# Pizza Sales Analysis Using SQL BY MALIHA SHEHERIN

### Project Objective

- Analyze pizza sales data to extract actionable business insights.
- Use SQL to answer key questions related to revenue, popular items, and customer behavior.
- Identify patterns and trends to help improve business decisions.

### Dataset Overview

- Source: GitHub dataset (pizza\_sales.zip)
- Tables:
  - orders: order ID, date, time
  - order\_details: order\_details\_id,
     order\_id,pizza\_id, quantity
  - pizzas: Pizza\_id,pizza\_type\_id,size, price
  - pizza\_types: pizza\_type\_id,name, category, ingredients

# Retrieve the total number of orders placed.

### Query:

```
SELECT
```

COUNT(order\_id) AS total\_orders

#### FROM

orders;

### Result:

total\_orders

21350

# Calculate the total revenue generated from pizza sales.

### Query:

```
SELECT

ROUND(SUM(order_details.quantity * pizzas.price),

2) AS total_revenue

FROM

order_details

JOIN

pizzas ON pizzas.pizza_id = order_details.pizza_id;
```

#### Result:

total\_revenue

817860.05

### Identify the highestpriced pizza.

### Query:

#### Result:

	name	price
<b>•</b>	The Greek Pizza	35.95

## Identify the most frequently ordered pizza size.

### Result:

	size	order_count
•	L	18526
	М	15385
	S	14137
	XL	544
	XXL	28

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

```
FLECT

pizza_types, St 4(incl.drinits.cuart ty F 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.name

ORDER BY quantity DESC

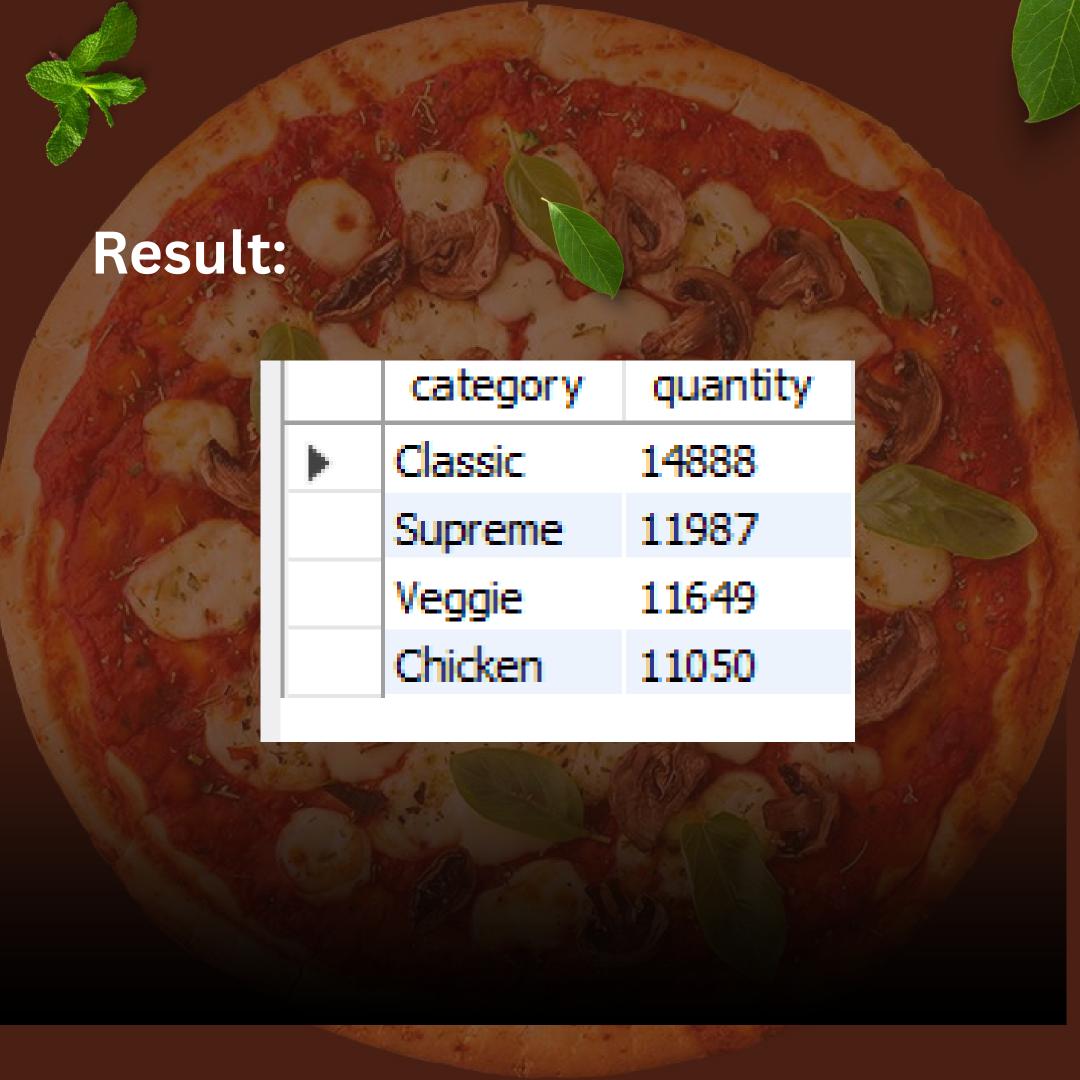
LIMIT 5;
```



	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
1		

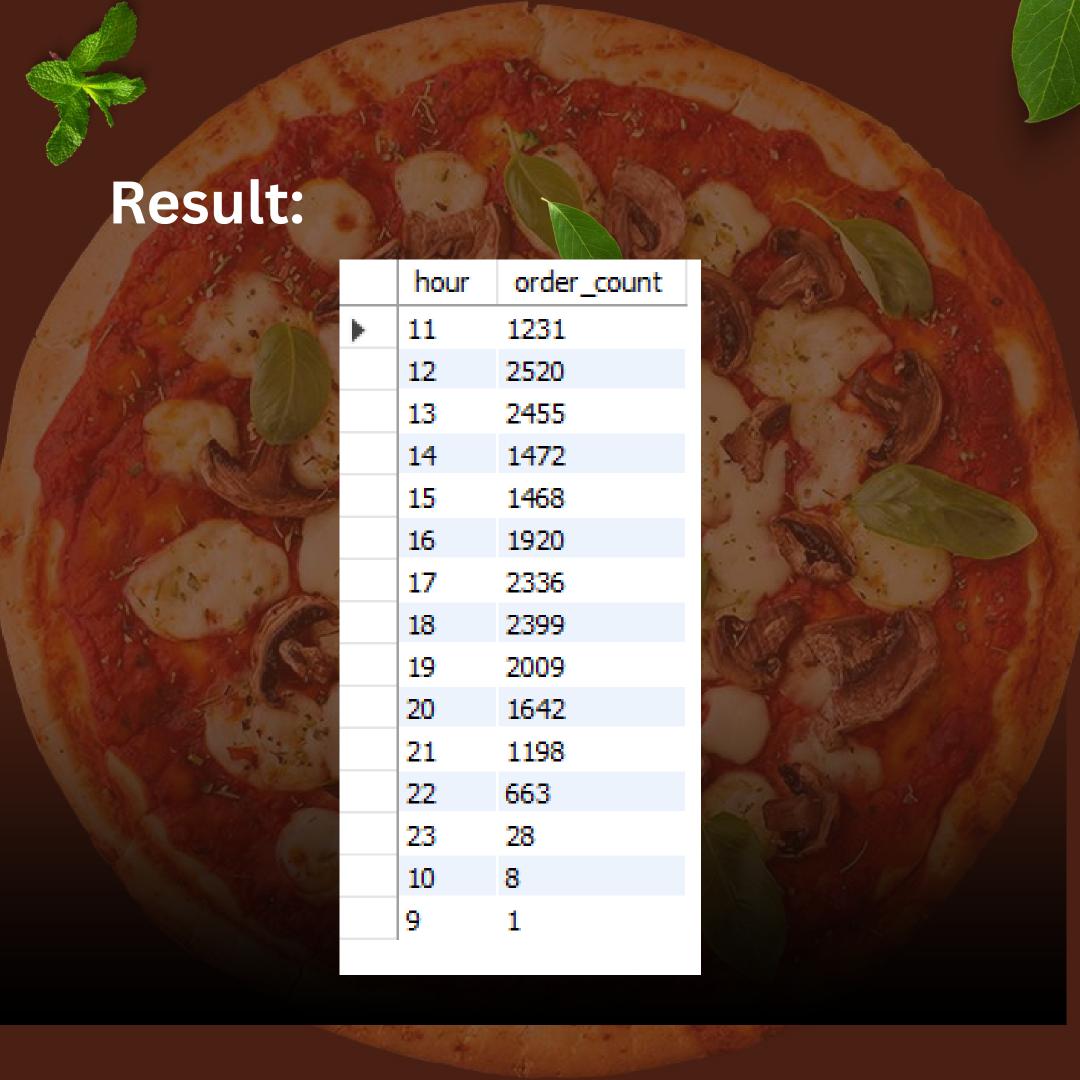
## Join the necessary tables to find the total quantity of each pizza category ordered.

```
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;
```



## Determine the distribution of orders by hour of the day.

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



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

### Query:

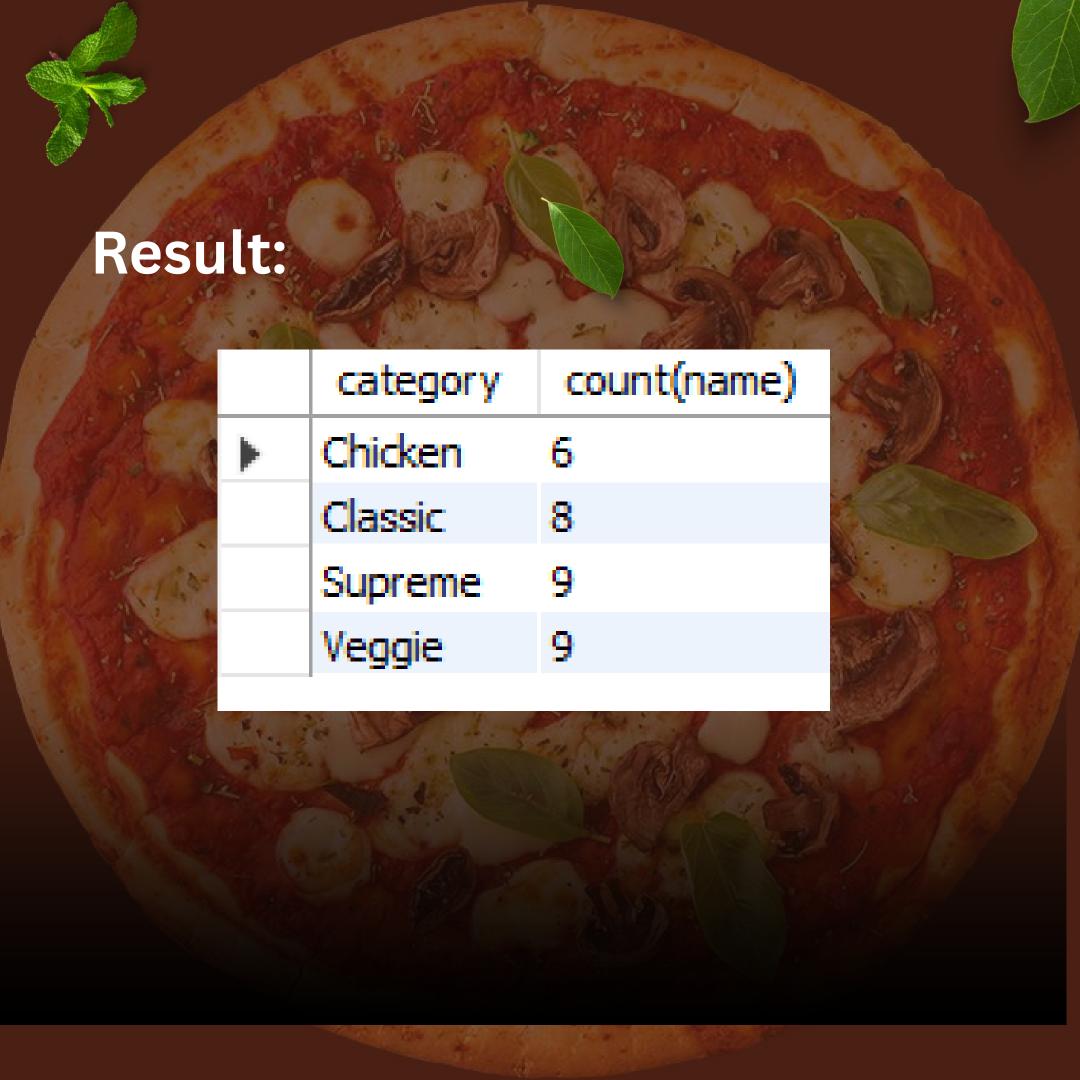
```
SELECT
```

category, COUNT(name)

FROM

pizza\_types

GROUP BY category;



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

```
ROUND(AVG(quantity), 0) AS avg_pizza_ordered_per_day

FROM

(SELECT

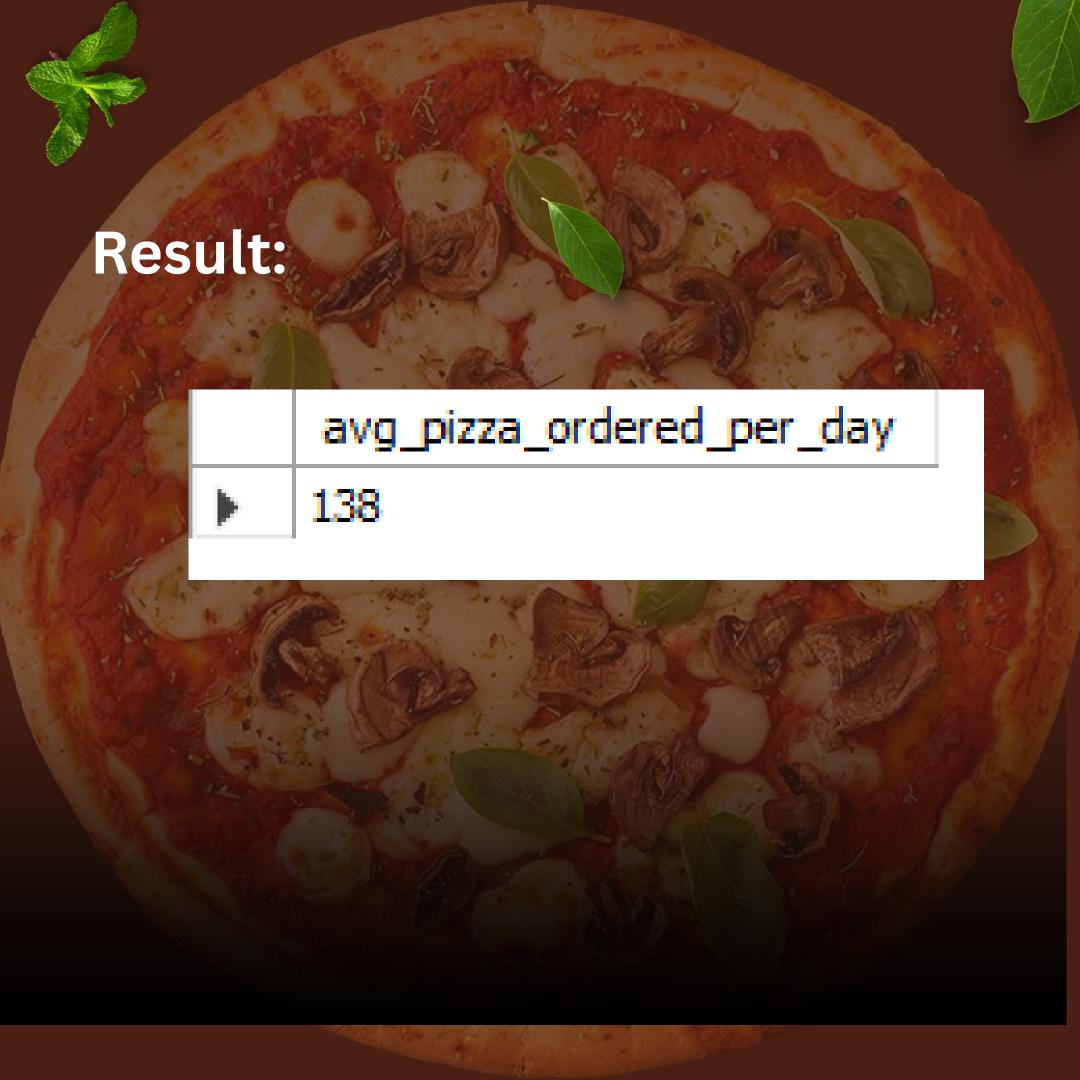
orders.order_date, SUM(order_details.quantity) AS quantity

FROM

orders

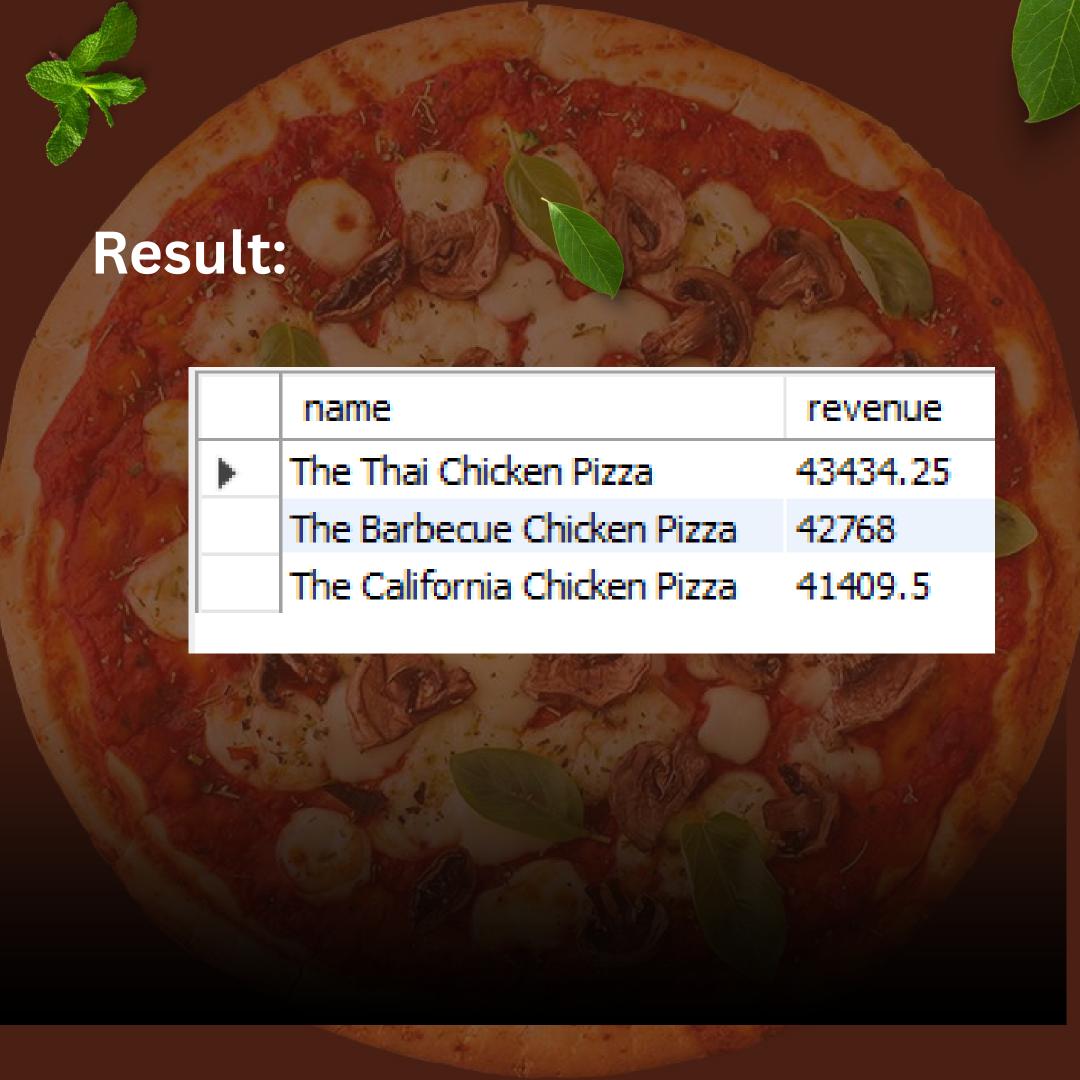
JOIN order_details ON orders.order_id = order_details.order_id

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



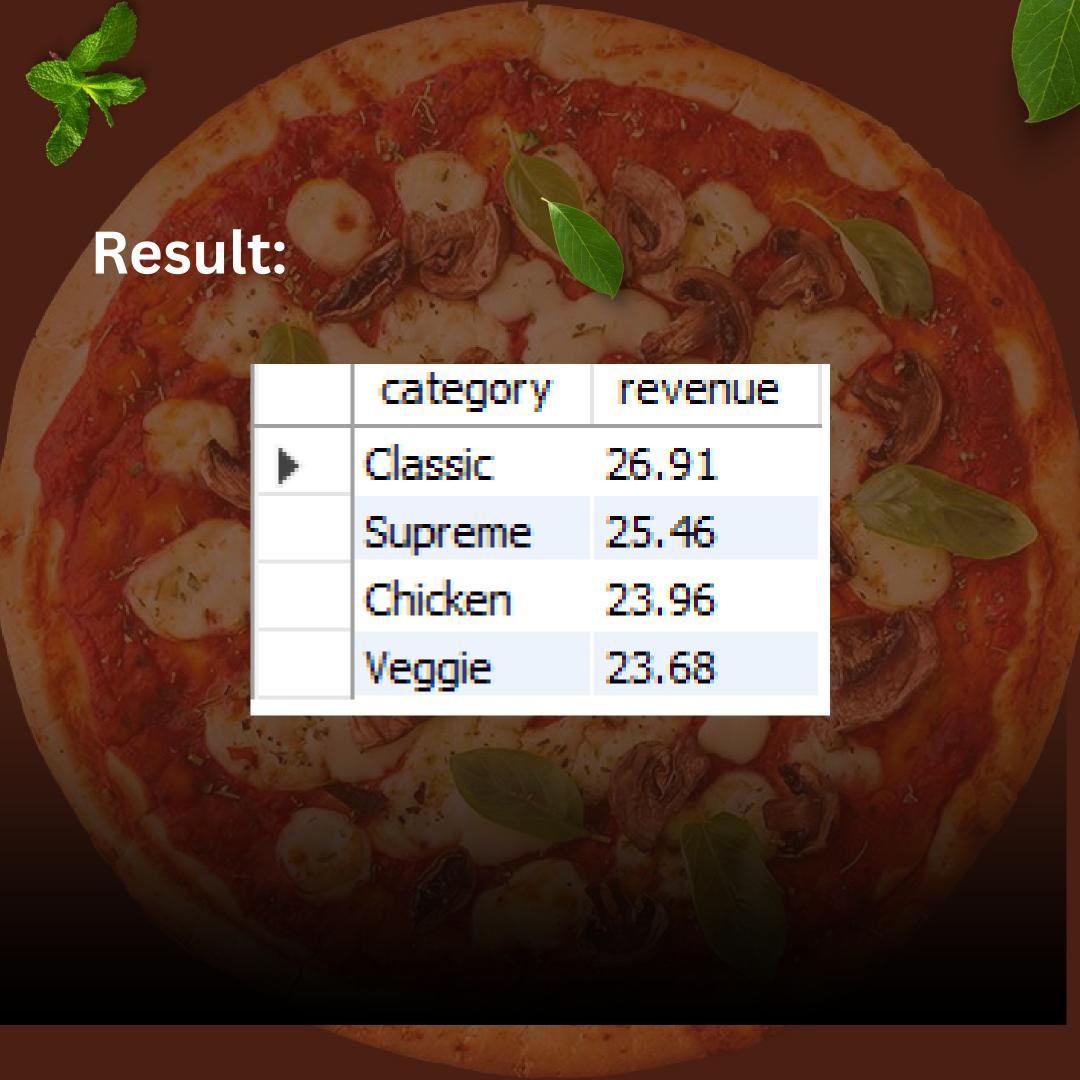
# Determine the top 3 most ordered pizza types based on revenue.

```
SELECT
    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
LIMIT 3;
```



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

```
SELECT
   pizza types.category,
    round(SUM(order details.quantity * pizzas.price) / (
SELECT
    ROUND(SUM(order_details.quantity * pizzas.price),
            AS total sales
FROM
   order details
        JOIN
    pizzas ON pizzas.pizza id = order details.pizza id) *100,2) as revenue
FROM
   pizza types
        JOTN
   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.category
ORDER BY revenue DESC;
```



### Analyze the cumulative revenue generated over time.

```
select order_date,
sum(revenue) over(order by order_date)as cum_revenu
from
(select orders.order_date,
sum(order_details.quantity * pizzas.price) as reven
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.order_date) as sales;
```



1	order_date	cum_revenue
	2015-12-08	771820.5
	2015-12-09	774392.05
	2015-12-10	776377.65
	2015-12-11	779011.65
	2015-12-12	780971.8
	2015-12-13	783216.9500000001
Š	2015-12-14	785389.55
N.	2015-12-15	787777
	2015-12-16	790011.8
	2015-12-17	791892.55
	2015-12-18	794778.8500000001
	2015-12-19	797083.05
	2015-12-20	799187.9500000001
	2015-12-21	801288.65

### 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
  on order_details.pizza_id = pizzas.pizza_id
  group by pizza_types.category, pizza_types.name) as a) as b
  where rn <=3;</pre>
```

### Result:

	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 Sur The Sicilian Pi	<sup>ZZa</sup> 76.75
	The Sicilian Pizza	30940.5
	The Four Cheese Pizza	32265.70000000065
	The Mexicana Pizza	26780.75
	The Five Cheese Pizza	26066.5

### **Key Insights Summary**

- Total revenue: \$817,860.05
- Best-selling pizza: Classic Deluxe
   Medium
- Peak order time: 12 PM 1 PM
- Friday has highest number of orders
- Most revenue generated from Classic and Supreme categories

### Recommendations

- Focus marketing campaigns during peak hours and weekends.
- Offer combo deals for top-selling pizzas.
- Stock up inventory in July and December for high demand.
- Introduce loyalty programs to boost weekday sales.

