

PIZZA SALES ANALYSIS USING SQL



Created database in MySQL

```
1 • create database pizzahut;
2
3 ⊖ CREATE TABLE orders (
4     order_id INT NOT NULL,
5     order_date DATE NOT NULL,
6     order_time TIME NOT NULL,
7     PRIMARY KEY (order_id)
8 );
9
10 • ⊖ CREATE TABLE order_details (
11     order_details_id INT NOT NULL,
12     order_id INT NOT NULL,
13     pizza_id TEXT NOT NULL,
14     quantity INT NOT NULL,
15     PRIMARY KEY (order_details_id)
16 );
```

Retrieve the total number of orders placed.

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



The screenshot shows a 'Result Grid' window with a toolbar containing a grid icon and a refresh icon. The grid has two columns: the first column contains a small black triangle icon, and the second column contains the text 'total_orders' and the value '21350'.

	total_orders
▶	21350

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


Identify the highest-priced pizza.

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

Result Grid			Filter Rows:
	name	price	
▶	The Greek Pizza	35.95	

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;
```



The screenshot shows a 'Result Grid' window with a table containing two columns: 'size' and 'order_count'. The first row shows 'L' for size and '18526' for order_count. There are icons for a grid, a refresh, and a filter at the top right of the grid.

	size	order_count
▶	L	18526

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;
```

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	

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

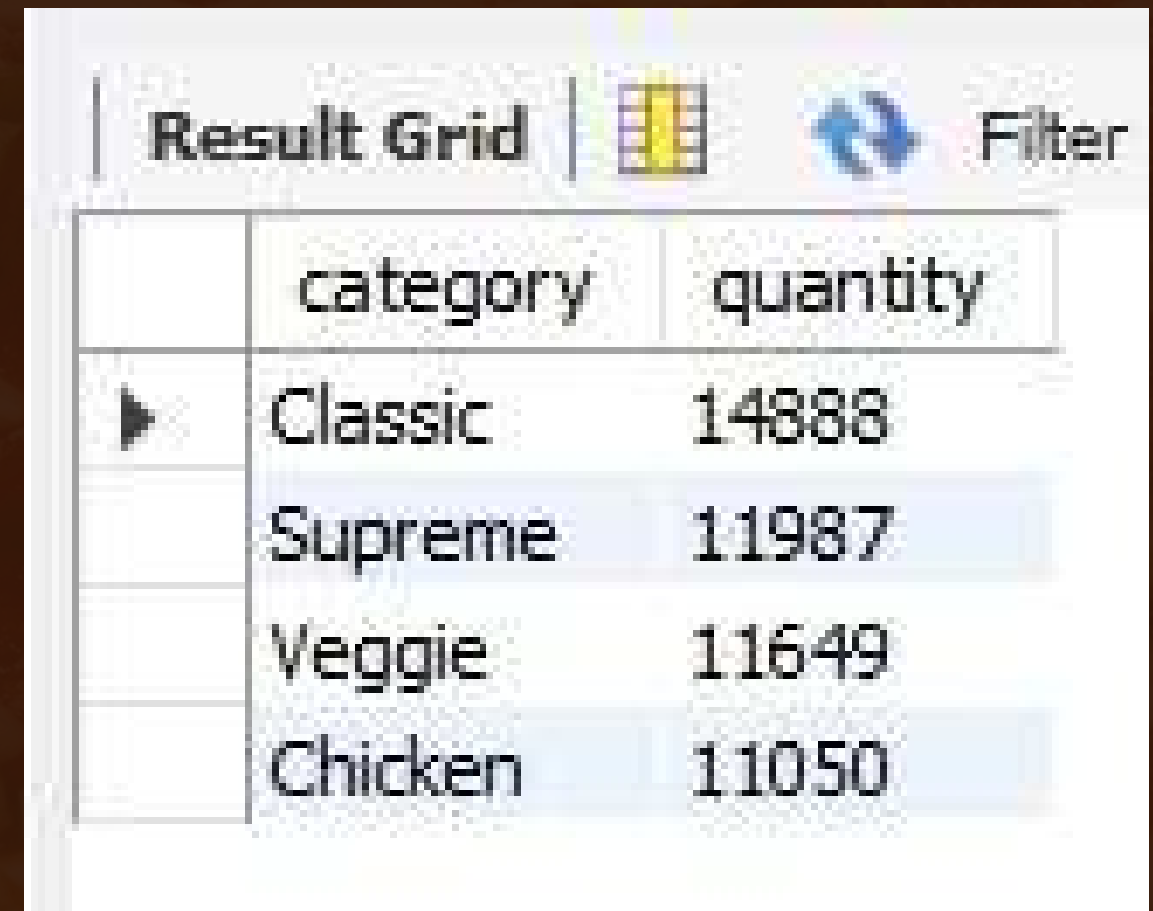
pizzas **ON** pizza_types.pizza_type_id = pizzas.pizza_type_id

JOIN

order_details **ON** order_details.pizza_id = pizzas.pizza_id

GROUP BY pizza_types.category

ORDER BY quantity **DESC**;



The screenshot shows a 'Result Grid' window with a toolbar containing a grid icon, a refresh icon, and a 'Filter' button. The grid displays the results of the SQL query, with columns 'category' and 'quantity'. The data is sorted in descending order of quantity. The first row is highlighted with a mouse cursor.

	category	quantity
▶	Classic	14888
	Supreme	11987
	Veggie	11649
	Chicken	11050

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);
```

Result Grid			Filter
	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	

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

```
SELECT
    category, COUNT(pizza_type_id) AS Quantity
FROM
    pizza_types
GROUP BY category
ORDER BY quantity;
```

Result Grid		Filter Rows
	category	Quantity
▶	Chicken	6
	Classic	8
	Supreme	9
	Veggie	9

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

```
SELECT
    ROUND(AVG(quantity), 2) AS avg_pizzas_ordered

FROM
    (SELECT
        orders.order_date, SUM(order_details.quantity) AS quantity
    FROM
        orders
    JOIN order_details ON orders.order_id = order_details.order_id
    GROUP BY orders.order_date) AS order_quantity;
```

Result Grid				F
	avg_pizzas_ordered			
▶	138.47			

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

```
SELECT
    pizza_types.name,
    ROUND(SUM(order_details.quantity * pizzas.price),
          0) 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	
	The Barbecue Chicken Pizza	42768	
	The California Chicken Pizza	41410	

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 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 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.

```
select order_date,  
sum(total_revenue) over (order by order_date) as cum_revenue  
from  
(select orders.order_date,  
    sum(order_details.quantity * pizzas.price) as total_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:
	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	16560.7	
	2015-01-08	19399.05	
	2015-01-09	21526.4	
	2015-01-10	23990.3500000000002	
	2015-01-11	25862.65	
	2015-01-12	27781.7	
	2015-01-13	29831.3000000000003	
	2015-01-14	32358.7000000000004	
	2015-01-15	34343.500000000001	
	2015-01-16	36937.650000000001	
	2015-01-17	39001.750000000001	
	2015-01-18	40978.6000000000006	

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

```
select name, 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 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, pizza_types.name) as a) as b
where rn <= 3;
```

Result Grid			Filter Rows:
	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	32273.25	
	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	32265.700000000065	
	The Mexicana Pizza	26780.75	
	The Five Cheese Pizza	26066.5	

Key Insights

- The most preferred pizza size among customers was Large.
- The top-selling category was classic deluxe pizza in terms of quantity.
- Revenue-wise the top contributor was the Thai chicken pizza.
- Most orders were placed between 5 PM to 9 PM, indicating peak hours.
- Classic pizza category contributed 26.91% to revenue, followed by Supreme, Chicken and Veggie.



THANK YOU

