

# PIZZA SALES DATA ANALYSIS

-EXPLORING SALES INSIGHTS WITH SQL QUERIES



# Objective:

To analyze pizza sales data using SQL and extract meaningful insights that can drive business decisions.

## Key Areas of Focus:

- Basic insights: Orders, revenue, popular pizzas.
- Intermediate insights: Time-based and category-based distributions.
- Advanced insights: Revenue contributions and cumulative analysis.





# Dataset Overview

The pizza sales dataset comprises four key files: `order_details.csv` detailing order-specific data like pizza IDs and quantities; `orders.csv` capturing order-level information including dates and times; `pizza_types.csv` describing pizza categories and their ingredients; and `pizzas.csv` providing details on individual pizzas, such as size and price. Together, these files enable comprehensive analysis of order patterns, revenue insights, and category-based distributions, forming the foundation for SQL-based business insights.

# DATABASE DESIGN

To ensure seamless data integration, the following tables were created in the database:

```
1 • CREATE DATABASE PIZZAHOME;
2
3 • - CREATE TABLE ORDERS(
4     ORDER_ID INT NOT NULL, ORDER_DATE DATE NOT NULL, ORDER_TIME TIME NOT NULL,
5     PRIMARY KEY(ORDER_ID));
6
7 • - CREATE TABLE ORDER_DETAILS(
8     ORDER_DETAILS_ID INT NOT NULL,
9     ORDER_ID INT NOT NULL, PIZZA_ID TEXT NOT NULL, QUANTITY INT NOT NULL,
10    PRIMARY KEY(ORDER_DETAILS_ID));
```

[Beautify/reformat the SQL](#)

# BASIC ANALYSIS

1. Retrieve the total number of orders placed.

```
1      -- Retrieve the total number of orders placed.  
2 •  SELECT COUNT(ORDER_ID) AS TOTAL_ORDERS FROM orders;
```

Result Grid	
	TOTAL_ORDERS
▶	21350

## 2. Calculate the total revenue generated from pizza sales..

```
1      -- Calculate the total revenue generated from pizza sales.  
2 •  SELECT  
3     ROUND(SUM(ORDER_DETAILS.QUANTITY * PIZZAS.PRICE),  
4             2) AS TOTAL_SALESss  
5 FROM  
6     ORDER_DETAILS  
7     JOIN  
8         PIZZAS ON PIZZAS.PIZZA_ID = ORDER_DETAILS.PIZZA_ID
```

	Result Grid			Filter Rows:
	TOTAL_SALESss			
	817860.05			

### 3. Identify the highest-priced pizza.

```
1  -- Identify the highest-priced pizza.  
2 • SELECT  
3      PIZZA_TYPES.NAME, PIZZAS.PRICE  
4  FROM  
5      PIZZA_TYPES  
6      JOIN  
7      PIZZAS ON PIZZA_TYPES.PIZZA_TYPE_ID = PIZZAS.PIZZA_TYPE_ID  
8  ORDER BY PIZZAS.PRICE DESC  
9  LIMIT 1;
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows:

	NAME	PRICE
▶	The Greek Pizza	35.95

## 4. Identify the most common pizza size ordered.

```
1      -- Identify the most common pizza size ordered.  
2 •  SELECT  
3      PIZZAS.SIZE,  
4      COUNT(ORDER_DETAILS.ORDER_DETAILS_ID) AS ORDER_COUNT  
5  FROM  
6      PIZZAS  
7      JOIN  
8      ORDER_DETAILS ON PIZZAS.PIZZA_ID = ORDER_DETAILS.PIZZA_ID  
9  GROUP BY PIZZAS.SIZE  
10 ORDER BY ORDER_COUNT DESC;
```

	SIZE	ORDER_COUNT
▶	L	18526
	M	15385
	S	14137
	XL	544
	XXL	28

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

```
1  -- List the top 5 most ordered pizza types along with their quantities.  
2 • SELECT  
3      PIZZA_TYPES.NAME, SUM(ORDER_DETAILS.QUANTITY) AS QUANTITY  
4  FROM  
5      PIZZA_TYPES  
6      JOIN  
7      PIZZAS ON PIZZA_TYPES.PIZZA_TYPE_ID = PIZZAS.PIZZA_TYPE_ID  
8      JOIN  
9      ORDER_DETAILS ON ORDER_DETAILS.PIZZA_ID = PIZZAS.PIZZA_ID  
10     GROUP BY PIZZA_TYPES.NAME  
11     ORDER BY QUANTITY DESC  
12     LIMIT 5;
```

	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

# INTERMEDIATE ANALYSIS

1. Join the necessary tables to find the total quantity of each pizza category ordered.

```
1  -- Join the necessary tables to find the total quantity of each pizza category ordered.  
2 • SELECT  
3      PIZZA_TYPES.CATEGORY,  
4      SUM(ORDER_DETAILS.QUANTITY) AS QUANTITY  
5  FROM  
6      PIZZA_TYPES  
7      JOIN  
8      PIZZAS ON PIZZA_TYPES.PIZZA_TYPE_ID = PIZZAS.PIZZA_TYPE_ID  
9      JOIN  
10     ORDER_DETAILS ON ORDER_DETAILS.PIZZA_ID = PIZZAS.PIZZA_ID  
11    GROUP BY PIZZA_TYPES.CATEGORY  
12   ORDER BY QUANTITY DESC;
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows:

	CATEGORY	QUANTITY
▶	Classic	14888
	Supreme	11987
	Veggie	11649
	Chicken	11050

## 2. Determine the distribution of orders by hour of the day.

```
1      -- Determine the distribution of orders by hour of the day.  
2 •  SELECT  
3      HOUR(ORDER_TIME) AS HOUR, COUNT(ORDER_ID) AS ORDER_COUNT  
4  FROM  
5      ORDERS  
6  GROUP BY HOUR(ORDER_TIME);
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows:

	HOUR	ORDER_COUNT
▶	11	1231
	12	2520
	13	2455
	14	1472
	15	1468

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

```
1 -- Join relevant tables to find the category-wise distribution of pizzas.  
2 • SELECT  
3     CATEGORY, COUNT(NAME)  
4 FROM  
5 PIZZA_TYPES  
6 GROUP BY CATEGORY;
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows:

	CATEGORY	COUNT(NAME)
▶	Chicken	6
	Classic	8
	Supreme	9
	Veggie	9

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

```
1  -- Group the orders by date and calculate the average number of pizzas ordered per day.  
2 • SELECT  
3      ROUND(AVG(QUANTITY), 0) as avg_pizza_orderd_per_day  
4  FROM  
5  (SELECT  
6      ORDERS.ORDER_DATE, SUM(ORDER_DETAILS.QUANTITY) AS QUANTITY  
7  FROM  
8      ORDERS  
9  JOIN ORDER_DETAILS ON ORDERS.ORDER_ID = ORDER_DETAILS.ORDER_ID  
10     GROUP BY ORDERS.ORDER_DATE) AS ORDER_QUANTITY;
```

	avg_pizza_orderd_per_day
▶	138

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

```
2 • SELECT
3     PIZZA_TYPES.NAME,
4     SUM(ORDER_DETAILS.QUANTITY * PIZZAS.PRICE) AS REVENUE
5   FROM
6     PIZZA_TYPES
7     JOIN
8       PIZZAS ON PIZZAS.PIZZA_TYPE_ID = PIZZA_TYPES.PIZZA_TYPE_ID
9     JOIN
10       ORDER_DETAILS ON ORDER_DETAILS.PIZZA_ID = PIZZAS.PIZZA_ID
11   GROUP BY PIZZA_TYPES.NAME
12   ORDER BY REVENUE DESC
13   LIMIT 3;
```

	NAME	REVENUE
▶	The Thai Chicken Pizza	43434.25
	The Barbecue Chicken Pizza	42768
	The California Chicken Pizza	41409.5

# ADVANCED ANALYSIS

- Calculate the percentage contribution of each pizza type to total revenue.

```
1  -- Calculate the percentage contribution of each pizza type to total revenue.
2  SELECT
3      PIZZA_TYPES.CATEGORY,
4      ROUND((SUM(ORDER_DETAILS.QUANTITY * PIZZAS.PRICE) / (SELECT
5          ROUND(SUM(ORDER_DETAILS.QUANTITY * PIZZAS.PRICE),
6              2) AS TOTAL_SALES
7      FROM
8          ORDER_DETAILS
9      JOIN
10         PIZZAS ON PIZZAS.PIZZA_ID = ORDER_DETAILS.PIZZA_ID)) * 100,
11      2) AS REVENUE
12  FROM
13      PIZZA_TYPES
14      JOIN
15         PIZZAS ON PIZZAS.PIZZA_TYPE_ID = PIZZA_TYPES.PIZZA_TYPE_ID
16      JOIN
17         ORDER_DETAILS ON ORDER_DETAILS.PIZZA_ID = PIZZAS.PIZZA_ID
18  GROUP BY PIZZA_TYPES.CATEGORY
19  ORDER BY REVENUE DESC;
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows:

	CATEGORY	REVENUE
▶	Classic	26.91
	Supreme	25.46
	Chicken	23.96
	Veggie	23.68

## 2. Analyze the cumulative revenue generated over time.

Result Grid		
	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	16560.7
	2015-01-08	19399.05
	2015-01-09	21526.4
	2015-01-10	23990.350000000002
	2015-01-11	25862.65
	2015-01-12	27781.7
	2015-01-13	29831.300000000003
	2015-01-14	32358.700000000004
	2015-01-15	34242.500000000001

```
1      -- Analyze the cumulative revenue generated over time.  
2 •   SELECT ORDER_DATE,  
3         SUM(REVENUE) OVER(ORDER BY ORDER_DATE) AS CUM_REVENUE  
4     FROM  
5     (SELECT ORDERS.ORDER_DATE,  
6         SUM(ORDER_DETAILS.QUANTITY * PIZZAS.PRICE) AS REVENUE  
7     FROM ORDER_DETAILS JOIN PIZZAS  
8     ON ORDER_DETAILS.PIZZA_ID = PIZZAS.PIZZA_ID  
9     JOIN ORDERS  
10    ON ORDERS.ORDER_ID = ORDER_DETAILS.ORDER_ID  
11    GROUP BY ORDERS.ORDER_DATE) AS SALES;
```

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

```
1  -- Determine the top 3 most ordered pizza types based on revenue for each pizza category.  
2 • select name, revenue from  
3   (select category, name, revenue,  
4    rank() over(partition by category order by revenue desc) as rn  
5    from  
6    (select pizza_types.category, pizza_types.name,  
7     sum((order_details.quantity) * pizzas.price) as revenue  
8     from pizza_types join pizzas  
9      on pizza_types.pizza_type_id = pizzas.pizza_type_id  
10    join order_details  
11      on order_details.pizza_id = pizzas.pizza_id  
12    group by pizza_types.category, pizza_types.name) as a) as b  
13  where rn <= 3;
```

	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	32265.70000000065
	The Mexicana Pizza	26780.75
	The Five Cheese Pizza	26066.5

# THANK YOU!

-Riya Saraf

