



Pizza Sales Case Study: Real-World Data Analysis with SQL

Presented by:
PRANAVI MANDAPE



Project Overview

This project involves analyzing real-world pizza sales data using SQL. I solved a curated set of basic to advanced-level questions by writing optimized SQL queries. The analysis covers key business metrics such as total revenue, order patterns by time, top-selling pizzas, size preferences, and revenue contributions by category. The project demonstrates practical data handling through joins, aggregations, window functions and time-based grouping to uncover actionable insights from the dataset.



Dataset Overview

The dataset used for this project is based on pizza sales data containing detailed information on orders, pizzas, pizza types, and their prices.

Files Included:

- **orders.csv**
 - Contains order IDs and timestamps

- **order_details.csv**
 - Contains order wise pizza quantities

- **pizzas.csv**
 - Contains pizza IDs, types and prices

- **pizza_types.csv**
 - Describes each pizza by category, names and ingredients



Database Structure:

The schema includes 4 main tables:

Orders, order_details, pizzas and pizza_types allowing normalizes and efficient querying.



Business Insights Unlocked Through SQL

Basic Analysis:

- Count total orders placed
- Total revenue generated from pizza sales
- Identification of the highest-priced pizza
- Most frequently ordered pizza size
- Top 5 most ordered pizza types (by quantity)



Intermediate Analysis:

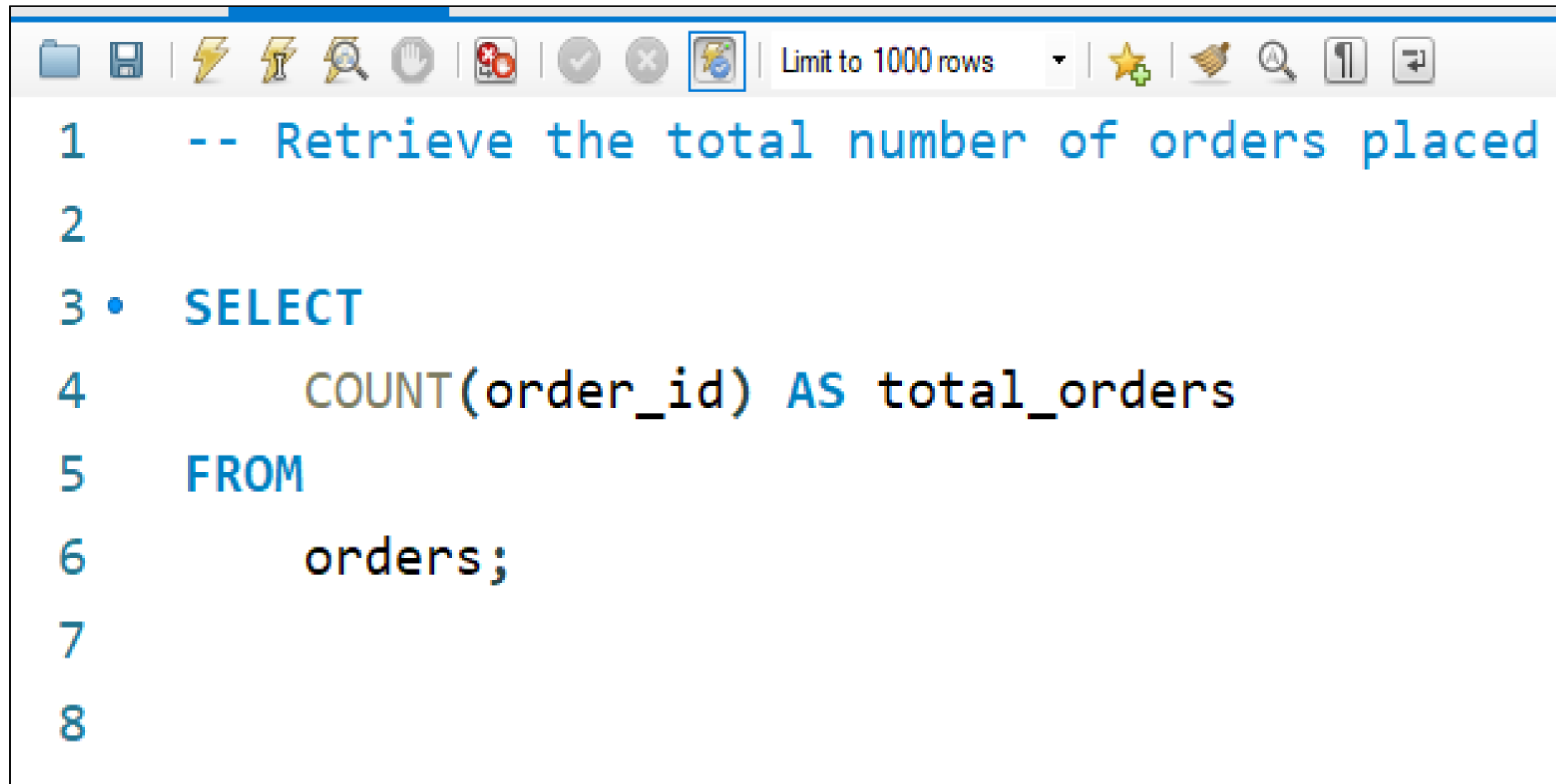
- Total quantity ordered by pizza category (via joins)
- Order volume distribution across hours of the day
- Category-wise pizza distribution
- Daily average of pizzas ordered (grouped by date)
- Top 3 pizza types based on revenue



Advanced Analysis:

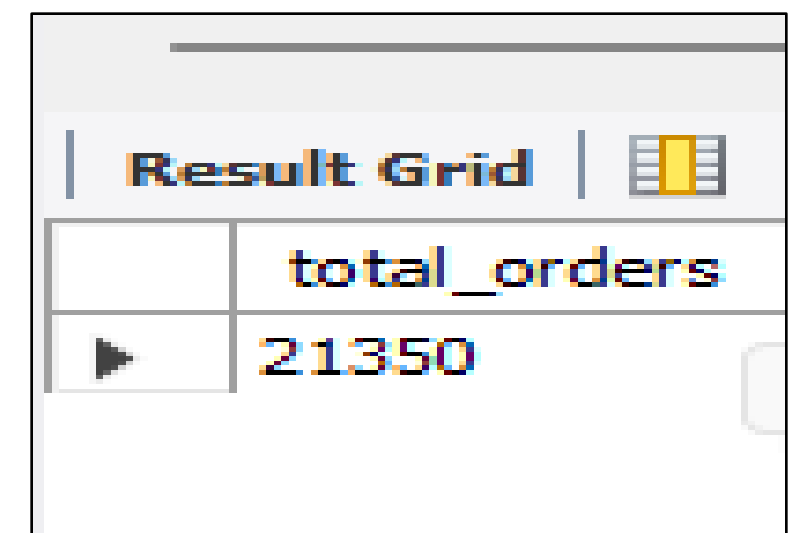
- Percentage revenue contribution of each pizza type
- Cumulative revenue growth over time
- Top 3 revenue-generating pizzas within each category

SQL Query Solutions



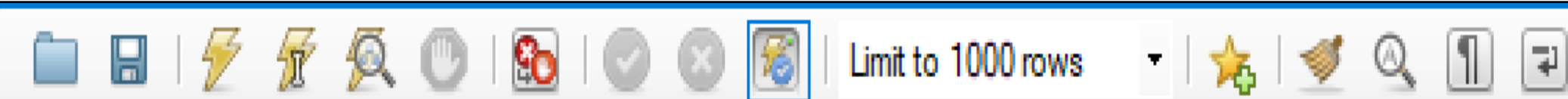
The screenshot shows a SQL query editor window with a toolbar at the top. The toolbar includes icons for file operations, execution, and search. A dropdown menu indicates 'Limit to 1000 rows'. The query text is as follows:

```
1  -- Retrieve the total number of orders placed
2
3  • SELECT
4      COUNT(order_id) AS total_orders
5  FROM
6      orders;
7
8
```

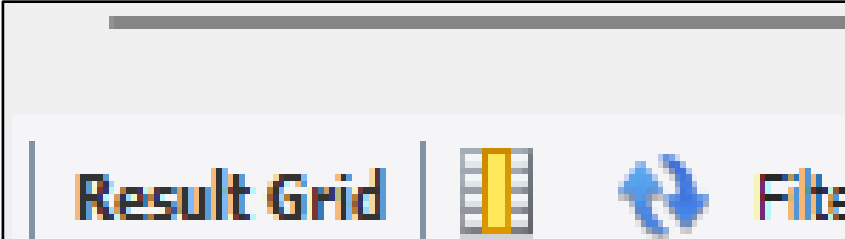


The screenshot shows a 'Result Grid' window with a single row of data. The column header is 'total_orders' and the value is '21350'.

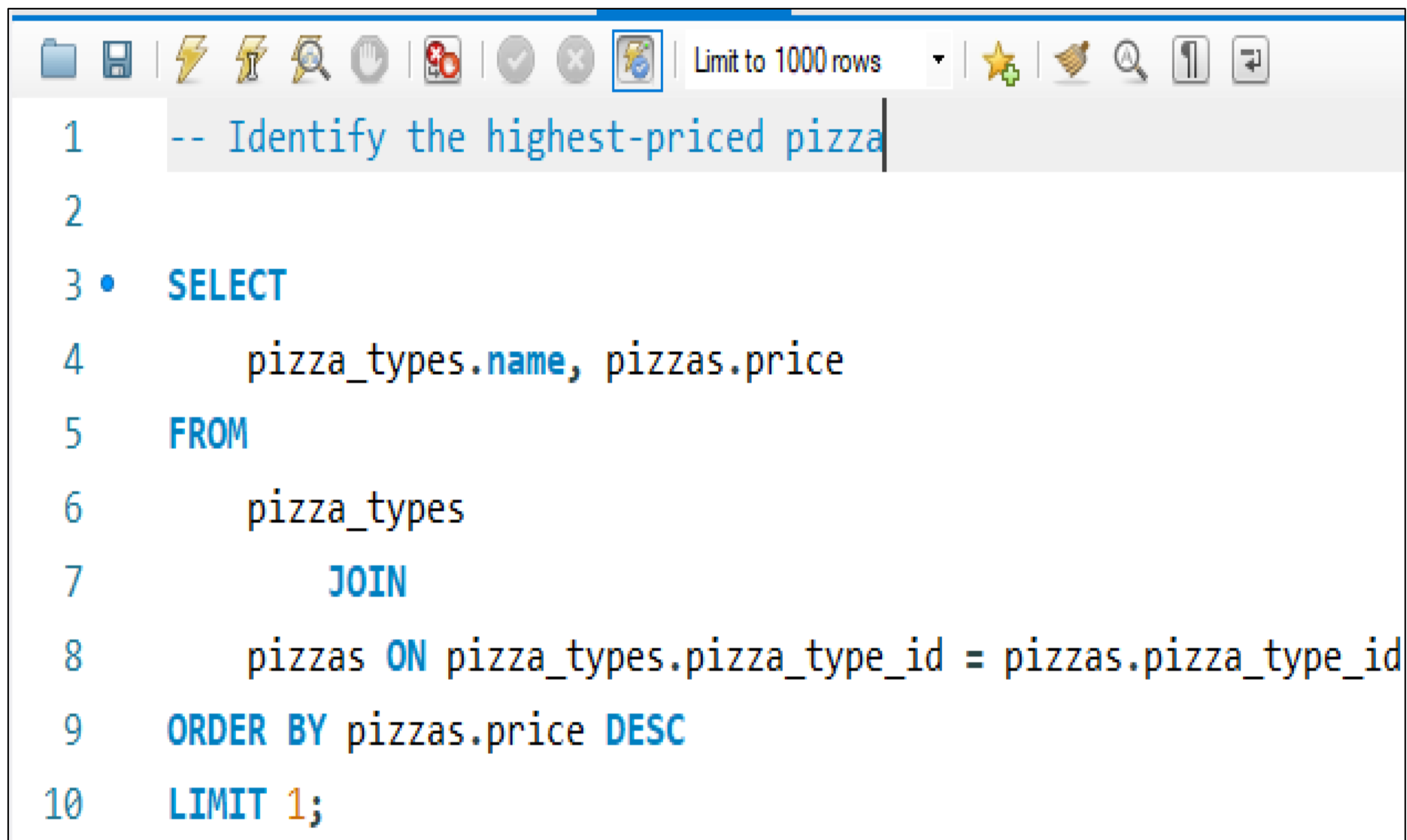
	total_orders
▶	21350



```
1  -- Calculate the total revenue generated from pizza sales
2
3  • SELECT
4      ROUND(SUM(order_details.quantity * pizzas.price),
5             2) AS total_revenue
6  FROM
7      order_details
8      JOIN
9      pizzas ON pizzas.pizza_id = order_details.pizza_id;
```

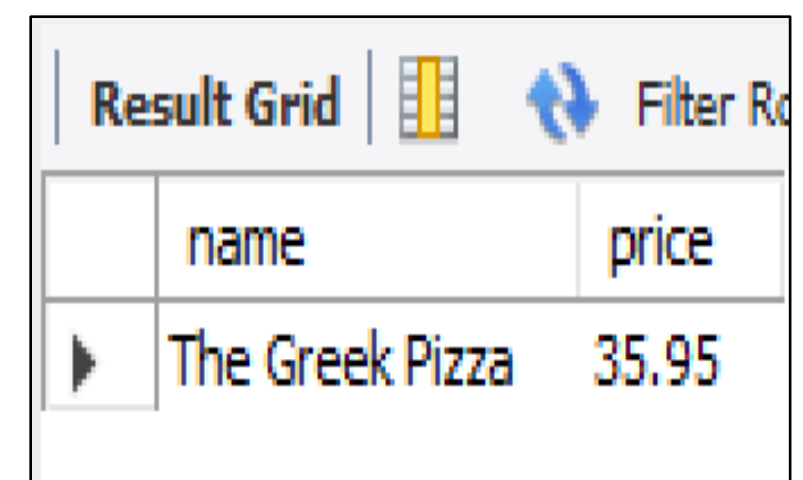


	total_revenue
▶	817860.05



The screenshot shows a SQL IDE window with a toolbar at the top containing icons for file operations, execution, and search. A dropdown menu indicates 'Limit to 1000 rows'. The query editor contains the following SQL code:

```
1  -- Identify the highest-priced pizza
2
3  • SELECT
4      pizza_types.name, pizzas.price
5  FROM
6      pizza_types
7      JOIN
8      pizzas ON pizza_types.pizza_type_id = pizzas.pizza_type_id
9  ORDER BY pizzas.price DESC
10 LIMIT 1;
```



The screenshot shows the 'Result Grid' tab in the SQL IDE. It displays a single row of results for the query. The columns are 'name' and 'price'.

	name	price
▶	The Greek Pizza	35.95

```
1  -- Identify the most common pizza size ordered
2
3  • SELECT
4      pizzas.size,
5      COUNT(order_details.order_details_id) AS order_count
6  FROM
7      pizzas
8      JOIN
9      order_details ON pizzas.pizza_id = order_details.pizza_id
10 GROUP BY pizzas.size
11 ORDER BY order_count DESC
12 LIMIT 1;
13
```

Result Grid			Filter
	size	order_count	
▶	L	18526	

```
1  st the top 5 most ordered pizza types along with their quantities
2
3  • T
4  izza_types.name, SUM(order_details.quantity) AS quantity
5
6  izza_types
7      JOIN
8  izzas ON pizza_types.pizza_type_id = pizzas.pizza_type_id
9      JOIN
10 order_details ON order_details.pizza_id = pizzas.pizza_id
11 BY pizza_types.name
12 BY quantity DESC
13 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
2  -- the total quantity of each pizza category ordered
3
4  • SELECT
5      pizza_types.category,
6      SUM(order_details.quantity) AS quantity
7  FROM
8      pizza_types
9      JOIN
10     pizzas ON pizza_types.pizza_type_id = pizzas.pizza_type_id
11     JOIN
12     order_details ON order_details.pizza_id = pizzas.pizza_id
13 GROUP BY pizza_types.category
14 ORDER BY quantity;
```

	category	quantity
▶	Chicken	11050
	Veggie	11649
	Supreme	11987
	Classic	14888

```
1  -- Determine the distribution of orders
2  -- by hour of the day
3
4  • SELECT
5      HOUR(order_time) AS hour, COUNT(order_id) AS order_count
6  FROM
7      orders
8  GROUP BY HOUR(order_time);
```

	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

```
1  -- find the category-wise distribution of pizzas
2
3  • select category, count(pizza_type_id) from pizza_types
4     group by category;
5
```

	category	count(pizza_type_id)
▶	Chicken	6
	Classic	8
	Supreme	9
	Veggie	9

```
1  -- Group the orders by date and calculate the average
2  -- number of pizzas ordered per day
3
4  • SELECT
5      ROUND(AVG(quantity), 0) AS order_perday
6  FROM
7      (SELECT
8          orders.order_date, SUM(order_details.quantity) AS quantity
9      FROM
10         orders
11        JOIN order_details ON orders.order_id = order_details.order_id
12       GROUP BY orders.order_date) AS order_quantity;
```

	order_perday
▶	138


```
1  -- Determine the top 3 most ordered pizza types based on revenue
2
3  • SELECT
4      pizza_types.name,
5      SUM(order_details.quantity * pizzas.price) AS revenue
6  FROM
7      pizza_types
8      JOIN
9      pizzas ON pizzas.pizza_type_id = pizza_types.pizza_type_id
10     JOIN
11     order_details ON order_details.pizza_id = pizzas.pizza_id
12 GROUP BY pizza_types.name
13 ORDER BY revenue DESC
14 LIMIT 3;
```

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

```

1  -- Calculate the percentage contribution of each pizza type to total revenue
2
3  • SELECT
4      pizza_types.category,
5      ROUND(SUM(order_details.quantity * pizzas.price) / (SELECT
6          SUM(order_details.quantity * pizzas.price)
7          FROM
8              order_details
9              JOIN
10                 pizzas ON pizzas.pizza_id = order_details.pizza_id) * 100,
11          2) AS revenue_percentage
12 FROM
13     pizza_types
14     JOIN
15     pizzas ON pizza_types.pizza_type_id = pizzas.pizza_type_id
16     JOIN
17     order_details ON order_details.pizza_id = pizzas.pizza_id
18 GROUP BY pizza_types.category
19 ORDER BY revenue_percentage DESC;

```

	category	revenue_percentage
▶	Classic	26.91
	Supreme	25.46
	Chicken	23.96
	Veggie	23.68

```

1  -- Analyze the cumulative revenue generated over time
2
3  • select order_date,
4     sum(revenue) over (order by order_date) as cumulative_revenue
5  from
6  (select orders.order_date,
7     round(sum(order_details.quantity * pizzas.price),2) as revenue
8  from order_details
9  JOIN pizzas
10 ON pizzas.pizza_id = order_details.pizza_id
11 join orders
12 on orders.order_id=order_details.order_id
13 group by orders.order_date) as sales;

```

order_date	cummulative_revenue
2015-01-01 00:00:00	2713.85
2015-01-02 00:00:00	5445.75
2015-01-03 00:00:00	8108.15
2015-01-04 00:00:00	9863.6
2015-01-05 00:00:00	11929.55
2015-01-06 00:00:00	14358.5
2015-01-07 00:00:00	16560.7
2015-01-08 00:00:00	19399.05
2015-01-09 00:00:00	21526.399999999998
2015-01-10 00:00:00	23990.35
2015-01-11 00:00:00	25862.649999999998
2015-01-12 00:00:00	27781.699999999997
2015-01-13 00:00:00	29831.299999999996
2015-01-14 00:00:00	32358.699999999997
2015-01-15 00:00:00	34343.5
2015-01-16 00:00:00	36937.65
2015-01-17 00:00:00	39001.75
2015-01-18 00:00:00	40978.6
2015-01-19 00:00:00	43365.75
2015-01-20 00:00:00	45763.65
2015-01-21 00:00:00	47804.200000000004

```

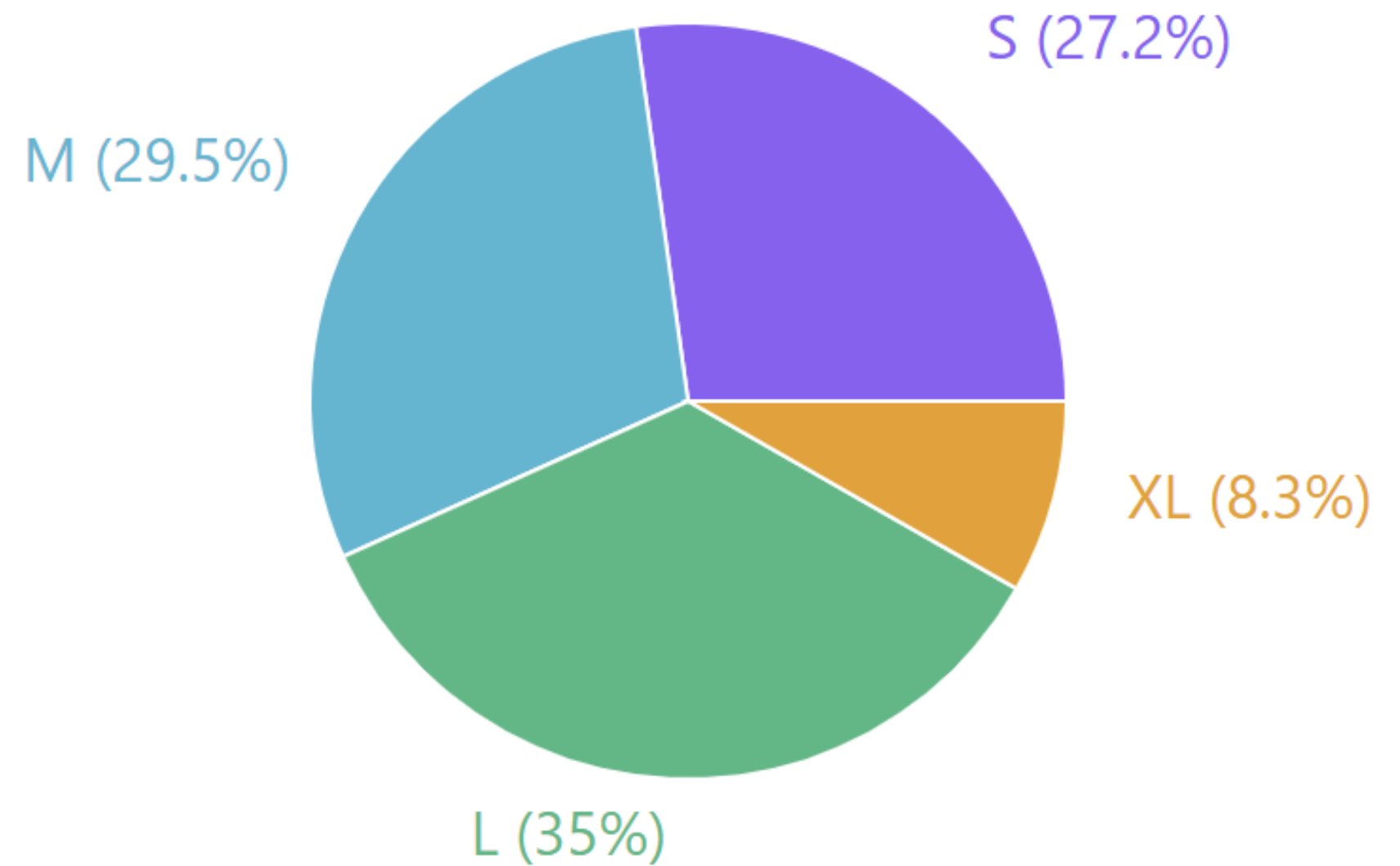
1  -- Determine the top 3 most ordered pizza types
2  -- based on revenue for each pizza category
3
4  • select name, revenue from
5  (SELECT
6      category,
7      name,
8      revenue,
9      RANK() OVER (PARTITION BY category ORDER BY revenue DESC) AS rn
10 FROM (
11     SELECT
12         pizza_types.category,
13         pizza_types.name,
14         SUM(order_details.quantity * pizzas.price) AS revenue
15     FROM
16         pizza_types
17     JOIN
18         pizzas ON pizza_types.pizza_type_id = pizzas.pizza_type_id
19     JOIN
20         order_details ON order_details.pizza_id = pizzas.pizza_id
21     GROUP BY
22         pizza_types.category, pizza_types.name
23 ) AS a) AS b
24 where rn<=3;
25

```

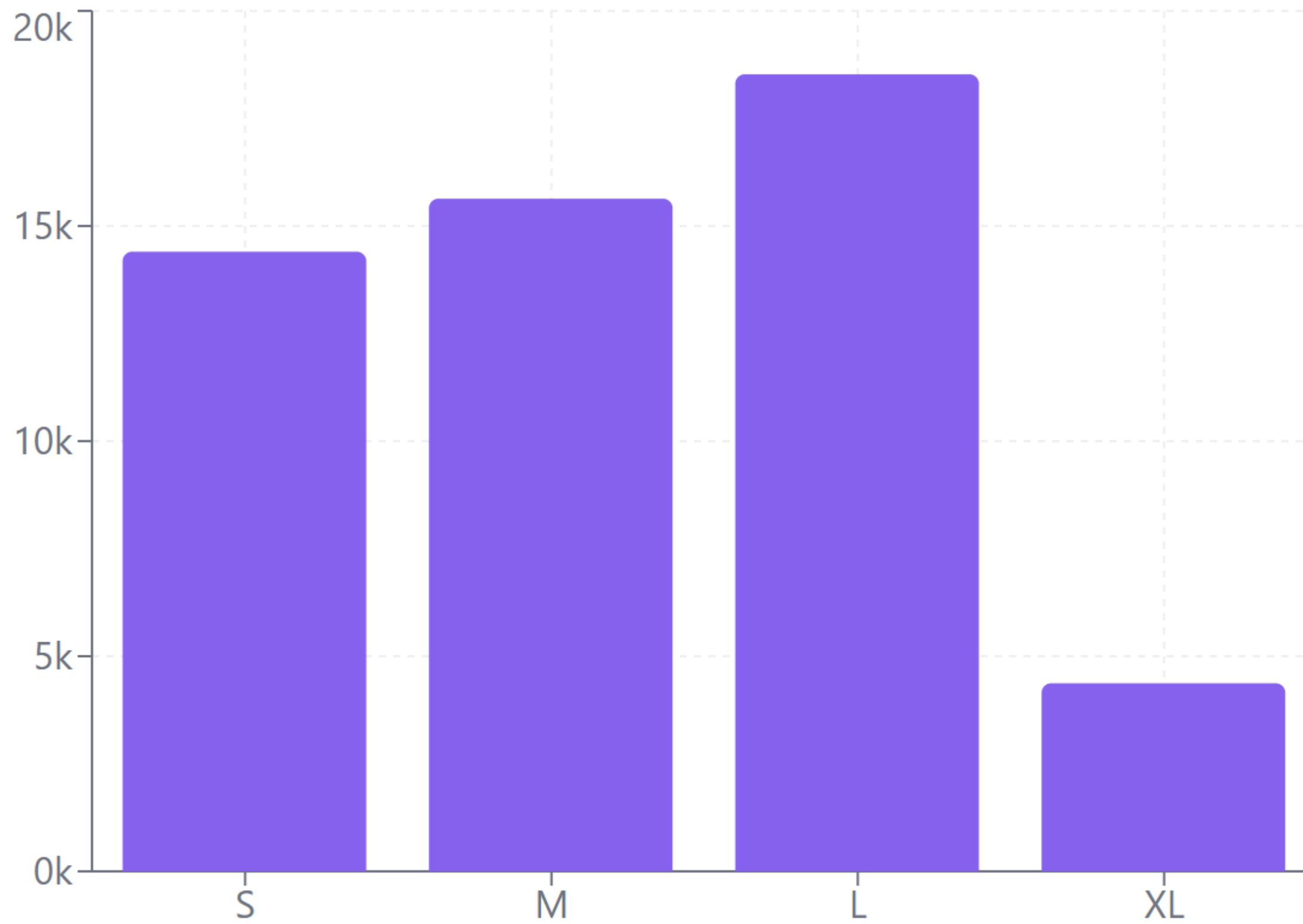
name	revenue
The Thai Chicken Pizza	43434.25
The Barbecue Chicken Pizza	42768
The California Chicken Pizza	41409.5
The Classic Deluxe Pizza	38180.5
The Hawaiian Pizza	32273.25
The Pepperoni Pizza	30161.75
The Spicy Italian Pizza	34831.25
The Italian Supreme Pizza	33476.75
The Sicilian Pizza	30940.5
The Four Cheese Pizza	32265.700000000065
The Mexicana Pizza	26780.75
The Five Cheese Pizza	26066.5

Visualizing the Insights

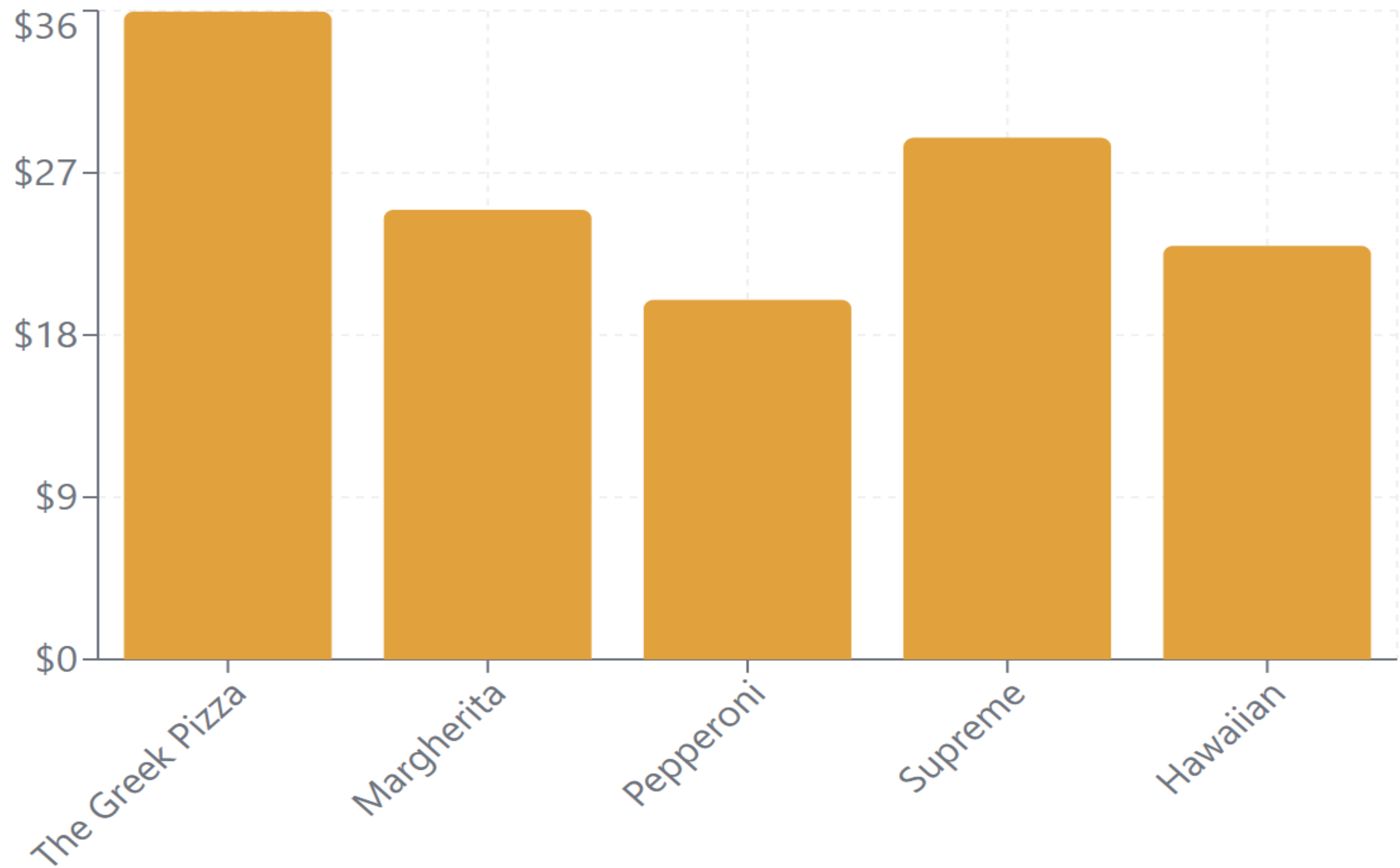
Pizza Size Distribution



Orders by Pizza Size



Pizza Pricing



Business Insights



Average Order Value

\$38.31



Size L Dominance

35%

of all orders

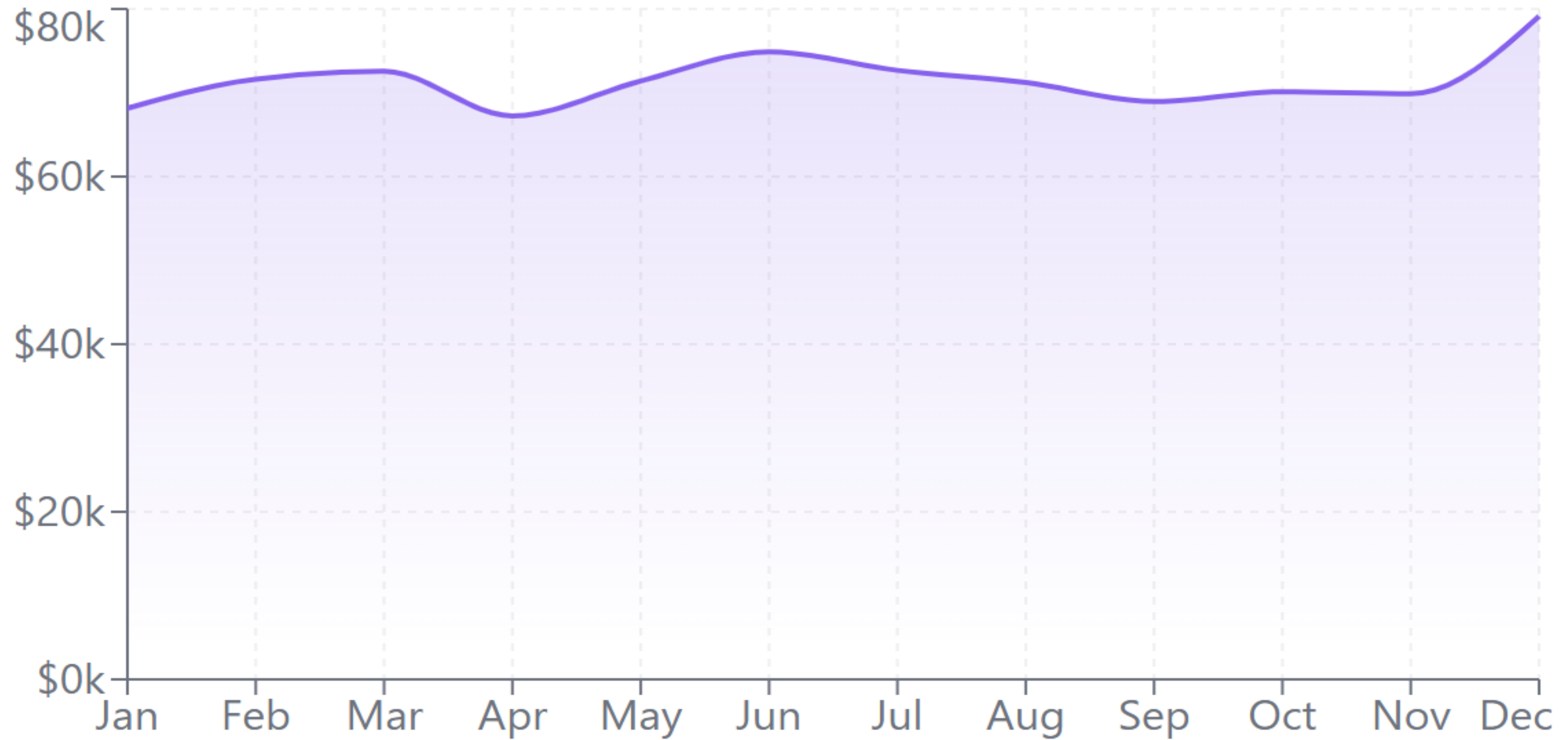


Premium Category

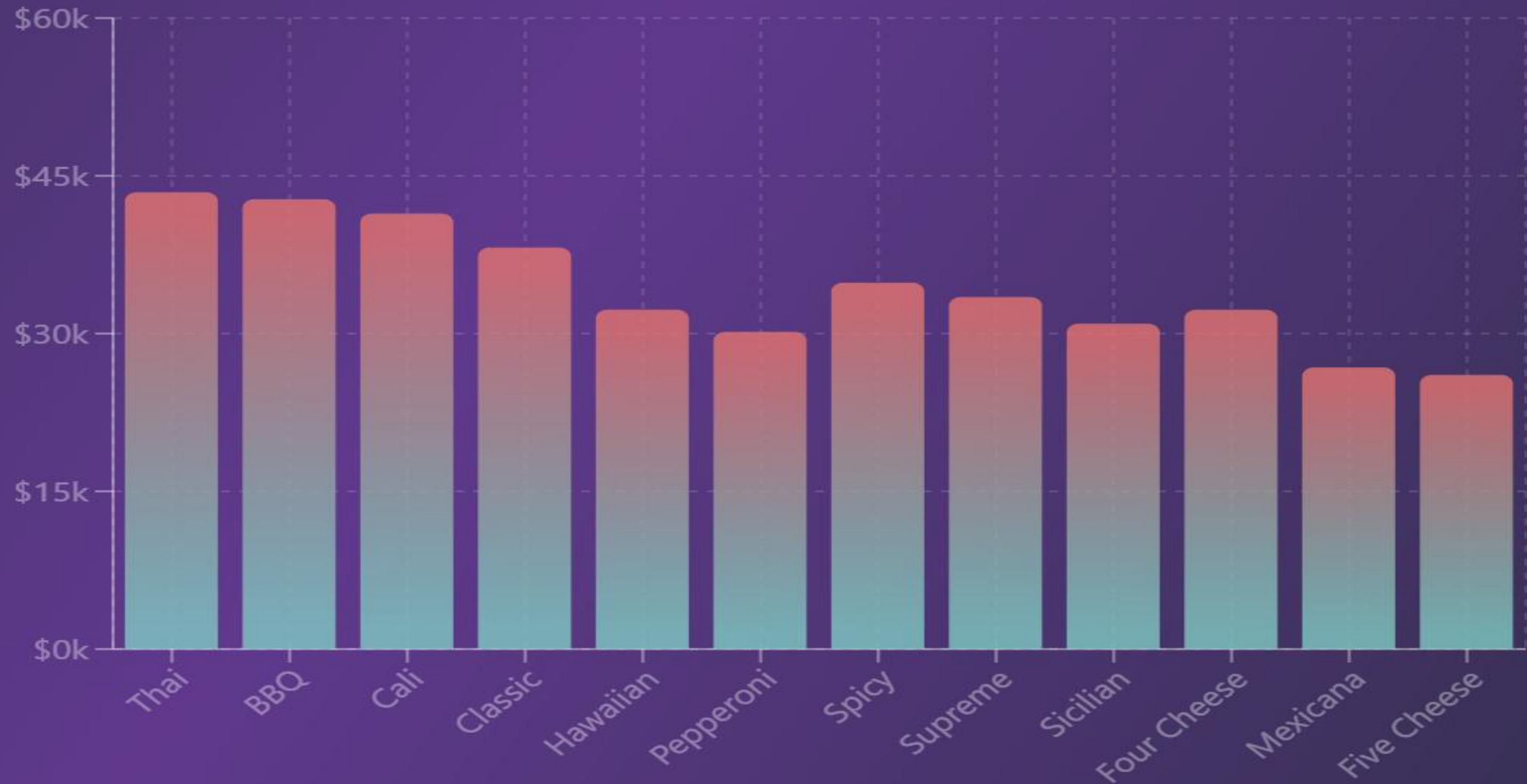
\$35.95

highest price point

Monthly Revenue Trend



Pizza Revenue Analysis



Cumulative Revenue Trend





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www.linkedin.com/in/pranavi-mandape-101651228
