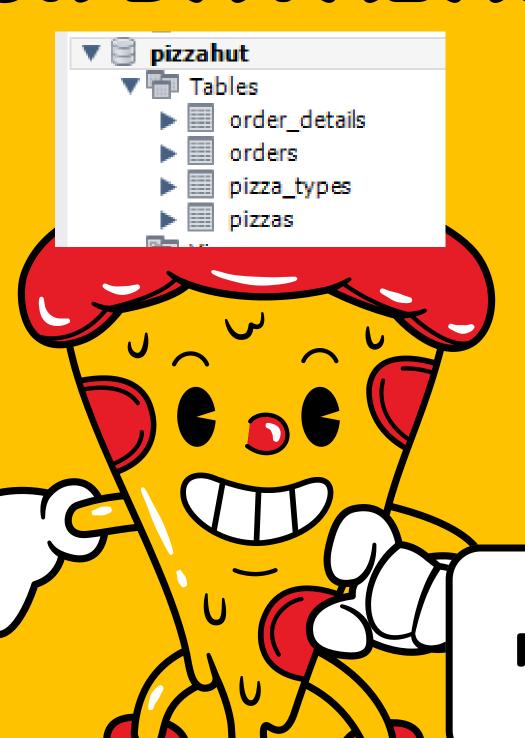


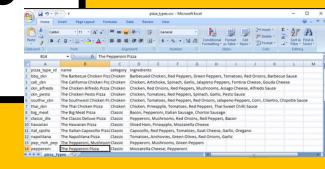


OUR DATABASE

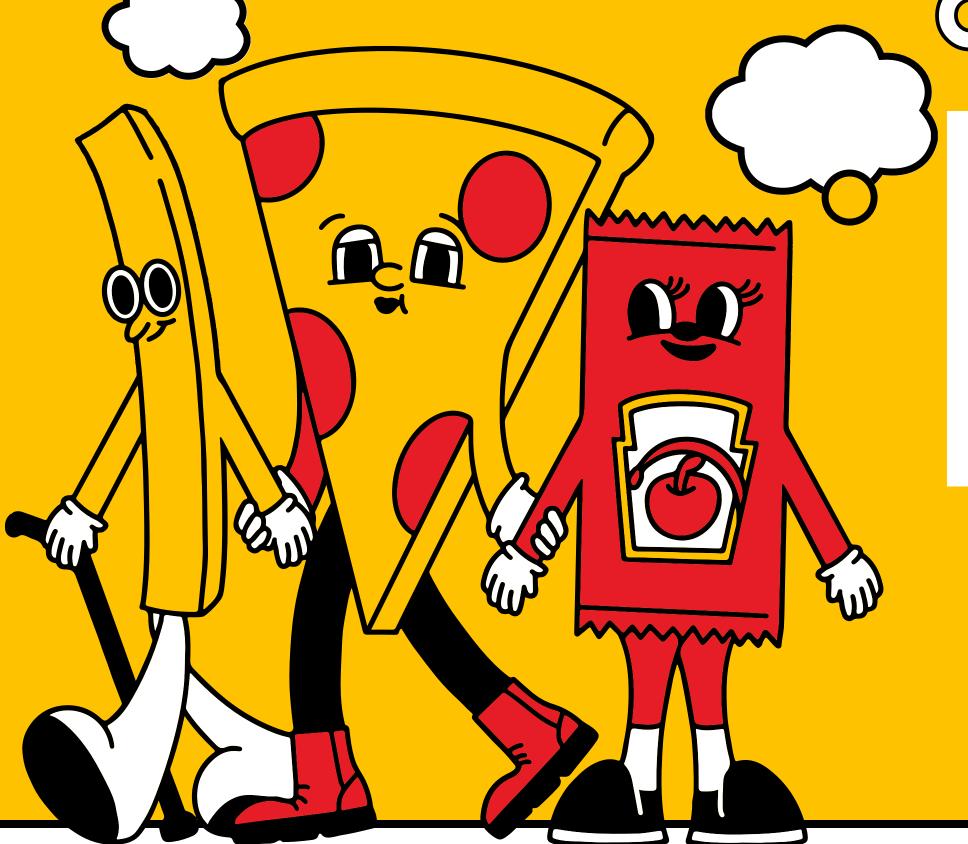


ORDERS

PIZZA_TYPES



RETRIEVE THE TOTAL NUMBER OF ORDERS PLACED.



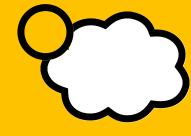
SELECT

COUNT(order_id) A5 total_orders

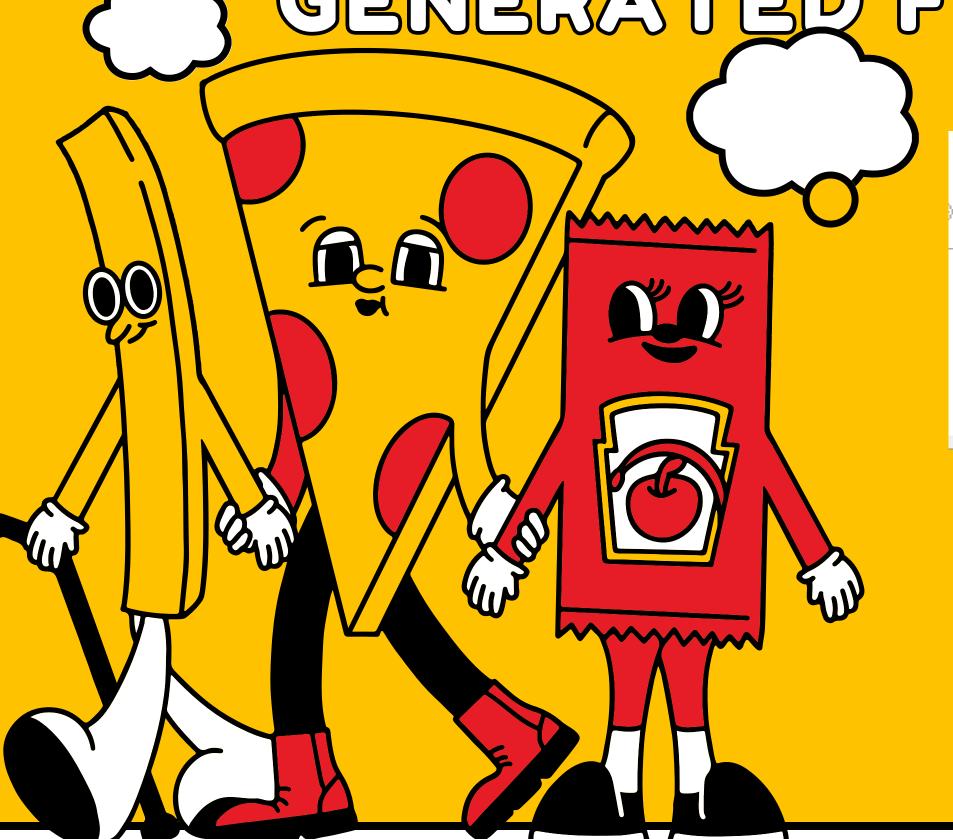
FROM

orders;





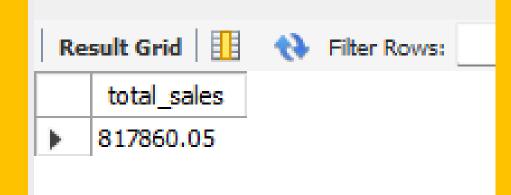


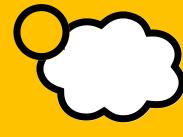


```
ROUND(SUM(order_details.quantity * pizzas.price),
2) A5 total_sales
FROM
```

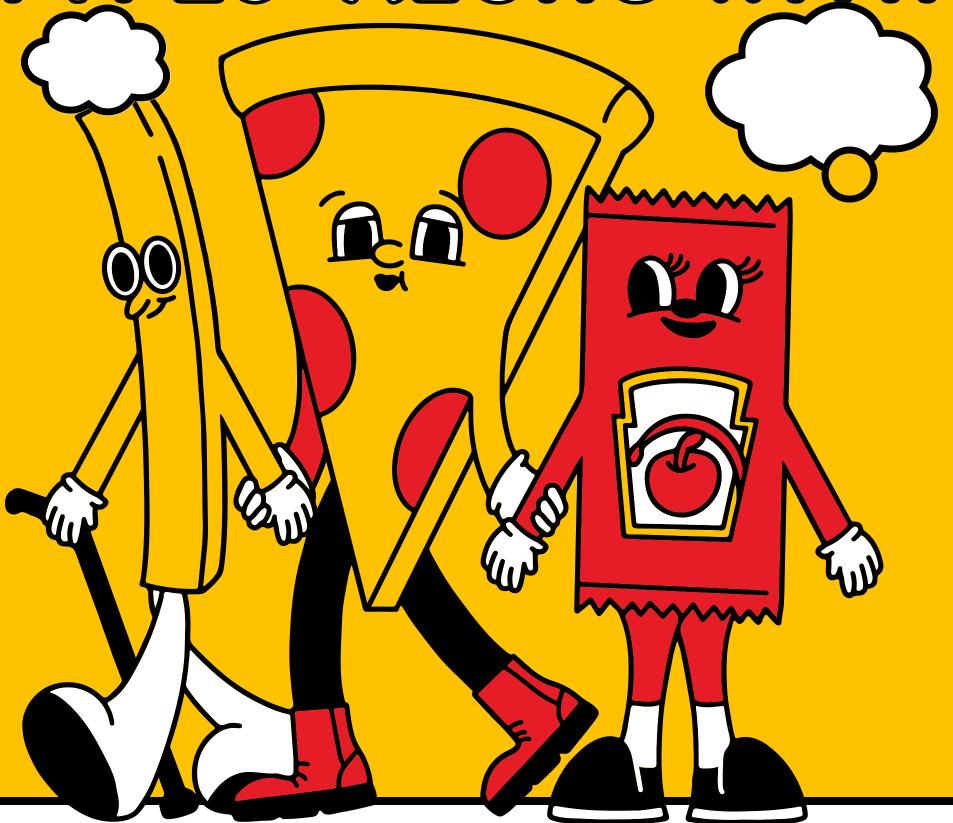
order_details JOIN

pizzas ON pizzas.pizza_id = order_details.pizza_id;

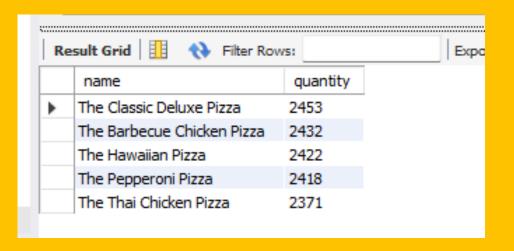




LIST THE TOP 5 MOST ORDERED PIZZA TYPES ALONG WITH THEIR QUANTITIES.

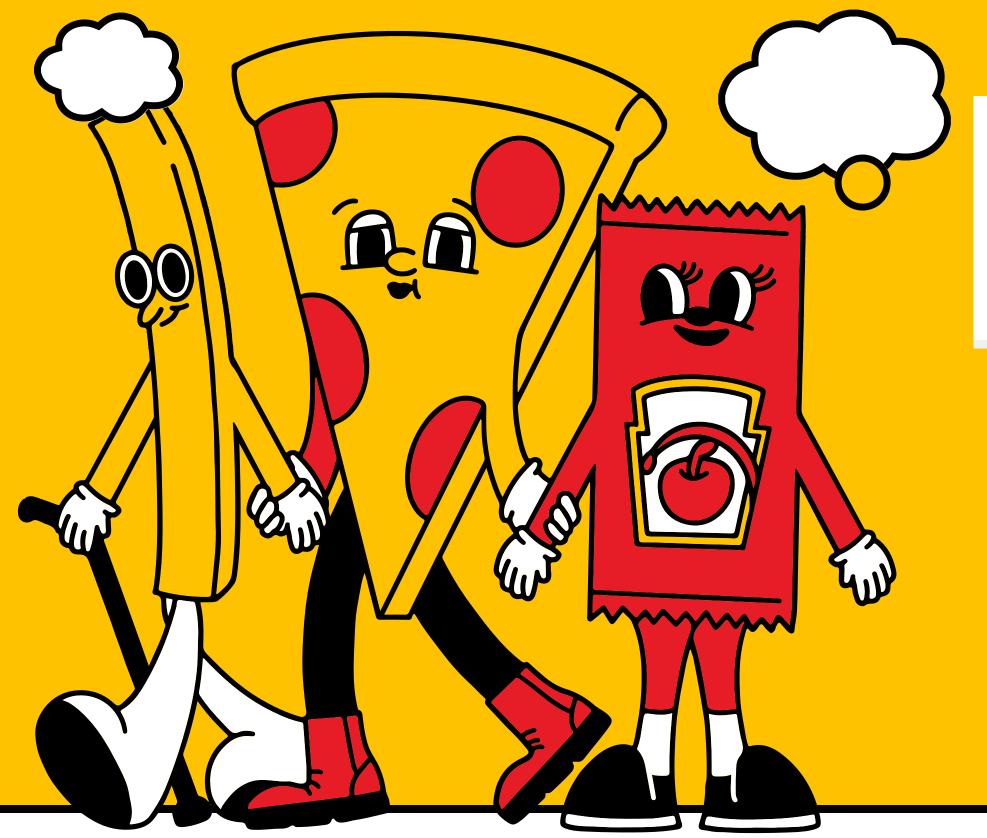


```
SELECT
    pizza_types.name, SUM(order_details.quantity) AS quantity
FROM
    pizza_types
        JOIN
    pizzas ON pizza_types.pizza_type_id = pizzas.pizza_type_id
        JOIN
    order_details ON order_details.pizza_id = pizzas.pizza_id
GROUP BY pizza_types.name
ORDER BY quantity DESC
LIMIT 5;
```





DETERMINE THE DISTRIBUTION OF ORDERS BY HOUR OF THE DAY.

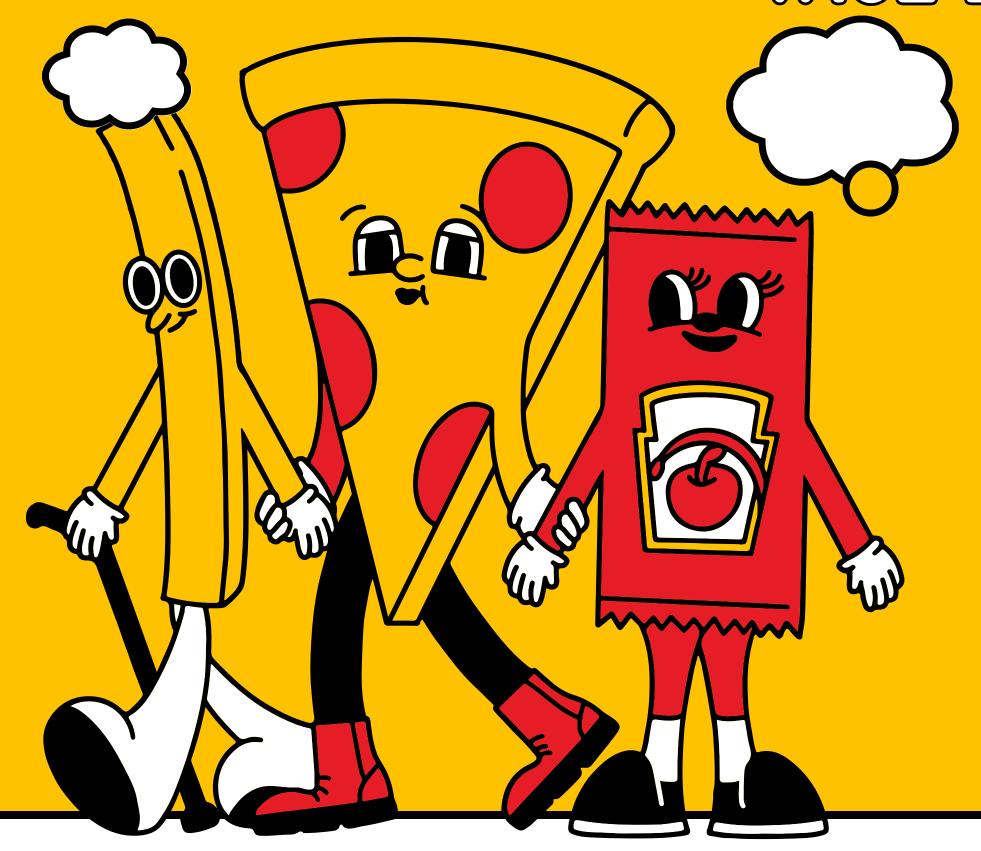


```
SELECT
   HOUR(order_time) AS hour, COUNT(order_id) AS order_count
FROM
   orders
GROUP BY HOUR(order_time);
```

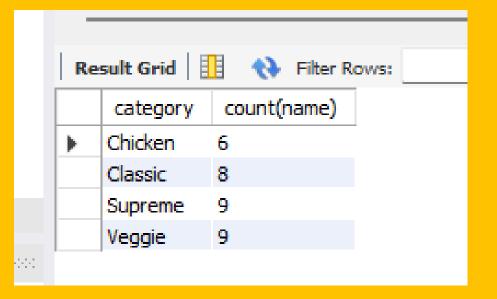
Re	sult Grid	d 🔢 🙌 Filter Rov	vs:
	hour	order_count	
)	11	1231	
	12	2520	
	13	2455	
	14	1472	
	15	1468	
	16	1920	
	17	2336	
	18	2399	
Res	lin sult 4 ix	2000	



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

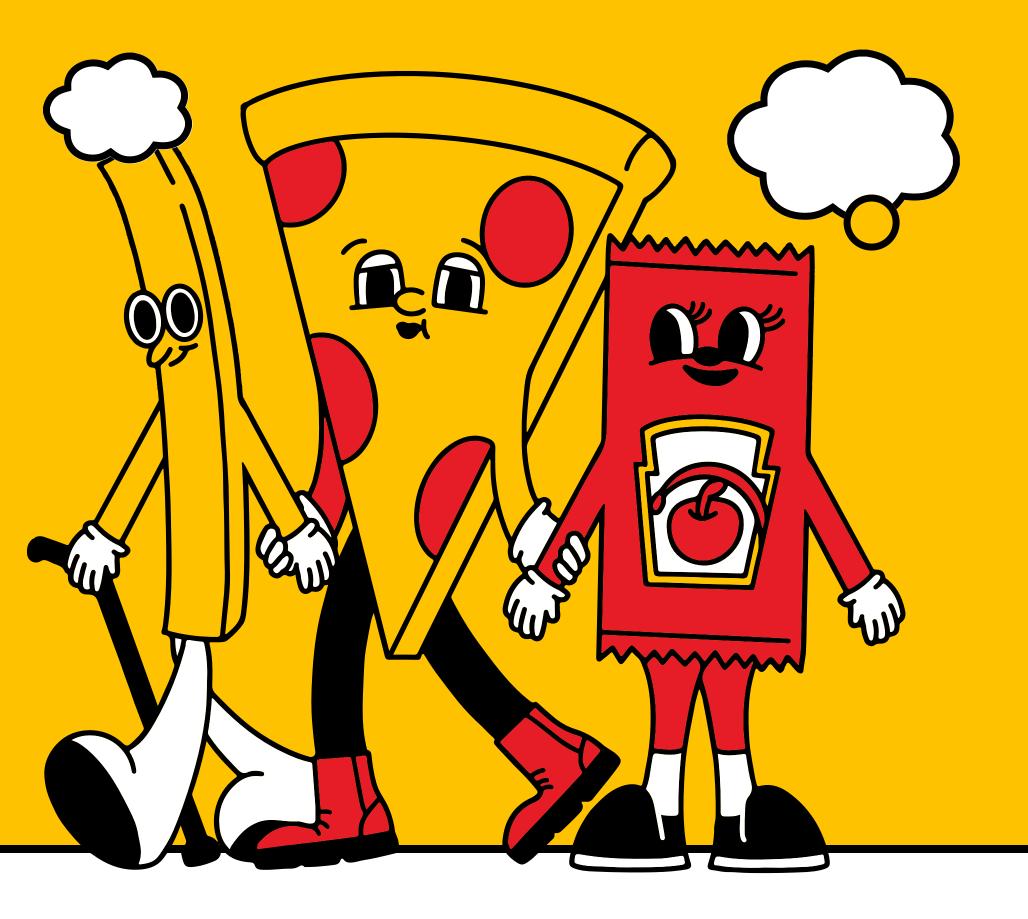


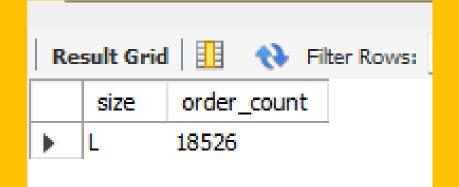
select category , count(name) from pizza_types
group by category;

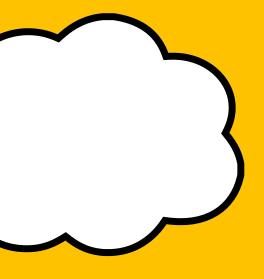




IDENTIFY THE MOST COMMON PIZZA SIZE ORDERED.







THANK YOU AND MAKE USE OF RESULTS

