



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.....



MY SQL WORKBENCH

Insights from Pizzahut Database



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 total 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;
```

Result Grid	
	total_orders
▶	402

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

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.

```
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:
	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	

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.



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

Result Grid		
	hour	order_count
▶	11	23
	12	49
	13	45
	14	35
	15	34
	16	34
	17	41
	18	42
	19	32
	20	33
	21	19
	22	15

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

- 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.

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

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

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

- 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.

```
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:
	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.


```
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;
```

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

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;
```

Result Grid  Filter Rows: <input type="text"/>		
	order_date	cum_revenue
▶	2015-01-01	2713.85000000000004
	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.



THANK YOU!

