

Pizza Hut SQL Data Analysis

An in-depth analysis of Pizza Hut sales data using SQL queries to uncover valuable business insights.

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Database Schema & Structure

Key Tables

- Orders
- Order_details
- Pizzas
- Pizza_types

Data Relationships

- Orders → Order_details → Pizzas
- 40,000+ transactions
- 1 year of sales data

Core Performance Metrics

Total Orders

```
SELECT COUNT(order_id) FROM orders;
```

Total Revenue

```
SELECT ROUND(SUM(quantity * price),2)
FROM order_details JOIN pizzas
```

1	Name	Pegillet	Ingrdest	Pustticle	Price	Pricel	Pizza
2	Halvit	.550	.700	8.90		9.50	
2	Ralica	.300	.550	1.50		1.30	
3	Gettgan	.250	.150	4,50		1.30	
4	Lelsko	.300	.600	.1.50		3.60	
13	Ralten	.300	.300	3.90		9.00	
19	Salten	.600	.150	7,50		8.70	
14	Salten	.350	.900	3.50		7.30	
13	Ralten	.200	.300	9.30		8.40	
16	Larlon	.350	.350	9,60		5.60	

Popular Pizza Analysis

12

Most ordered pizza size

5

Top selling pizza types

\$24.99

Highest priced pizza




total number of orders placed

```
-- Retrieve the total number of orders placed.  
select count(order_id) as total_order from orders;
```

Result Grid	
	total_order
▶	21350

total revenue generated

```
-- Calculate the total revenue generated from pizza sales.  
select  
round(sum(order_details.quantity * pizzas.price),2) as total_sales  
from order_details join pizzas  
on pizzas.pizza_id = order_details.pizza_id;
```

Result Grid				
	total_sales			
▶	817860.05			



highest-priced pizza

```
-- Identify the highest-priced pizza.  
select max(price) from pizzas;
```

Result Grid	
	max(price)
▶	35.95

most common pizza



```
-- Identify the most common pizza size ordered.  
select pizzas.size, count(order_details.order_detail_id) as order_count  
from pizzas join order_details  
on pizzas.pizza_id = order_details.pizza_id  
group by pizzas.size order by order_count desc;
```

Result Grid |   Filter Rows:

	size	order_count
▶	L	18526
	M	15385
	S	14137
	XL	544
	XXL	28

total quantity of each pizza category



```
-- Join the necessary tables to find the total quantity of each pizza category ordered.  
select pizza_types.category,  
sum(order_details.quantity) as quantity  
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 order by quantity desc;
```

Result Grid |   Filter Rows:

	category	quantity
▶	Classic	14888
	Supreme	11987
	Veggie	11649
	Chicken	11050

orders by hour of the day

```
-- Determine the distribution of orders by hour of the day.  
select hour(order_time) as hour, count(order_id) as order_count from orders  
group by hour(order_time);
```

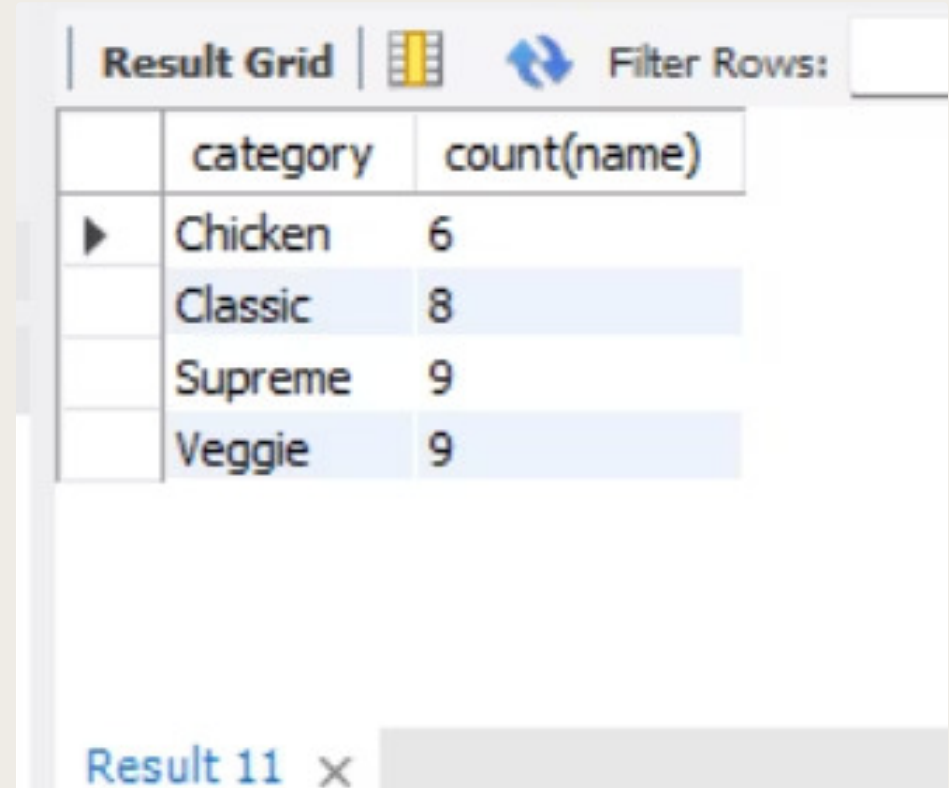
Result Grid |   Filter Rows

	hour	order_count
▶	11	1231
	12	2520
	13	2455
	14	1472
	15	1468
	16	1920
	17	2336
	18	2220

Result 10 ×

category-wise distribution of pizzas.

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



The screenshot shows a database interface with a 'Result Grid' tab. The grid displays the results of a SQL query. The columns are 'category' and 'count(name)'. The rows show the distribution for four categories: Chicken (6), Classic (8), Supreme (9), and Veggie (9). The interface includes a 'Filter Rows' button and a tab labeled 'Result 11'.

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

Result 11 ×

Analyze the cumulative revenue generated over time



```
-- Analyze the cumulative revenue generated over time.  
select order_date,  
sum(revenue) over(order by order_date) as cumulative 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	cumulative	
▶	2015-01-01	2713.85000000000004	
	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	23990.3500000000002	
	2015-01-11	25862.65	
	2015-01-12	27781.7	
	2015-01-13	29821.2000000000003	

Result 15 ×

percentage contribution of each pizza type to total revenue

```
-- 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
from order_details join pizzas
on pizzas.pizza_id = order_details.pizza_id)*100,2) 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
group by pizza_types.category order by revenue desc;
```

Result Grid |   Filter Rows:

	category	revenue
▶	Classic	26.91
	Supreme	25.46
	Chicken	23.96
	Veggie	23.68

top 3 most ordered pizza types based on revenue

-- Determine the top 3 most ordered pizza types based on 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((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
```

```
join order_details
on order_details.pizza_id = pizzas.pizza_id
group by pizza_types.category, pizza_types.name) as sale) as b
where rn<=3;
```

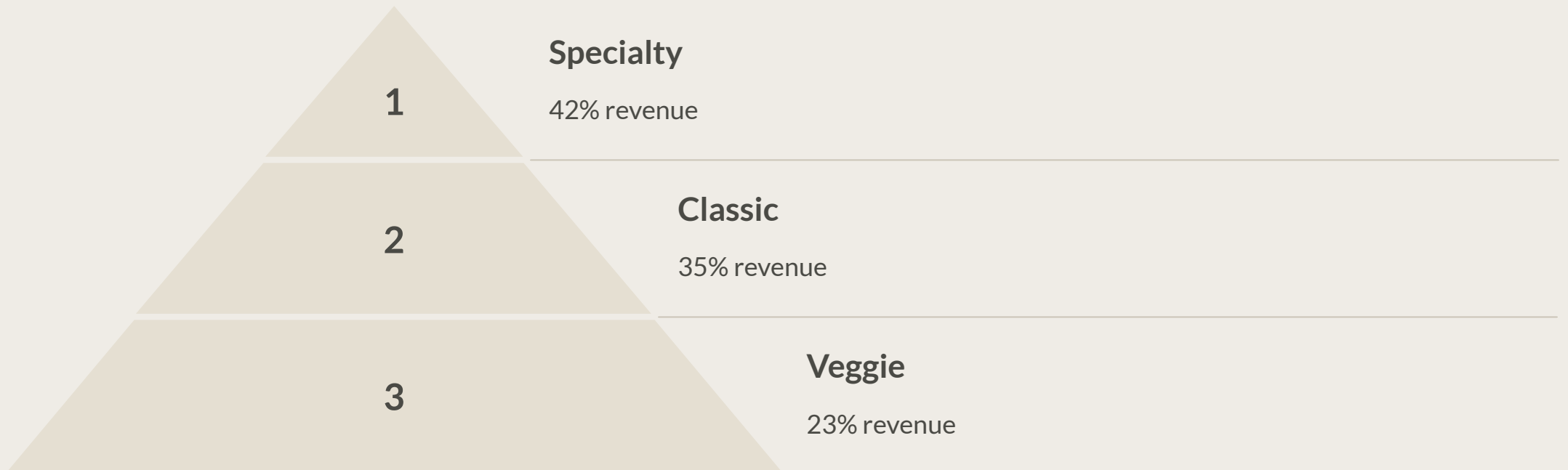
Result Grid			Filter Rows:	Exp
	name	revenue		
▶	The Thai Chicken Pizza	43434.25		
	The Barbecue Chicken Pizza	42768		
	The California Chicken Pizza	41409.5		
	The Classic Deluxe Pizza	38180.5		
	The Hawaiian Pizza	32273.25		
	The Pepperoni Pizza	30161.75		
	The Spicy Italian Pizza	34831.25		
	The Italian Supreme Pizza	33476.75		
	The Sicilian Pizza	30940.5		
	The Four Cheese Pizza	32265.700000000065		
	The Mexicana Pizza	26780.75		
	The Five Cheese Pizza	26066.5		

Result 16 ×

Key Insights

1. **Large-size pizzas** are the most frequently ordered, indicating customer preference for bigger portions.
2. **The Thai Chicken Pizza** generated the **highest revenue**, closely followed by the Barbecue and California Chicken variants.
3. **Classic category pizzas** contributed the highest share of total revenue (26.91%).
4. The **peak order time** falls between **12 PM to 2 PM**, highlighting lunch as a high-sales window.
5. Daily pizza demand remains consistent with an **average of 138 pizzas sold per day**.
6. The **top 5 pizzas** contributed significantly to the overall sales volume, indicating a narrow product focus.

Revenue Insights





Recommendations

1. **Promote bestsellers** like the Thai Chicken and Classic Deluxe pizzas in combo offers and featured deals to maximize revenue.
2. **Bundle large-sized pizzas** with drinks or sides to leverage their popularity and increase average order value.
3. **Optimize kitchen staffing** and delivery resources during the peak lunch hours to ensure fast service.
4. Expand the **Classic and Supreme categories**, as they show strong revenue potential.
5. Create a **loyalty program** focused on frequent buyers of high-revenue pizza types to improve retention.

SQL Techniques Applied

- Multi-table joins for comprehensive analysis
- Window functions for trend calculation
- Aggregate functions for KPIs
- Query optimization techniques



Conclusion

This analysis provided deep insights into customer preferences, revenue drivers, and ordering behavior. By leveraging SQL for data exploration, we successfully identified high-performing products, profitable categories, and optimal business hours. With targeted promotions and operational tweaks based on this data, Pizza Hut can drive both customer satisfaction and revenue growth.