

PIZZA SALES ANALYSIS

using MySQL

DATA ANALYST: PUNIT PAL

Tools Used: MySQL Workbench

Techniques: Joins, Aggregations, Window Functions, Grouping, Ordering, Time-Series Analysis



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Project Overview:

This project analyzes real-world pizza sales data using MySQL.

It answers key business questions related to:

- Total orders
- Revenue
- Customer ordering patterns
- Best-selling pizzas
- Category-wise performance
- Time-based analysis
- Revenue contribution and trends

Goal:

The goal is to help the pizza store improve sales strategies, optimize inventory, and understand customer behavior trends.

Dataset Description:

Table Name & Description:

orders

Contains order ID, order time/date

order_details

Contains order_id, pizza_id, quantity

pizzas

Contains pizza_id, size, price

pizza_types

Contains pizza type, category, name



Project Objectives:

This project aims to answer 3 levels of questions:

Basic Analysis

- Total orders
- Total revenue
- Most expensive pizza
- Most ordered pizza size
- Top 5 pizza types

Intermediate Analysis

- Category-wise quantity
- Hour-wise order distribution
- Category distribution
- Daily average orders
- Top 3 pizzas by revenue

Advanced Analysis

- Percentage contribution of each pizza type
- Cumulative revenue (time-series)
- Revenue-based top pizzas per category

Basic:

- (1). Retrieve the total number of orders placed.



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

Result Grid	
	total_orders
	21350

Basic:

(2).Calculate the total revenue generated from pizza sales.

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

	Result Grid		
	total_sales		
▶	817860.05		

Basic:

(3). Identify the highest-priced pizza.

```
• SELECT  
    name, price  
FROM  
    pizza_types  
JOIN  
    pizzas ON pizzas.pizza_type_id = pizza_types.pizza_type_id  
ORDER BY pizzas.price DESC  
LIMIT 1;
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows:

	name	price
▶	The Greek Pizza	35.95

Basic:

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



```
• SELECT  
    pizza_types.name,  
    SUM(order_details.quantity) AS pizza_quantity  
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 (pizza_quantity) DESC  
LIMIT 5;
```

Result Grid	
	total_orders
	21350

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Basic:

(5). 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  
LIMIT 1;
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows:

	size	order_count
▶	L	18526

Intermediate:

(6). Join the necessary tables to find the total quantity of each pizza category ordered.

- **SELECT**
 pizza_types.category,
 SUM(order_details.quantity) AS quantity
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.category**
ORDER BY **quantity DESC;**

Result Grid | Filter Rows:

	category	quantity
▶	Classic	14888
	Supreme	11987
	Veggie	11649
	Chicken	11050

Intermediate:

(7). Determine the distribution of orders by hour of the day.



```
• SELECT  
    HOUR(order_time) AS hours, COUNT(order_id) AS order_count  
FROM  
    orders  
GROUP BY hours  
ORDER BY order_count DESC;
```

hours	order_count
12	2520
13	2455
18	2399
17	2336
19	2009
16	1920
20	1642
14	1472
15	1468
11	1231
21	1198
22	663
23	28
10	8
9	1

Intermediate:

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

- SELECT
category, COUNT(pizza_type_id)
FROM
pizza_types
GROUP BY category;

category	COUNT(pizza_type_id)
Chicken	6
Classic	8
Supreme	9
Veggie	9

Intermediate:

(9).Group the orders by date and calculate the average number of pizzas ordered per day.

```
• SELECT  
    ROUND(AVG(quantity), 0) AS avg_pizzas_per_day  
FROM  
(SELECT  
    DATE(order_date) AS order_date, SUM(quantity) AS quantity  
FROM  
    orders  
JOIN order_details ON orders.order_id = order_details.order_id  
GROUP BY order_date  
ORDER BY quantity DESC) AS order_quantity;
```

Result Grid	
	avg_pizzas_per_day
▶	138

Intermediate:

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



• **SELECT**

```
    pizza_types.name AS name,  
    SUM(order_details.quantity * pizzas.price) 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 name  
ORDER BY revenue DESC  
LIMIT 3;
```

	name	revenue
▶	The Thai Chicken Pizza	43434.25
	The Barbecue Chicken Pizza	42768
	The California Chicken Pizza	41409.5

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Advanced:

(11). 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
        pizzas
        JOIN
            order_details ON order_details.pizza_id = pizzas.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 category
ORDER BY revenue DESC);
```

	category	revenue
▶	Classic	26.91
	Supreme	25.46
	Chicken	23.96
	Veggie	23.68

Advanced

(12). Analyze the cumulative revenue generated over time.

```
• with a as(select date(orders.order_date) as dates,sum(order_details.quantity*pizzas.price) as revenue  
from order_details join pizzas  
on pizzas.pizza_id=order_details.pizza_id  
join orders  
on orders.order_id=order_details.order_id  
group by dates  
order by dates asc)  
select dates, revenue, sum(revenue) over(order by dates) as previous_day_payment from a;
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows: Export: Wrap

	dates	revenue	previous_day_payment
▶	2015-01-01	2713.8500000000004	2713.8500000000004
	2015-01-02	2731.8999999999996	5445.75
	2015-01-03	2662.3999999999996	8108.15
	2015-01-04	1755.4500000000003	9863.6
	2015-01-05	2065.95	11929.55

Advanced

(13). Determine the top 3 most ordered pizza types based on revenue for each pizza category.

```
• select category,name,revenue  
  from  
  (select category,name,revenue,  
    rank() over(partition by category order by revenue desc) as ranks  
  from  
  (select pizza_types.category,pizza_types.name,  
    sum(order_details.quantity*pizzas.price) 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.name,pizza_types.category  
  order by revenue desc) as a) as b  
  where ranks<=3;
```

category	name	revenue
Chicken	The Thai Chicken Pizza	43434.25
Chicken	The Barbecue Chicken Pizza	42768
Chicken	The California Chicken Pizza	41409.5
Classic	The Classic Deluxe Pizza	38180.5
Classic	The Hawaiian Pizza	32273.25
Classic	The Pepperoni Pizza	30161.75
Supreme	The Spicy Italian Pizza	34831.25
Supreme	The Italian Supreme Pizza	33476.75
Supreme	The Sicilian Pizza	30940.5
Veggie	The Four Cheese Pizza	32265.70000000065
Veggie	The Mexicana Pizza	26780.75
Veggie	The Five Cheese Pizza	26066.5

Summary:

Summary of Insights

- The store receives maximum orders between 12 PM – 2 PM
- The Large pizza size is the most ordered
- Classic Deluxe / Pepperoni pizzas are top revenue generators
- The Classic category contributes the highest revenue
- Total revenue shows a steady upward trend over the period
- A few high-priced pizzas contribute disproportionately to revenue

Conclusion:

This MySQL project helped identify key business insights using SQL techniques such as:

- **Joins**
- **Aggregations**
- **Group By**
- **Window Functions**
- **CTEs**
- **Time-based functions**

These insights can help the business improve marketing, plan stock, optimize staffing, and grow sales.



About Me:

Punit Pal

Aspiring Data Analyst

Skills: MySQL, Excel, Power BI, Python, Data Cleaning, Data Visualization, Canva, Google Sheets, MS Office, Google Suite.

- ✓ Passionate about solving business problems using data
- ✓ Practicing SQL real-world projects
- ✓ Actively improving skills in analytics & visualization



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THANK YOU!



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