

SQL PROJECT: PIZZA SALES

An Analysis of Pizza Sales Data



PROJECT BRIEF:



This project presents an in-depth SQL-based analysis of pizza sales data to uncover meaningful insights into customer behavior, sales performance, and product trends.

By writing and executing SQL queries on a relational database, the analysis focuses on:

- 📦 Order and revenue trends
- 🍕 Popular pizza sizes and types
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- 📈 Sales distribution over time
- 👤 Customer preferences and behavior

The goal is to help businesses make data-driven decisions regarding marketing strategies, inventory planning, and optimization based on actionable insights extracted from the data.

PROJECT BRIEF:



- Basic Analysis
- How many total orders were placed?
- What is the total revenue generated from pizza sales?
- Which pizza is the highest-priced item?
- What is the most commonly ordered pizza size?
- What are the top 5 most ordered pizza types and their quantities?

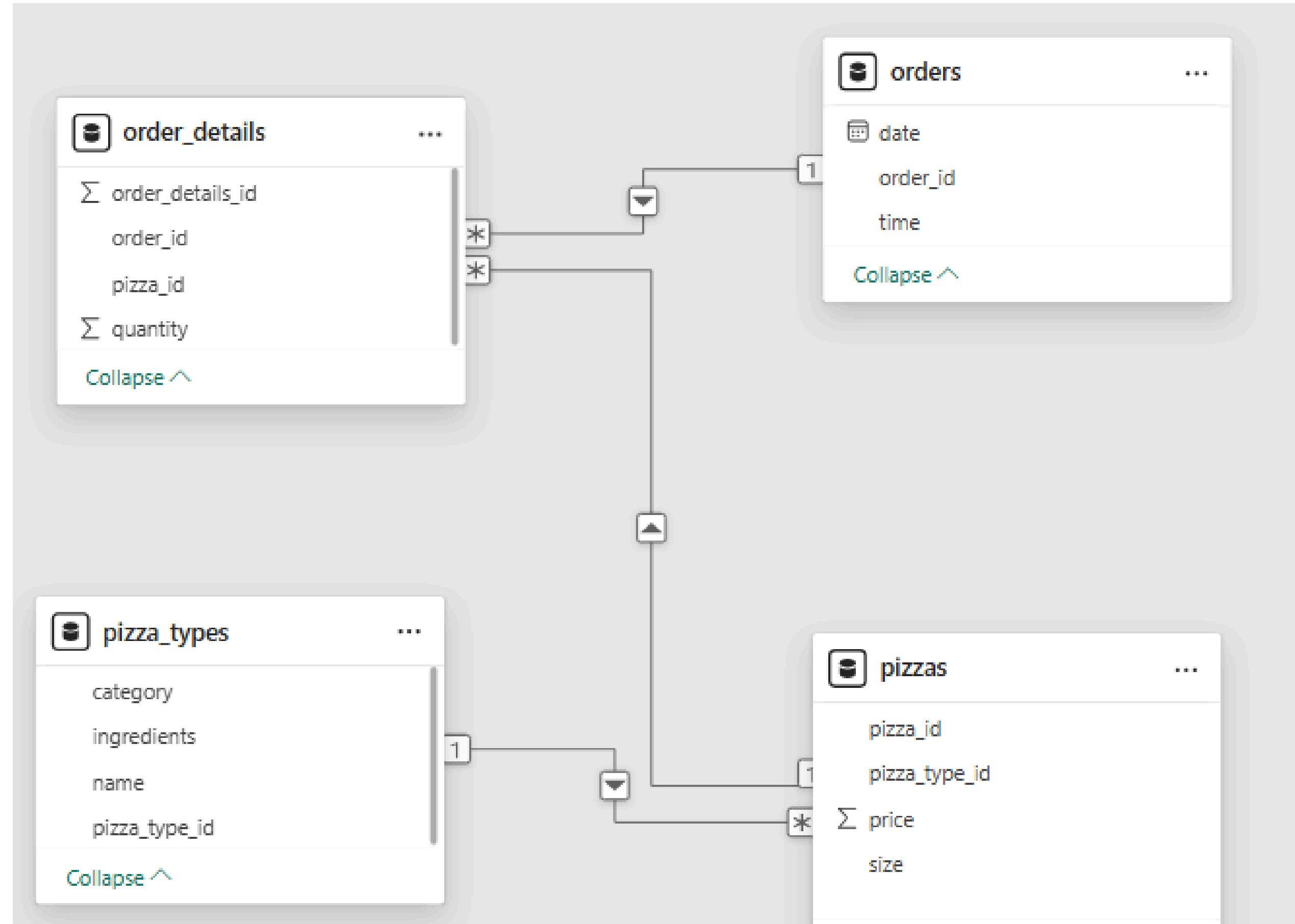
PROJECT BRIEF:



- Intermediate Analysis
- What is the total quantity ordered for each pizza category?
- How are orders distributed by hour of the day?
- What is the category-wise distribution of pizzas sold?
- What is the average number of pizzas ordered per day?
- Which are the top 3 pizza types based on revenue?

-  Advanced Insights
- What is the percentage contribution of each pizza type to total revenue?
- What does the cumulative revenue trend look like over time?
- What are the top 3 pizza types by revenue in each pizza category?

Schema



Retrieve the total number of orders placed.

```
1      -- Retrieve the total number of orders placed.  
2 •  select count(order_id) as total_no_of_orders from orders;
```

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

	total_no_of_orders
▶	21350

Calculate the total revenue generated from pizza sales.

```
1 -- Calculate the total revenue generated from pizza sales.  
2 • select sum(order_details.quantity*pizzas.price) as revenue from order_details join pizzas  
3   on pizzas.pizza_id=order_details.pizza_id  
4
```

Result Grid		Filter Rows:	Export:	Wrap Cell Content:
<input type="text"/>				
<input type="button" value="revenue"/>				
<input type="button" value="43119.8"/>				

Identify the most common pizza size ordered

```
1 -- Identify the most common pizza size ordered
2 • select pizzas.size, count(order_details.order_id)as count from order_details
3 join pizzas on pizzas.pizza_id= order_details.pizza_id
4 group by 1 order by count desc
```

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

	size	count
▶	L	1005
	M	804
	S	712
	XL	33

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 • SELECT SUM(order_details.quantity), pizza_types.name FROM pizza_types  
3 JOIN pizzas ON pizza_types.pizza_type_id = pizzas.pizza_type_id  
4 JOIN order_details ON order_details.pizza_id = pizzas.pizza_id  
5 GROUP BY pizza_types.name ORDER BY 1 DESC LIMIT 5;
```

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

	SUM(order_details.quantity)	name
▶	158	The Pepperoni Pizza
	130	The Barbecue Chicken Pizza
	125	The Thai Chicken Pizza
	124	The California Chicken Pizza
	117	The Hawaiian Pizza

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

The screenshot shows a MySQL Workbench interface. The top bar includes standard database management icons like folder, table, lightning bolt, magnifying glass, and a refresh symbol. A dropdown menu for 'Limit to 2000 rows' is open. Below the toolbar is a query editor window containing the following SQL code:

```
1 -- Join the necessary tables to find the total quantity of each pizza category ordered.
2 • select pizza_types.category, sum(order_details.quantity)as Revenue_by_Category from pizza_types
3 JOIN pizzas ON pizza_types.pizza_type_id = pizzas.pizza_type_id
4 JOIN order_details ON order_details.pizza_id = pizzas.pizza_id
5 group by 1 order by 2 desc ;
6
```

Below the query editor is a results pane titled 'Result Grid'. It contains a table with two columns: 'category' and 'Revenue_by_Category'. The data is as follows:

	category	Revenue_by_Category
▶	Classic	775
	Supreme	638
	Veggie	617
	Chicken	577

Determine the distribution of orders by hour of the day.

```
1 -- Determine the distribution of orders by hour of the day.  
2 • select hour(order_time) as Hour, count(order_id)as Order_count from orders group by 1 order by 2 desc  
3
```

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

	Hour	Order_count
▶	12	2520
	13	2455
	18	2399
	17	2336
	19	2009
	16	1920

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

```
1 -- Join relevant tables to find the category-wise distribution of pizzas.  
2 • select count(name), category from pizza_types group by 2
```

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

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

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

The screenshot shows a MySQL Workbench interface. The top pane contains a SQL editor with the following code:

```
1 -- Group the orders by date and calculate the average number of pizzas ordered per day.
2 • select avg(no_of_order) from
3   (select orders.order_date as Date, sum(order_details.quantity) as no_of_order
4    from orders join order_details
5     on orders.order_id = order_details.order_id group by Date) as order_quantity
```

The bottom pane shows the results of the query in a grid:

	avg(no_of_order)
▶	137.2105

Determine the top 3 most ordered pizza types based on revenue

```
1      -- Determine the top 3 most ordered pizza types based on revenue.  
2 •  select pizza_types.name, sum(pizzas.price*order_details.quantity) as revenue from pizzas join order_details  
3    on pizzas.pizza_id=order_details.pizza_id join pizza_types on pizzas.pizza_type_id=pizza_types.pizza_type_id  
4  group by 1 order by 2 desc limit 3
```

The screenshot shows a MySQL Workbench interface with a result grid. The grid has two columns: 'name' and 'revenue'. The data is as follows:

	name	revenue
▶	The Barbecue Chicken Pizza	2317.5
	The Thai Chicken Pizza	2313.75
	The California Chicken Pizza	2133

Calculate the percentage contribution of each pizza type to total revenue

The screenshot shows a MySQL Workbench interface. The top section contains a toolbar with various icons for database management. Below the toolbar is a SQL editor window displaying a query to calculate pizza type contributions. The query uses joins between three tables: order_details, pizzas, and pizza_types. The results are ordered by revenue percentage in descending order and limited to the top 3 rows. The bottom section shows the resulting grid with columns for name, category, and revenue_percentage.

```
1  --Calculate the percentage contribution of each pizza type to total revenue.
2  select pizza_types.category, sum(pizzas.price*order_details.quantity)/
3  (select sum(order_details.quantity*pizzas.price))*100 as revenue from order_details join pizzas
4  on pizzas.pizza_id=order_details.pizza_id  as revenue from pizzas join order_details
5  on pizzas.pizza_id=order_details.pizza_id join pizza_types on pizzas.pizza_type_id=pizza_types.pizza_type_id
6  group by 1 order by 2 desc limit 3
-
```

	name	category	revenue_percentage
▶	The Thai Chicken Pizza	Chicken	5.37
	The Barbecue Chicken Pizza	Chicken	5.37
	The California Chicken Pizza	Chicken	4.95

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

The screenshot shows a MySQL Workbench interface with a query editor and a result grid.

Query Editor:

```
2 • select name, rn, revenue, category from
3   (select category, name, revenue, rank() over(partition by category order by revenue desc) as rn from
4   (select pizza_types.name, pizza_types.category, sum(pizzas.price*order_details.quantity) as revenue
5   from pizzas join order_details
6   on pizzas.pizza_id=order_details.pizza_id join pizza_types on pizzas.pizza_type_id=pizza_types.pizza_type_id
7   group by 1,2) as a) as b where rn<3;
```

Result Grid:

	name	rn	revenue	category
▶	The Barbecue Chicken Pizza	1	2317.5	Chicken
	The Thai Chicken Pizza	2	2313.75	Chicken
	The Pepperoni Pizza	1	2016.25	Classic
	The Classic Deluxe Pizza	2	1845	Classic
	The Italian Supreme Pizza	1	1956.75	Supreme
	The Spicy Italian Pizza	2	1870.25	Supreme
	The Four Cheese Pizza	1	1549.0000000000016	Veggie
	The Five Cheese Pizza	2	1535.5	Veggie



Key Analysis

1. High Order Volumes on Weekends & Evenings

Orders peak during weekends and evenings, indicating strong customer engagement during leisure times.

2. Most Popular Size: Medium

Medium-sized pizzas were ordered the most – ideal for sharing, which suggests value-seeking behavior.

3. Top Performers by Revenue

A few premium pizzas (like Pepperoni Deluxe and BBQ Chicken) generate the highest revenue, even with fewer units sold – pointing to higher margins

4. Category Insights

Classic and Deluxe categories dominate sales, while Veggie options show moderate performance.

5. Revenue Distribution

A small set of pizza types contributes disproportionately high revenue, showing an 80/20 rule pattern – 20% of items bring 80% of sales.

Recommendations

1. Boost Popular Products with Combos
2. Create combo deals around best-selling medium pizzas to drive higher value and upselling.
3. Leverage High-Margin Pizzas in Promotions
4. Promote high-revenue pizzas (even with lower quantity) through premium deals or limited-time offers.
5. Optimize Weekend Operations
6. Increase staffing and inventory for weekends and evenings when demand surges.
7. Experiment with Underperforming Categories
8. Consider new toppings, pricing adjustments, or bundled deals to improve Veggie category performance.

Get in touch for more insights!

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