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PIZZA SALES DATA ANALYSIS PROJECT

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PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This project involves analyzing pizza sales data using MySQL to extract meaningful business insights. I performed data analysis to evaluate revenue trends, top-selling products, and category-wise performance.

During the analysis, I applied SQL concepts such as joins, aggregate functions, subqueries, and window functions to efficiently process and interpret the data.



SQL CONCEPTS APPLIED

During this project, I applied:

- ✓ INNER JOIN
- ✓ GROUP BY
- ✓ ORDER BY
- ✓ Aggregate Functions (SUM, AVG, COUNT)
- ✓ Subqueries
- ✓ Window Functions (OVER())

These concepts helped in performing structured and meaningful data analysis.

KEY ANALYSIS PERFORMED

Business Analysis Conducted

- Total revenue generated
- Top 5 most ordered pizzas
- Revenue by pizza category
- Average number of pizzas ordered per day
- Cumulative revenue over time
- Size-wise sales distribution

\$30



PROBLEM STATEMENT

Analyze overall revenue performance

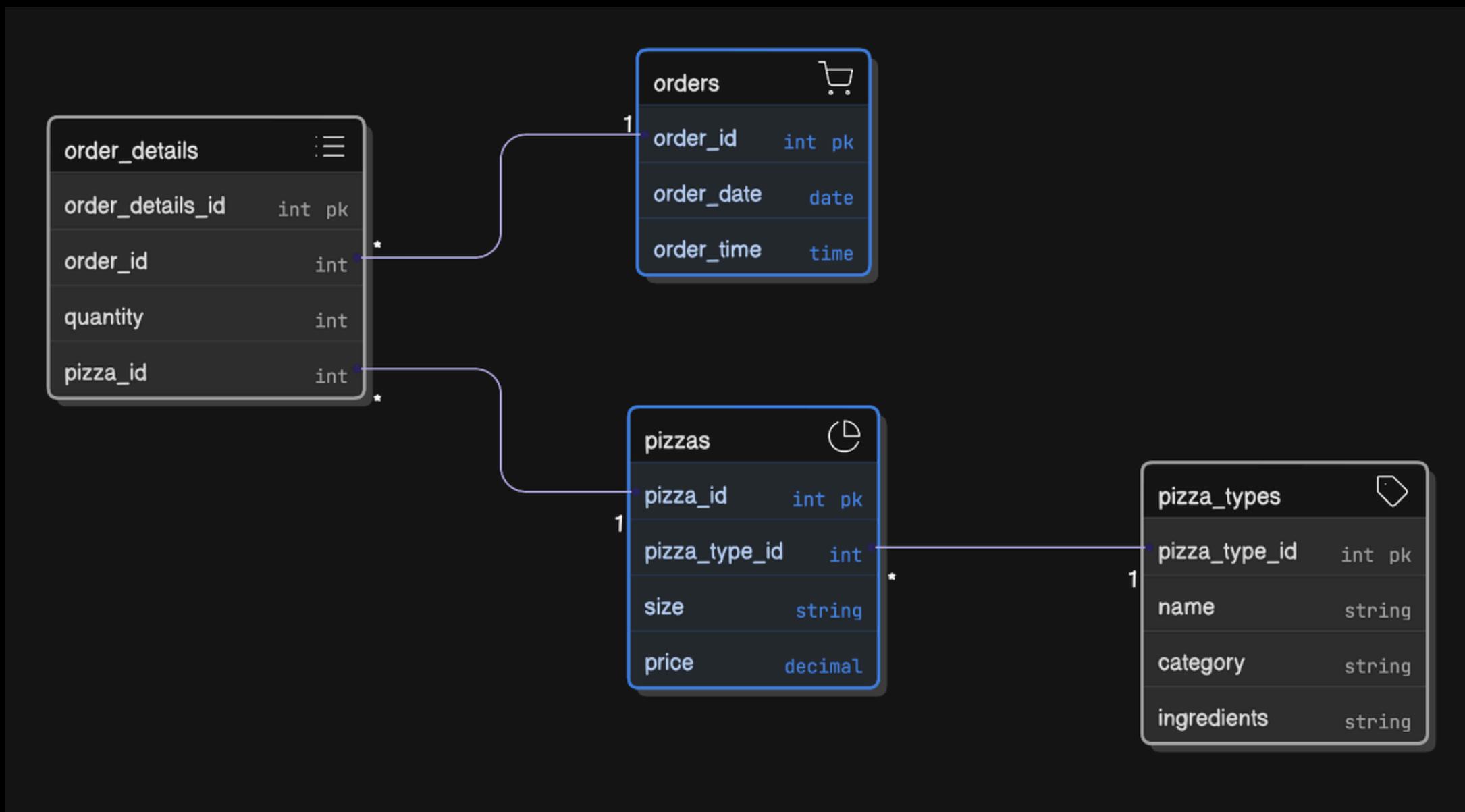
Identify top-selling pizzas

CALCULATE AVERAGE DAILY ORDERS

Understand category-wise sales distribution

Track cumulative revenue growth over time

DATASET & TABLES USED



TOTAL ORDERS

```
-- Retrieve the total number of orders placed
SELECT
    COUNT(order_id) AS total_orders
FROM
    orders;
```

total_orders
21350

Action Output	Time	Action	Response	Duration / Fetch Time
	06:52:06	use pizzahut	0 row(s) affected	0.0027 sec
	06:52:06	SELECT COUNT(order_id) AS total_orders FROM orders LIMIT 0, 1000	1 row(s) returned	0.0085 sec / 0.0000...

TOTAL REVENUE

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

total_sale
817860.05

```
3 06:55:39 use pizzahut
4 06:55:39 SELECT ROUND(SUM(order_details.quantity * pizzas.price),
          2) AS total_sa... 1 row(s) returned
```

0 row(s) affected

0.031 sec

1 row(s) returned

0.086 sec / 0.00000...

HIGHEST PRICE PIZZA

```
-- -- Identify the highest- priced pizza
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;
```

26 100% 9:24 -- SELECT

Result Grid Filter Rows: Search Export: Fetch rows:

name	price
The Greek Pizza	35.95

Result 3

1 06:55:39 use pizzaria

2) AS total_sa... 1 row(s) returned

0.001 sec

3 06:55:39 SELECT ROUND(SUM(order_details.quantity * pizzas.price), 2) AS total_sa... 1 row(s) returned

0.086 sec / 0.00000...

4 06:55:39 SELECT pizza_types.name, pizzas.price FROM pizza_types JOIN pizzas... 1 row(s) returned

0.091 sec / 0.00025 s...

TOP 3 REVENUE-GENERATING PIZZAS BY CATEGORY

```
-- Determine the top 3 most ordered pizza types based on the revenue for each pizza category
select name, revenue
from
(select category, name, revenue,
rank() over(partition by category order by revenue desc) as rn
from
(select pizza_types.category, pizza_types.name,
sum(pizzas.price * order_details.quantity) as revenue
from pizzas join pizza_types on
pizzas.pizza_type_id= pizza_types.pizza_type_id join
order_details on pizzas.pizza_id = order_details.pizza_id
group by pizza_types.category, pizza_types.name ) as a) as b
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
The Mexicana Pizza	26780.75

Result 4

```
5 07:11:15 SELECT pizza_types.name, pizzas.price FROM pizza_types JOIN pizzas... 12 row(s) returned 0.091 sec / 0.00025 s...
6 07:14:33 select name, revenue from (select category, name, revenue, rank() over(partition b... 12 row(s) returned 0.208 sec / 0.00043...
```

AVERAGE NUMBER OF PIZZA ORDERED

```
-- -- Group the orderes by the date and calculate the average number of pizzas ordered per day
SELECT
    ROUND(AVG(quantity), 0) as avg_pizza_Ordered_per_day
FROM
    (SELECT
        orders.order_date, SUM(order_details.quantity) AS quantity
    FROM
        orders
    JOIN order_details ON orders.order_id = order_details.order_id
    GROUP BY orders.order_date) AS order_quantity;
```

avg_pizza_Ordered_per_...

138

Time	Action	Response	Duration / Fetch Time
10 07:24:59	SELECT ROUND(AVG(quantity), 0) as avg_pizza_Ordered_per_day FROM (SEL... 1 row(s) returned		0.082 sec / 0.000011...

AVERAGE NUMBER OF PIZZA ORDERED

```
-- -- Identify the highest- priced pizza
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;
```

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface with a query editor and a results grid. The query editor contains the SQL code provided above. The results grid displays one row of data:

name	price
The Greek Pizza	35.95

Below the results grid, the status bar shows "Result 9". At the bottom, the "Action Output" pane shows the executed query and its execution details.

Time	Action	Response	Duration / Fetch Time
07:27:34	SELECT pizza_types.name, pizzas.price FROM pizza_types JOIN pizzas... 1 row(s) returned		0.0012 sec / 0.00001...

CUMULATIVE REVENUE WINDOW FUNCTION

```
-- -- Analyse the cumulative revenue generated over time
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 order_details.order_id= orders.order_id
group by orders.order_date) as sales ;
```

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
2015-01-11	25862.65

6	07:14:33	select name, revenue from (select category, name, revenue, rank() over(partition by category order by revenue desc) as rank from pizza_type) as t where rank <= 5	0.208 sec / 0.00043...
7	07:19:00	select order_date, sum(revenue) over(order by order_date) as cum_revenue from (select order_date, sum(quantity * price) as revenue from order_details group by order_date) as sales	0.116 sec / 0.000067...

PERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTUATION

```
-- -- calculate the percentage contribution of each pizza type to total revenue
SELECT
    pizza_types.category,
    round((SUM(order_details.quantity * pizzas.price)/(SELECT
        ROUND(SUM(order_details.quantity * pizzas.price),
        2) AS total_sale
    FROM
        order_details
        JOIN
            pizzas ON pizzas.pizza_id = order_details.pizza_id)* 100) ,2)as revenue
FROM
    pizza_types
        JOIN
            pizzas ON pizzas.pizza_type_id = pizza_types.pizza_type_id
                JOIN
                    order_details ON order_details.pizza_id = pizzas.pizza_id
GROUP BY pizza_types.category
ORDER BY revenue DESC
LIMIT 3;
```

category	revenue
Classic	26.91
Supreme	25.46
Chicken	23.96

```
✓ 7 07:19:00 select order_date, sum(revenue) over(order by order_date) as cum_revenue from (...) 358 row(s) returned          0.116 sec / 0.000067...
✓ 8 07:22:15 SELECT pizza_types.category, round((SUM(order_details.quantity * pizzas.pric... 3 row(s) returned          0.141 sec / 0.000010...
```



CONCLUSION

Example content:

- The business generated consistent revenue growth.
- Certain categories dominate total sales.
- A small number of pizza types drive most revenue.
- Window functions helped analyze revenue trends over time.

SKILL DEMONSTRATED

- Joins
- Aggregations
- Group By
- Subqueries
- Window Functions
- Data Cleaning
- Relational Database Understanding

\$30