

PROJECT

PIZZA SALES ANALYSIS -- SQL

An SQL-based analysis of pizza sales data to understand revenue patterns, customer demand, and top-performing products.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

- THIS PROJECT ANALYZES PIZZA SALES DATA USING SQL TO UNCOVER BUSINESS INSIGHTS AND SUPPORT DATA-DRIVEN DECISIONS. IT FOCUSES ON EVALUATING SALES PERFORMANCE, REVENUE TRENDS, AND PRODUCT-LEVEL ANALYSIS.
- TOP-PERFORMING PIZZA TYPES AND CATEGORIES WERE IDENTIFIED TO PROVIDE ACTIONABLE BUSINESS INSIGHTS.
- THE PROJECT DEMONSTRATES THE ABILITY TO TRANSFORM RAW DATA INTO STRATEGIC INSIGHTS, SUPPORTING SALES PLANNING AND INVENTORY MANAGEMENT.
- IT HIGHLIGHTS STRONG ANALYTICAL THINKING, SQL PROFICIENCY, AND PROBLEM-SOLVING SKILLS IN A REAL-WORLD BUSINESS CONTEXT.

PROJECT **OBJECTIVE**

The objective of this project is to analyze pizza sales data to understand overall sales performance and identify top-selling pizzas and categories. It aims to examine customer ordering patterns and determine key trends in demand. Additionally, the project calculates the revenue contribution of each pizza type and analyzes cumulative revenue over time. This analysis helps in uncovering actionable insights to guide business decisions, optimize inventory, and improve sales strategy.

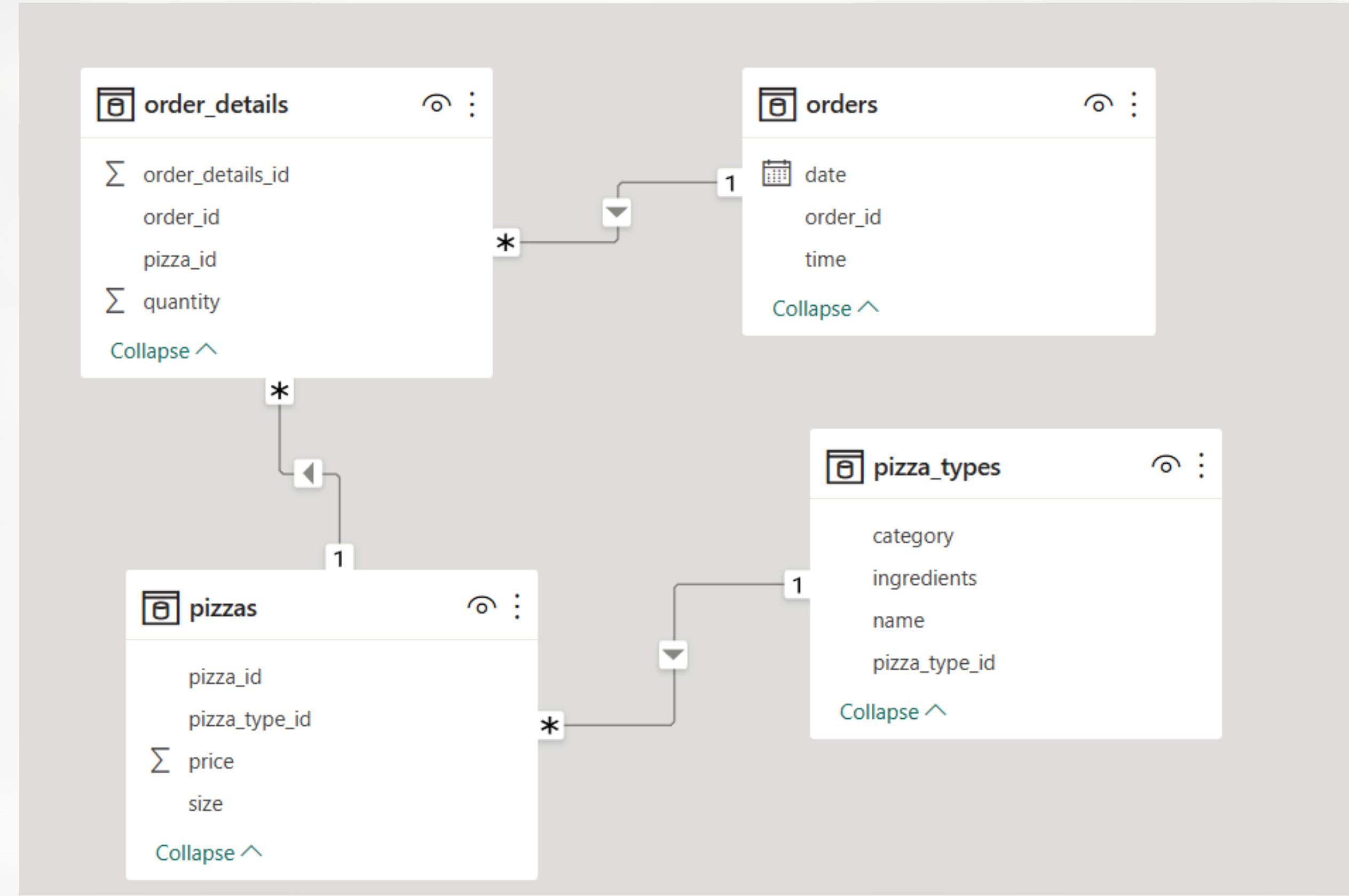


DATASET OVERVIEW

Table Name	Description
orders	Contains order date and time
order_details	Records quantity of pizzas ordered
pizzas	Details pizza price and size
pizza_types	Categorizes pizzas by type and name



DATASET MODEL



BASIC QUESTIONS

RETRIEVE THE TOTAL NUMBER OF ORDERS PLACED.

SELECT

COUNT(order_id) AS total_orders everything, if the

FROM

pizzahut.orders;

Result Grid	
	total_orders
▶	21350

BASIC QUESTIONS

CALCULATE THE TOTAL REVENUE GENERATED FROM PIZZA SALES.

```
SELECT  
    ROUND(SUM(o.quantity * p.price), 2) AS Total_Revenue  
FROM  
    pizza hut.pizzas p  
    JOIN  
    pizza hut.order_details o ON p.pizza_id = o.pizza_id;
```

Result Grid	
	Total_Revenue
▶	817860.05

BASIC QUESTIONS

IDENTIFY THE HIGHEST-PRICED PIZZA.

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

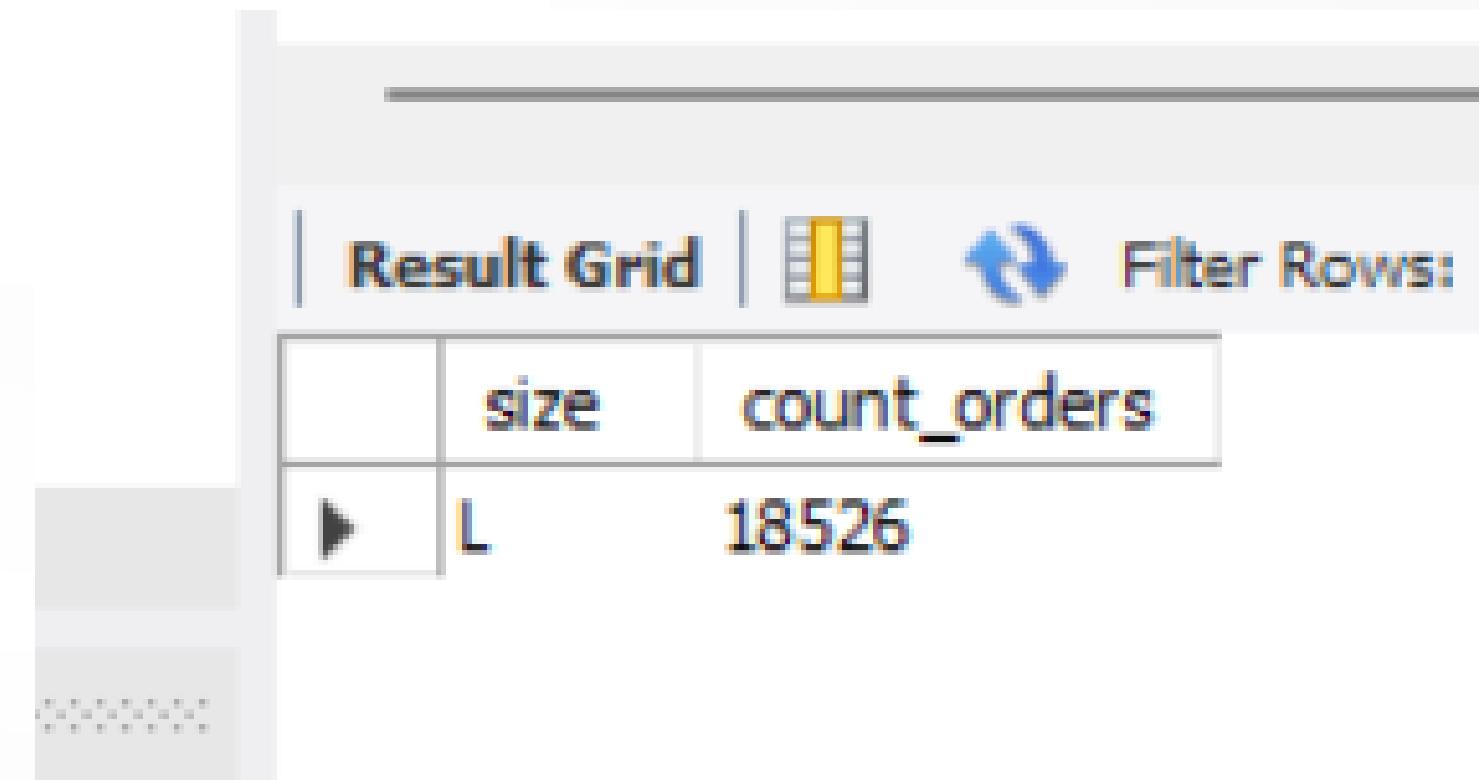
Result Grid | Filter Rows:

	name	price
▶	The Greek Pizza	35.95

BASIC QUESTIONS

IDENTIFY THE MOST COMMON PIZZA SIZE ORDERED.

```
SELECT  
    p.size, COUNT(od.quantity) AS count_orders  
FROM  
    pizzahut.pizzas p  
        JOIN  
    pizzahut.order_details od ON p.pizza_id = od.pizza_id  
GROUP BY p.size  
ORDER BY count_orders DESC  
LIMIT 1;
```



The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface with the results of the executed SQL query. The results are displayed in a grid with two columns: 'size' and 'count_orders'. The data row shows a size 'L' with a count of 18526. The interface includes standard database navigation buttons like back, forward, and search, along with 'Result Grid' and 'Filter Rows' buttons.

	size	count_orders
▶	L	18526

BASIC QUESTIONS

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

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

INTERMEDIATE

FIND THE TOTAL QUANTITY OF EACH PIZZA CATEGORY ORDERED.

SELECT

```
pt.category AS pizza_category,  
SUM(od.quantity) AS total_quantity
```

FROM

```
pizzahut.order_details od
```

JOIN

```
pizzahut.pizzas p ON od.pizza_id = p.pizza_id
```

JOIN

```
pizzahut.pizza_types pt ON p.pizza_type_id = pt.pizza_type_id
```

GROUP BY pt.category

ORDER BY total_quantity DESC;

	pizza_category	total_quantity
▶	Classic	14888
	Supreme	11987
	Veggie	11649
	Chicken	11050

INTERMEDIATE

DETERMINE THE DISTRIBUTION OF ORDERS BY HOUR OF THE DAY.

SELECT

```
HOUR(order_time) AS hour,  
COUNT(order_id) AS distribution_of_orders
```

FROM

```
pizzahut.orders
```

```
GROUP BY HOUR(order_time);
```

	hour	distribution_of_orders
▶	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

INTERMEDIATE

CALCULATE THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF PIZZAS ORDERED PER DAY.

SELECT

```
    ROUND(AVG(quantity), 0) AS avg_pizza_ordered_per_day  
FROM  
(SELECT  
    o.order_date, SUM(od.quantity) AS quantity  
FROM  
    pizzahut.orders o  
JOIN pizzahut.order_details od ON o.order_id = od.order_id  
GROUP BY o.order_date) AS order_quantity;
```

	Result Grid	 Filter Rows:
avg_pizza_ordered_per_day		
138		

INTERMEDIATE

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

SELECT

```
pt.pizza_type_id,  
pt.name,  
SUM(od.quantity * p.price) AS Total_revenue
```

FROM

```
pizzahut.pizza_types pt  
JOIN  
pizzahut.pizzas p ON pt.pizza_type_id = p.pizza_type_id  
JOIN  
pizzahut.order_details od ON p.pizza_id = od.pizza_id
```

GROUP BY pt.pizza_type_id , pt.name

ORDER BY total_revenue DESC

LIMIT 3;

	pizza_type_id	name	Total_revenue
▶	thai_dkn	The Thai Chicken Pizza	43434.25
	bbq_dkn	The Barbecue Chicken Pizza	42768
	cali_dkn	The California Chicken Pizza	41409.5

ADVANCED

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

```
SELECT
    pt.category,
    CONCAT(ROUND((SUM(od.quantity * p.price) / (SELECT
                                                ROUND(SUM(o.quantity * p.price), 2) AS Total_Revenue
                                            FROM
                                                pizzahut.pizzas p
                                            JOIN
                                                pizzahut.order_details o ON p.pizza_id = o.pizza_id)) * 100,
                2),
        '%') AS revenue
FROM
    pizzahut.pizza_types pt
    JOIN
        pizzahut.pizzas p ON pt.pizza_type_id = p.pizza_type_id
    JOIN
        pizzahut.order_details od ON p.pizza_id = od.pizza_id
GROUP BY pt.category;
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows:

	category	revenue
▶	Classic	26.91%
	Veggie	23.68%
	Supreme	25.46%
	Chicken	23.96%

ADVANCED

TOP 3 MOST ORDERED PIZZA TYPES BASED ON REVENUE FOR EACH PIZZA CATEGORY.

```
with cte as(
    select pt.category,pt.name,sum(od.quantity*p.price) as revenue,
    rank() over( partition by category order by sum(od.quantity*p.price) desc) as rn
    from pizzahut.pizza_types pt
    join pizzahut.pizzas p
    on pt.pizza_type_id=p.pizza_type_id
    join pizzahut.order_details od
    on od.pizza_id=p.pizza_id
    group by pt.category,pt.name
)
select category,name,revenue
from cte
where rn<=3
```

	category	name	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	32265.70000000065
	Veggie	The Mexicana Pizza	26780.75
	Veggie	The Five Cheese Pizza	26066.5

ADVANCED

ANALYZE THE CUMULATIVE REVENUE GENERATED OVER TIME.

```
select order_date, sum(revenue) over(order by order_date) as cum_revenue
from
(
  select o.order_date, sum(od.quantity*p.price) as revenue
  from pizzahut.orders o
  join pizzahut.order_details od
  on o.order_id=od.order_id
  join pizzahut.pizzas p
  on od.pizza_id=p.pizza_id
  group by o.order_date) as Sales;
```

	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	23990.350000000002
	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
	2015-01-17	39001.75000000001



THANK YOU