



# SALES REPORT

presented by  
**Karan Mehta**



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# INTRODUCTION

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Hello, I'm Karan Mehta, and I'm excited to present my project today. As a data analyst, I utilized SQL queries to extract meaningful insights from our dataset.

In this project, I focused on addressing key business questions that can drive informed decision-making. By leveraging SQL, I was able to analyze trends, identify patterns, and uncover valuable information that can enhance our strategies.

My objectives included:

- Analyzing customer behavior to understand purchasing trends.
- Identifying potential areas for improvement in our processes.



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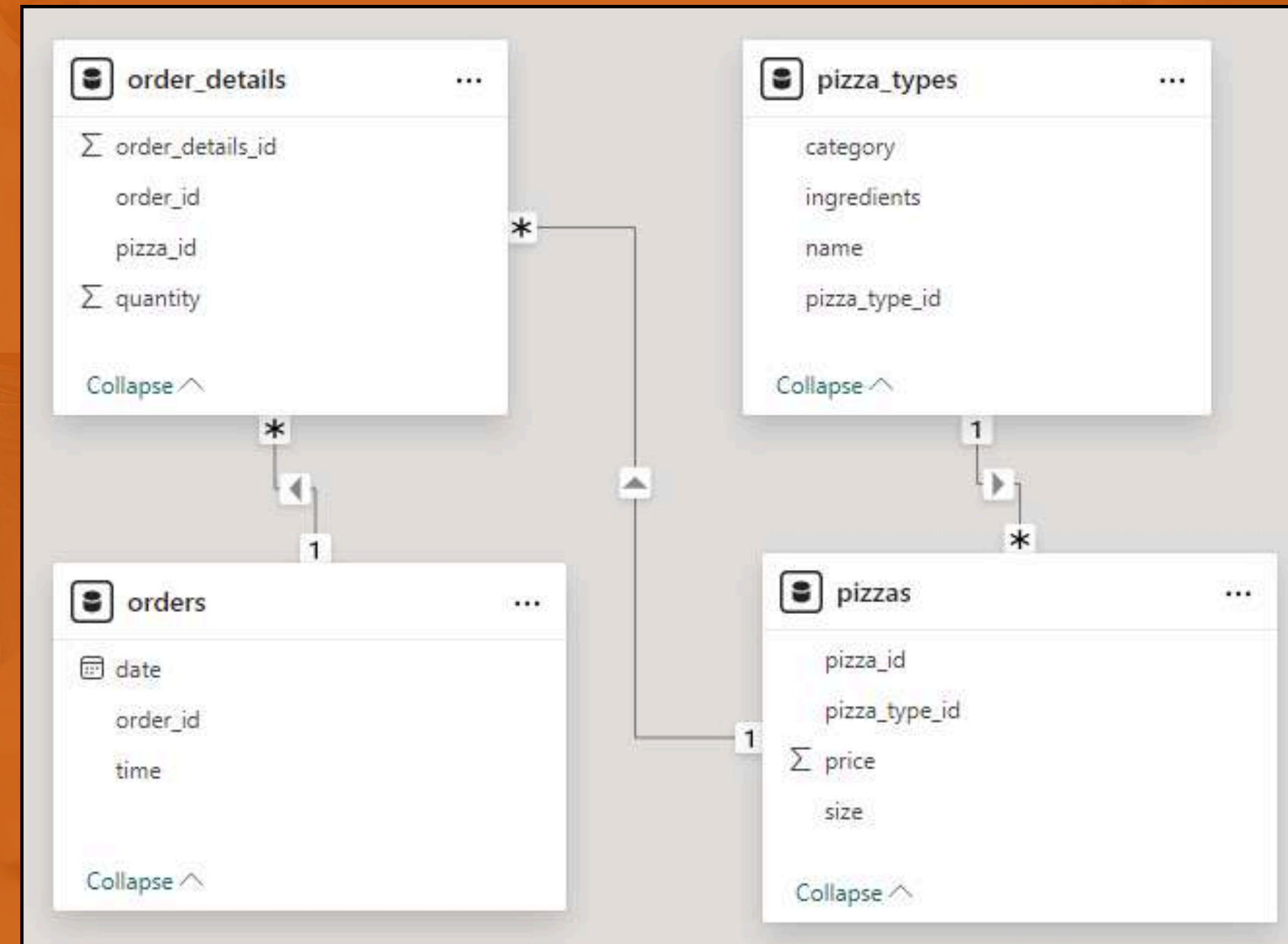
karan mehta

# DATASET

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This dataset encompasses a comprehensive collection of pizza types, categorized by styles and ingredients. It includes detailed order information such as order IDs, customer details, quantities purchased, and pricing.

By analyzing this dataset, we can uncover valuable insights into customer preferences and purchasing behavior, identify trends in pizza consumption, and optimize inventory management. Additionally, this data can support the development of targeted marketing strategies to enhance customer satisfaction and drive sales growth.





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# RETRIEVE THE TOTAL NUMBER OF ORDERS PLACED

```
SELECT  
    COUNT(order_id) as Total_orders  
FROM  
    orders
```

Result Grid	
	Total_orders
	21350



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# CALCULATE THE TOTAL REVENUE GENERATED FROM PIZZA SALES.

```
SELECT
    ROUND(SUM(pizzas.price * orders_details.quantity),
          2) AS Total_revenue
FROM
    pizzas
    JOIN
    orders_details ON pizzas.pizza_id = orders_details.pizza_id;
```

Result Grid	
	Total_revenue
	817860.05



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# IDENTIFY THE HIGHEST-PRICED PIZZA

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

Result Grid			Filter
	price	name	
	35.95	The Greek Pizza	



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# 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;
```

Result Grid	
size	order_count
L	18526
M	15385
S	14137
XL	544
XXL	28



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# LIST THE TOP 5 MOST ORDERED PIZZA TYPES ALONG WITH THEIR QANTITIES.

```
SELECT
    pizza_types.name, SUM(orders_details.quantity) AS quantities
FROM
    orders_details
    JOIN
        pizzas ON orders_details.pizza_id = pizzas.pizza_id
    JOIN
        pizza_types ON pizza_types.pizza_type_id = pizzas.pizza_type_id
GROUP BY pizza_types.name
ORDER BY quantities DESC
LIMIT 5;
```

Result Grid			Filter Rows:
	name	quantities	
	The Classic Deluxe Pizza	2453	
	The Barbecue Chicken Pizza	2432	
	The Hawaiian Pizza	2422	
	The Pepperoni Pizza	2418	
	The Thai Chicken Pizza	2371	





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# JOIN THE NECESSARY TABLES TO FIND THE TOTAL QUANTITY OF EACH PIZZA CATEGORY ORDERED.

```
SELECT
    SUM(orders_details.quantity) AS quantity,
    pizza_types.category
FROM
    orders_details
    JOIN
    pizzas ON pizzas.pizza_id = orders_details.pizza_id
    JOIN
    pizza_types ON pizza_types.pizza_type_id = pizzas.pizza_type_id
GROUP BY pizza_types.category
ORDER BY quantity DESC;
```

Result Grid		
	quantity	category
▶	14888	Classic
	11987	Supreme
	11649	Veggie
	11050	Chicken

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# DETERMINE THE DISTRIBUTION OF ORDERS BY HOUR OF THE DAY.

```
SELECT
    HOUR(order_time) AS hour,
    COUNT(orders.order_id) AS order_count
FROM
    orders
GROUP BY HOUR(order_time);
```

Result Grid				
	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		



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# JOIN RELEVANT TABLES TO FIND THE CATEGORY WISE DISTRIBUTION OF PIZZAS.

```
SELECT  
    category, COUNT(pizza_type_id)  
FROM  
    pizza_types  
GROUP BY category;
```

Result Grid		Filter Rows:
	category	COUNT(pizza_type_id)
	Chicken	6
	Classic	8
	Supreme	9
	Veggie	9

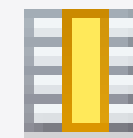


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# GROUP THE ORDERS BY DATE AND CALCULATE THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF PIZZAS ORDERED PER DAY.

```
SELECT
    ROUND(AVG(quantity), 0) as average_pizzas_ordered_per_day
FROM
    (SELECT
        order_date, SUM(orders_details.quantity) AS quantity
    FROM
        orders
    JOIN orders_details ON orders.order_id = orders_details.order_id
    GROUP BY order_date) AS order_quantity;
```

Result Grid



Filter Rows:

	average_pizzas_ordered_per_day
	138



# DETERMINE THE TOP 3 MOST ORDERED PIZZA TYPES BASED ON REVENUE

```
SELECT
    SUM(orders_details.quantity * pizzas.price) AS revenue,
    pizza_types.name
FROM
    pizza_types
    JOIN
    pizzas ON pizzas.pizza_type_id = pizza_types.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;
```

Result Grid			Filter Rows:
	revenue	name	
	43434.25	The Thai Chicken Pizza	
	42768	The Barbecue Chicken Pizza	
	41409.5	The California Chicken Pizza	

# CALCULATE THE PERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTION OF EACH PIZZA TYPE TO TOTAL REVENUE.

```
SELECT
    pizza_types.category,
    ROUND((SUM(orders_details.quantity * pizzas.price) / (SELECT
        ROUND(SUM(orders_details.quantity * pizzas.price),
            2) AS total_sales
    FROM
        orders_details
        JOIN
        pizzas ON pizzas.pizza_id = orders_details.pizza_id)) * 100,
    2) 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.category
ORDER BY revenue DESC;
```

Result Grid		
	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(orders_details.quantity * pizzas.price) AS revenue
```

```
FROM orders_details
```

```
JOIN pizzas ON orders_details.pizza_id = pizzas.pizza_id
```

```
JOIN orders ON orders_details.order_id = orders.order_id
```

```
GROUP BY orders.order_date) AS sales;
```

Result Grid		Filter Rows:
	order_date	cum_revenue
	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



# 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(orders_details.quantity * pizzas.price) AS revenue FROM orders_details JOIN pizzas
          ON orders_details.pizza_id= pizzas.pizza_id JOIN pizza_types ON pizza_types.pizza_type_id = pizzas.pizza_type_id
         GROUP BY pizza_types.category,pizza_types.name) AS a)AS b
WHERE rn<= 3;
```

Result Grid			Filter Rows:
	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	32265.70000000065	
	The Mexicana Pizza	26780.75	
	The Five Cheese Pizza	26066.5	



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# ACTION PLAN



Based on our analysis, we gained valuable insights into customer preferences regarding pizza types, revealing specific trends in popular styles and toppings. Additionally, we identified peak demand times across different time zones, allowing us to understand when customer orders are highest. Our examination of order demand per hour provides a clear picture of sales fluctuations throughout the day. This information not only highlights optimal times for promotions and marketing campaigns but also aids in efficient staffing and inventory management.

By leveraging these insights, businesses can tailor their offerings to align with customer desires and enhance overall operational efficiency, ultimately driving sales and improving customer satisfaction.

**THANK YOU!**

