



**SQL**

Mysql workbench



# PIZZA SALES ANALYSIS

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# ABOUT ME

I am Divya, and i used SQL to analyze pizza sales data by solving queries related to revenue, top-selling pizza, pizza sales. This project showcases my SQL skills and ability to extract insights from data





# DATASET DETAILS

Table: **pizzas**

Columns:

pizza_id	text
pizza_type_id	text
size	text
price	double

01

PIZZAS

Table: **pizza\_typespii**

Columns:

pizza_type_id	text
name	text
category	text
ingredients	text

02

PIZZA\_TYPESPII

Table: **orders**

Columns:

<u>order_id</u>	int PK
order_date	date
order_time	time

03

ORDER

Table: **order\_details**

Columns:

<u>order_details_id</u>	int PK
order_id	int
pizza_id	text
quantity	int

04

ORDER\_DETAILS

# RETRIEVE THE TOTAL NUMBER OF ORDERS PLACED

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

Result Grid	
	total_orders
▶	2



# CALCULATE THE TOTL REVENUE GENERATED FROM PIZZA SALES

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

Result Grid	
	total_sales
▶	817860.05





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# IDENTIFY THE HIGHEST-PRICED PIZZA.



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

Result Grid | Filter Rows:

	name	price
▶	The Greek Pizza	35.95

# IDENTIFY THE MOST COMMON PIZZA SIZE ORDERED

```
USE PIZZAHUT;
SELECT
    pizzas.size,
    COUNT(order_details.order_details_id) AS order_count
FROM
    pizzas
    JOIN
    order_details ON pizzas.pizza_id = order_details.pizza_id
GROUP BY pizzas.size
ORDER BY order_Count DESC;
```

	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 WITH THEIR QUANTITIES

```
SELECT
    pizza_typespii.name, SUM(order_details.quantity) AS quantity
FROM
    pizza_typespii
        JOIN
    pizzas ON pizza_typespii.pizza_type_id = pizzas.pizza_type_id
        JOIN
    order_details ON order_details.pizza_id = pizzas.pizza_id
GROUP BY pizza_typespii.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





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# TOTAL QUANTITY OF EACH PIZZA CATEOGORY ORDERED.

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

	category	quantity
▶	Classic	14888
	Supreme	11987
	Veggie	11649
	Chicken	11050



# 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;
```

Hour	Order_Count
11	1231
12	2520
13	2455
14	1472
15	1468
16	1920
17	2336
18	2399
19	2009
20	1642



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

```
SELECT category, COUNT(name)  
FROM pizza_typespii  
GROUP BY category
```

Result Grid   Filter Row

	category	COUNT(name)
▶	Chicken	6
	Classic	8
	Supreme	9
	Veggie	9





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

```
SELECT
    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 order_date) AS order_quantity
```

Result Grid	
	Avg_pizza_ordered_per_day
▶	138



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

```
SELECT
    pizza_typespii.name,
    SUM(order_details.quantity * pizzas.price) AS revenue
FROM
    pizza_typespii
        JOIN
    pizzas ON pizzas.pizza_type_id = pizza_typespii.pizza_type_id
        JOIN
    order_details ON order_details.pizza_id = pizzas.pizza_id
GROUP BY name
ORDER BY revenue DESC
LIMIT 3;
```

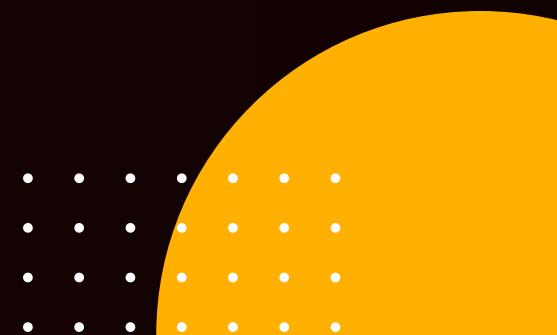
	name	revenue
▶	The Thai Chicken Pizza	43434.25
	The Barbecue Chicken Pizza	42768
	The California Chicken Pizza	41409.5



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

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

	category	revenue_percentage
▶	Classic	26.91
	Supreme	25.46
	Chicken	23.96
	Veggie	23.68





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## 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(order_details.quantity * pizzas.price )
      AS revenue
     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 order_date ) AS sales;
```

Result Grid		Filter Rows:
	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



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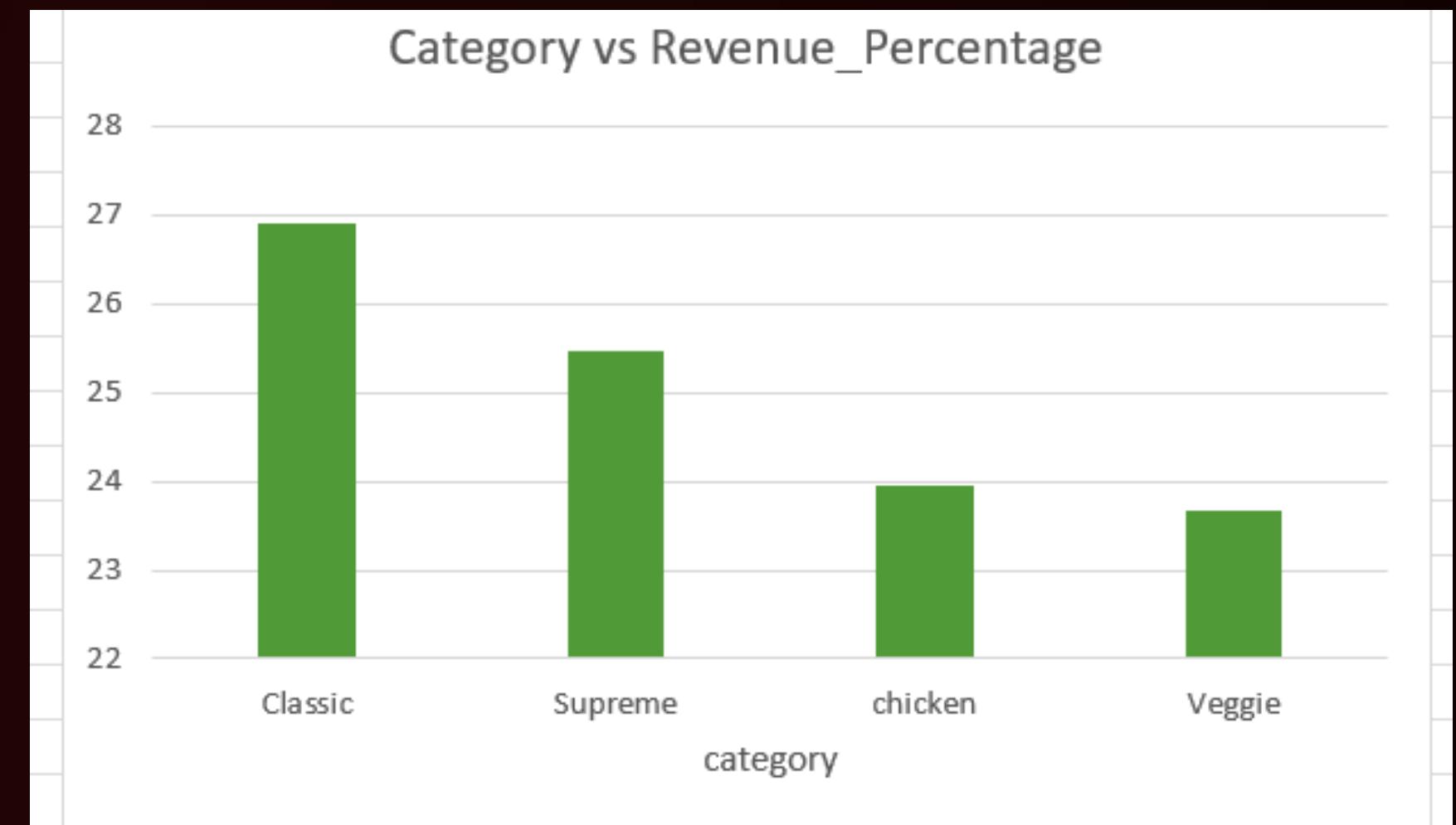
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# SALES REPORT

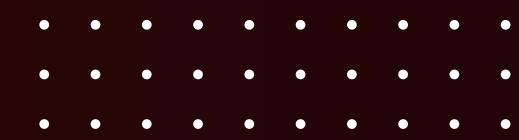
## REVENUE CONTRIBUTION BY PIZZA CATEGORY

This chart shows how much revenue each pizza category generated. It highlights the top-earning categories and helps understand customer preferences





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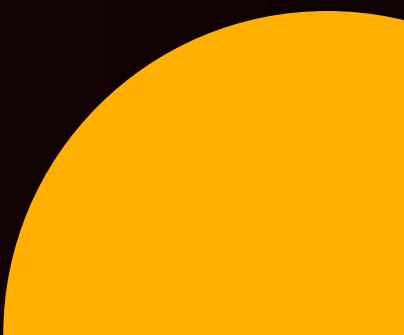
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# CONCLUSION

- Successfully analyzed pizza sales data using SQL.
  - Identified top-selling pizzas, revenue patterns, and category performance.
  - Applied key SQL concepts like joins, aggregations, and window functions.
- \$30
- Improved ability to solve real business problems using data.
  - Strengthened overall confidence in SQL and data analysis skills.





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# THANK YOU

## FOR ATTENTION

• PIZZA SALES DATA ANALYSIS  
PROJECT-DIVYA