PIZZA SALES PIZZA SALES PROJECT

THIS PROJECT FOCUSES ON ANALYZING PIZZA SALES DATA USING SQL TO DERIVE MEANINGFUL BUSINESS INSIGHTS AND SUPPORT DATA-DRIVEN DECISION-MAKING. BY WORKING WITH A STRUCTURED RELATIONAL DATABASE, I APPLIED SQL QUERIES TO EXPLORE, CLEAN, AND ANALYZE TRANSACTIONAL DATA FROM A FICTIONAL PIZZA STORE. THE PRIMARY OBJECTIVES OF THE ANALYSIS INCLUDED IDENTIFYING SALES TRENDS, EVALUATING PEAK ORDERING TIMES, ASSESSING THE PERFORMANCE OF DIFFERENT PIZZA TYPES AND SIZES, AND UNDERSTANDING CUSTOMER PURCHASING PATTERNS.

CUSTOMER PURCHASING PATTERNS.
THROUGH THIS PROJECT, I UTILIZED KEY SQL CONCEPTS SUCH AS AGGREGATION,
JOINS, SUBQUERIES, AND WINDOW FUNCTIONS TO ANSWER BUSINESS QUESTIONS
AND CREATE A COMPREHENSIVE OVERVIEW OF THE STORE'S SALES
PERFORMANCE. THE FINAL OUTPUT INCLUDES INSIGHTS THAT CAN HELP OPTIMIZE
INVENTORY MANAGEMENT, IMPROVE MARKETING STRATEGIES, AND BOOST
OVERALL PROFITABILITY.



-- RETRIEVE THE TOTAL NUMBER OF ORDER PLACED.

select count(order_id) as total_orders from orders;







-- 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;
```

R	esult Grid	Filter Rows
	name	price
Þ	The Greek Pizza	35.95

-- IDENTIFY THE MOST COMMON PIZZA SIZE ORDERED.

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

		d 🔢 🙌
	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(orders_details.quantity) as quantity
from pizza_types join pizzas
on pizza_types.pizza_type_id = pizzas.pizza_type_id
join orders_details
on orders_details.pizza_id = pizzas.pizza_id
group by pizza_types.name order by quantity desc limit 5;

R	esult Grid 🔠 🙌 Filter Ro	WS:
	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





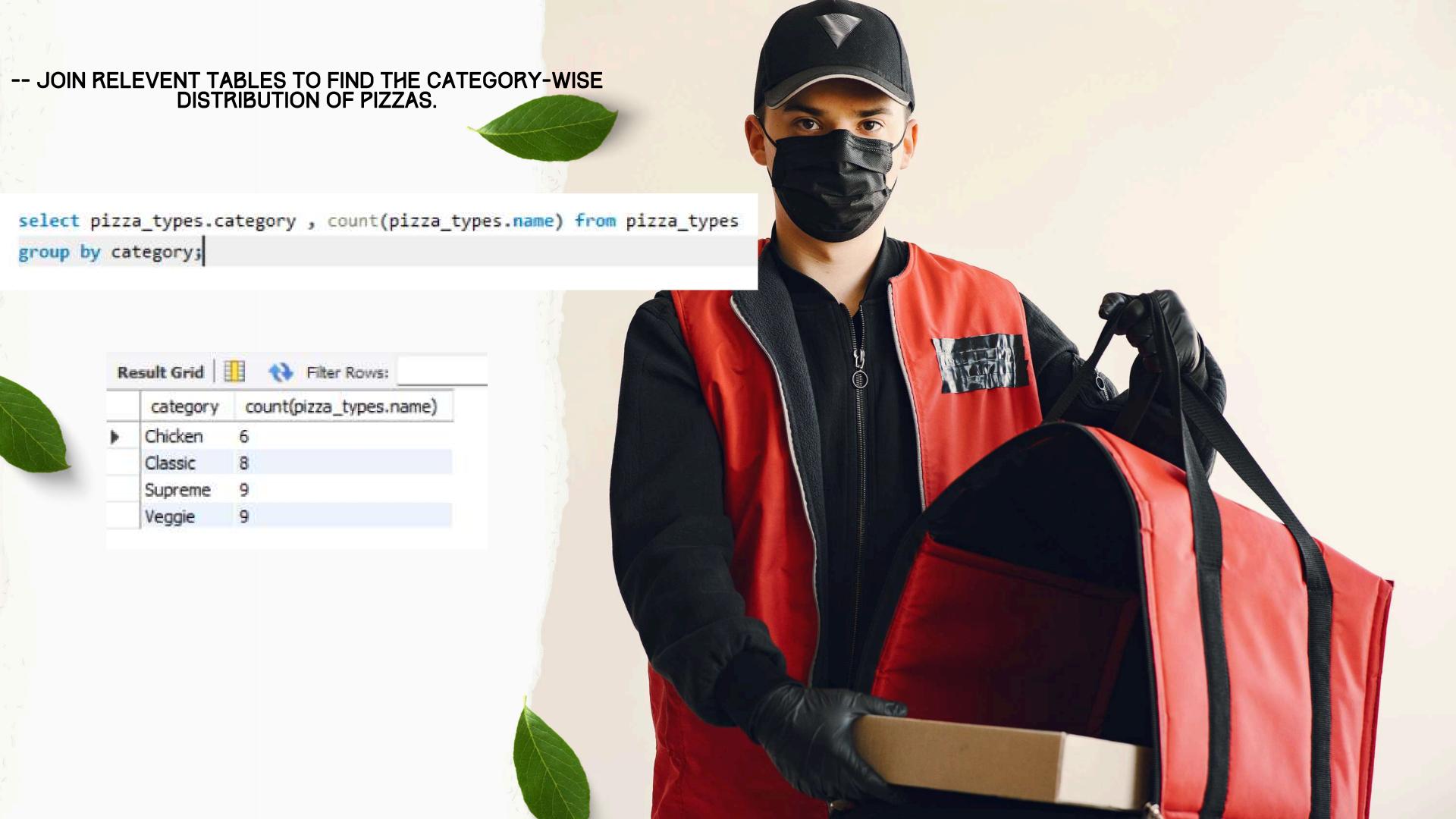




select pizza_types.category , sum(orders_details.quantity) as quantity from pizza_types join pizzas on pizza_types.pizza_type_id = pizzas.pizza_type_id join orders_details on orders_details.pizza_id = pizzas.pizza_id group by pizza_types.category order by quantity desc;

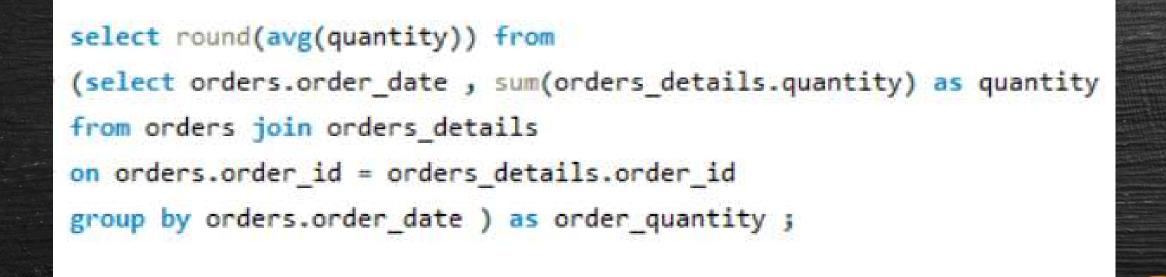
R	esult Grid	1 44
	category	quantity
Þ	Classic	14888
	Supreme	11987
	Veggie	11649
	Chicken	11050

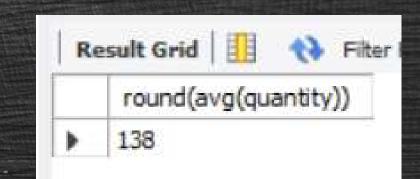






-- GROUP THE ORDERS BY DATE AND CALCULATE THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF PIZZAS ORDERED PER DAY.







-- DETERMINE THE TOP 3 MOST ORDERED PIZZA TYPES BASED ON REVENUE.

```
select pizza_types.name,
sum(orders_details.quantity * pizzas.price) as revenue
from pizza_types join pizzas
on pizza_types.pizza_type_id = pizzas.pizza_type_id
join orders_details
on orders_details.pizza_id = pizzas.pizza_id
group by pizza_types.name order by revenue desc limit 3;
```



R	esult Grid	ws:
	name	revenue
•	The Thai Chicken Pizza	43434.25
	The Barbecue Chicken Pizza	42768
	The California Chicken Pizza	41409.5



-- 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(orders_details.quantity * pizzas.price) as revenue
from orders_details join pizzas
on orders_details.pizza_id = pizzas.pizza_id
join orders
on orders.order_id = orders_details.order_id
group by orders.order_date) as sales;
```



R	esult Grid	♦ Filter Rows:
	order_date	cum_revenue
Þ	2015-01-01	2713.85000000000004
	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	29831.300000000003
	2015-01-14	32358.700000000004
	2015-01-15	34343.50000000001
	2015-01-16	36937.65000000001



