

Pizza Sales Analysis Using SQL

🍕 Project Objectives-

- Understand customer behavior by analyzing order patterns, pizza sizes, and popular types.
- Measure business performance through revenue calculations, category contributions, and cumulative growth.
- Apply SQL skills such as aggregation, grouping, joins, and analytical queries to solve real-world problems.
- Generate actionable insights that highlight trends in sales, peak ordering times, and top-performing pizzas.



DATABASE SCHEMA OVERVIEW

🍕 MENU HIGHLIGHTS



Table Name	Key Columns	Purpose
Orders	order_id, date, time	Stores each order's basic info (when it was placed).
Orders_details	order_details_id, order_id, pizza_id, quantity	Links orders to specific pizzas and records how many were ordered.
Pizzas	pizza_id, size, price	Contains details about each pizza's size and price.
Pizza_types	pizza_type_id, name, category, ingredients	Provides descriptive info about pizza varieties.

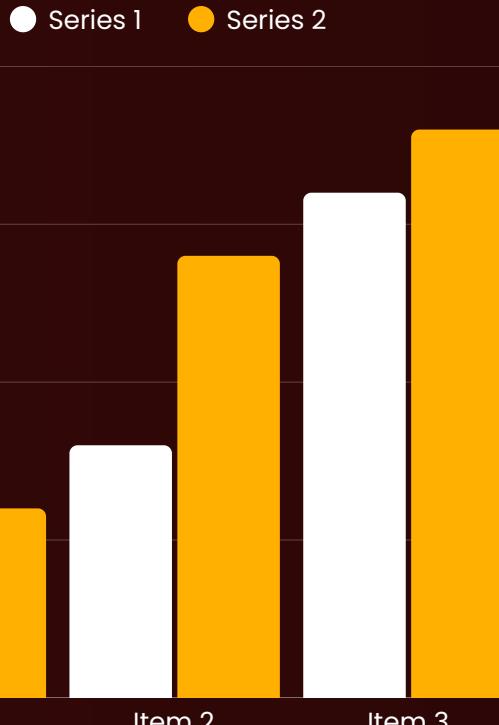


Contact

RETRIEVE THE TOTAL NUMBER OF ORDERS PLACED.

3 •

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



Result Grid

	total_orders
▶	21350



CALCULATE THE TOTAL REVENUE GENERATED FROM PIZZA SALES.

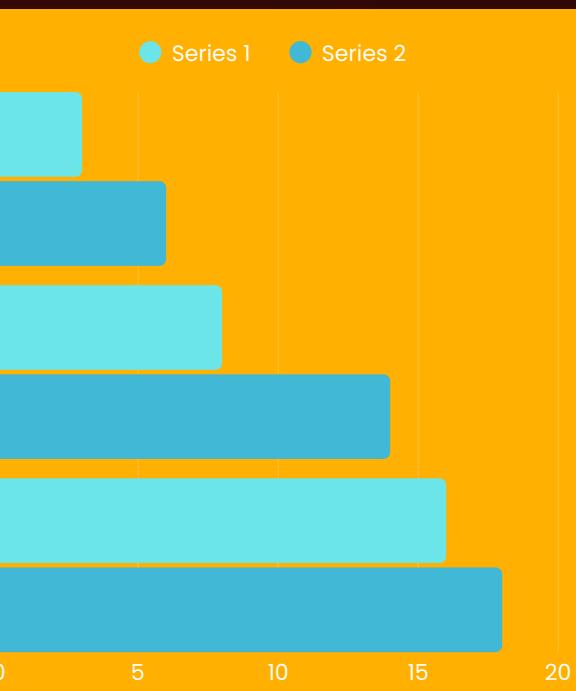
```
3 •   SELECT
4   ⚋     ROUND(SUM(orders_details.quantity * pizzas.price),
5           2) AS total_sales
6   FROM
7   orders_details
8   JOIN
9   pizzas ON pizzas.pizza_id = orders_details.pizza_id
```

Result Grid	
	total_sales
▶	817860.05



IDENTIFY THE HIGHEST-PRICED PIZZA.

```
3 •   SELECT
4       pizza_types.name, pizzas.price
5   FROM
6       pizza_types
7       JOIN
8       pizzas ON pizza_types.pizza_type_id = pizzas.pizza_type_id
9   ORDER BY pizzas.price DESC
10  LIMIT 1;
```



Result Grid | Filter Rows:

	name	price
▶	The Greek Pizza	35.95

IDENTIFY THE MOST COMMON PIZZA SIZE ORDERED.

```
3 •   SELECT
4       pizzas.size,
5       COUNT(orders_details.order_details_id) AS order_count
6   FROM
7       pizzas
8       JOIN
9       orders_details ON pizzas.pizza_id = orders_details.pizza_id
10  GROUP BY pizzas.size
11  ORDER BY order_count DESC;
```

Result Grid | Filter

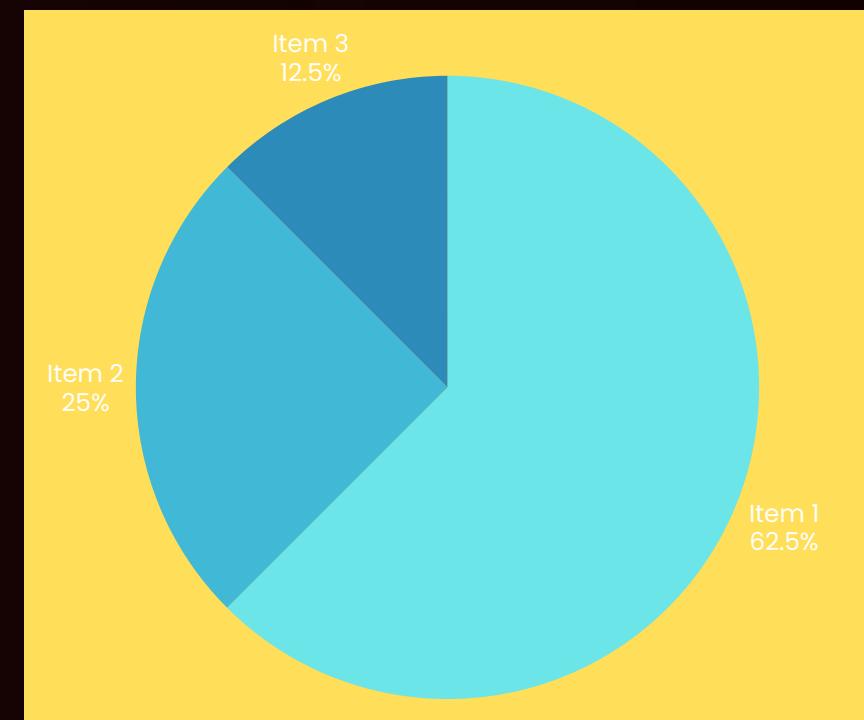
	size	order_count
▶	L	18526
	M	15385
	S	14137
	XL	544
	XXL	28

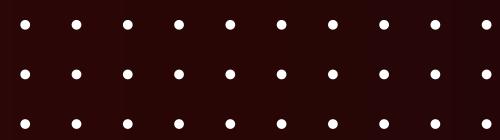


IDENTIFY THE MOST COMMON PIZZA SIZE ORDERED.

```
3 •   SELECT
4       pizzas.size,
5           COUNT(orders_details.order_details_id) AS order_count
6   FROM
7       pizzas
8       JOIN
9           orders_details ON pizzas.pizza_id = orders_details.pizza_id
10  GROUP BY pizzas.size
11  ORDER BY order_count DESC;
```

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





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

```
4 • SELECT
5     pizza_types.category,
6     SUM(orders_details.quantity) AS quantity
7 FROM
8     pizza_types
9     JOIN
10    pizzas ON pizza_types.pizza_type_id = pizzas.pizza_type_id
11    JOIN
12    orders_details ON orders_details.pizza_id = pizzas.pizza_id
13 GROUP BY pizza_types.category
```

Result Grid | Filter

	category	quantity
▶	Classic	14888
	Supreme	11987
	Veggie	11649
	Chicken	11050



DETERMINE THE DISTRIBUTION OF ORDERS BY HOUR OF THE DAY.

```
3 • SELECT  
4     HOUR(order_time) AS hour, COUNT(order_id) AS order_count  
5 FROM  
6     orders  
7 GROUP BY HOUR(order_time);
```

	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

SIGNATURE PIZZA

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

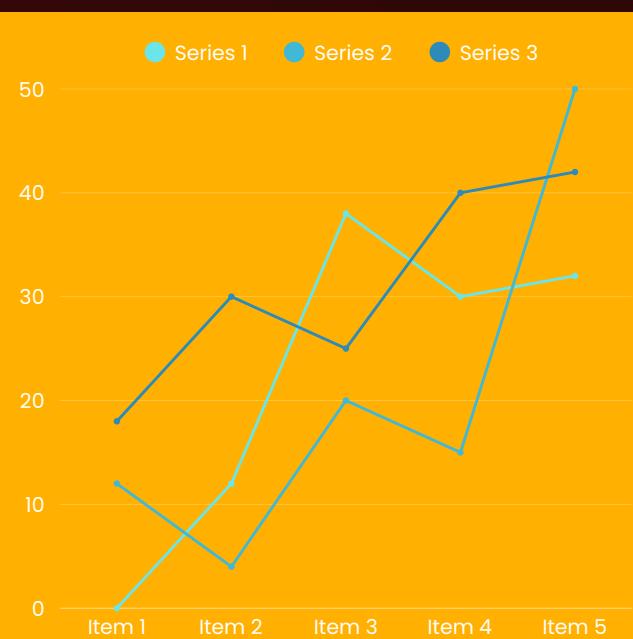
```
3 •   SELECT
4       category, COUNT(name)
5   FROM
6       pizza_types
7   GROUP BY category;
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows:

	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.

```
3 •   SELECT
4       ROUND(AVG(quantity), 0) AS avg_pizza_ordered_per_day
5   FROM
6   (SELECT
7       orders.order_date, SUM(orders_details.quantity) AS quantity
8   FROM
9       orders
10      JOIN orders_details ON orders_details.order_id = orders.order_id
11      GROUP BY orders.order_date) AS order_quantity;
```



Result Grid |  Filter Rows: 

	avg_pizza_ordered_per_day
▶	138



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

```
3 •  SELECT
4      pizza_types.name,
5      SUM(orders_details.quantity * pizzas.price) AS revenue
6  FROM
7      pizza_types
8      JOIN
9      pizzas ON pizzas.pizza_type_id = pizza_types.pizza_type_id
10     JOIN
11     orders_details ON orders_details.pizza_id = pizzas.pizza_id
12 GROUP BY pizza_types.name
13 ORDER BY revenue DESC
14 LIMIT 3;
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows:

	name	revenue
▶	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.

```
3 • SELECT
4     pizza_types.category,
5     ROUND( (SUM(orders_details.quantity * pizzas.price) / (SELECT
6             ROUND(SUM(orders_details.quantity * pizzas.price),
7                 2) AS total_sales
8
9             FROM
10            orders_details
11            JOIN
12            pizzas ON pizzas.pizza_id = orders_details.pizza_id)) * 100, 2) AS revenue
13
14     FROM
15     pizza_types
16     JOIN
17     pizzas ON pizza_types.pizza_type_id = pizzas.pizza_type_id
18     JOIN
19     orders_details ON orders_details.pizza_id = pizzas.pizza_id
20     GROUP BY pizza_types.category
21     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.

```
3 •   SELECT order_date,  
4     ROUND(SUM(revenue) OVER (ORDER BY order_date), 2) AS cum_revenue  
5   FROM  
6   (SELECT orders.order_date,  
7     ROUND(SUM(orders_details.quantity * pizzas.price), 2) AS revenue  
8   FROM orders_details JOIN pizzas ON orders_details.pizza_id = pizzas.pizza_id  
9   JOIN orders ON orders.order_id = orders_details.order_id  
10  GROUP BY orders.order_date) AS sales;
```

	order_date	cum_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	21526.1

Result 4 ×

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

Result Grid		
	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	41409.5 ..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

```
3 •   SELECT name, revenue
4
5   (SELECT category, name, revenue,
6    RANK() OVER(PARTITION BY category ORDER BY revenue DESC) AS rn
7
8   (SELECT pizza_types.category, pizza_types.name,
9    SUM((orders_details.quantity) * pizzas.price) AS revenue
10   FROM pizza_types JOIN pizzas
11   ON pizzas.pizza_type_id = pizza_types.pizza_type_id
12   JOIN orders_details
13   ON orders_details.pizza_id = pizzas.pizza_id
14   GROUP BY pizza_types.category, pizza_types.name) AS a) AS b
15   WHERE rn <= 3;
```



THANK YOU! THROUGH THIS PROJECT, WE EXPLORED THE POWER OF SQL IN ANALYZING SALES DATA AND PRESENTING ACTIONABLE INSIGHTS.

THE PIZZAHUT SCHEMA AND QUERIES SHOWCASE THE JOURNEY FROM DATA TO DECISIONS.