



WELCOME TO

PIZZA SALES ANALYSIS USING SQL

It focuses on analyzing sales data from a domino's pizza to gain insights into revenue, customer preferences, and operational performance. This project involves querying a relational database to extract meaningful information, such as top-selling pizzas, peak sales hours, and customer order trends.







Analyze total revenue, average order value, and sales trends.

Identify top-selling and least-selling pizza types.

Determine peak order times (hourly, daily, monthly).

Analyze customer order patterns (popular pizza sizes).

Optimize inventory by identifying high-demand ingredients.

DATASET DESCRIPTION:

The dataset typically consists of the following tables:

Orders – Contains order details (pizza_id, pizza_type,size,price).

Order Details – Line-by-line breakdown of each order (order_details_id, order_id, pizza_id, quantity).

Pizzas – Includes pizza details (pizza_id, name, size, price).

Pizza Types – Describes the ingredients and category of each pizza.







RETRIEVE THE TOTAL NUMBER OF ORDERS PLACED

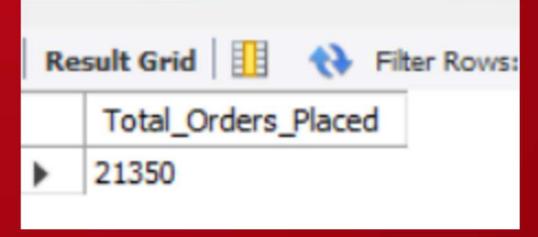


```
SELECT
```

COUNT(order_id) AS Total_Orders_Placed

FROM

orders;







CALCULATE THE TOTAL REVENUE GENERATED FROM PIZZA SALES.



pizzas ON pizzas.pizza_id = order_details.pizza_id





IDENTIFY THE HIGHEST-PRICED PIZZA.





The Greek Pizza

35.95



IDENTIFY THE MOST COMMON PIZZA SIZE ORDERED.



R	esult Gri	id 🔢 🙌 Filter
	size	order_count
٠	L	18526
	M	15385
	S	14137
	XL	544
	XXL	28

BEST SELLER



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



```
SELECT
    pizza_types.name,
    SUM(order_details.quantity) AS Qunatity
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 Qunatity DESC
LIMIT 5;
```







DETERMINE THE DISTRIBUTION OF ORDERS BY HOUR OF THE DAY.



SELECT

HOUR(order_time) AS hour, COUNT(order_id) AS orders

FROM

orders

GROUP BY hour;

Re	sult Grid	1 1	
	hour	orders	
•	11	1231	
	12	2520	
	13	2455	
	14	1472	
	15	1468	
	16	1920	
	17	2336	
	18	2399	
	19	2009	
	20	1642	
	21	1198	
	22	663	
	23	28	
	10	8	
	9	1	





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



```
SELECT
    ROUND(AVG(quantity), 0) AS Average_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;
```

Result Grid





Average_pizza_ordered_per_day







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



SELECT

category, COUNT(name) AS No_of_pizzas_in_this_category

FROM

pizza_types

GROUP BY category;

Result Grid					
	category	No_of_pizzas_in_this_category			
•	Chicken	6			
	Classic	8			
	Supreme	9			
	Veggie	9			

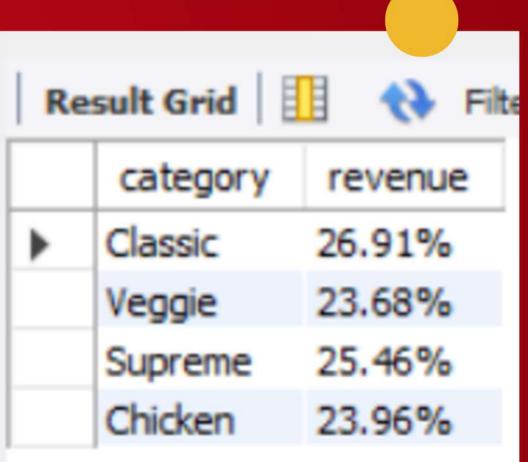




CALCULATE THE PERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTION OF EACH PIZZA TYPE TO TOTAL REVENUE.



```
SELECT
    pizza_types.category,
    CONCAT(ROUND((SUM(order_details.quantity * pizzas.price) / (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)) * 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;
```











AYUSH JAIN

