

PIZZA SALES ANALYSIS REPORT

● BY DIPESH KUNDNANI





ABOUT PROJECT

PIZZA SALES ANALYSIS REPORT

In this project, I conducted an in-depth analysis of pizza sales data using SQL to uncover key insights and trends. By querying large datasets, I identified sales patterns, customer preferences, and seasonal variations, helping to optimize marketing strategies and inventory management. This analysis demonstrates my ability to manipulate and interpret data to provide actionable business recommendations as a beginner data analyst.



RETRIEVE THE TOTAL NUMBER OF ORDERS PLACED.

SQL QUERY -

```
select count(order_id) as total_orders  
from orders;
```

OUTPUT -

Result Grid			
	total_orders		
	21350		






CALCULATE THE TOTAL REVENUE GENERATED FROM PIZZA SALES

SQL QUERY -

```
select round(sum(order_details.quantity * pizzas.price),2) as total_rev
from order_details join pizzas
on pizzas.pizza_id = order_details.pizza_id;
```

OUTPUT -

Result Grid			
	total_rev		
	77560.55		

IDENTIFY THE HIGHEST PRICED PIZZA.

SQL QUERY -

```
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;
```



OUTPUT -

Result Grid   Filter Rows: <input type="text"/>		
	name	price
▶	The Barbecue Chicken Pizza	35.95





IDENTIFY THE MOST COMMON ORDERED QUANTITY.

SQL QUERY -

```
select quantity, count(order_details_id) from order_details  
group by quantity;
```



OUTPUT -

Result Grid   Filter Rows: <input type="text"/>		
	quantity	count(order_details_id)
▶	1	4540
	2	79
	3	3



IDENTIFY THE MOST COMMON PIZZA SIZE ORDERED.

SQL QUERY -

```
select pizzas.size, count(order_details.order_details_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;
```

OUTPUT -

Result Grid			Filter Rows:
	size	order_count	
▶	L	1769	
	M	1441	
	S	1356	
	XL	54	
	XXL	2	





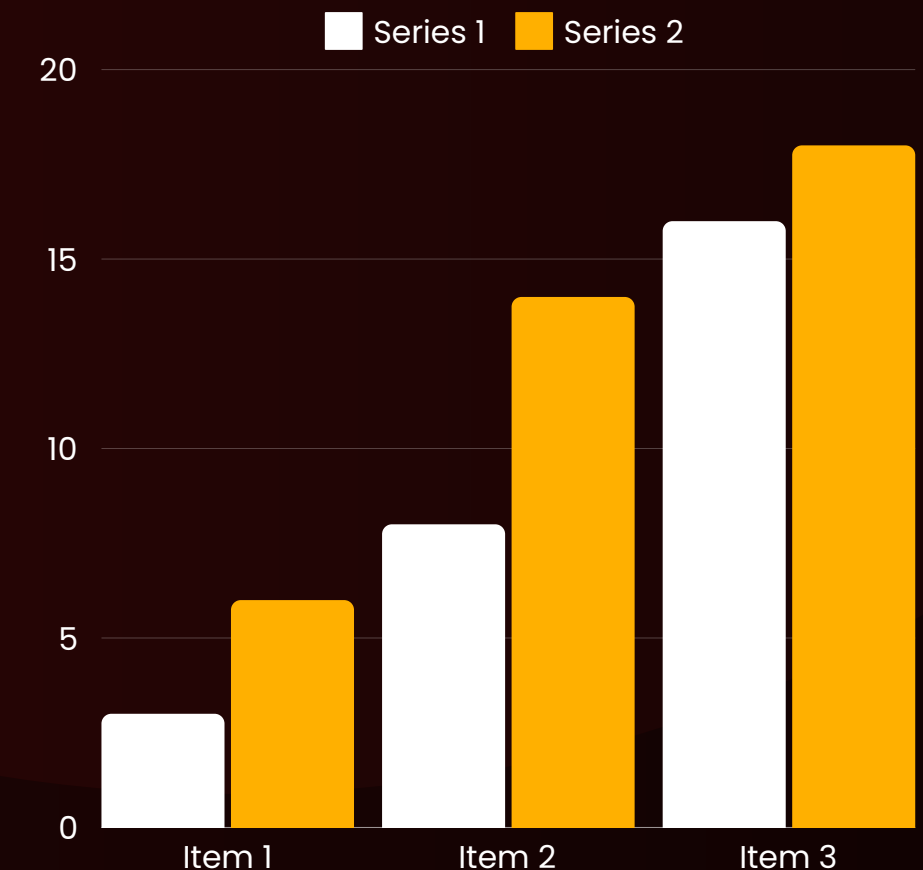
LIST THE TOP 5 MOST ORDERED PIZZA TYPES ALONG WITH THEIR QUANTITIES

SQL QUERY -

```
SELECT pizza_types.name, COUNT(order_details.quantity) AS total_qty
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.name
ORDER BY total_qty DESC LIMIT 5;
```

OUTPUT -

Result Grid			Filter Rows:
	name	total_qty	
▶	The Pepperoni Pizza	262	
	The Barbecue Chicken Pizza	232	
	The California Chicken Pizza	224	
	The Thai Chicken Pizza	217	
	The Classic Deluxe Pizza	208	





PIZZAHUT
pizza Company

JOIN THE NECESSARY TABLES TO FIND THE TOTAL QUANTITY OF EACH PIZZA CATEGORY ORDERED.

SQL QUERY -

```
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;
```

OUTPUT -

Result Grid			Filter Rows:
	category	quantity	
▶	Classic	1398	
	Supreme	1166	
	Veggie	1123	
	Chicken	1020	



DETERMINE THE DISTRIBUTION OF ORDERS BY HOUR OF THE DAY.

SQL QUERY -

```
SELECT hour(order_time) as hour,  
count(order_id) as orders FROM orders  
GROUP BY hour;
```

OUTPUT -

Result Grid			Filter
	hour	orders	
▶	11	1231	
	12	2520	
	13	2455	
	14	1472	
	15	1468	
	16	1920	
	17	2336	
	18	2399	
	19	2009	
	20	1642	
Result 1			×






JOIN RELEVANT TABLES TO FIND THE CATEGORY-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF PIZZAS

SQL QUERY -

```
SELECT pizza_types.category as category,  
count(name) as total_pizzas  
FROM pizza_types  
GROUP BY category;
```

OUTPUT -

Result Grid			
	total_orders		
	21350		






GROUP THE ORDERS BY DATE AND CALCULATE THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF PIZZAS ORDERED PER DAY

SQL QUERY -

```
SELECT round(avg(quantity),0) as avg_pizza_order_per_day FROM
(SELECT orders.order_date as order_date, SUM(order_details.quantity) as quantity
FROM orders JOIN order_details
on orders.order_id = order_details.order_id
GROUP BY order_date) as pizza_dates;
```

OUTPUT -

Result Grid			 Filter Rows:
	avg_pizza_order_per_day		
	138		







DETERMINE THE TOP 3 MOST ORDERED PIZZA TYPES BASED ON REVENUE.

SQL QUERY-

```
SELECT 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  
ON order_details.pizza_id = pizzas.pizza_id  
GROUP BY pizza_types.name ORDER BY revenue DESC LIMIT 3;
```

OUTPUT-

Result Grid   Filter Rows: <input type="text"/>		
	name	revenue
▶	The Barbecue Chicken Pizza	4209.75
	The Thai Chicken Pizza	4028.25
	The California Chicken Pizza	3931.75



CALCULATE THE PERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTION OF EACH PIZZA TYPE TO TOTAL REVENUE



SQL QUERY -

```
SELECT pizza_types.category,  
round(sum(order_details.quantity*pizzas.price) /  
(SELECT round(sum(order_details.quantity*pizzas.price))  
FROM order_details JOIN pizzas  
ON order_details.pizza_id = pizzas.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;
```




CALCULATE THE PERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTION OF EACH PIZZA TYPE TO TOTAL REVENUE

OUTPUT -

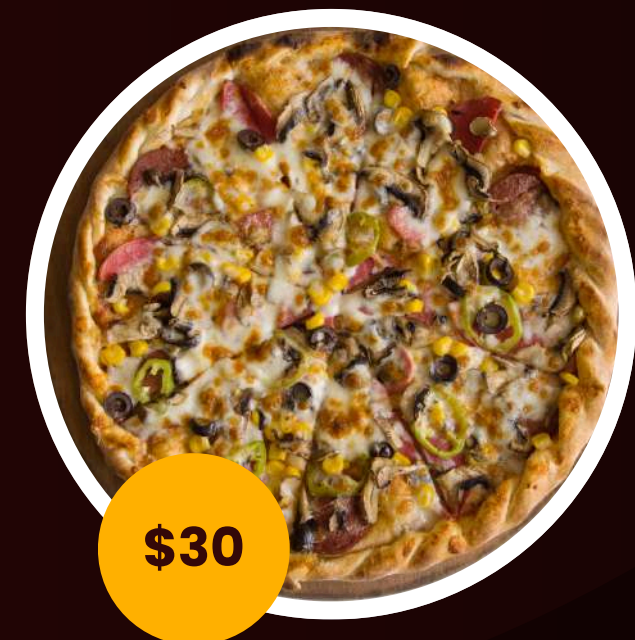
Result Grid   Filter Rows: <input type="text"/>		
	category	revenue
▶	Classic	26.62
	Veggie	24.25
	Supreme	25.85
	Chicken	23.28



ANALYZE THE CUMULATIVE REVENUE GENERATED OVER TIME.

SQL QUERY -

```
SELECT sales.order_date,  
sum(sales.revenue) OVER (ORDER BY order_date) as cumulative_revenue  
FROM  
(SELECT orders.order_date,  
round(sum(order_details.quantity*pizzas.price),2) as revenue  
FROM orders JOIN order_details  
ON orders.order_id = order_details.order_id  
JOIN pizzas  
ON pizzas.pizza_id = order_details.pizza_id  
GROUP BY orders.order_date) as sales;
```



ANALYZE THE CUMULATIVE REVENUE GENERATED OVER TIME.

SQL QUERY -

Result Grid			Filter Rows:
	order_date	cumulative_revenue	
▶	2015-01-01	2713.85	
	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	21526.399999999998	
	2015-01-10	23990.35	
Result 1			×



DETERMINE THE TOP 3 MOST ORDERED PIZZA TYPES BASED ON REVENUE FOR EACH PIZZA CATEGORY



SQL QUERY –

```
SELECT name, round(revenue,2) FROM
(SELECT category, name, revenue,
rank() OVER (PARTITION BY category ORDER BY revenue DESC) as rank_no
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
ON order_details.pizza_id = pizzas.pizza_id
GROUP BY pizza_types.category, pizza_types.name) as t1) as t2
WHERE rank_no < 3;
```



DETERMINE THE TOP 3 MOST ORDERED PIZZA TYPES BASED ON REVENUE FOR EACH PIZZA CATEGORY

OUTPUT -

Result Grid   Filter Rows: <input type="text"/>		
	name	round(revenue,2)
▶	The Barbecue Chicken Pizza	4209.75
	The Thai Chicken Pizza	4028.25
	The Pepperoni Pizza	3323.75
	The Classic Deluxe Pizza	3235
	The Italian Supreme Pizza	3211.5
	The Sicilian Pizza	3199
	The Four Cheese Pizza	2910.15
	The Five Cheese Pizza	2775

THANK YOU

FOR ATTENTION

● BY DIPESH KUNDNANI