



# Pizza Sales Data Analysis using SQL

Subtitle: Mini Project Presentation



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# Introduction

- This project analyzes pizza sales using SQL
- Built on concepts learned via WsCube Tech YouTube tutorials
- Uses relational database with 4 tables: orders, order\_details, pizzas, pizza\_types
- Includes basic to advanced business insights
- Each solution includes SQL query + result



# Dataset Overview

| Table Name    | Description                              |
|---------------|--|
| orders        | Order ID, date, and time                 |
| order_details | Link between orders and pizzas, with qty |
| pizzas        | Pizza ID, price, and size                |
| pizza_types   | Name, category, and ingredients          |

Designed to reflect real pizzeria operations

Supports both time-based and category-wise queries

# -- Retrieve the total number of orders placed.

```
SELECT  
    COUNT(order_id) AS total_orders  
FROM  
    orders;
```

| Result Grid |              |
|-------------|--------------|
|             | total_orders |
| ▶           | 21350        |

# -- Calculate the total revenue generated from pizza sales.

- **SELECT**

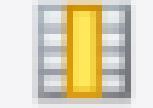
```
    ROUND(SUM(order_details.quantity * pizzas.price),  
          2) AS total_sales
```

```
FROM
```

```
order_details
```

```
JOIN
```

```
pizzas ON pizzas.pizza_id = order_details.pizza_id
```

Result Grid | 

|   | total_sales |
|---|-------------|
| ▶ | 817860.05   |

# -- Identify the highest-priced pizza.

```
select pizza_types.name, pizzas.price  
from pizza_types join pizzas  
on pizza_types.pizza_type_id = pizzas.pizza_type_id  
order by pizzas.price desc limit 1;
```



| Result Grid |                 | Filter Rows: |
|-------------|-----------------|--------------|
|             | name            | price        |
| ▶           | The Greek Pizza | 35.95        |

# -- Identity the most common pizza size ordered.



```
select pizzas.size, count(order_details.order_details_id) as order_count  
from pizzas join order_details  
on pizzas.pizza_id = order_details.pizza_id  
group by pizzas.size order by order_count desc ;
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows:

|   | size | order_count |
|---|------|-------------|
| ▶ | L    | 18526       |
|   | M    | 15385       |
|   | S    | 14137       |
|   | XL   | 544         |
|   | XXL  | 28          |

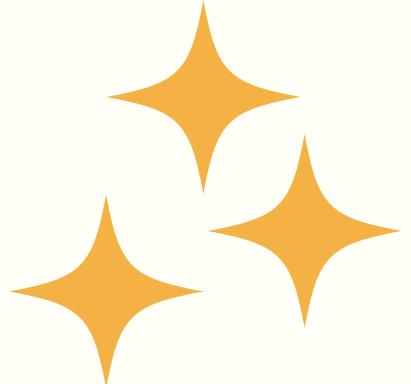
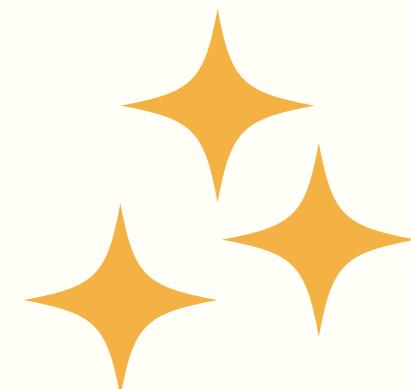
# -- List the top 5 most ordered pizza types along with their quantities.

```
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;
```

|   | 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.

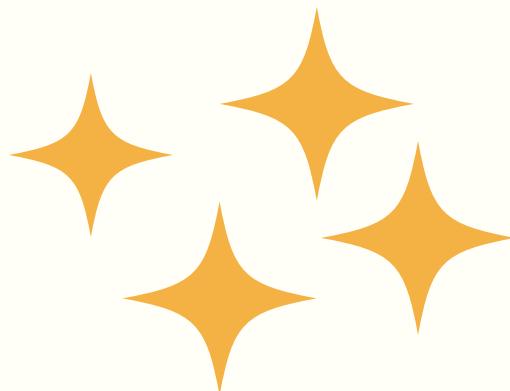
```
select pizza_types.category,  
       sum(order_details.quantity) as quantity  
  from pizza_types join pizzas  
    on pizza_types.pizza_type_id = pizzas.pizza_type_id  
   join order_details  
    on order_details.pizza_id = pizzas.pizza_id  
 group by pizza_types.category order by quantity desc;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



|   | category | quantity |
|---|----------|----------|
| ▶ | Classic  | 14888    |
|   | Supreme  | 11987    |
|   | Veggie   | 11649    |
|   | Chicken  | 11050    |

# -- Determine the distribution of orders by hour of the day.

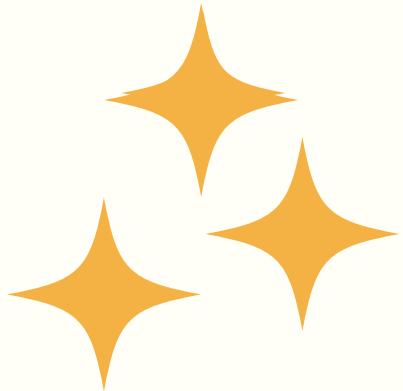
```
select hour(order_time) as hour, count(order_id) as order_count from orders  
group by hour(order_time) ;
```



|   | hour | order_count |
|---|------|-------------|
| ▶ | 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          |
|   | 10   | 8           |
|   | 9    | 1           |

-- Join relevant tables to find the category-wise distribution of pizzas.

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



Result Grid | Filter Rows:

|   | category | count(name) |
|---|----------|-------------|
| ▶ | Chicken  | 6           |
|   | Classic  | 8           |
|   | Supreme  | 9           |
|   | Veggie   | 9           |

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

```
select round(avg(quantity),0) from  
  (select orders.order_date, sum(order_details.quantity) as quantity  
   from orders join order_details  
   on orders.order_id = order_details.order_id  
   group by orders.order_date) as order_quantity ;
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows:

|   | round(avg(quantity),0) |
|---|------------------------|
| ▶ | 138                    |

# -- 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 pizzas.pizza_type_id = pizza_types.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;
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows:

|   | name                         | revenue  |
|---|------------------------------|----------|
| ▶ | The Thai Chicken Pizza       | 43434.25 |
|   | The Barbecue Chicken Pizza   | 42768    |
|   | The California Chicken Pizza | 41409.5  |

# -- pizza type to total revenue.

```
select pizza_types.category,  
    round(sum(order_details.quantity*pizzas.price) / (SELECT  
        ROUND(SUM(order_details.quantity * pizzas.price), 2) AS total_sales  
    FROM order_details  
    JOIN pizzas 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 order_date,  
       sum(revenue) over(order by order_date) as cum_revenue  
  from  
    (select orders.order_date,  
           sum(order_details.quantity * pizzas.price) as revenue  
      from order_details join pizzas  
        on order_details.pizza_id = pizzas.pizza_id  
     join orders  
        on orders.order_id = order_details.order_id  
   group by orders.order_date) as sales;
```

| Result Grid |            |                    |
|-------------|------------|--------------------|
|             | order_date | cum_revenue        |
| ▶           | 2015-01-01 | 2713.8500000000004 |
|             | 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 | 23990.35000000002  |
|             | 2015-01-11 | 25862.65           |
|             | 2015-01-12 | 27781.7            |

-- 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((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.category, pizza_types.name) as a) as b
where rn <= 3;
```

|   | name                         | revenue          |
|---|------------------------------|------------------|
| ▶ | The Thai Chicken Pizza       | 43434.25         |
|   | The Barbecue Chicken Pizza   | 42768            |
|   | The California Chicken Pizza | 41409.5          |
|   | The Classic Deluxe Pizza     | 38180.5          |
|   | The Hawaiian Pizza           | 32273.25         |
|   | The Pepperoni Pizza          | 30161.75         |
|   | The Spicy Italian Pizza      | 34831.25         |
|   | The Italian Supreme Pizza    | 33476.75         |
|   | The Sicilian Pizza           | 30940.5          |
|   | The Four Cheese Pizza        | 32265.7000000065 |
|   | The Mexicana Pizza           | 26780.75         |
|   | The Five Cheese Pizza        | 26066.5          |



# Final Reflections

**"SQL is not just about retrieving data —  
it's about unlocking stories hidden inside it."  
This project was my first real experience in  
business-focused data analytics.**

# Thank You



✉ Let's Connect

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