



LARANA PIZZA

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WELCOME TO **LARANA PIZZA**

I'm Deepa Nayak, and in this project, I have done comprehensive analysis of pizza sales data using SQL to uncover trends and customer preferences.





LARANA PIZZA

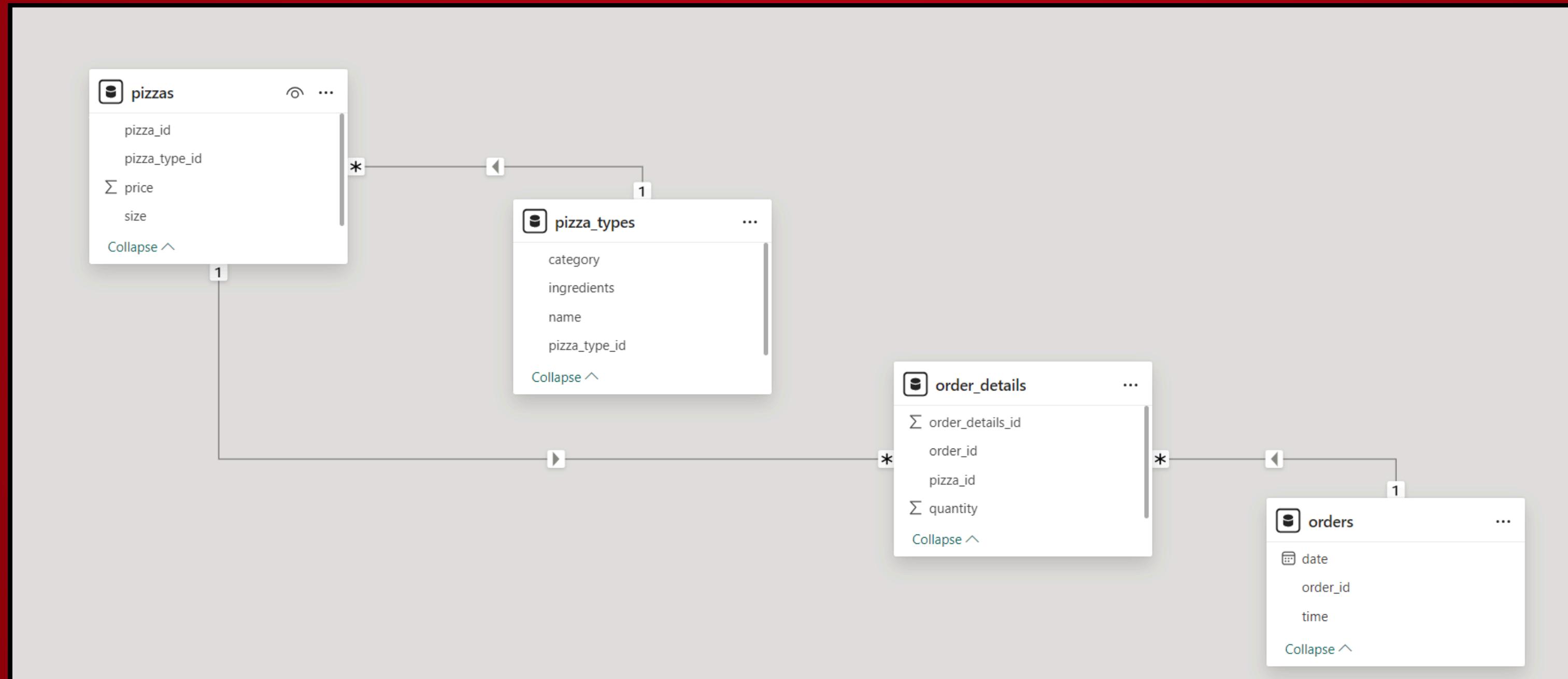
ANALYTICAL FOCUS

The goal was to identify top-selling pizzas, peak sales times, and actionable insights for optimizing business strategies. SQL queries were used to analyze data across multiple tables, helping inform marketing and decision-making.





ENTITY-RELATIONSHIP DIAGRAM



ESSENTIAL SQL QUERIES

Retrieve the total number of orders placed.

Select

```
count (order_id)
      as [Total_Orders]
   from orders;
```

Results Messages

	Total_Orders
1	21350



Calculate the total revenue generated from pizza sales.

```
from
    order_details
join
    pizzas
on
    pizzas.pizza_id=order_details.pizza_id;
```

Results	
Total_Sales	817860.05
1	817860.05



Identify the highest-priced pizza.

```
SELECT TOP 1
    pizza_types.name,
    pizzas.price
FROM
    pizza_types
JOIN
    pizzas
ON
    pizzas.pizza_type_id = pizza_types.pizza_type_id
ORDER BY
    pizzas.price DESC;
```

Results

	name	price
1	The Greek Pizza	35.9500007629395



Identify the most common pizza size ordered.

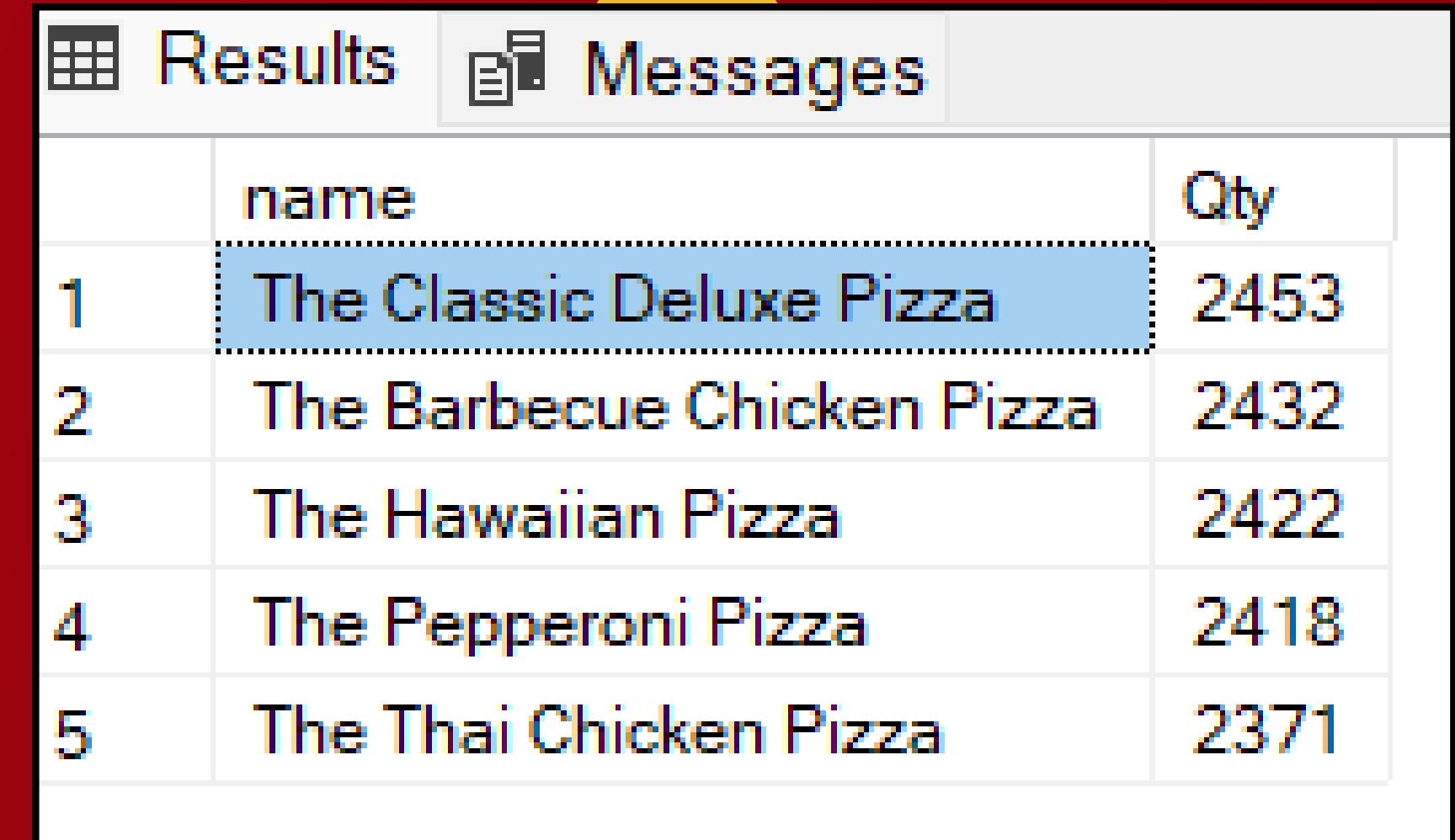
```
Select
    pizzas.size, count(order_details.order_details_id) as [Order_Count]
from
    pizzas
Join
    order_details
on
    pizzas.pizza_id=order_details.pizza_id
group by
    pizzas.size
Order by
    Order_Count desc;
```

Results

	size	Order_Count
1	L	18526
2	M	15385
3	S	14137
4	XL	544
5	XXL	28

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

```
SELECT TOP 5
    pizza_types.name,
    SUM(order_details.quantity) AS [Qty]
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
    [Qty] DESC;
```



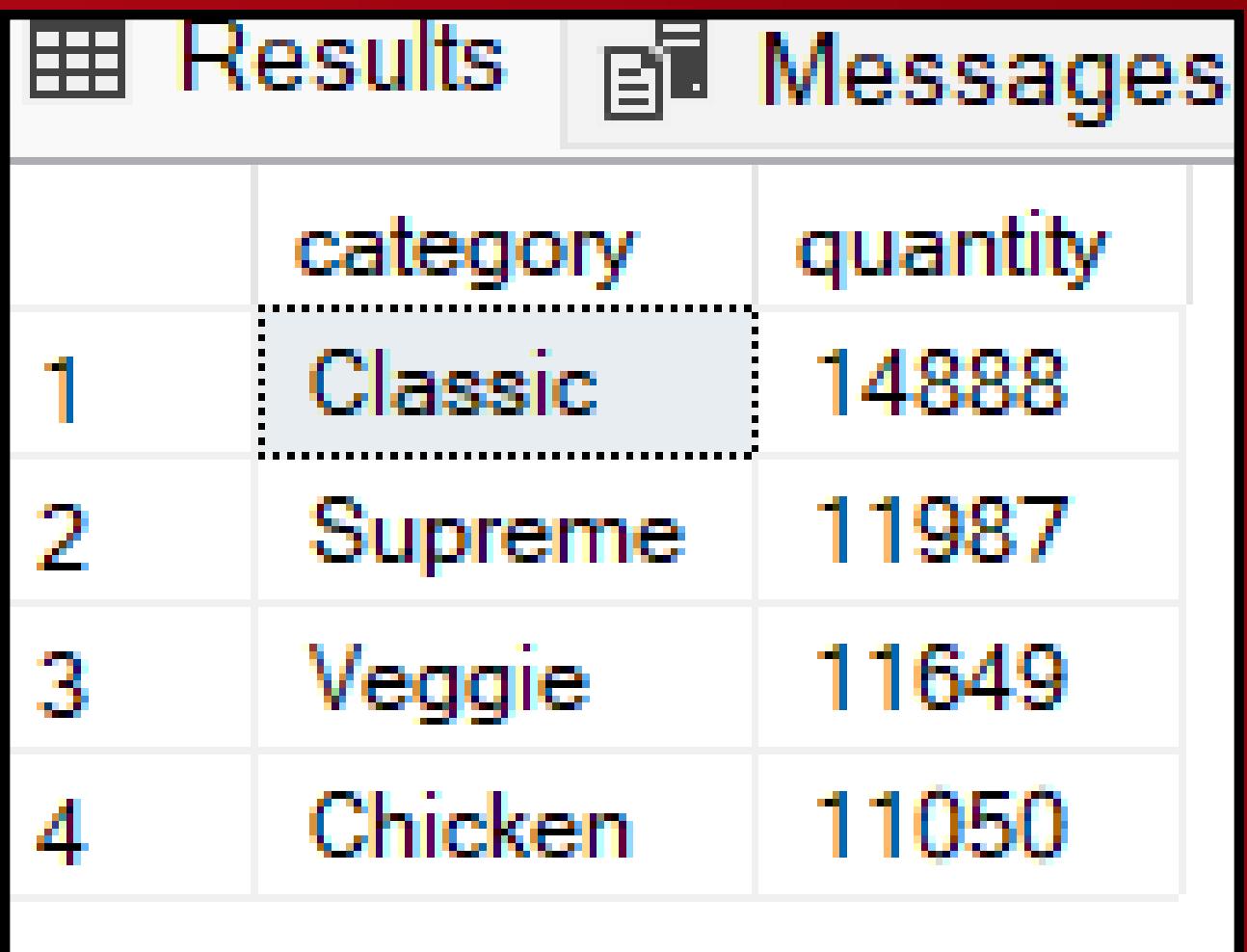
The screenshot shows a SQL query results window with two tabs: "Results" and "Messages". The "Results" tab displays a table with five rows, each representing a pizza type and its quantity. The columns are labeled "name" and "Qty". The data is as follows:

	name	Qty
1	The Classic Deluxe Pizza	2453
2	The Barbecue Chicken Pizza	2432
3	The Hawaiian Pizza	2422
4	The Pepperoni Pizza	2418
5	The Thai Chicken Pizza	2371

ANALYTICAL SQL QUERIES

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;
```



The screenshot shows a SQL query results window with three tabs: Results, Messages, and Grid. The Results tab is active, displaying a table with four rows. The table has two columns: 'category' and 'quantity'. The data is as follows:

	category	quantity
1	Classic	14888
2	Supreme	11987
3	Veggie	11649
4	Chicken	11050



Determine the distribution of orders by hour of the day.

```
SELECT  
    DATEPART(HOUR, time) AS order_hour,  
    COUNT(order_id) AS order_count  
FROM  
    orders  
GROUP BY  
    DATEPART(HOUR, time)|  
ORDER BY  
    order_hour ASC;
```

	order_hour	order_count
1	9	1
2	10	8
3	11	1231
4	12	2520
5	13	2455
6	14	1472
7	15	1468
8	16	1920
9	17	2336
10	18	2399
11	19	2009
12	20	1642
13	21	1198
14	22	663
15	23	28

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

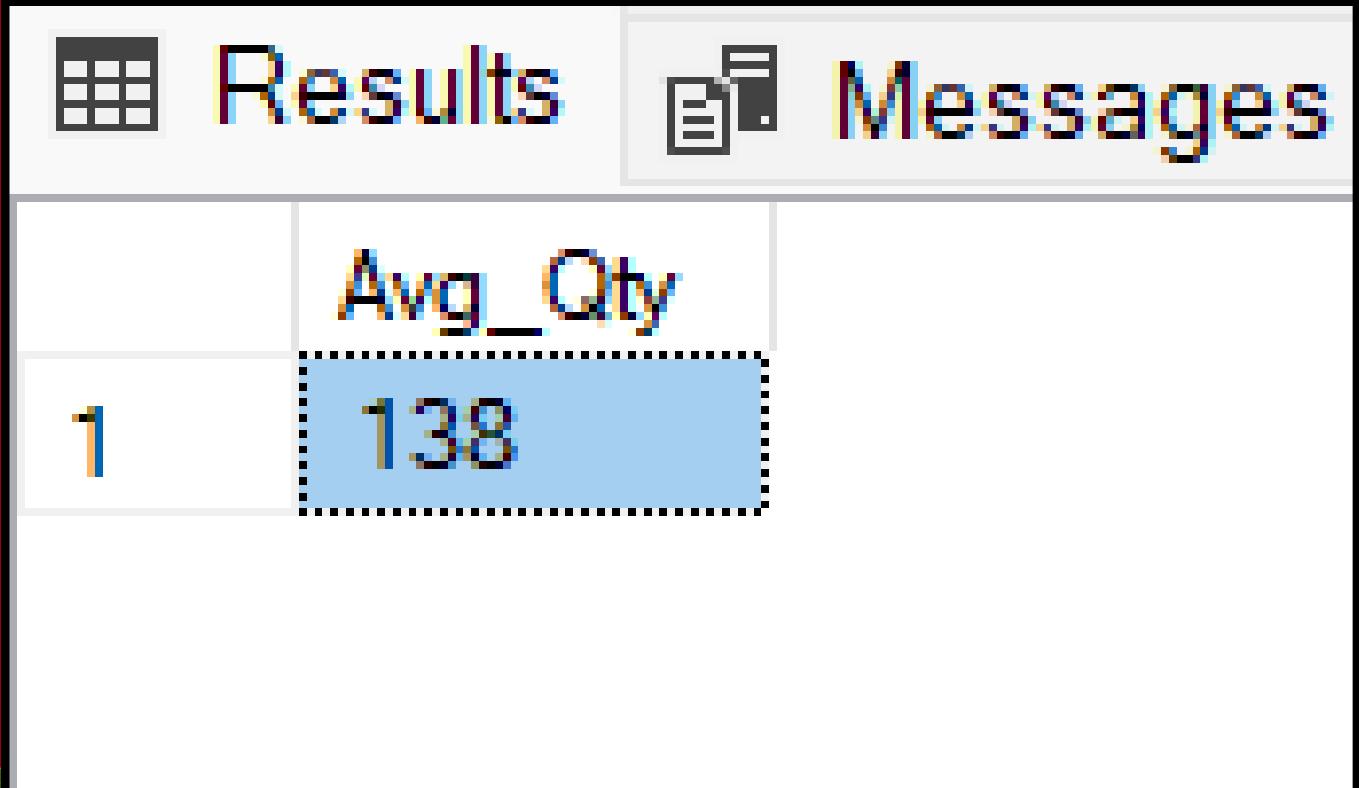
```
Select category,  
      count (name) as [pizza_count]  
from  
      pizza_types  
group by  
      category;
```

Results

	category	pizza_count
1	Chicken	6
2	Classic	8
3	Supreme	9
4	Veggie	9

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

```
Select avg (quantity) as [Avg_Qty]
from
(Select
    orders.date, sum (order_details.quantity) as [quantity]
from
    order_details
Join
    orders
on
    order_details.order_id=orders.order_id
group by
    orders.date) as [order_quantity];
```



The screenshot shows a SQL query results window with two tabs: "Results" and "Messages". The "Results" tab is active, displaying a single row of data. The column header is "Avg_Qty" and the value is "138". The cell containing "138" is highlighted with a blue dashed border.

	Avg_Qty
1	138



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

```
SELECT TOP 3
    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;
```

Results Messages

	name	Revenue
1	The Thai Chicken Pizza	43434.25
2	The Barbecue Chicken Pizza	42768
3	The California Chicken Pizza	41409.5



COMPLEX SQL QUERIES

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

```
Select
    pizza_types.category,
    (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 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;
```

Results Messages

	category	Revenue
1	Classic	26.9059602582816
2	Supreme	25.4563112372441
3	Chicken	23.9551375568473
4	Veggie	23.6825910501471



Analyze the cumulative revenue generated over time.

```
Select
    date,
Sum (Revenue) over (order by date) as [cumulative_revenue]
from (Select
    orders.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.date) as [Sales];
```

	date	cumulative_revenue
1	2015-01-01	2713.85000228882
2	2015-01-02	5445.7500038147
3	2015-01-03	8108.15000724792
4	2015-01-04	9863.60000801086
5	2015-01-05	11929.5500087738
6	2015-01-06	14358.5000114441
7	2015-01-07	16560.700012207
8	2015-01-08	19399.0500183105
9	2015-01-09	21526.4000225067
10	2015-01-10	23990.350025177
11	2015-01-11	25862.6500263214
12	2015-01-12	27781.7000274658
13	2015-01-13	29831.3000278473
14	2015-01-14	32358.7000293732
15	2015-01-15	34343.5000324249
16	2015-01-16	36937.6500339508



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
1	The Thai Chicken Pizza	43434.25
2	The Barbecue Chicken Pizza	42768
3	The California Chicken Pizza	41409.5
4	The Classic Deluxe Pizza	38180.5
5	The Hawaiian Pizza	32273.25
6	The Pepperoni Pizza	30161.75
7	The Spicy Italian Pizza	34831.25
8	The Italian Supreme Pizza	33476.75
9	The Sicilian Pizza	30940.5
10	The Four Cheese Pizza	32265.7010040283
11	The Mexicana Pizza	26780.75
12	The Five Cheese Pizza	26066.5

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE SCOPE



This project provided key insights into pizza sales trends, customer preferences, and peak sales periods using SQL-based analysis. The findings can help optimize business strategies and improve decision-making.

Future enhancements could include customer segmentation, predictive analytics, and integration with visualization tools like Power BI for deeper insights.



FREE DELIVERY SERVICE

Thank you for your time!
Feel free to explore the
project on GitHub!



OUR CONTACT



<https://github.com/Deepanayaktangodu>



www.linkedin.com/in/deepa-nayak-a825a7175



deepanayak109@gmail.com





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THANK YOU!

