

PIZZA SALES ANALYSIS

DELICIOUS PIZZA FOR EVERYONE!!!



WELCOME TO

PIZZA SALES

HELLO!!!
I'M MRUNAL PADOLE...
IN THIS PROJECT I HAVE
UTILIZE THE SQL QUERIES
TO SOLVE A QUESTIONS
THAT RELATED TO PIZZA
SALES....







Insights from Pizzahut Database

▼ ■ pizzahut ▼ ■ Tables ▶ ■ order_details ▶ ■ orders ▶ ■ pizza_types ▶ ■ pizzas

QUESTIONS

Basic:

Retrieve the total number of orders placed.

Calculate the total revenue generated from pizza sales.

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

Intermediate:

Determine the distribution of orders by hour of the day. Join relevant tables to find the category-wise distribution of pizzas. Determine the top 3 most ordered pizza types based on revenue.

Advanced:

Calculate the percentage contribution of each pizza type to tetak revenue.

Analyze the cumulative revenue generated over time.





RETRIEVE THE TOTAL NUMBER OF ORDERS PLACED.

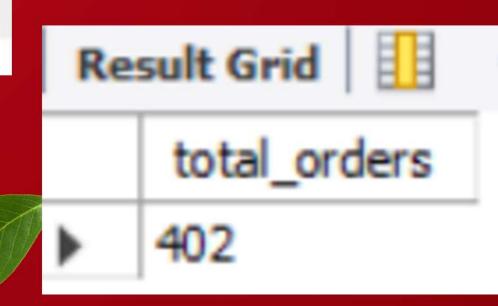
SQL QUERY:

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),

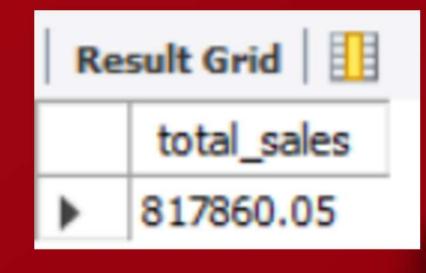
2) AS tatal_sales

FROM

order_details

JOIN

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







LIST THE TOP 5 MOST ORDERED PIZZA TYPES ALONG WITH THEIR QUANTITIES.

- JOIN ORDERS, ORDER_DETAILS, AND PIZZAS TABLES.
- GROUP BY PIZZA TYPE, SUM QUANTITIES, AND SORT.
- LIMIT RESULTS TO TOP 5.

Re	Result Grid		
	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	

```
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;
```



DETERMINE THE DISTRIBUTION OF ORDERS BY HOUR OF THE DAY.

THIS ANALYSIS IDENTIFIES THE PEAK HOURS FOR PIZZA ORDERS, HELPING TO OPTIMIZE STAFFING AND DELIVERY SCHEDULES.

Re	Result Grid		
	hour	order_count	
>	11	23	
	12	49	
	13	45	
	14	35	
	15	34	
	16	34	
	17	41	
	18	42	
	19	32	
9	20	33	
	21	19	
C.			

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;
```

- To find the category-wise distribution of pizzas
- The SQL query involves joining relevant tables
- Typically a pizzas table and a categories table, to group the data by pizza categories and count or sum the pizzas in each category.

Result Grid		
	category	count(name)
•	Chicken	6
	Classic	8
	Supreme	9
	Veggie	9



DETERMINE THE TOP 3 MOST ORDERED PIZZA TYPES BASED 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;
```

- JOIN ORDERS, ORDER_DETAILS, AND PIZZAS TABLES.
- CALCULATE REVENUE AS QUANTITY * PRICE AND GROUP BY PIZZA TYPE.
- SORT BY TOTAL REVENUE AND LIMIT TO TOP 3.

Re	Result Grid		
	name revenue		
•	The Thai Chicken Pizza	43434.25	
	The Barbecue Chicken Pizza	42768	
	The California Chicken Pizza 41409.5		

MAYANK 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
                        JOTN
                    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;
```

- JOIN ORDERS, ORDER_DETAILS, AND PIZZAS TABLES.
- GROUP BY PIZZA TYPE, SUM QUANTITIES, AND SORT.
- LIMIT RESULTS TO TOP 5.

Result Grid			ilte
	category	revenue	
١	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;
```

Re	sult Grid 🏢	Note:
	order_date	cum_revenue
•	2015-01-01	2713.8500000000004
	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	15641.95



CONCLUSION:

INSIGHTS FROM PIZZAHUT DATABASE

- Total Orders & Revenue: Overview of overall performance.
- Top 5 Pizzas: Highlights most popular pizza types.
- Category Distribution: Insights into pizza category preferences.
- Revenue Contribution: Shows percentage contribution of each pizza type.
- Order Trends: Optimizes staffing based on order timing.
- Cumulative Revenue: Tracks growth and forecasts future sales.

Data-driven insights for better decision-making and improved customer experience.





