

Pizza Hut Sales Analysis Report (SQL)

1. Introduction

This project presents a comprehensive analysis of Pizza Hut's sales data using Structured Query Language (SQL). The primary objective is to derive meaningful business insights by examining customer ordering patterns, revenue generation, product performance, and time-based sales trends.

The analysis is structured into three levels—basic, intermediate, and advanced—demonstrating progressive use of SQL concepts such as joins, aggregations, subqueries, and window functions. The underlying database is modeled to represent a real-world pizza ordering system and includes tables for orders, order details, pizzas, and pizza categories.

2. Database Design and Schema

2.1 Database Creation

The database was created to store and manage Pizza Hut sales data efficiently.

```
CREATE DATABASE pizzahut;
```

```
USE pizzahut;
```

2.2 Tables Overview

Orders Table

This table stores high-level information about each order placed by customers.

```
CREATE TABLE orders(
```

```
    order_id INT,  
    order_date DATE,  
    order_time TIME  
);
```

Key Columns:

- `order_id`: Unique identifier for each order
 - `order_date`: Date when the order was placed
 - `order_time`: Time of order placement
-

Order_Details Table

This table captures detailed information about the pizzas included in each order.

```
CREATE TABLE order_details(  
    order_details_id INT NOT NULL,  
    order_id INT NOT NULL,  
    pizza_id TEXT NOT NULL,  
    quantity INT NOT NULL  
);
```

Key Columns:

- `order_details_id`: Unique record identifier

- `order_id`: References the orders table
 - `pizza_id`: Identifies the pizza ordered
 - `quantity`: Number of pizzas ordered
-

Pizza_Types Table

Stores descriptive details about each pizza type.

- `pizza_type_id`
 - `name`
 - `category`
 - `ingredients`
-

Pizzas Table

Contains information about pizza sizes and pricing.

- `pizza_id`
- `pizza_type_id`
- `size`
- `price`

These tables are logically connected through primary and foreign key relationships, enabling detailed analytical queries.

3. Basic Analysis

3.1 Total Number of Orders

This query calculates the total number of orders placed.

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

	total_orders
▶	21350

Insight: Provides a measure of overall business activity and customer demand.

3.2 Total Revenue Generated

The following query calculates total revenue based on pizza prices and quantities sold.

```
SELECT  
    ROUND(SUM(od.quantity * p.price), 2) AS total_revenue  
FROM order_details od  
JOIN pizzas p  
ON od.pizza_id = p.pizza_id;
```

	total_revenue
▶	817860.05

Insight: Reflects the overall financial performance of Pizza Hut.

3.3 Highest-Priced Pizza

This query identifies the most expensive pizza available.

```
SELECT
```

```
    pt.name AS pizza_name,  
    p.size,  
    p.price  
FROM pizzas p  
JOIN pizza_types pt  
ON p.pizza_type_id = pt.pizza_type_id  
ORDER BY p.price DESC  
LIMIT 1;
```

	pizza_name	size	price
▶	The Greek Pizza	XXL	35.95

Insight: Useful for understanding premium product offerings.

3.4 Most Common Pizza Size Ordered

```
SELECT
```

```
    p.size,
```

```

        SUM(od.quantity) AS total_quantity

FROM order_details od

JOIN pizzas p

ON od.pizza_id = p.pizza_id

GROUP BY p.size

ORDER BY total_quantity DESC

LIMIT 1;

```

	size	total_quantity
▶	L	18956

Insight: Helps in optimizing inventory planning and packaging decisions.

3.5 Top 5 Most Ordered Pizza Types

```

SELECT

    pt.name AS pizza_type,

    SUM(od.quantity) AS total_quantity

FROM order_details od

JOIN pizzas p

ON od.pizza_id = p.pizza_id

JOIN pizza_types pt

ON p.pizza_type_id = pt.pizza_type_id

```

```
GROUP BY pt.name  
ORDER BY total_quantity DESC  
LIMIT 5;
```

	pizza_type	total_quantity
▶	The Classic Deluxe Pizza	2453
	The Barbecue Chicken Pizza	2432
	The Hawaiian Pizza	2422
	The Pepperoni Pizza	2418
	The Thai Chicken Pizza	2371

Insight: Identifies the most popular pizzas among customers.

4. Intermediate Analysis

4.1 Total Quantity Ordered per Pizza Category

```
SELECT  
    pt.category,  
    SUM(od.quantity) AS total_quantity  
FROM order_details od  
JOIN pizzas p  
ON od.pizza_id = p.pizza_id  
JOIN pizza_types pt  
ON p.pizza_type_id = pt.pizza_type_id  
GROUP BY pt.category
```

```
ORDER BY total_quantity DESC;
```

	category	total_quantity
▶	Classic	14888
	Supreme	11987
	Veggie	11649
	Chicken	11050

Insight: Reveals which pizza categories generate the highest demand.

4.2 Order Distribution by Hour

```
SELECT  
    EXTRACT(HOUR FROM order_time) AS order_hour,  
    COUNT(order_id) AS total_orders  
FROM orders  
GROUP BY order_hour  
ORDER BY order_hour;
```

order_hour	total_orders
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

Insight: Helps identify peak business hours and optimize staffing.

4.3 Category-wise Pizza Distribution

```

SELECT
    pt.category,
    SUM(od.quantity) AS total_pizzas_ordered
FROM order_details od
JOIN pizzas p
ON od.pizza_id = p.pizza_id
JOIN pizza_types pt

```

```
ON p.pizza_type_id = pt.pizza_type_id  
GROUP BY pt.category  
ORDER BY total_pizzas_ordered DESC;
```

category	total_pizzas_ordered
Classic	14888
Supreme	11987
Veggie	11649
Chicken	11050

Insight: Supports category-level sales analysis and promotions.

4.4 Average Number of Pizzas Ordered per Day

```
SELECT  
    ROUND(AVG(daily_total), 2) AS avg_pizzas_per_day  
FROM (  
    SELECT  
        o.order_date,  
        SUM(od.quantity) AS daily_total  
    FROM orders o  
    JOIN order_details od  
    ON o.order_id = od.order_id  
    GROUP BY o.order_date
```

```
) daily_orders;
```

	avg_pizzas_per_day
▶	138.47

Insight: Measures daily sales consistency and demand stability.

4.5 Top 3 Pizza Types by Revenue

```
SELECT  
    pt.name AS pizza_type,  
    ROUND(SUM(od.quantity * p.price), 2) AS total_revenue  
FROM order_details od  
JOIN pizzas p  
ON od.pizza_id = p.pizza_id  
JOIN pizza_types pt  
ON p.pizza_type_id = pt.pizza_type_id  
GROUP BY pt.name  
ORDER BY total_revenue DESC  
LIMIT 3;
```

pizza_type	total_revenue
The Thai Chicken Pizza	43434.25
The Barbecue Chicken Pizza	42768
The California Chicken Pizza	41409.5

Insight: Highlights pizzas that contribute most to revenue.

5. Advanced Analysis

5.1 Revenue Contribution Percentage per Pizza Type

```
SELECT  
    pt.name AS pizza_type,  
    ROUND(  
        (SUM(od.quantity * p.price)  
        / SUM(SUM(od.quantity * p.price)) OVER () * 100,  
        2  
    ) AS revenue_percentage  
FROM order_details od  
JOIN pizzas p  
ON od.pizza_id = p.pizza_id  
JOIN pizza_types pt  
ON p.pizza_type_id = pt.pizza_type_id  
GROUP BY pt.name  
ORDER BY revenue_percentage DESC;
```

pizza_type	revenue_percentage
The Thai Chicken Pizza	5.31
The Barbecue Chicken Pizza	5.23
The California Chicken Pizza	5.06
The Classic Deluxe Pizza	4.67
The Spicy Italian Pizza	4.26
The Southwest Chicken Pizza	4.24
The Italian Supreme Pizza	4.09
The Hawaiian Pizza	3.95
The Four Cheese Pizza	3.95
The Sicilian Pizza	3.78
The Pepperoni Pizza	3.69
The Greek Pizza	3.48
The Mexicana Pizza	3.27
The Five Cheese Pizza	3.19
The Pepper Salami Pizza	3.12
The Italian Capocollo Pizza	3.07
The Vegetables + Vegetables Pizza	2.98
The Prosciutto and Arugula Pizza	2.96
The Napolitana Pizza	2.95
The Spinach and Feta Pizza	2.85
The Big Meat Pizza	2.81
The Pepperoni, Mushroom, and Peppers Pizza	2.3
The Chicken Alfredo Pizza	2.07
The Chicken Pesto Pizza	2.04
The Soppressata Pizza	2.01
The Italian Vegetables Pizza	1.96
The Calabrese Pizza	1.95
The Spinach Pesto Pizza	1.91
The Mediterranean Pizza	1.88
The Spinach Supreme Pizza	1.87
The Green Garden Pizza	1.71
The Brie Carre Pizza	1.42

Insight: Identifies pizzas with the highest revenue contribution.

5.2 Cumulative Revenue Over Time

WITH daily_revenue AS (

```

SELECT
    o.order_date,
    SUM(od.quantity * p.price) AS revenue
FROM orders o
JOIN order_details od
ON o.order_id = od.order_id
JOIN pizzas p
ON od.pizza_id = p.pizza_id
GROUP BY o.order_date
)

SELECT
    order_date,
    revenue,
    SUM(revenue) OVER (ORDER BY order_date) AS
cumulative_revenue
FROM daily_revenue
ORDER BY order_date;

```

Insight: Tracks business growth and revenue accumulation over time.

5.3 Top 3 Pizzas by Revenue per Category

```
WITH category_revenue AS (
```

```
SELECT

    pt.category,
    pt.name AS pizza_type,
    SUM(od.quantity * p.price) AS total_revenue
FROM order_details od
JOIN pizzas p
ON od.pizza_id = p.pizza_id
JOIN pizza_types pt
ON p.pizza_type_id = pt.pizza_type_id
GROUP BY pt.category, pt.name
),
ranked_pizzas AS (
SELECT
    *,
    RANK() OVER (
        PARTITION BY category
        ORDER BY total_revenue DESC
    ) AS revenue_rank
FROM category_revenue
)
SELECT
```

```

category,
pizza_type,
ROUND(total_revenue, 2) AS total_revenue
FROM ranked_pizzas
WHERE revenue_rank <= 3
ORDER BY category, revenue_rank;

```

category	pizza_type	total_revenue
Chicken	The Thai Chicken Pizza	43434.25
Chicken	The Barbecue Chicken Pizza	42768
Chicken	The California Chicken Pizza	41409.5
Classic	The Classic Deluxe Pizza	38180.5
Classic	The Hawaiian Pizza	32273.25
Classic	The Pepperoni Pizza	30161.75
Supreme	The Spicy Italian Pizza	34831.25
Supreme	The Italian Supreme Pizza	33476.75
Supreme	The Sicilian Pizza	30940.5
Veggie	The Four Cheese Pizza	32265.7
Veggie	The Mexicana Pizza	26780.75
Veggie	The Five Cheese Pizza	26066.5

Insight: Identifies top-performing pizzas within each category.

6. Conclusion

This SQL-based analysis provides a detailed understanding of Pizza Hut's sales performance, customer preferences, and revenue patterns. The project demonstrates strong proficiency in:

- Table joins
- Aggregation functions
- Subqueries
- Window functions
- Common Table Expressions (CTEs)

The insights derived from this analysis can support data-driven decision-making in inventory management, pricing strategies, marketing campaigns, and operational optimization.