DATEPART(quarter ,order_date)=1 )
AS DECIMAL(10,2)) AS PCT
FROM [pizza_sales ]
WHERE DATEPART(quarter ,order_date)=1
GROUP BY pizza_size
ORDER BY PCT DESC
```

#### Output:

	pizza_size	total_sales	PCT
1	L	95229.65	46.37
2	M	61159.00	29.78
3	S	45384.25	22.10
4	XL	3289.50	1.60
5	XXL	287.60	0.14

#### 5.Top 5 Best Seller by Revenue , Total Quantity and Total Orders:

```
SELECT TOP 5 pizza_name , SUM(total_price) AS total_Revenue FROM [pizza_sales ]
GROUP BY pizza_name
ORDER BY total_Revenue DESC
```

#### Output:

	pizza_name	total_Revenue
1	The Thai Chicken Pizza	43434.25
2	The Barbecue Chicken Pizza	42768
3	The California Chicken Pizza	41409.5
4	The Classic Deluxe Pizza	38180.5
5	The Spicy Italian Pizza	34831.25

#### 6. Bottom 5 Best Seller by Revenue , Total Quantity and Total Orders:

```
SELECT TOP 5 pizza_name , SUM(total_price) AS total_Revenue FROM [pizza_sales ]
GROUP BY pizza_name
ORDER BY total_Revenue
```

#### Output:

	pizza_name	total_Revenue
1	The Brie Carre Pizza	11588.4998130798
2	The Green Garden Pizza	13955.75
3	The Spinach Supreme Pizza	15277.75
4	The Mediterranean Pizza	15360.5
5	The Spinach Pesto Pizza	15596

## 7.Top 5 Best Seller Pizza By quantity :

```
SELECT TOP 5 pizza_name , SUM(quantity ) AS Total_Quantity FROM [pizza_sales ]  
GROUP BY pizza_name  
ORDER BY Total_Quantity DESC
```

**Output:**

	pizza_name	Total_Quantity
1	The Classic Deluxe Pizza	2453
2	The Barbecue Chicken Pizza	2432
3	The Hawaiian Pizza	2422
4	The Pepperoni Pizza	2418
5	The Thai Chicken Pizza	2371

## 8.Bottom 5 Best Seller Pizza By quantity :

```
SELECT TOP 5 pizza_name , SUM(quantity ) AS Total_Quantity FROM [pizza_sales ]  
GROUP BY pizza_name  
ORDER BY Total_Quantity ASC
```

**Output:**

	pizza_name	Total_Quantity
1	The Brie Carre Pizza	490
2	The Mediterranean Pizza	934
3	The Calabrese Pizza	937
4	The Spinach Supreme Pizza	950
5	The Soppressata Pizza	961

## 9.Top 5 Best Seller Pizza By Orders :

```
SELECT TOP 5 pizza_name , COUNT(DISTINCT order_id) AS Total_Orders FROM [pizza_sales ]  
GROUP BY pizza_name  
ORDER BY Total_Orders DESC
```

**Output:**

	pizza_name	Total_Orders
1	The Classic Deluxe Pizza	2329
2	The Hawaiian Pizza	2280
3	The Pepperoni Pizza	2278
4	The Barbecue Chicken Pizza	2273
5	The Thai Chicken Pizza	2225

## 10. Bottom 5 Best Seller Pizza By Orders :

```
SELECT TOP 5 pizza_name , COUNT(DISTINCT order_id) AS Total_Orders FROM [pizza_sales ]  
GROUP BY pizza_name  
ORDER BY Total_Orders ASC
```

### Output:

Results			Messages	
	pizza_name	Total_Orders		
1	The Brie Carre Pizza	480		
2	The Mediterranean Pizza	912		
3	The Spinach Supreme Pizza	918		
4	The Calabrese Pizza	918		
5	The Chicken Pesto Pizza	938		