

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

- Understand Sales Performance: Analyze total orders, revenue, and popular pizza types.
- Identify Customer Preferences: Examine trends in pizza sizes, categories, and peak ordering times.
- Revenue Optimization: Determine top-performing pizzas by revenue and their contribution to overall sales.
- 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;
```





Calculate the total revenue generated from pizza sales.

```
SELECT

ROUND(SUM(order_details.quantity * pizzas.price),

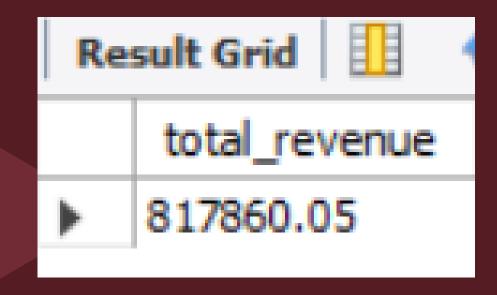
2) AS total_revenue

FROM

order_details

JOIN

pizzas ON pizzas.pizza_id = order_details.pizza_id
```





Identify the highest-priced pizza.



IDENTIFY THE MOST COMMON PIZZA SIZE ORDERED.

	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

(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 order_details join pizzas
on order_details.pizza_id = pizzas.pizza_id
join pizza_types
on 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;</pre>
```



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.



THANK YOU