



WHERE EVERY SLICE TELLS A STORY

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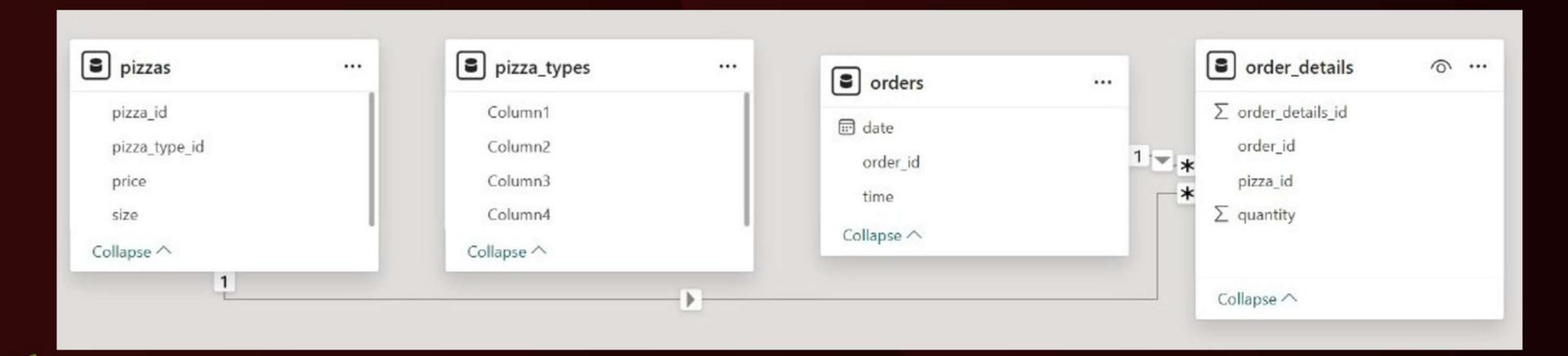


# HELLO

I am Suhani Choudhari. In this project I have utilize SQL query to solve questions that related to pizza sales and used Power BI for schema.



# SCHEMA OF PIZZA







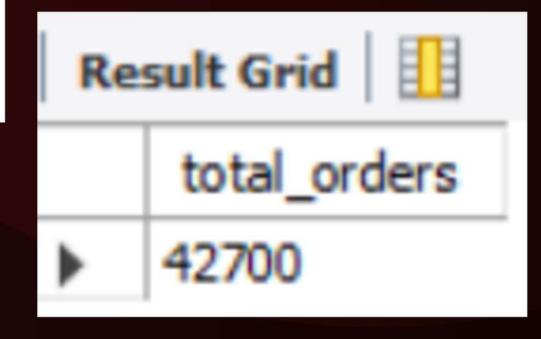
# RETRIEVE THE TOTAL NUMBER OF ORDERS PLACED

```
SELECT

COUNT(order_id) AS total_orders

FROM

orders;
```

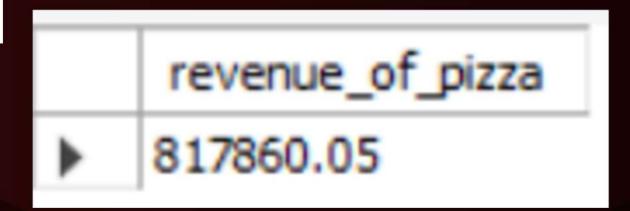






## CALCULATE THE TOTAL REVENUE GENERATED FROM PIZZA SALES.

```
SELECT
    round(sum(order_details.quantity * pizzas.price),2) AS revenue_of_pizza
FROM
    order_details
        JOIN
    pizzas ON pizzas.pizza_id = order_details.pizza_id;
```







## IDENTIFY THE HIGHEST-PRICED PIZZA.



	name	price
•	The Greek Pizza	35.95



## IDENTIFY THE MOST COMMON PIZZA SIZE ORDERED.

size most\_common\_pizza

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## LIST THE TOP 5 MOST ORDERED PIZZA TYPES ALONG WITH THEIR QUANTITIES.

	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





## JOIN THE NECESSARY TABLES TO FIND THE TOTAL QUANTITY OF EACH PIZZA CATEGORY ORDERED.

```
SELECT
    SUM(order_details.quantity), pizza_types.category AS total
FROM
    order_details
        JOIN
    pizzas ON order_details.pizza_id = pizzas.pizza_id
        JOIN
    pizza_types ON pizza_types.pizza_type_id = pizzas.pizza_type_id
GROUP BY pizza_types.category
ORDER BY total DESC;
```

	SUM(order_details.quantity)	total
•	11649	Veggie
	11987	Supreme
	14888	Classic
	11050	Chicken



### HOITIE

## DETERMINE THE DISTRIBUTION OF ORDERS BY HOUR OF THE DAY.

```
SELECT
   HOUR(time), COUNT(order_id) AS order_count
FROM
   orders
GROUP BY HOUR(time);
```

	HOUR(time)	order_count
•	11	2462
	12	5040
	13	4910
	14	2944
	15	2936
	16	3840
	17	4672
	18	4798
	19	4018
	20	3284
	21	2396





## JOIN RELEVANT TABLES TO FIND THE CATEGORY-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF PIZZAS.

```
SELECT
    category, COUNT(name) AS name
FROM
    pizza_types
GROUP BY category;
```





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## 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 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 revenue DESC
LIMIT 3;
```

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



## CALCULATE THE PERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTION OF EACH PIZZA TYPE TO TOTAL REVENUE.

```
SELECT
    pizza_types.category,
    ROUND(SUM(pizzas.price * order_details.quantity) / (SELECT
                    ROUND(SUM(pizzas.price * order_details.quantity),
                                2) AS total_sale
                FROM
                    pizzas
                        JOIN
                    order_details 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;
```

	category	revenue
•	Classic	26.91
	Supreme	25.46
	Chicken	23.96
	Veggie	23.68



## ANALYZE THE CUMULATIVE REVENUE GENERATED OVER TIME.

```
select date,
sum(rev) over (order by date) as cum_revenue
from

(select orders.date, sum( pizzas.price * order_details.quantity ) as rev
from pizzas join order_details
on pizzas.pizza_id = order_details.pizza_id
join orders
on orders.order_id = order_details.order_id
group by orders.date
order by date asc) as sales;
```

	date	cum_revenue
•	2015-01-01	5427.7
	2015-01-02	10891.5
	2015-01-03	16216.3
	2015-01-04	19727.2
	2015-01-05	23859.1
	2015-01-06	28717
	2015-01-07	33121.4
	2015-01-08	38798.1
	2015-01-09	43052.799999999996
	2015-01-10	47980.7
	2015-01-11	51725.299999999996
	2015-01-12	55563.399999999994
	2015-01-13	59662.59999999999
	2015-01-14	64717.399999999994





## 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(pizzas.price * order_details.quantity)
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;
```

	name	revenue
•	The California Chicken Pizza	41409.5
	The Southwest Chicken Pizza	34705.75
	The Chicken Alfredo Pizza	16900.25
	The Chicken Pesto Pizza	16701.75
	The Pepperoni Pizza	30161.75
	The Greek Pizza	28454.100000000013
	The Italian Capocollo Pizza	25094
	The Napolitana Pizza	24087
	The Big Meat Pizza	22968
	The Pepperoni, Mushroom, and Peppers Pizza	18834.5
	The Sicilian Pizza	30940.5
	The Pepper Salami Pizza	25529
	The Prosciutto and Arugula Pizza	24193.25
	The Soppressata Pizza	16425.75





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# DATA SOURCE

OUR PROJECT UTILIZES A COMPREHENSIVE PIZZA SALES DATASET, TYPICALLY IN A STRUCTURED FORMAT LIKE CSV FILES OR AN SQL DATABASE. THIS DATASET USUALLY COMPRISES SEVERAL INTERCONNECTED TABLES:

- ORDERS: CONTAINS UNIQUE ORDER IDS, DATES, AND TIMES.
- ORDER DETAILS: LINKS ORDERS TO SPECIFIC PIZZAS, INCLUDING ORDER\_DETAILS\_ID, PIZZA\_ID, AND QUANTITY.
- PIZZAS: STORES DETAILS ABOUT EACH SPECIFIC PIZZA, LIKE PIZZA\_TYPE\_ID, SIZE,
   AND PRICE.
- PIZZA TYPES: PROVIDES DESCRIPTIONS FOR EACH PIZZA TYPE, INCLUDING PIZZA\_TYPE\_ID, NAME, CATEGORY, AND INGREDIENTS.









# TOOL USED

FOR THIS PROJECT, SQL (STRUCTURED QUERY LANGUAGE)
WAS THE PRIMARY TOOL FOR DATA EXTRACTION,
TRANSFORMATION, AND QUERYING FROM THE RELATIONAL
PIZZA SALES DATABASE. IT ENABLED US TO PERFORM COMPLEX
AGGREGATIONS AND DERIVE KEY METRICS. SUBSEQUENTLY,
MICROSOFT POWER BI WAS UTILIZED FOR CREATING SCHEMA.

