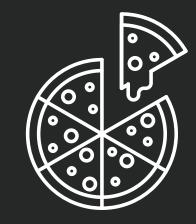
SQL Project on Pizza Sales

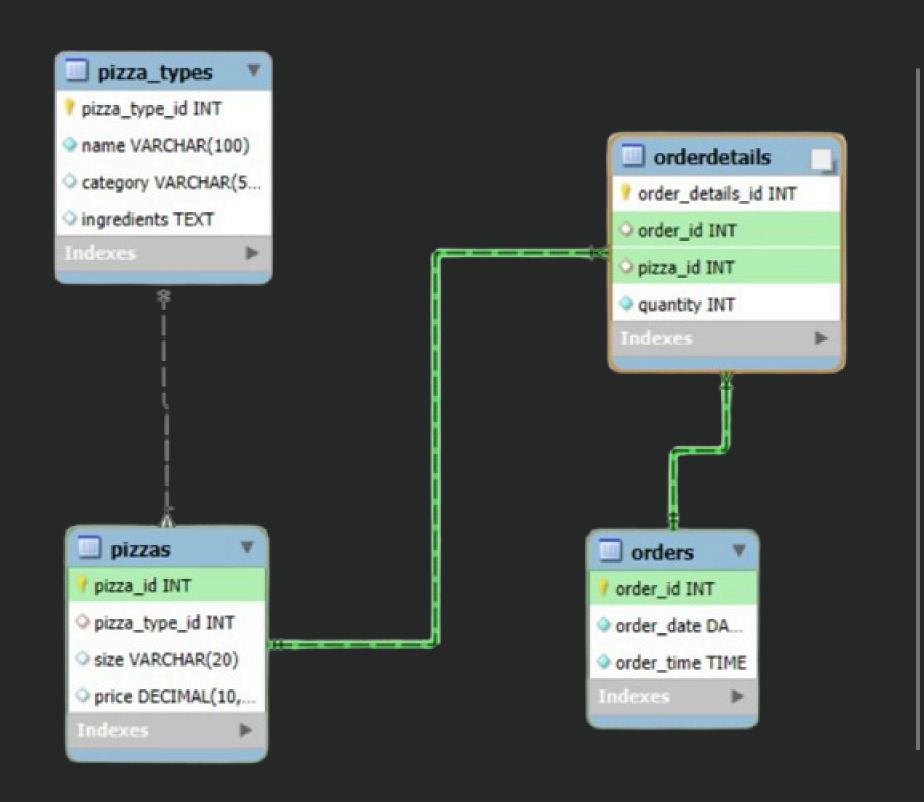


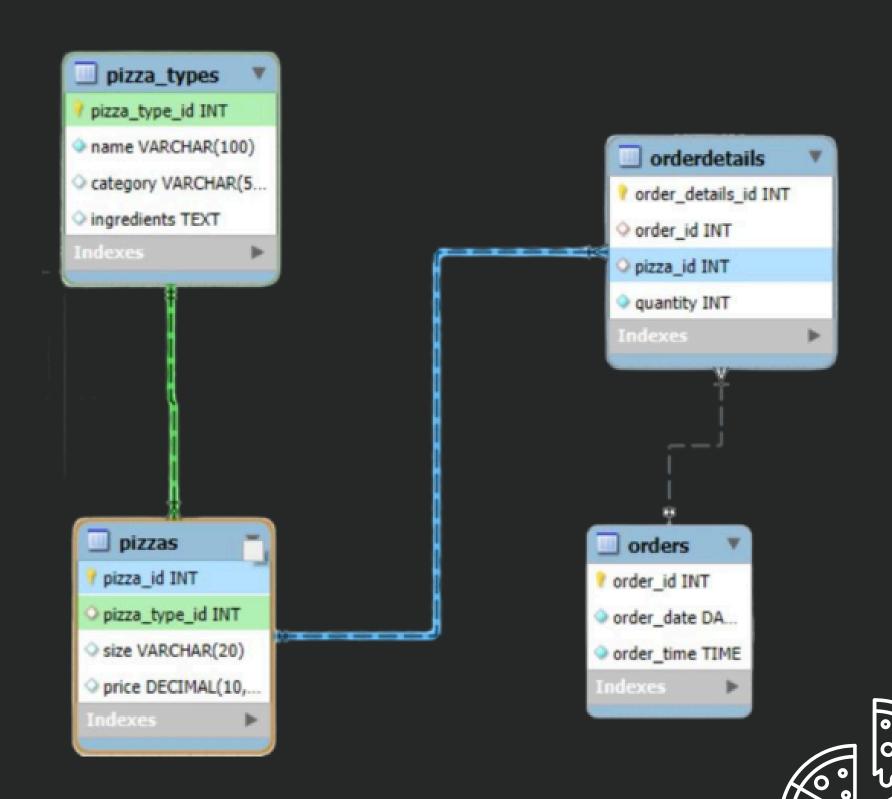
Project - PizzaMania

Hello, I am Shubham Raikwar. In this project, I applied SQL queries to analyze pizza sales data, focusing on trends, customer preferences, and inventory management.



Schema - PizzaMania





Schema Overview

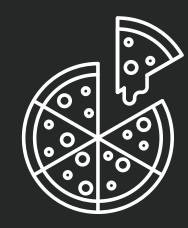
The PizzaMania database consists of four interconnected tables:

- 1. pizza_types: Stores information about different pizza types, identified by pizza_type_id.
- 2. **pizzas**: Contains details about each pizza, identified by pizza_id, including its size and price. It references pizza_types via the pizza_type_id foreign key.
- 3. orders: Tracks customer orders, uniquely identified by order_id.
- 4. orderdetails: Links individual pizzas to specific orders, referencing both orders through order_id and pizzas through pizza_id.

This structure allows for efficient querying of pizza sales, types, and order details.

Questions:

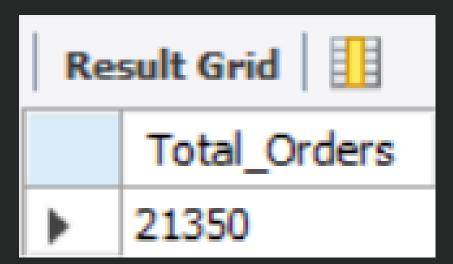
- Retrieve the total number of orders placed.
- Calculate the total revenue generated from pizza sales.
- Identify the highest-priced pizza.
- Identify the most common pizza size ordered.
- List the top 5 most ordered pizza types along with their quantities.
- Join the necessary tables to find the total quantity of each pizza category ordered.
- Determine the distribution of orders by hour of the day.
- Join relevant tables to find the category-wise distribution of pizzas.
- Group the orders by date and calculate the average number of pizzas ordered per day.
- Determine the top 3 most ordered pizza types based on revenue.
- Calculate the percentage contribution of each pizza type to total revenue.
- Analyze the cumulative revenue generated over time.
- Determine the top 3 most ordered pizza types based on revenue for each pizza category.

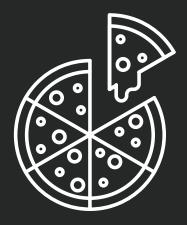


Q1. Retrieve the total number of orders placed.

Query:

select count(*) as Total_Orders from orders;





Q2. Calculate the total revenue generated from pizza sales.

Query:

```
select round(sum(price*quantity), 0) as Total_Revenue from pizzas
inner join orderdetails on pizzas.pizza_id = orderdetails.pizza_id;
```

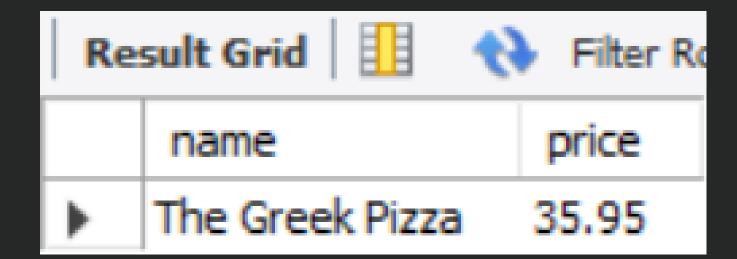
Result Grid				
	Total_Revenue			
•	817860			

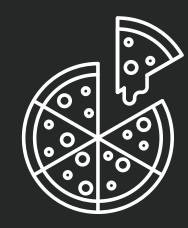


Q3. Identify the highest-priced pizza.

Query:

```
select pizza_types.name, pizzas.price
from pizzas join pizza_types using(pizza_type_id)
order by price desc limit 1;
```





Q4. Identify the most common pizza size ordered.

Query:

select pizzas.size, count(orderdetails.order_id) as CountOfSize from pizzas
inner join orderdetails on pizzas.pizza_id = orderdetails.pizza_id
group by pizzas.size order by CountOfSize desc;

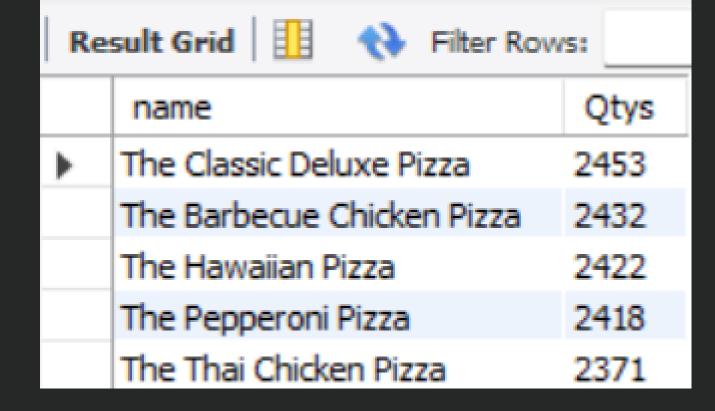
Result Grid		Filt
	size	CountOfSize
•	L	18526
	M	15385
	S	14137
	XL	544
	XXL	28



Q5. List the top 5 most ordered pizza types along with their quantities.

Query:

```
select pizza_types.name, sum(orderdetails.quantity) as Qtys
from pizza_types inner join pizzas on pizza_types.pizza_type_id
= pizzas.pizza_type_id inner join orderdetails on pizzas.pizza_id =
orderdetails.pizza_id group by pizza_types.name order by Qtys desc limit 5;
```

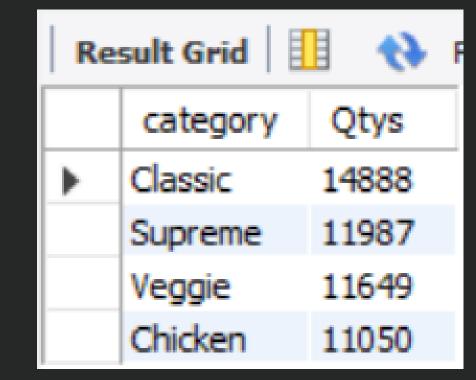


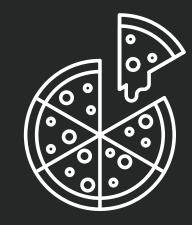


Q6. Join the necessary tables to find the total quantity of each pizza category ordered.

Query:

```
select pizza_types.category, sum(orderdetails.quantity) as Qtys
from pizza_types inner join pizzas on pizza_types.pizza_type_id
= pizzas.pizza_type_id inner join orderdetails on pizzas.pizza_id =
orderdetails.pizza_id group by pizza_types.category order by Qtys desc;
```





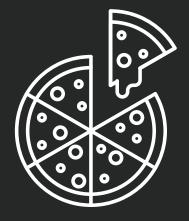
Q7. Determine the distribution of orders by hour of the day.

Query:

select hour(order_time) as Hours, count(order_id) as CntOfOrders
from orders group by Hours order by CntOfOrders desc;

Res	sult Grid	Filter
	Hours	CntOfOrders
•	12	2520
	13	2455
	18	2399
	17	2336
	19	2009
	16	1920
	20	1642
	14	1472

15	1468
11	1231
21	1198
22	663
23	28
10	8
9	1

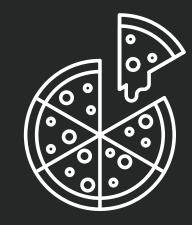


Q8. Join relevant tables to find the categorywise distribution of pizzas.

Query:

```
select category, count(pizza_type_id) as Pizza_distribution
from pizza_types group by category order by Pizza_distribution desc;
```

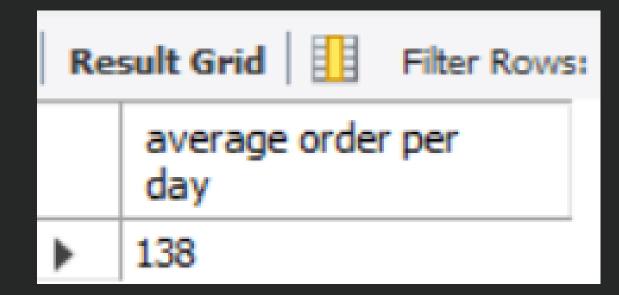
Result Grid			
	category	Pizza_distribution	
•	Supreme	9	
	Veggie	9	
	Classic	8	
	Chicken	6	



Q9. Group the orders by date and calculate the average number of pizzas ordered per day.

Query:

```
with mydata as(
    select order_date, sum(quantity) as Qtys
    from orders join orderdetails on orders.order_id = orderdetails.order_id
    group by order_date)
    select round(avg(Qtys),0) as 'average order per day' from mydata;
```





Q10. Determine the top 3 most ordered pizza types based on revenue.

Query:

```
select pizza_types.name, sum(price*quantity) as revenue
from pizzas join pizza_types on pizzas.pizza_type_id = pizza_types.pizza_type_id
join orderdetails on pizzas.pizza_id = orderdetails.pizza_id
group by pizza_types.name order by revenue desc limit 3;
```

Re	Result Grid			
	name	revenue		
•	The Thai Chicken Pizza	43434.25		
	The Barbecue Chicken Pizza	42768		
	The California Chicken Pizza	41409.5		



Q11. Calculate the percentage contribution of each pizza type to total revenue.

Query:

```
with mydata as(
    select category , round(sum(quantity*price),2) as total_revenue
    from pizzas join pizza_types
    on pizzas.pizza_type_id = pizza_types.pizza_type_id
    join orderdetails on pizzas.pizza_id = orderdetails.pizza_id
    group by category)
    select mydata.category,
    concat( round((total_revenue/(select sum(total_revenue) from mydata))*100,2)," %")
    as Percentage_Contribution
    from mydata;
```

Re	Result Grid Filter Rows:			
	category	Percentage_Contribution		
•	Classic	26.91 %		
	Veggie	23.68 %		
	Supreme	25.46 %		
	Chicken	23.96 %		



Q12. Analyze the cumulative revenue generated over time.

Query:

```
• with mydata as(
select order_date, round(sum(pizzas.price*orderdetails.quantity),2) as revenue
from orders join orderdetails on orders.order_id = orderdetails.order_id
join pizzas on pizzas.pizza_id = orderdetails.pizza_id group by order_date)
select mydata.order_date,
round(sum(revenue) over(order by order_date),2) as 'Cumulative Revenue' from mydata;
```

Result Grid Filter Rows:		
	order_date	Cumulative Revenue
•	2015-01-01	2713.85
	2015-01-02	5445.75
	2015-01-03	8108.15
	2015-01-04	9863.6
	2015-01-05	11929.55

Res	sult Grid 🔢	Filter Rows:
	order_date	Cumulative Revenue
	2015-01-06	14358.5
	2015-01-07	16560.7
	2015-01-08	19399.05
	2015-01-09	21526.4
	2015-01-10	23990.35

	Res	sult Grid 🔡	Filter Rows:
		order_date	Cumulative Revenue
		2015-12-27	810615.8
		2015-12-28	812253
		2015-12-29	813606.25
		2015-12-30	814944.05
5		2015-12-31	817860.05



Q13. Determine the top 3 most ordered pizza types based on revenue for each pizza category.

Query:

```
with mydata1 as(
    with mydata as(
    select pizza_types.category, pizza_types.name,
    sum(price*quantity) as revenue from pizza_types join pizzas on
    pizza_types.pizza_type_id = pizzas.pizza_type_id join orderdetails
    on orderdetails.pizza_id = pizzas.pizza_id group by
    pizza_types.category, pizza_types.name)
    select mydata.*, rank() over(partition by category order by revenue desc) as "rank"
    from mydata) select * from mydata1 where mydata1.rank<=3;</pre>
```

Res	Result Grid Filter Rows:		Export: W	/rap Cell (
	category	name	revenue	rank
•	Chicken	The Thai Chicken Pizza	43434.25	1
	Chicken	The Barbecue Chicken Pizza	42768	2
	Chicken	The California Chicken Pizza	41409.5	3
	Classic	The Classic Deluxe Pizza	38180.5	1
	Classic	The Hawaiian Pizza	32273.25	2
	Classic	The Pepperoni Pizza	30161.75	3

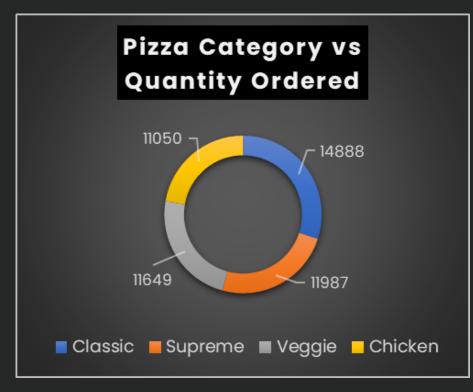
Supreme	The Spicy Italian Pizza	34831.25	1
Supreme	The Italian Supreme Pizza	33476.75	2
Supreme	The Sicilian Pizza	30940.5	3
Veggie	The Four Cheese Pizza	32265.70000000065	1
Veggie	The Mexicana Pizza	26780.75	2
Veggie	The Five Cheese Pizza	26066.5	3

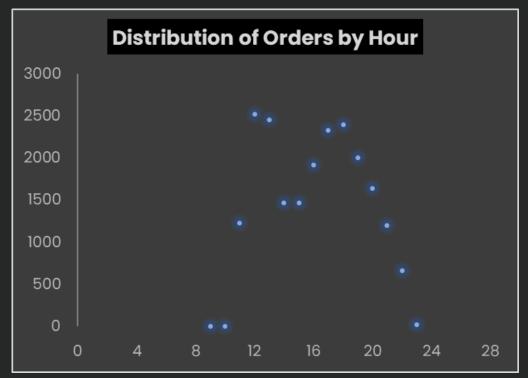
Total Orders 21350

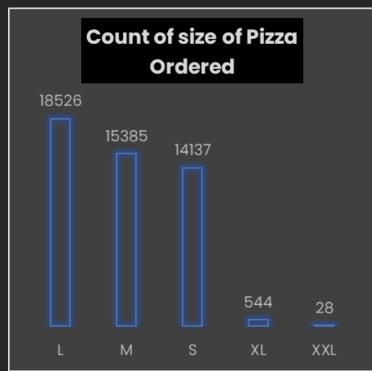
Total Revenue \$ 817,860 Highest Priced Pizza
The Greek Pizza - \$ 35.95

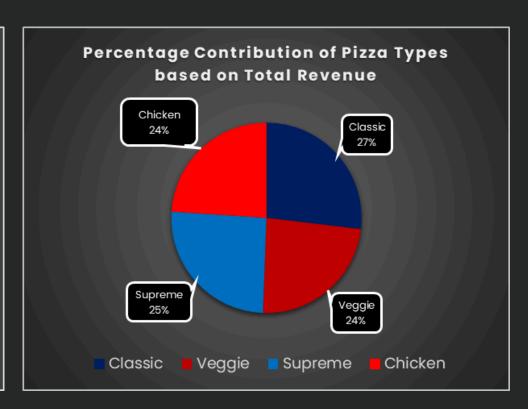
Average Order Per Day

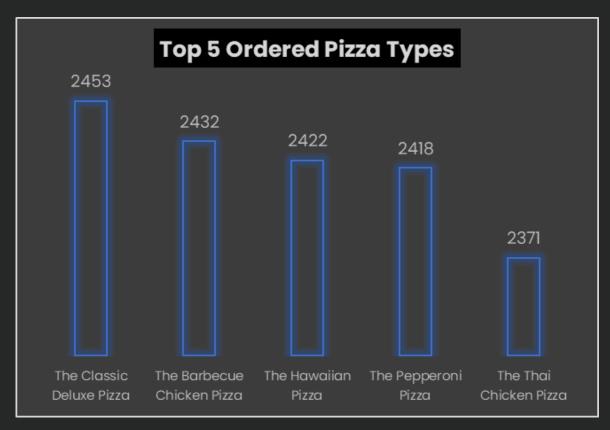
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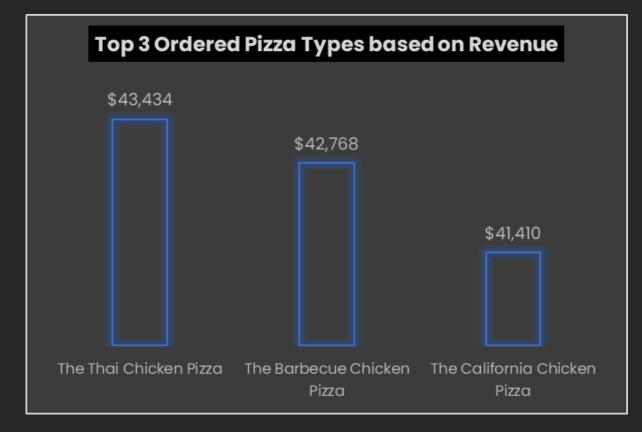


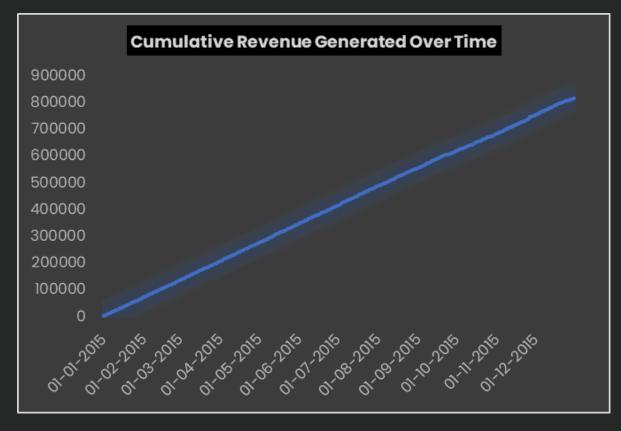


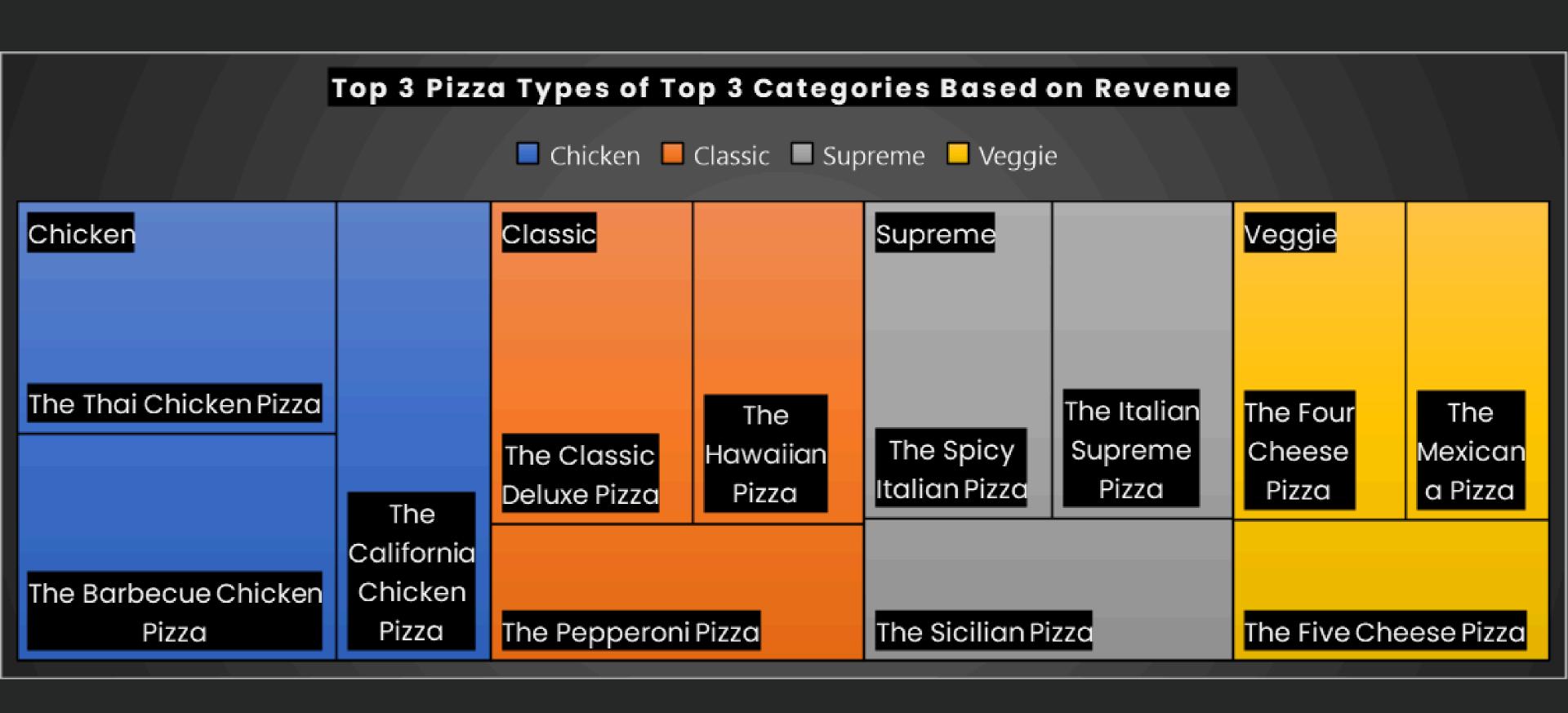












Thank You

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