



Pizza Sales Analysis Using SQL

Unlocking Insights from Data-Driven Decisions



PROJECT OVERVIEW

In this project, I leveraged SQL to analyze pizza sales data, uncovering key business insights to optimize sales strategies and improve customer satisfaction. By exploring various aspects of the sales data—from basic order counts to advanced revenue breakdowns—I provided actionable insights that can help drive business growth and operational efficiency.

KEY OBJECTIVES

- 01** Understand Sales Performance: Analyze total orders, revenue, and popular pizza types.
- 02** Identify Customer Preferences: Examine trends in pizza sizes, categories, and peak ordering times.
- 03** Revenue Optimization: Determine top-performing pizzas by revenue and their contribution to overall sales.
- 04** Data-Driven Strategies: Use insights to inform marketing, inventory management, and sales forecasting.

Retrieve the total number of orders placed.

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

	total_orders
▶	21350

Calculate the total revenue generated from pizza sales.

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

Result Grid	
	total_revenue
▶	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;
```

	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;
```

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

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;
```

	name	Quantity
►	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
    SUM(order_details.quantity) AS Total_Quantity,
    pizza_types.category
FROM
    order_details
    JOIN
    pizzas ON order_details.pizza_id = pizzas.pizza_id
    JOIN
    pizza_types ON pizza_types.pizza_type_id = pizzas.pizza_type_id
GROUP BY pizza_types.category
ORDER BY Total_Quantity DESC
```

	Total_Quantity	category
►	14888	Classic
	11987	Supreme
	11649	Veggie
	11050	Chicken

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);
```

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

```
SELECT  
    COUNT(name), category  
FROM  
    pizza_types  
GROUP BY category
```

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

Group the orders by 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) 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_day
▶	138

Determine the top 3 most ordered pizza types based on revenue.

```
SELECT
    ROUND(SUM(order_details.quantity * pizzas.price),
          2) AS Revenue,
    pizza_types.name
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;
```

	Revenue	name
►	43434.25	The Thai Chicken Pizza
	42768	The Barbecue Chicken Pizza
	41409.5	The California Chicken Pizza

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;
```

	category	Revenue
►	Classic	26.91
	Supreme	25.46
	Chicken	23.96
	Veggie	23.68

Analyze the cumulative revenue generated over time.

```
select order_date, round(sum(revenue) over(order by order_date),2) 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.

```
select name,round(revenue,0) as Revenue from
② (select category,name,revenue,rank() over(partition by category order by revenue desc) as rn
from
② (select pizza_types.category,pizza_types.name,sum(order_details.quantity * pizzas.price) as Revenue
from order_details join pizzas
on order_details.pizza_id = pizzas.pizza_id
join pizza_types
on pizza_types.pizza_type_id = pizzas.pizza_type_id
group by pizza_types.name,pizza_types.category) as a) as b
where rn <= 3;
```



CONCLUSION & KEY TAKEAWAYS



Business Implications:

1. Optimize Inventory: Focus on stocking high-demand pizza types and sizes.
2. Targeted Marketing: Promote top-selling pizzas and create offers during peak order hours.
3. Revenue Growth: Leverage data insights to maximize sales in underperforming categories.
4. Strategic Planning: Use cumulative revenue analysis for accurate forecasting and planning.



Aditya Gaur

THANK YOU