SQL PROJECT ON PIZZA SALES

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Project Overview

This project aims to analyze pizza sales data using SQL to uncover valuable insights and improve business operations. This analysis will help in making data-driven decisions to enhance marketing strategies, optimize inventory, and improve customer satisfaction.

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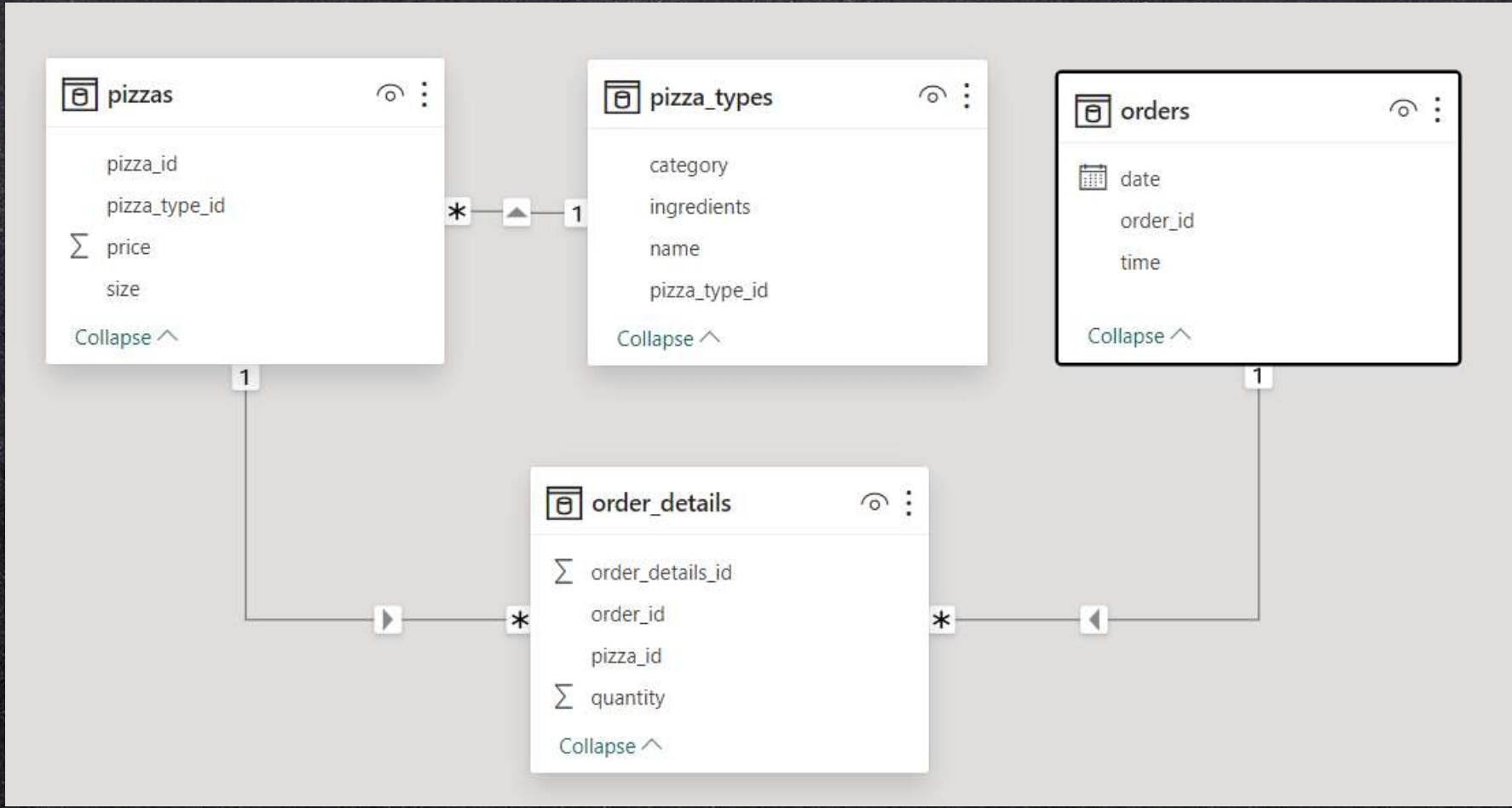
DATABASE SCHEMA



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Basic Questions

1. Retrieve the total number of orders placed.
2. Calculate the total revenue generated from pizza sales.
3. Identify the highest-priced pizza.
4. Identify the most common pizza size ordered.
5. List the top 5 most ordered pizza types along with their quantities.

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Intermediate Questions

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

2. Join relevant tables to find the category-wise distribution of pizzas (category-wise orders).

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

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

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Advanced Questions

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

2. Analyse the cumulative revenue generated over time.

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

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Retrieve the total number of orders placed.

```sql
SELECT
    COUNT(*) AS total_orders
FROM
    order_details;
```

Calculate the total revenue generated from pizza sales.

```sql
SELECT
    ROUND(SUM(ps.price * od.quantity), 2) AS total_revenue_gen
FROM
    pizzas AS ps
        JOIN
    order_details AS od ON ps.pizza_id = od.pizza_id;
```

Result Grid

	total_revenue_gen
▶	817860.05

Identify the highest-priced pizza.

```sql
SELECT
    pt.name, p.price
FROM
    pizzas AS p
        JOIN
    pizza_types AS pt ON p.pizza_type_id = pt.pizza_type_id
ORDER BY p.price DESC
LIMIT 1;
```

Result Grid | Filter Ro

	name	price
▶	The Greek Pizza	35.95

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Identify the most common pizza size ordered.

```sql
SELECT
    p.size, COUNT(od.order_details_id) AS most_ordered_count
FROM
    pizzas AS p
        JOIN
    order_details AS od ON p.pizza_id = od.pizza_id
GROUP BY p.size
ORDER BY most_ordered_count DESC;
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows

size	most_ordered_count
L	18526

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

```sql
SELECT
    pt.name, SUM(od.quantity) AS quantity
FROM
    pizza_types AS pt
        JOIN
    pizzas AS p ON pt.pizza_type_id = p.pizza_type_id
        JOIN
    order_details AS od ON od.pizza_id = p.pizza_id
GROUP BY pt.name
ORDER BY quantity DESC
LIMIT 5;
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows:

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

```sql
SELECT
    pt.category, SUM(od.quantity) AS total_quantity
FROM
    pizza_types AS pt
        JOIN
    pizzas AS p ON pt.pizza_type_id = p.pizza_type_id
        JOIN
    order_details AS od ON od.pizza_id = p.pizza_id
GROUP BY pt.category
ORDER BY total_quantity DESC;
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows

category	total_quantity
Classic	14888
Supreme	11987
Veggie	11649
Chicken	11050

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

```sql
SELECT
    pt.category, COUNT(od.order_details_id) AS order_count
FROM
    pizza_types AS pt
        JOIN
    pizzas AS p ON p.pizza_type_id = pt.pizza_type_id
        JOIN
    order_details AS od ON od.pizza_id = p.pizza_id
GROUP BY pt.category;
```

Result Grid | Filter Ro

category	order_count
Classic	14579
Veggie	11449
Supreme	11777
Chicken	10815

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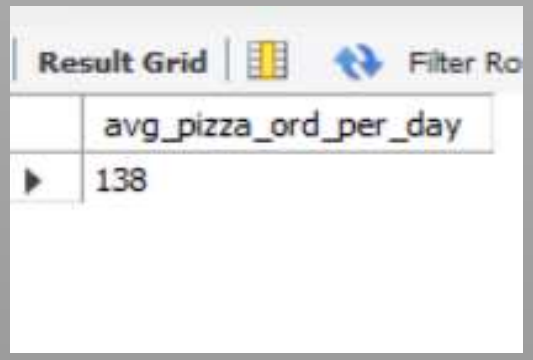
Group the orders by date and calculate the average number of pizzas ordered per day.

```sql
SELECT
    ROUND(AVG(sum_pizza_ord), 0) AS avg_pizza_ord_per_day
FROM
    (SELECT
        o.order_date, SUM(od.quantity) AS sum_pizza_ord
    FROM
        orders AS o
    JOIN order_details AS od ON o.order_id = od.order_id
    GROUP BY o.order_date) AS order_quantity;
```



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

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

Result Grid | Filter Rows:

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

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

```sql
with category_revenue as (
select pt.category , round(sum(od.quantity*p.price),2) as revenue
from pizza_types as pt join pizzas as p on pt.pizza_type_id=p.pizza_type_id
join order_details as od on od.pizza_id = p.pizza_id
group by pt.category
order by revenue desc ),

total_revenue as(
select  sum(od.quantity*p.price) as total_rev
from order_details as od
join pizzas as p on p.pizza_id = od.pizza_id
)
select *, concat(round((revenue/(select total_rev from total_revenue))*100,2),' ','%') as contri_by_category
from category_revenue;
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows:

category	revenue	contri_by_category
Classic	220053.1	26.91 %
Supreme	208197	25.46 %
Chicken	195919.5	23.96 %
Veggie	193690.45	23.68 %

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Analyse the cumulative revenue generated over time.

```sql
with rev_time as
(SELECT
    o.order_time,
    ROUND(SUM(od.quantity * p.price), 2) AS revenue
FROM
    orders AS o
        JOIN
    order_details AS od ON o.order_id = od.order_id
        JOIN
    pizzas AS p ON p.pizza_id = od.pizza_id
GROUP BY o.order_time
)
select *, round(sum(revenue)  over(order by rev_time.order_time),2) as cum_sum from rev_time;
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows:

order_time	revenue	cum_sum
09:52:21	83	83
10:25:19	12.5	95.5
10:34:34	53.25	148.75
10:43:04	52.75	201.5
10:50:46	50.25	251.75

Result Grid | Filter Rows:

order_time	revenue	cum_sum
23:05:08	33.5	817700.05
23:05:16	26	817726.05
23:05:17	40	817766.05
23:05:24	61.5	817827.55
23:05:52	32.5	817860.05

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

```sql
with cte as (
select pt.category,pt.name,
round(sum((od.quantity*p.price)),2) as revenue
from pizza_types as pt join pizzas as p on pt.pizza_type_id=p.pizza_type_id
join order_details as od on od.pizza_id=p.pizza_id
group by pt.category,pt.name),

top_3 as
(select *,dense_rank()
over(partition by cte.category order by cte.revenue desc ) as rn
 from cte )

select * from top_3 where rn<=3;
```

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

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Export:

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
Classic	The Classic Deluxe Pizza	38180.5	1
Classic	The Hawaiian Pizza	32273.25	2
Classic	The Pepperoni Pizza	30161.75	3
Supreme	The Spicy Italian Pizza	34831.25	1
Supreme	The Italian Supreme Pizza	33476.75	2
Supreme	The Sicilian Pizza	30940.5	3
Veggie	The Four Cheese Pizza	32265.7	1
Veggie	The Mexicana Pizza	26780.75	2
Veggie	The Five Cheese Pizza	26066.5	3

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Conclusion

- This project gave us clear insights into what sells best, when sales peak, and what customers like.
- This analysis demonstrates the power of SQL in delivering actionable business intelligence, emphasizing the importance of data-driven decision-making in the competitive food industry.

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