

# SQL PROJECT: ANALYZING PIZZA SALES DATA

26 AUG, 2024

# INTRODUCTION

This project focuses on analyzing a large pizza sales dataset using SQL queries to extract valuable business insights. The dataset contains detailed information on orders, pizza types, sizes, and their corresponding revenue, allowing for a comprehensive analysis of customer preferences and sales trends. Through a series of queries ranging from basic to advanced, this project explores various aspects of pizza sales, including the total revenue generated, most ordered pizzas, order patterns by time, and category-specific insights. The goal is to derive actionable data-driven conclusions to enhance decision-making in the food and beverage industry.



# CALCULATED TOTAL REVENUE GENERATED FROM PIZZA SALES.

```
1  -- CALCULATED TOTAL REVENUE GENERATED FROM PIZZA SALES.
2  •  SELECT
3      ROUND(SUM((QUANTITY * PRICE)), 2) AS TOTAL_REVENUE
4  FROM
5      ORDER_DETAILS
6      JOIN
7      PIZZAS ON ORDER_DETAILS.PIZZA_ID = PIZZAS.PIZZA_ID;
```

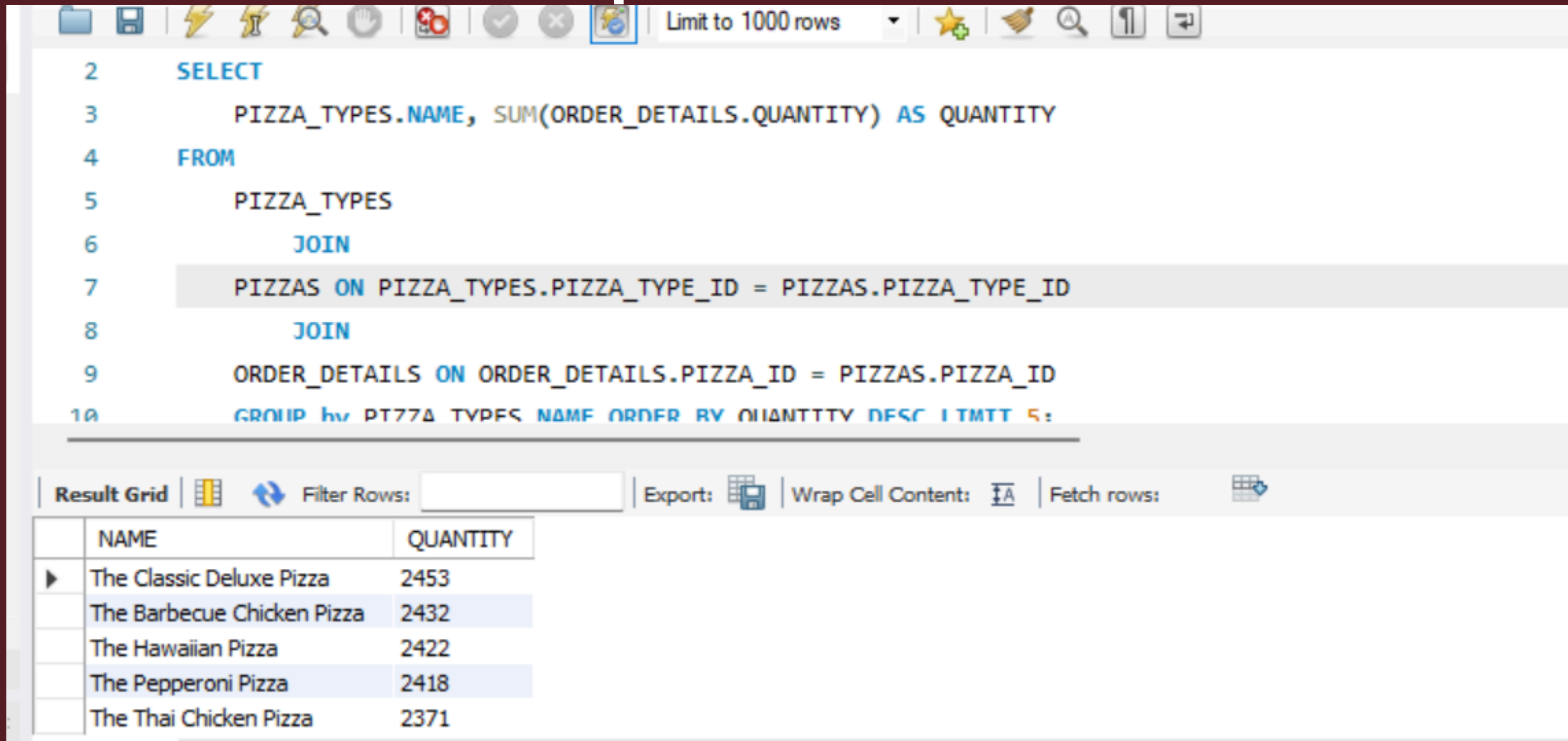
	TOTAL_REVENUE
▶	817860.05

```
SELECT
    PIZZA_TYPES.NAME, PIZZAS.PRICE
FROM
    PIZZA_TYPES
    JOIN
        PIZZAS ON pizza_types.PIZZA_TYPE_ID = PIZZAS.PIZZA_TYPE_ID
ORDER BY PIZZAS.PRICE DESC
LIMIT 1;
```

-- IDENTIFY THE HIGHEST PRICE PIZZA

	NAME	PRICE
▶	The Greek Pizza	35.95

list the top 5 ordered pizza  
along with their types and  
quantities



The screenshot shows a SQL query editor with a toolbar at the top containing icons for file operations, search, and execution. The query text is as follows:

```
2  SELECT
3      PIZZA_TYPES.NAME, SUM(ORDER_DETAILS.QUANTITY) AS QUANTITY
4  FROM
5      PIZZA_TYPES
6      JOIN
7      PIZZAS ON PIZZA_TYPES.PIZZA_TYPE_ID = PIZZAS.PIZZA_TYPE_ID
8      JOIN
9      ORDER_DETAILS ON ORDER_DETAILS.PIZZA_ID = PIZZAS.PIZZA_ID
10 GROUP BY PIZZA_TYPES.NAME ORDER BY QUANTITY DESC LIMIT 5;
```

Below the query editor is a toolbar with options for 'Result Grid', 'Filter Rows', 'Export', 'Wrap Cell Content', and 'Fetch rows'. The 'Result Grid' is currently selected, displaying the following data:

	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

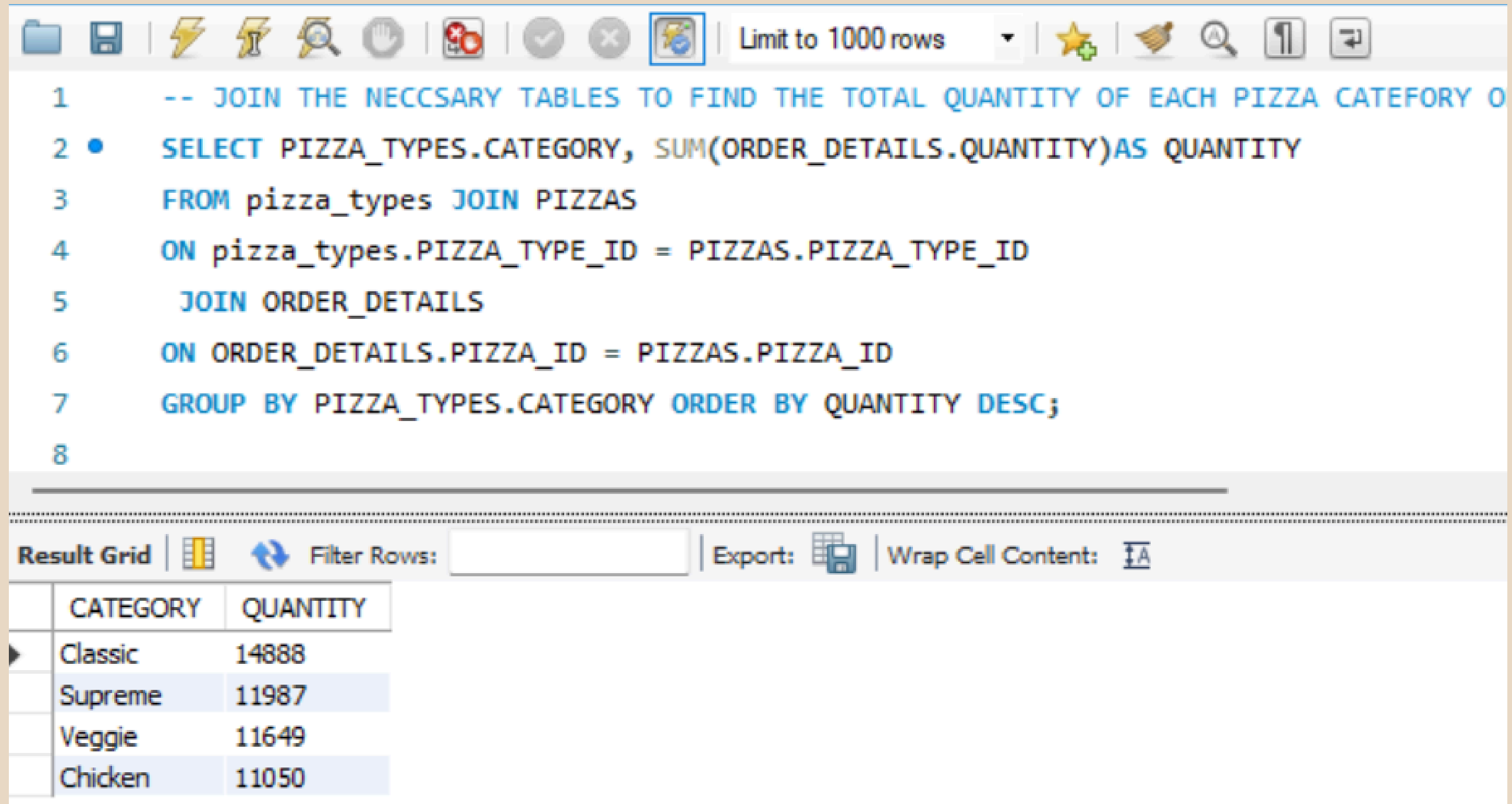
```
-- IDENTIFY THE MOST COMMON PIZZA ORDERED

SELECT
    PIZZAS.SIZE,
    COUNT(order_details.ORDER_DETAILS_ID) AS ORDER_COUNT
FROM
    ORDER_DETAILS
    JOIN
    PIZZAS ON ORDER_DETAILS.PIZZA_ID = PIZZAS.PIZZA_ID
GROUP BY PIZZAS.SIZE
ORDER BY ORDER_COUNT DESC;
```

-- IDENTIFY THE HIGHEST PRICE  
PIZZA

	SIZE	ORDER_COUNT
▶	L	18526
	M	15385
	S	14137
	XL	544
	XXL	28

# JOIN THE NECCSARY TABLES TO FIND THE TOTAL QUANTITY OF EACH PIZZA CATEFORY ORDERED.



The screenshot shows a SQL IDE interface. The top toolbar includes icons for file operations, execution, and a 'Limit to 1000 rows' dropdown. The SQL editor contains the following query:

```
1  -- JOIN THE NECCSARY TABLES TO FIND THE TOTAL QUANTITY OF EACH PIZZA CATEFORY O
2  •  SELECT PIZZA_TYPES.CATEGORY, SUM(ORDER_DETAILS.QUANTITY)AS QUANTITY
3     FROM pizza_types JOIN PIZZAS
4     ON pizza_types.PIZZA_TYPE_ID = PIZZAS.PIZZA_TYPE_ID
5     JOIN ORDER_DETAILS
6     ON ORDER_DETAILS.PIZZA_ID = PIZZAS.PIZZA_ID
7     GROUP BY PIZZA_TYPES.CATEGORY ORDER BY QUANTITY DESC;
8
```

Below the editor is a 'Result Grid' section with a toolbar for filtering, exporting, and wrapping text. The results are displayed in a table:

	CATEGORY	QUANTITY
▶	Classic	14888
	Supreme	11987
	Veggie	11649
	Chicken	11050

# Determine the distribution of orders by hour of the day

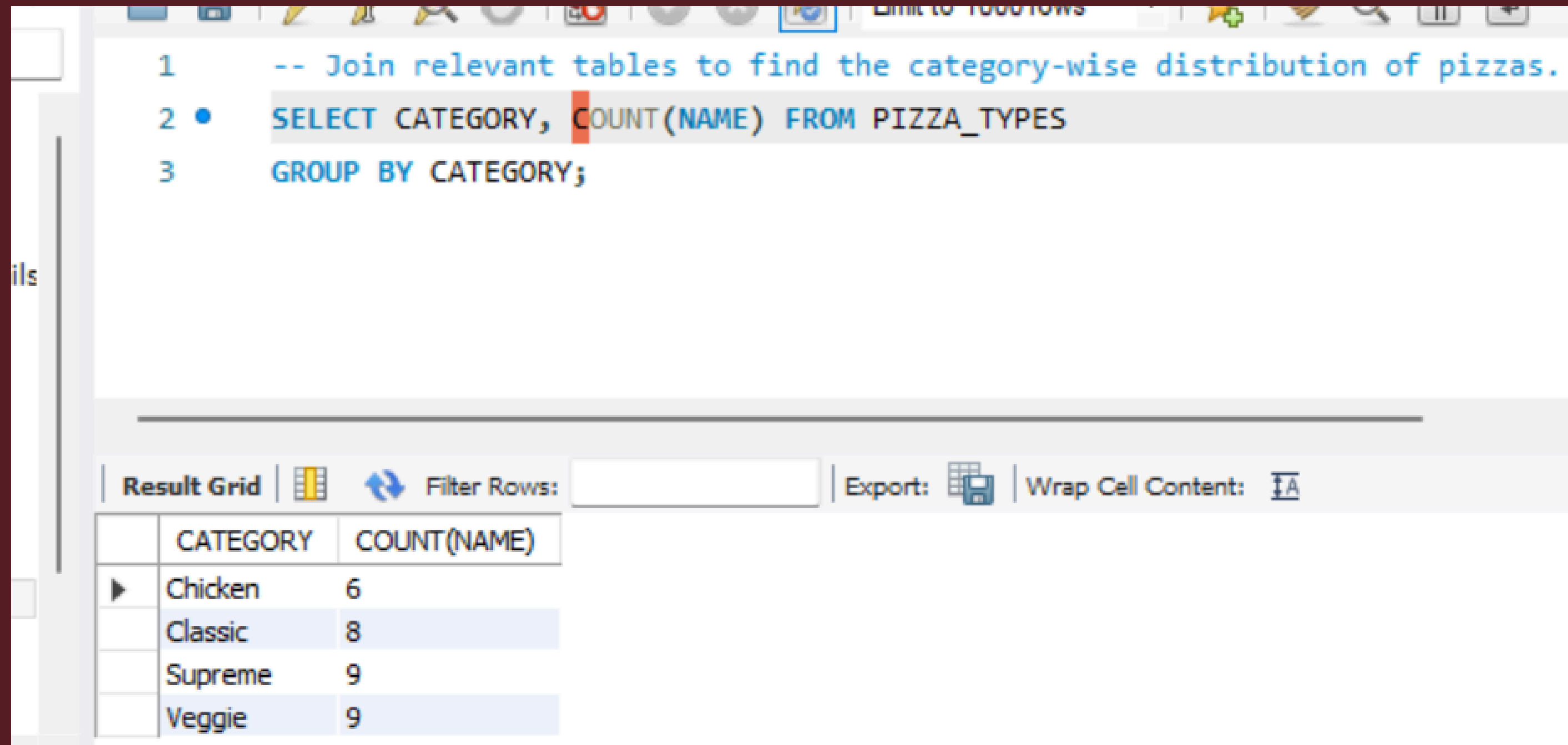
```
1 • SELECT
2     HOUR(ORDER_TIME) AS HOUR,
3     COUNT(ORDER_ID) AS ORDERS_COUNT
4 FROM
5     ORDERS
6 GROUP BY
7     HOUR(ORDER_TIME)
8 ORDER BY
9     HOUR :
```

Result Grid | | Filter Rows:  | Export: | Wrap Cell C

	HOUR	ORDERS_COUNT
▶	9	1
	10	8
	11	1231
	12	2520
	13	2455



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



The screenshot shows a SQL query editor with the following code:

```
1  -- Join relevant tables to find the category-wise distribution of pizzas.  
2  • SELECT CATEGORY, COUNT(NAME) FROM PIZZA_TYPES  
3  GROUP BY CATEGORY;
```

Below the query editor, the results are displayed in a table. The table has two columns: CATEGORY and COUNT(NAME). The results are as follows:

	CATEGORY	COUNT(NAME)
▶	Chicken	6
	Classic	8
	Supreme	9
	Veggie	9

```

2  SELECT
3      ROUND(AVG(QUANTITY),0)
4  FROM
5  (SELECT
6      SUM(ORDER_DETAILS.QUANTITY) AS QUANTITY, ORDERS.ORDER_DATE
7  FROM
8      ORDER_DETAILS
9  JOIN ORDERS ON ORDER_DETAILS.ORDER_ID = ORDERS.ORDER_ID
10 GROUP BY ORDERS.ORDER_DATE) AS ORDER_QUANTITY;

```

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

```

3      ROUND(AVG(QUANTITY),0)
4  FROM
5  (SELECT
6      SUM(ORDER_DETAILS.QUANTITY) AS QUANTITY, ORDERS.ORDER_DATE
7  FROM
8      ORDER_DETAILS
9  JOIN ORDERS ON ORDER_DETAILS.ORDER_ID = ORDERS.ORDER_ID
10 GROUP BY ORDERS.ORDER_DATE) AS ORDER_QUANTITY;

```




ROUND(AVG(QUANTITY),0)



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

```
2 • SELECT PIZZA_TYPES.NAME,  
3 SUM(ORDER_DETAILS.QUANTITY * PIZZAS.PRICE) AS REVENUE  
4 FROM PIZZA_TYPES JOIN pizzas  
5 ON PIZZA_TYPES.PIZZA_TYPE_ID = PIZZAS.PIZZA_TYPE_ID  
6 JOIN ORDER_DETAILS  
7 ON ORDER_DETAILS.PIZZA_ID = PIZZAS.PIZZA_ID  
8 GROUP BY PIZZA_TYPES.NAME  
9 ORDER BY REVENUE DESC LIMIT 3;
```

.....		
.....		
Result Grid     Filter Rows: <input type="text"/>   Export:    Wrap Cell Conte		
	NAME	REVENUE
▶	The Thai Chicken Pizza	43434.25
	The Barbecue Chicken Pizza	42768
	The California Chicken Pizza	41409.5

```

WITH REVENUE_CTE AS (
    SELECT
        PIZZA_TYPES.CATEGORY,
        SUM(ORDER_DETAILS.QUANTITY * PIZZAS.PRICE) AS CATEGORY_REVENUE
    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
)
TOTAL_REVENUE AS (
    SELECT SUM(CATEGORY_REVENUE) AS TOTAL
    FROM REVENUE_CTE
)
SELECT
    REVENUE_CTE.CATEGORY,
    REVENUE_CTE.CATEGORY_REVENUE,
    ROUND((REVENUE_CTE.CATEGORY_REVENUE / TOTAL_REVENUE.TOTAL) * 100, 2) AS PERCENTAGE_CONTRIBUTION
FROM
    REVENUE_CTE, TOTAL_REVENUE
ORDER BY
    REVENUE_CTE.CATEGORY_REVENUE DESC;

```

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



	CATEGORY	CATEGORY_REVENUE	PERCENTAGE_CONTRIBUTION
►	Classic	220053.1000000001	26.91
	Supreme	208196.99999999822	25.46
	Chicken	195919.5	23.96
	Veggie	193690.45000000298	23.68

```

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.pizza_id = pizzas.pizza_id
8      join order_details
9      on order_details.pizza_id = pizzas.pizza_id
10     group by pizza_types.category, pizza_types.name) as a;

```

**Determine the top 3 most ordered pizza types based on revenue for each pizza category**

Result Grid				
		Filter Rows:		Export:  Wrap Cell Content: 
	category	name	revenue	rn
►	Chicken	The Thai Chicken Pizza	43434.25	1
	Chicken	The Barbecue Chicken Pizza	42768	2
	Chicken	The California Chicken Pizza	41409.5	3
	Chicken	The Southwest Chicken Pizza	34705.75	4
	Chicken	The Chicken Alfredo Pizza	16900.25	5

```

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 orders.order_date) as sales;

```

Result Grid



Filter Rows:

	order_date	cum_revenue
▶	2015-01-01	2713.850000000000004
	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

Analyze the cumulative revenue generated over time.

# THANK YOU

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