

# PIZZA SALES ANALYSIS USING SQL

Insights & Analytics from Pizza Sales Dataset



# ABOUT ME & PROJECT OVERVIEW

## About Me

- Name: Ritu Mishra
- Background: BCA student with specialization in AI & Data Science at K.R. Mangalam University
- Experience:
  - Interned in Data Science at Thinkian Infotech
  - Completed multiple tech internships and certifications
  - Hands-on skills in SQL, Python, Power BI, and Web Development
  - Actively participated in project competitions and technical events

## Project Description: Pizza Sales Analysis

This project focuses on exploring a pizza sales dataset using structured SQL queries.

The objective is to extract business insights like:

- Order trends across time
- Revenue breakdowns by pizza type and size
- Customer preferences
- Performance of different pizza categories

It demonstrates how SQL can be used to convert raw sales data into actionable insights for business decisions.



# DATASET OVERVIEW

## Files Used:

- orders.csv: Contains order IDs and timestamps.
- order\_details.csv: Links orders with pizza IDs and quantity.
- pizzas.csv: Links pizza IDs with size and type.
- pizza\_types.csv: Contains pizza name, category, and ingredients.

# BASIC SQL ANALYSIS

Retrieve the total number of orders placed

```
1  -- Retrieve the total number of orders placed.  
2  
3 • Select count(order_id) as total_orders from orders;  
4
```

Result Grid	
	total_orders
▶	21350

# BASIC SQL ANALYSIS

Calculate the total revenue generated from pizza sales.

```
1  -- Calculate the total revenue generated from pizza sales.  
2  
3 •  SELECT  
4      round(sum(orders_details.quantity*pizzas.price) , 2) as total_sales  
5      from orders_details join pizzas  
6      on pizzas.pizza_id = orders_details.pizza_id;
```

Result Grid	
	total_sales
▶	817860.05

# BASIC SQL ANALYSIS

Identify the highest-priced pizza.

```
1      -- Identify the highest-priced pizza
2
3 •  Select pizza_types.name , pizzas.price
4    from pizza_types JOIN pizzas
5    on pizzas.pizza_type_id = pizza_types.pizza_type_id
6    order by pizzas.price desc limit 1;
7
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows:

	name	price
▶	The Greek Pizza	35.95

# BASIC SQL ANALYSIS

Identify the most common pizza size ordered.

```
-- Identify the most common pizza size ordered.
```

```
SELECT pizzas.size, count(orders_details.order_detail_id) as order_count
FROM pizzas JOIN orders_details
on orders_details.pizza_id = pizzas.pizza_id
GROUP BY pizzas.size ORDER BY order_count desc limit 1;
```

Result Grid		Filter Rows:
	size	order_count
▶	L	18526

# BASIC SQL ANALYSIS

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

```
1      -- List the top 5 most ordered pizza types along with their quantities.  
2  
3 •  Select pizza_types.name , sum(orders_details.quantity) as quantity  
4    from pizza_types JOIN pizzas  
5      on pizza_types.pizza_type_id = pizzas.pizza_type_id  
6    join orders_details  
7      on orders_details.pizza_id = pizzas.pizza_id  
8    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

# INTERMEDIATE SQL ANALYSIS

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

```
1  -- Join the necessary tables to find the total quantity of each pizza category ordered.  
2  
3 •  SELECT pizza_types.category , sum(orders_details.quantity) as total_quantity  
4    FROM pizza_types JOIN pizzas  
5      ON pizza_types.pizza_type_id = pizzas.pizza_type_id  
6    JOIN orders_details  
7      ON orders_details.pizza_id = pizzas.pizza_id  
8    GROUP BY pizza_types.category order by total_quantity desc;  
9
```

Result Grid    Filter Rows:		
	category	total_quantity
▶	Classic	14888
	Supreme	11987
	Veggie	11649
	Chicken	11050

# INTERMEDIATE SQL ANALYSIS

Determine the distribution of orders by hour of the day.

```
1  -- Determine the distribution of orders by hour of the day.  
2  
3 • SELECT hour(order_time) as hour , count(order_id) as order_count from orders  
4 GROUP BY hour(order_time);
```

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

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

# INTERMEDIATE SQL ANALYSIS

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

```
1  -- Join relevant tables to find the category-wise distribution of pizzas
2
3 •  SELECT category , count(name) from pizza_types
4  GROUP BY category ;
```

Result Grid		
	category	count(name)
▶	Chicken	6
	Classic	8
	Supreme	9
	Veggie	9

# INTERMEDIATE SQL ANALYSIS

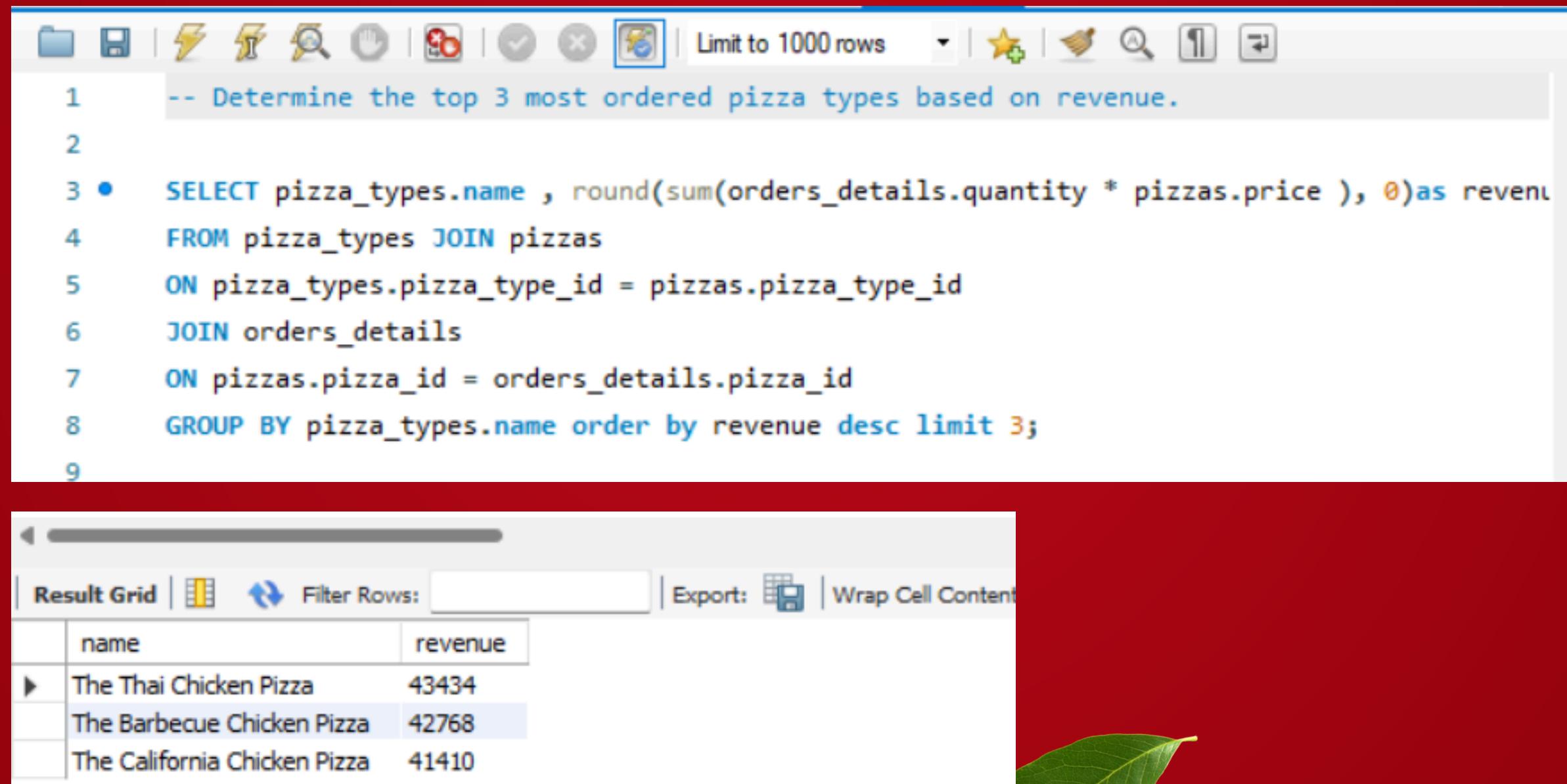
Group the orders by date and calculate the average number of pizzas ordered per day

```
1  -- Group the orders by date and calculate the average number of pizzas ordered per day.  
2  
3 • select round(avg(quantity) , 0) as avg_pizza_orders from  
4  (SELECT orders.Order_date , sum(orders_details.quantity) as quantity  
5   FROM orders JOIN orders_details  
6    ON orders.Order_id = orders_details.Order_id  
7    group by orders.Order_date) as order_quantity;
```

Result Grid	
	avg_pizza_orders
▶	138

# INTERMEDIATE SQL ANALYSIS

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



The screenshot shows an SQL editor window in MySQL Workbench. The query is:

```
1 -- Determine the top 3 most ordered pizza types based on revenue.
2
3 • SELECT pizza_types.name , round(sum(orders_details.quantity * pizzas.price ), 0)as revenue
4   FROM pizza_types JOIN pizzas
5     ON pizza_types.pizza_type_id = pizzas.pizza_type_id
6   JOIN orders_details
7     ON pizzas.pizza_id = orders_details.pizza_id
8   GROUP BY pizza_types.name order by revenue desc limit 3;
9
```

The result grid displays the following data:

	name	revenue
▶	The Thai Chicken Pizza	43434
	The Barbecue Chicken Pizza	42768
	The California Chicken Pizza	41410

# ADVANCED SQL ANALYSIS

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

```
1  -- Calculate the percentage contribution of each pizza type to total revenue.
2
3 • SELECT
4     pizza_types.name,
5     (SUM(orders_details.quantity * pizzas.price) / (SELECT
6         ROUND(SUM(orders_details.quantity * pizzas.price),
7         2) AS total_sales
8     FROM
9         orders_details
10    JOIN
11        pizzas ON pizzas.pizza_id = orders_details.pizza_id)) * 100 AS revenue
12   FROM
13     pizza_types
14    JOIN
15        pizzas ON pizza_types.pizza_type_id = pizzas.pizza_type_id
16    JOIN
17        orders_details ON pizzas.pizza_id = orders_details.pizza_id
18   GROUP BY pizza_types.name
19   ORDER BY revenue DESC;
20
```

	name	revenue
▶	The Thai Chicken Pizza	5.310719113863062
	The Barbecue Chicken Pizza	5.229256521332714
	The California Chicken Pizza	5.063152308270833
	The Classic Deluxe Pizza	4.66834148458529
	The Spicy Italian Pizza	4.258827656394269
	The Southwest Chicken Pizza	4.243482732773168
	The Italian Supreme Pizza	4.093212524563341
	The Hawaiian Pizza	3.946060209200828
	The Four Cheese Pizza	3.945137068377487
	The Sicilian Pizza	3.783104456563198
	...	

# ADVANCED SQL ANALYSIS

Analyze the cumulative revenue generated over time.

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

	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

# ADVANCED SQL ANALYSIS

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

```
1  -- Determine the top 3 most ordered pizza types based on revenue for each pizza category
2
3 • select name , revenue from
4   (Select category , name , revenue ,
5    rank() over (partition by category order by revenue desc ) as rn
6    from
7   (select pizza_types.category , pizza_types.name ,
8    sum(orders_details.quantity * pizzas.price) as revenue
9    from pizza_types join pizzas
10   on pizza_types.pizza_type_id = pizzas.pizza_type_id
11   join orders_details
12   on orders_details.pizza_id = pizzas.pizza_id
13   group by pizza_types.category , pizza_types.name) as a ) as b
14  where rn <= 3;
```

	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	32265.70000000065

# THANK YOU!

