



SQL PROJECT



INTRODUCTION

Hi , My Name is Jaipaul A Koola
In this project I make use of mysql
queries to solve some problems
related to pizza sales.



Objective

The objective of this project is to analyze pizza sales data to identify trends and provide actionable insights that can help to increase sales and aim to key metrics and patterns within the sales data by leveraging SQL queries in MySQL.

A photograph of a pizza with various toppings like pepperoni, olives, and cheese, cut into slices.

Tools Used

- Database Management System : MySQL
- Query Tool : MySQL Workbench



DATABASE SCHEMA

1. Order_details

order_details_id
order_id
pizza_id
quantity

2.orders

order_date
order_id
order_time

3.pizzas

pizza_id
pizza_type_id
size
price

4.pizza_types

pizza_type_id
name
category
ingredients

Overview

In this project, addressed several critical questions related to pizza sales. These questions are organized under different categories to provide a structured analysis

Sales Volume and Revenue

- Retrieve the total number of orders placed
- Calculate the total revenue generated from pizza sales

Product Analysis

- Identify the highest-priced pizza
- Identify the most common pizza size ordered
- List the 5 most ordered pizza types along with their quantities



Category and Time Analysis

- Join the necessary tables and find the total quantity of each pizza category ordered
- Determine the distribution of orders by hour of the day
- Join the relevant tables and find the category-wise distribution of pizzas

Trend and Performance Analysis

- Group the orders by date and calculate the average number of pizzas ordered per day
- Determine the top 3 most ordered pizza types based on revenue
- Calculate the percentage contribution of each pizza type to total revenue
- Analyze the cumulative revenue generated over time
- Determine the top 3 most ordered pizza types based on revenue for each pizza category



Retrieve the total number of orders placed

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

Result Grid	
	total_orders
▶	21350



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



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;
```

Result Grid |   Filter Row

	name	price
▶	The Greek Pizza	35.95

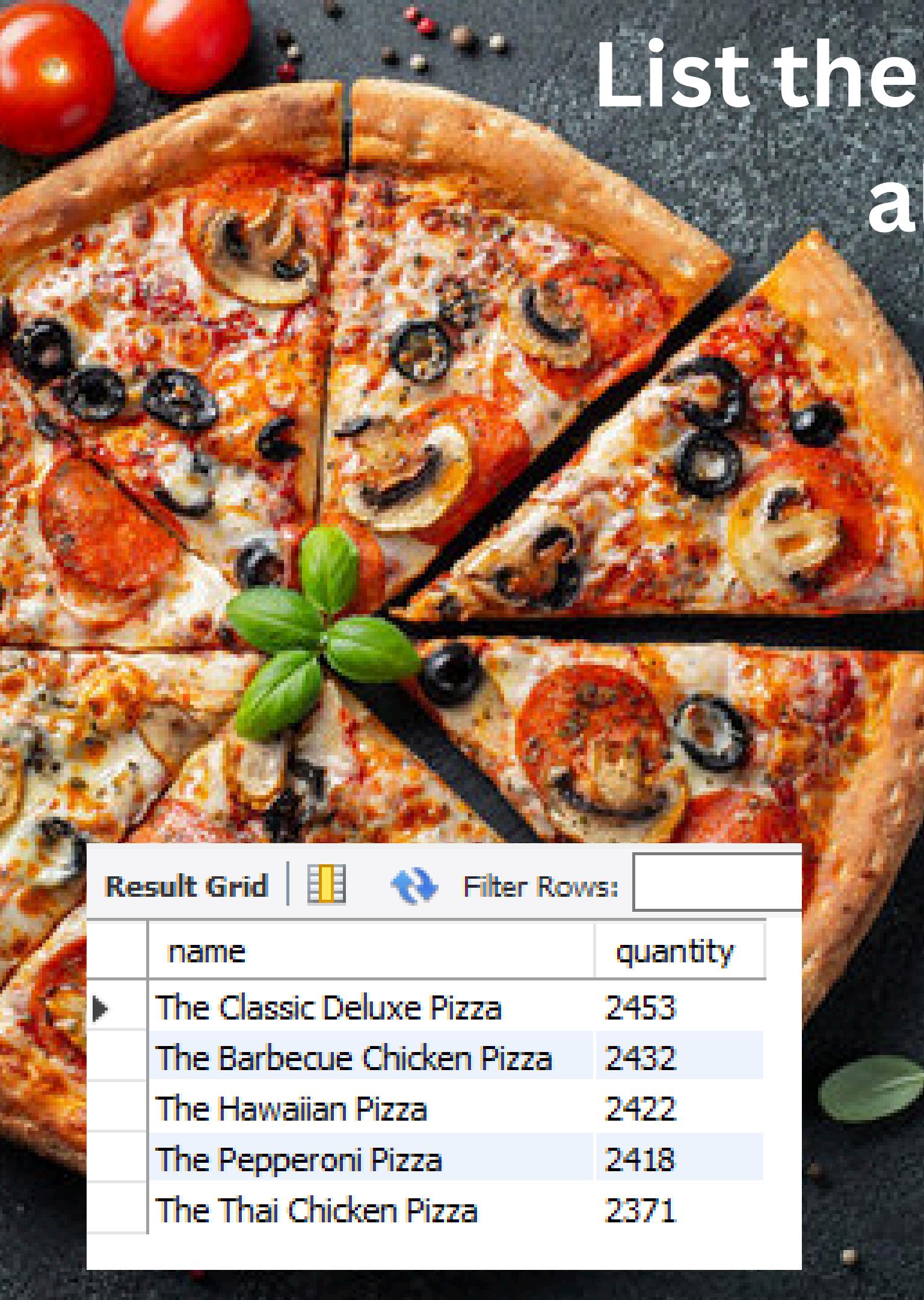


Identify the most common pizza size ordered

- ```
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
LIMIT 1;
```

Result Grid |   Filter

| size | order_count |
|------|-------------|
| L    | 18526       |



# List the top 5 most ordered pizza types along with their quantities



**SELECT**

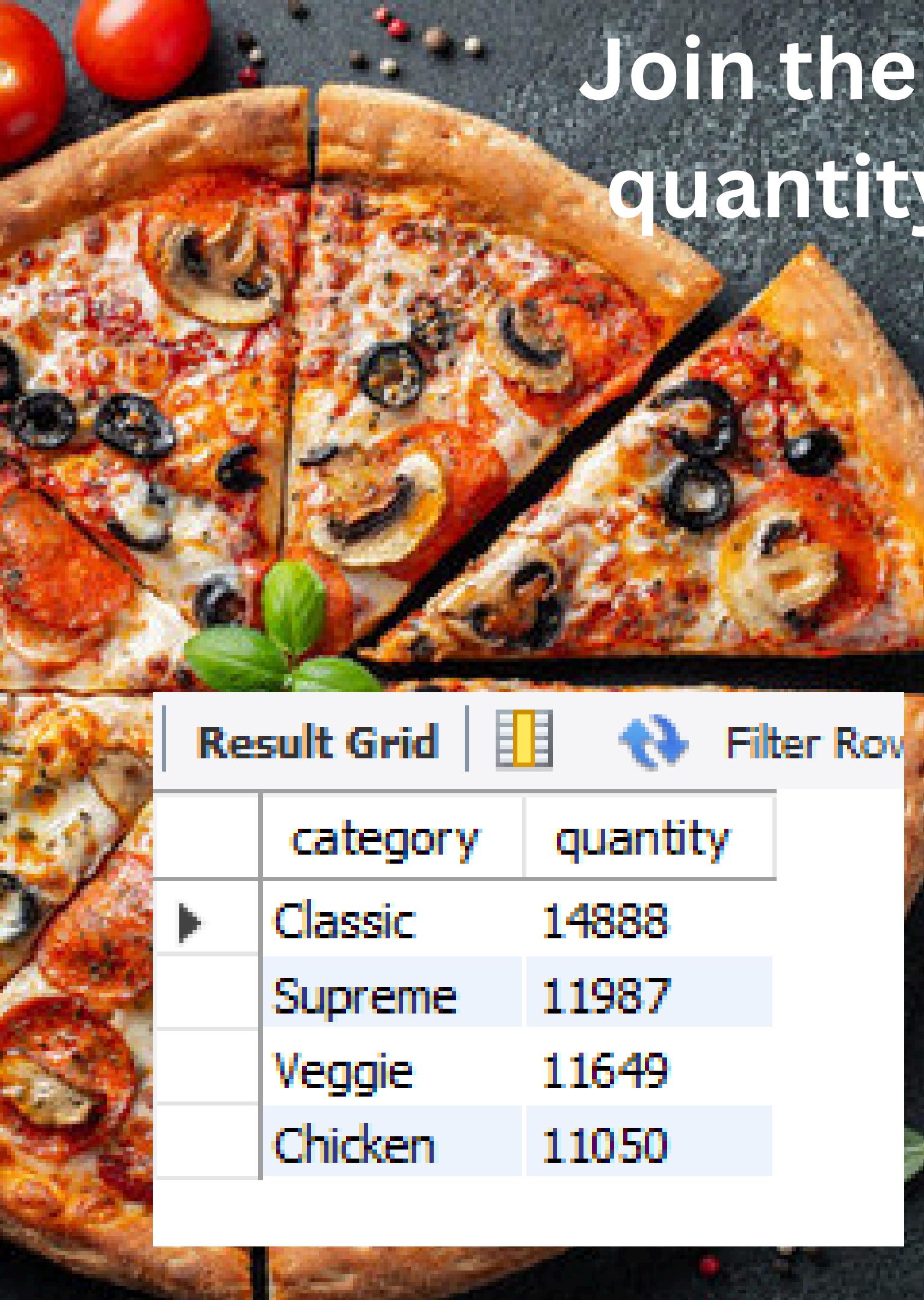
```
 pizza_types.name, SUM(order_details.quantity) AS quantity
 FROM
 pizza_types
 JOIN
 pizzas ON pizza_types.pizza_type_id = pizzas.pizza_type_id
 JOIN
 order_details ON order_details.pizza_id = pizzas.pizza_id
 GROUP BY pizza_types.name
 ORDER BY quantity DESC
 LIMIT 5;
```

**Result Grid**



Filter Rows:

|   | <b>name</b>                | <b>quantity</b> |
|---|----------------------------|-----------------|
| ▶ | The Classic Deluxe Pizza   | 2453            |
|   | The Barbecue Chicken Pizza | 2432            |
|   | The Hawaiian Pizza         | 2422            |
|   | The Pepperoni Pizza        | 2418            |
|   | The Thai Chicken Pizza     | 2371            |

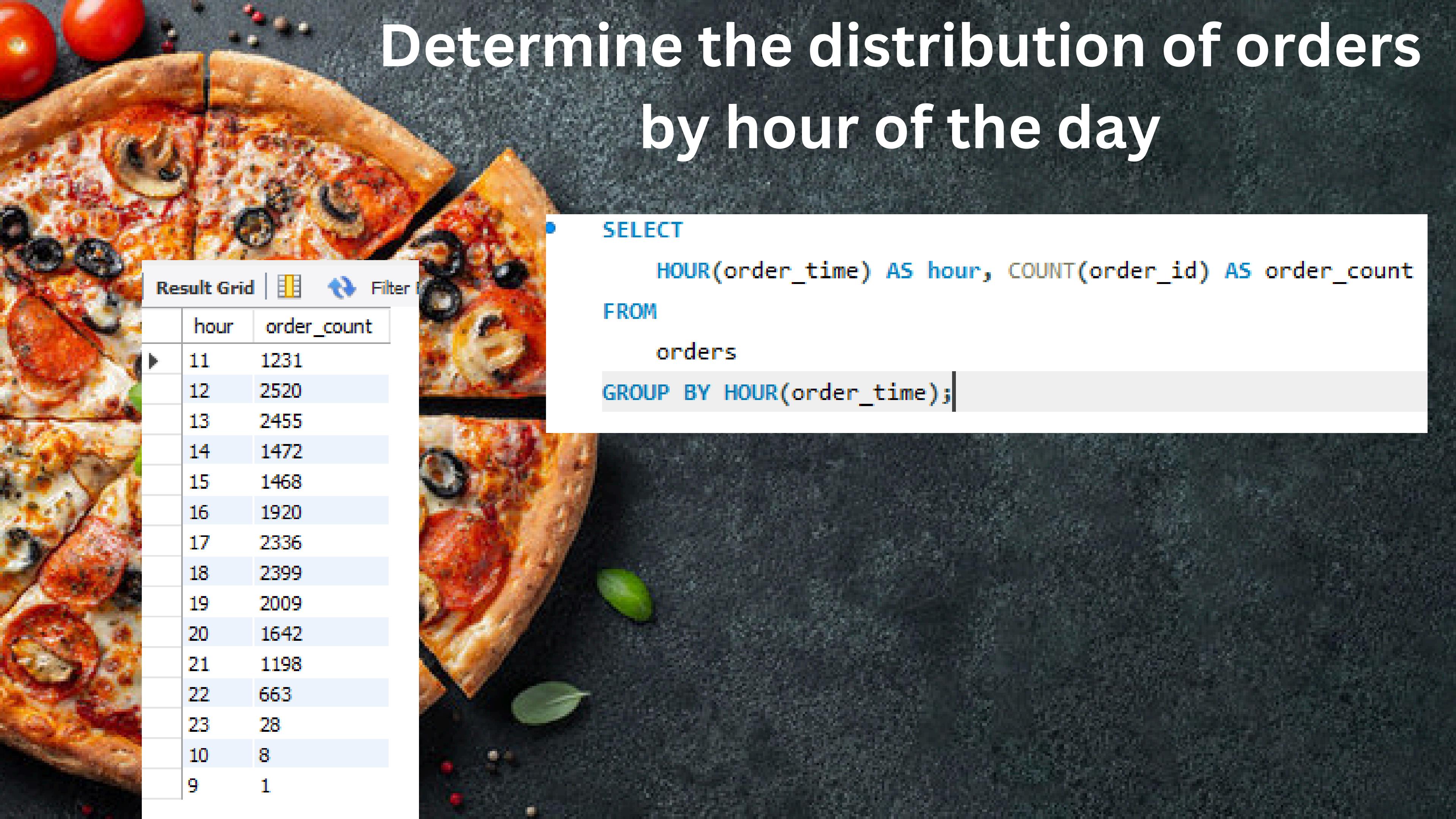


Join the necessary tables to find the total quantity of each pizza category ordered.

- `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 Row

|   | category | quantity |
|---|----------|----------|
| ▶ | Classic  | 1488     |
|   | Supreme  | 11987    |
|   | Veggie   | 11649    |
|   | Chicken  | 11050    |



# Determine the distribution of orders by hour of the day

Result Grid | Filter

|   | hour | order_count |
|---|------|-------------|
| ▶ | 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           |

```
SELECT
 HOUR(order_time) AS hour, COUNT(order_id) AS order_count
FROM
 orders
GROUP BY HOUR(order_time);
```

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

- **SELECT**

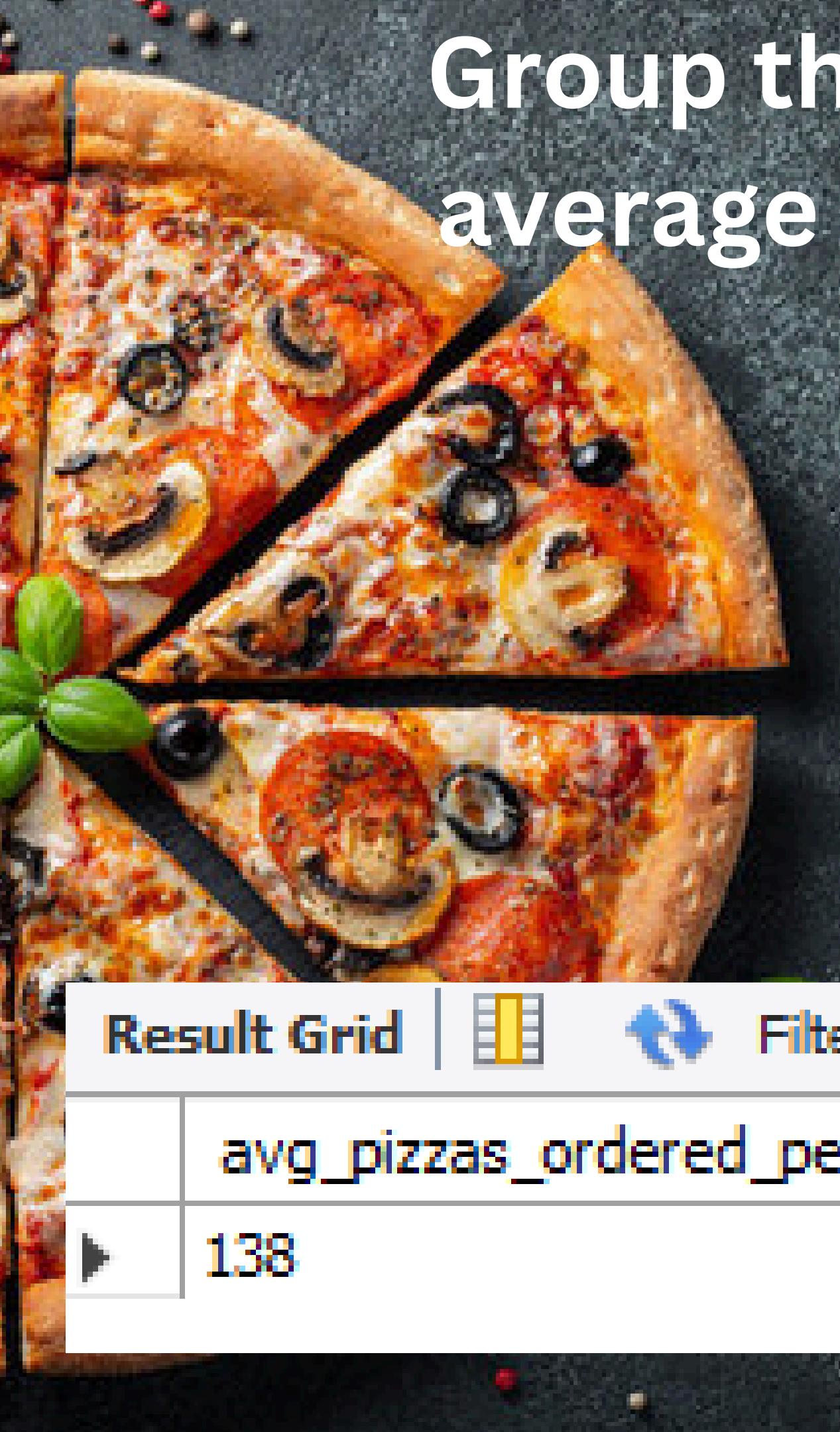
```
category, COUNT(name)
```

```
FROM
```

```
pizza_types
```

```
GROUP BY category;
```

|  | category | COUNT(name) |
|--|----------|-------------|
|  | Chicken  | 6           |
|  | Classic  | 8           |
|  | Supreme  | 9           |
|  | Veggie   | 9           |



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

- **SELECT**

```
 ROUND(AVG(quantity), 0) as avg_pizzas_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
```

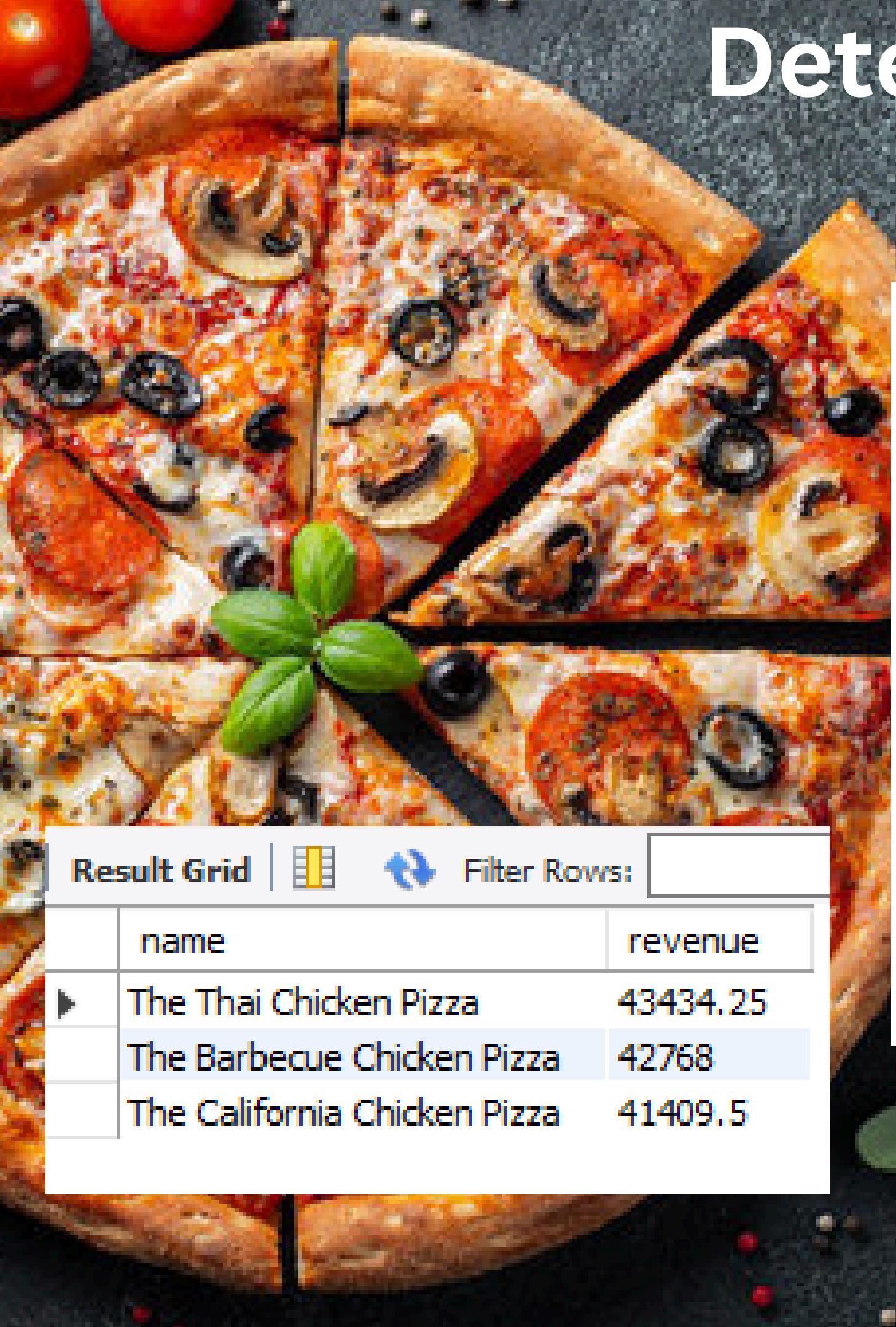
```
GROUP BY orders.order_date) AS order_quantity;
```

**Result Grid**



**Filter Rows:**

| avg_pizzas_ordered_per_day |
|----------------------------|
| 138                        |



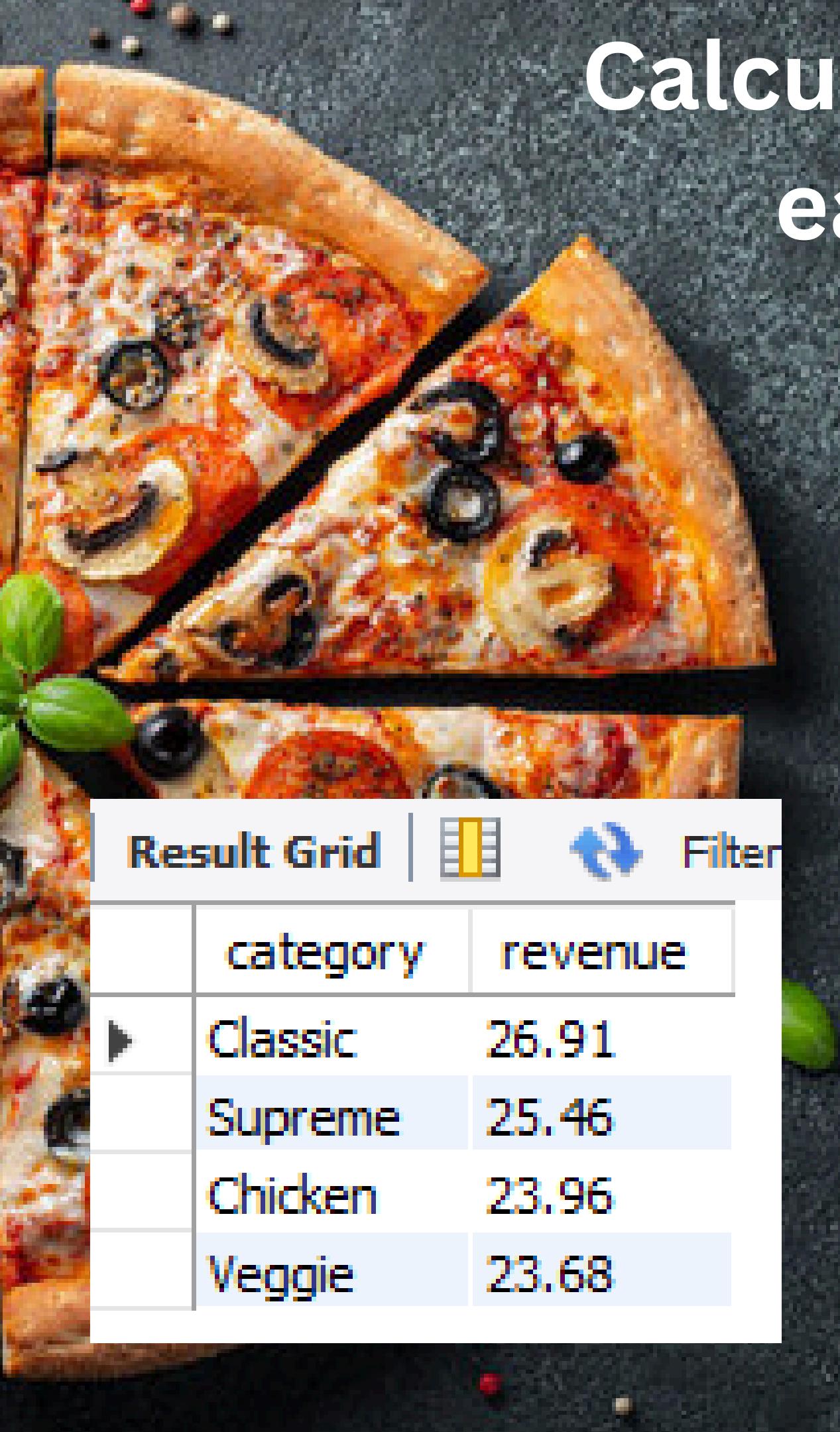
# Determine the top 3 most ordered pizza types on revenue

• **SELECT**

```
 pizza_types.name,
 SUM(order_details.quantity * pizzas.price) 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.name
ORDER BY revenue DESC
LIMIT 3;
```

**Result Grid** |   Filter Rows:

|   | <b>name</b>                  | <b>revenue</b> |
|---|------------------------------|----------------|
| ▶ | The Thai Chicken Pizza       | 43434.25       |
|   | The Barbecue Chicken Pizza   | 42768          |
|   | The California Chicken Pizza | 41409.5        |



# 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_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
ORDER BY revenue DESC;
```

Result Grid |   Filter

|   | category | revenue |
|---|----------|---------|
| ▶ | Classic  | 26.91   |
|   | Supreme  | 25.46   |
|   | Chicken  | 23.96   |
|   | Veggie   | 23.68   |



# Analyze 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 orders.order_id = order_details.order_id
   group by orders.order_date) as sales;
```



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

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | E

	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
	The Five Cheese Pizza	26066.5

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

# Insights

- The analysis revealed that a Large(L) size pizza is most commonly ordered.
- The Thai Chicken Pizza(\$43434.25), Barbecue Chiken Pizza(\$42768) and California Chiken pizza(\$41409.5) generate the highest revenue.
- The most ordered pizza types based on quantities are the classic delux pizza (2453). the barbecue chicken pizza(2432) and the Hawaiian pizza (2422)
- The highest-priced pizza is the Greek Pizza (\$35.95) is contributing significantly to the revenue.  
The average number of pizzas ordered per day is 138.
- Cumulative revenue trends provide a long-term view of performance.
- Understanding the percentage contribution of each pizza type to total revenue helps in identifying customer preferences.

# Conclusion



The analysis of pizza sales data reveals valuable insights for optimizing business operations and driving sales growth. By leveraging MySQL queries we've identified total orders and revenue, as well as customer preferences and temporal patterns in ordering behavior. These findings inform actionable recommendations for menu optimization, pricing strategies, and resource allocation. Moving forward, continuous monitoring and adaptation based on data-driven insights will be crucial for sustaining competitive advantage and achieving long-term success.



THANK YOU