

Exploring sales, revenue, and customer trends with SQL queries

Ву

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Introduction

This project analyzes a pizza sales dataset using SQL to uncover business insights. The analysis covers sales performance, revenue generation, customer ordering patterns, and product popularity

Objective:

- Understand sales trends
- Identify best-selling products
- Analyze revenue distribution



About the Dataset

This project uses four CSV files:

- orders.csv → order_id, order_date, order_time
- iii order_details.csv → order_id, pizza_id, quantity
- pizzas.csv → pizza_id, pizza_type_id, size, price



Dataset Size:

- orders.csv → 21,350 rows, 3 columns
- order_details.csv → 48,620 rows, 3
 columns
- pizzas.csv → 97 rows, 4 columns
- pizza_types.csv → 32 rows, 4 columns

Together, these datasets provide details about orders, pizza types, prices, sizes, and ingredients, enabling a complete sales analysis.

Skills & Tools Used

SQL Concepts Applied

- Joins: INNER JOIN to combine multiple tables
- Aggregations: SUM, COUNT, AVG, ROUND
- Grouping & Ordering: GROUP BY, ORDER BY, LIMIT
- Window Functions: ROW_NUMBER, cumulative SUM
- Subqueries & CTEs for complex analysis



Tools Used

- MySQL Workbench → Querying & data analysis
- ♣ Canva → Presentation & visualization

Project Workflow









Data Exploration

- Reviewed dataset structure (orders, pizzas, details, types)
- Understood relationships between tables

Writing SQL Queries

- Basic analysis (orders, revenue, top pizzas)
- Intermediate joins & groupings (categories, timebased analysis)
- Advanced analysis (revenue contribution, ranking with window functions)

Insights & Analysis

Identified sales trends, popular pizzas, and revenue drivers

Presentation

- Summarized results in a structured format
- Used Canva for visualization and storytelling

Query & Result section





Total number of orders placed

```
-- Retrieve the total number of orders placed.

SELECT

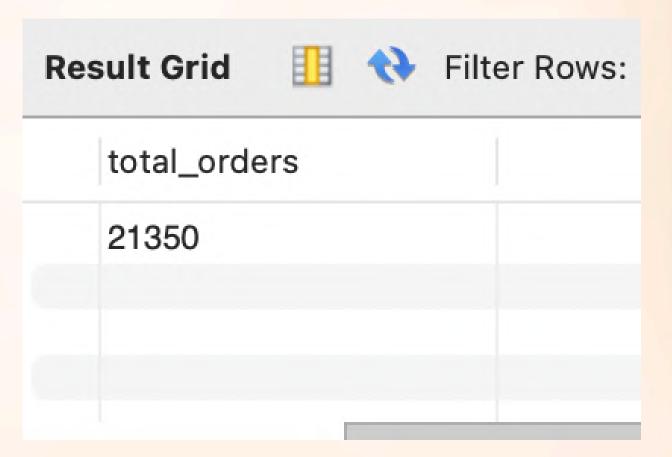
COUNT(order_id) AS total_orders

FROM

orders;
```





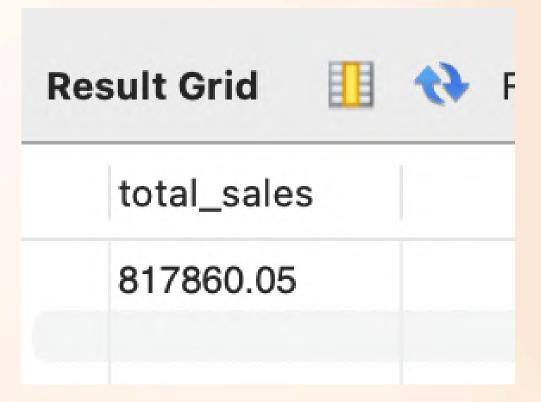


Total revenue generated from pizza sales

```
1  -- Calculate the total revenue generated from pizza sales.
2 • SELECT
3     ROUND(SUM(od.quantity * p.price), 2) AS total_sales
4     FROM
5     order_details od
6         JOIN
7     pizzas p ON p.pizza_id = od.pizza_id;
```





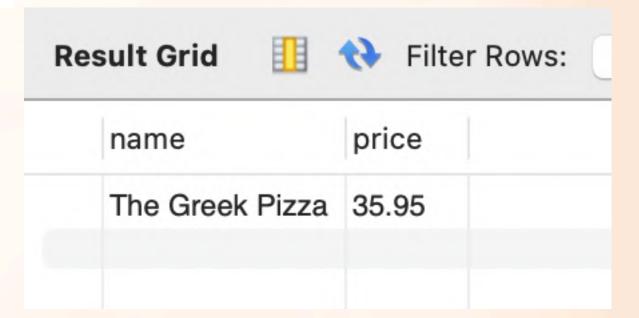


Highest-priced pizza

```
1  -- Identify the highest-priced pizza.
2    SELECT
3    pt.name, p.price
4    FROM
5    pizza_types pt
6         JOIN
7    pizzas p ON pt.pizza_type_id = p.pizza_type_id
8    ORDER BY p.price DESC
9    LIMIT 1;
```







Most common pizza size ordered

```
1  -- Identify the most common pizza size ordered.
2    SELECT
3     p.size, COUNT(od.order_details_id) AS order_count
4    FROM
5     pizzas p
6         JOIN
7     order_details od ON p.pizza_id = od.pizza_id
8    GROUP BY p.size
9    ORDER BY order_count DESC;
```





R	esult Gr	id III 💎	Filter Rows:	
	size	order_count		
	L	18526		
	M	15385		
	S	14137		
	XL	544		
	XXL	28		

Top 5 most ordered pizza types along with their quantities

```
-- List the top 5 most ordered pizza types along with their quantities.
      SELECT
          pt.name, SUM(od.quantity) AS quantity
      FROM
          pizza_types pt
                                                                                      Result
              JOIN
          pizzas p ON pt.pizza_type_id = p.pizza_type_id
              JOIN
          order_details od ON od.pizza_id = p.pizza_id
      GROUP BY pt.name
10
      ORDER BY quantity DESC
11
12
      LIMIT 5;
                                                                                     Filter Rows:
                                                             Result Grid
                                                                                                   Q Search
```

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

The total quantity of each pizza category ordered

```
pt.category, SUM(od.quantity) AS quantity

pt.category, SUM(od.quantity) AS quantity

FROM

pizza_types pt

JOIN

pizzas p ON pt.pizza_type_id = p.pizza_type_id

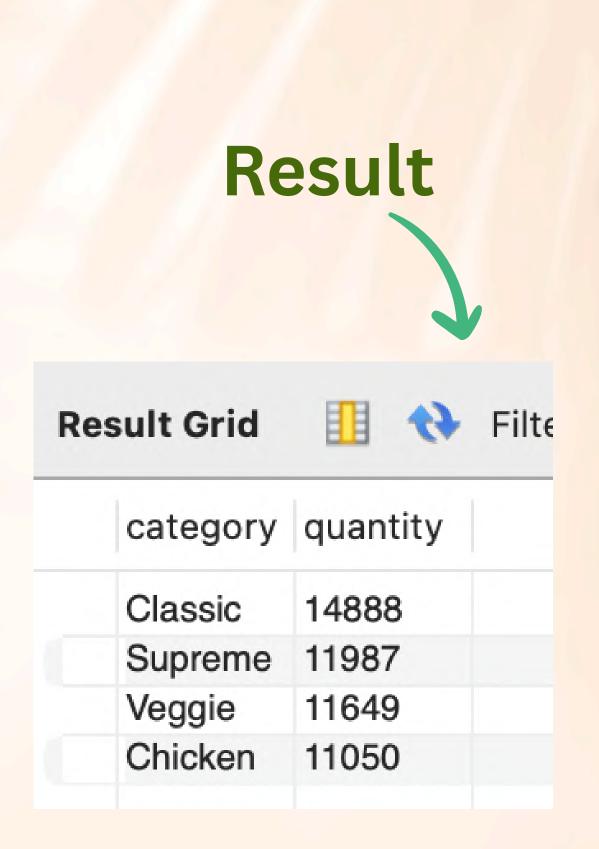
JOIN

order_details od ON p.pizza_id = od.pizza_id

GROUP BY pt.category

ORDER BY quantity DESC;
```





Distribution of orders by hour of the day

```
1    -- Determine the distribution of orders by hour of the day.
2    SELECT
3         HOUR(order_time) AS hour, COUNT(order_id) AS order_count
4    FROM
5         orders
6    GROUP BY HOUR(order_time)
7    ORDER BY hour;
```



MYSQL Query

Result

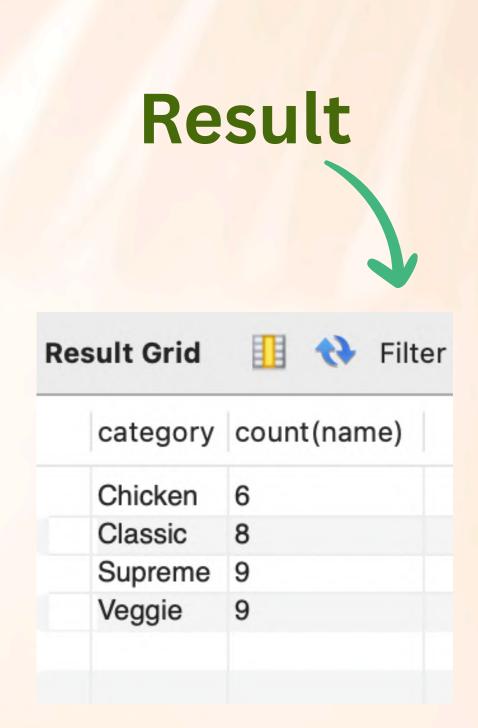


Result Grid III 💎 Filter Ro			
hour	order_count		
9	1		
10	8		
11	1231		
12	2520		
13	2455		
14	1472		
15	1468		
16	1920		
17	2336		
18	2399		
19	2009		
20	1642		
21	1198		
22	663		
23	28		

Category-wise distribution of pizzas

```
2 • SELECT
3      category, COUNT(name)
4     FROM
5      pizza_types
6     GROUP BY category;
```





Calculate the average number of pizzas ordered per day





Result Grid





Filter Rows:

avg_no_pizzas_ord/day

138

Top 3 most ordered pizza types based on revenue

```
-- Determine the top 3 most ordered pizza types based on revenue.
 2 •
       SELECT
           pt.name, SUM(od.quantity * p.price) AS revenue
 3
                                                                                     Result
       FROM
 4
           pizza_types pt
 5
               JOIN
           pizzas p ON pt.pizza_type_id = p.pizza_type_id
               JOIN
           order_details od ON p.pizza_id = od.pizza_id
 9
       GROUP BY pt.name
10
                                                                   Result Grid
                                                                                         Filter Rows:
                                                                                                       Q Search
11
       ORDER BY revenue DESC
       LIMIT 3;
12
                                                                      name
                                                                                                       revenue
                                                                                                       43434.25
                                                                      The Thai Chicken Pizza
                                                                      The Barbecue Chicken Pizza
                                                                                                       42768
                                                                      The California Chicken Pizza
                                                                                                       41409.5
```

Percentage contribution of each pizza type to total revenue

```
-- Calculate the percentage contribution of each pizza type to total revenue.
 2 •
      SELECT
          pt.category,
          ROUND(SUM(od.quantity * p.price) / (SELECT
                           ROUND(SUM(od.quantity * p.price), 2) AS total_sales
                      FROM
                           order_details od
                               JOIN
 8
                           pizzas p ON p.pizza_id = od.pizza_id) * 100,
 9
10
                   2) AS revenue_pct
11
       FROM
12
           pizza_types pt
13
               JOIN
14
           pizzas p ON pt.pizza_type_id = p.pizza_type_id
15
               JOIN
          order_details od ON p.pizza_id = od.pizza_id
16
       GROUP BY pt.category
17
18
       ORDER BY revenue_pct DESC;
19
```





Result Grid	III 💎 Filter Rows:
category	revenue_pct
Classic	26.91
Supreme	25.46
Chicken	23.96
Veggie	23.68

Cumulative revenue generated over time

```
-- Analyze the cumulative revenue generated over time.
      select order_date, sum(revenue) over(order by order_date) from
    (select o.order_date,
      sum(od.quantity*p.price) as revenue
      from order_details od
      join pizzas p
      on od.pizza_id=p.pizza_id
      join orders o
      on od.order_id=o.order_id
      group by o.order_date) as sales;
10
```





R	esult Grid	Filter Rows: Q Search		
	order_date	sum(revenue) over(order by order_d		
	2015-01-01	2713.850000000004		
	2015-01-02	5445.75		
	2015-01-03	8108.15		
	2015-01-04	9863.6		
	2015-01-05	11929.55		
	2015-01-06	14358.5		
	2015-01-07	16560.7		
	2015-01-08	19399.05		
	2015-01-09	21526.4		
	2015-01-10	23990.350000000002		
	2015-01-11	25862.65		
	2015-01-12	27781.7		
	2015-01-13	29831.30000000003		
	2015-01-14	32358.700000000004		

Top 3 most ordered pizza types based on revenue for each pizza category

```
select name, revenue, rnk from
2 •
        (select category, name, revenue, rank()
       over(partition by category order by revenue desc)
       as rnk from
        (SELECT
           pt.category, pt.name, SUM(od.quantity * p.price) AS revenue
 8
       FROM
            pizza_types pt
10
               JOIN
            pizzas p ON p.pizza_type_id = pt.pizza_type_id
11
               JOIN
12
            order_details od ON od.pizza_id = p.pizza_id
13
       GROUP BY pt.category , pt.name) as a) as b
14
       where rnk <=3;
15
```





name	revenue	rnk	1
The Thai Chicken Pizza	43434.25	1	
The Barbecue Chicken Pizza	42768	2	
The California Chicken Pizza	41409.5	3	
The Classic Deluxe Pizza	38180.5	1	
The Hawaiian Pizza	32273.25	2	
The Pepperoni Pizza	30161.75	3	
The Spicy Italian Pizza	34831.25	1	
The Italian Supreme Pizza	33476.75	2	
The Sicilian Pizza	30940.5	3	
The Four Cheese Pizza	32265.70000	1	
The Mexicana Pizza	26780.75	2	
The Five Cheese Pizza	26066.5	3	



Conclusion

- SQL enabled efficient analysis of large sales data.
- Identified top-selling pizzas and most profitable categories.
- Solution of Stribution across products and time.
- (b) Ordering patterns reveal customer behavior and peak hours.
- Insights can help optimize menu, pricing, and inventory planning.

Overall:

This project highlights how SQL-driven insights can support data-driven decision making in the food & beverage industry.

Thank You

