



MAKE MORE DOUGH WITH THE RIGHT PIZZA QUERY!

# SQL PROJECT ON PIZZA SALES ANALYSIS



# ABOUT PIZZA PROJECT

The goal of this project is to create a pizza sales analysis system using SQL. By organizing and querying sales data, we can generate insights that help businesses understand customer preferences, optimize pricing, and improve sales performance.





# ABOUT DATA

## ORDER DETAILS

Contains information about individual pizza order including quantity and price

## PIZZAS

Stores details about different pizza variation such as pizza type and size

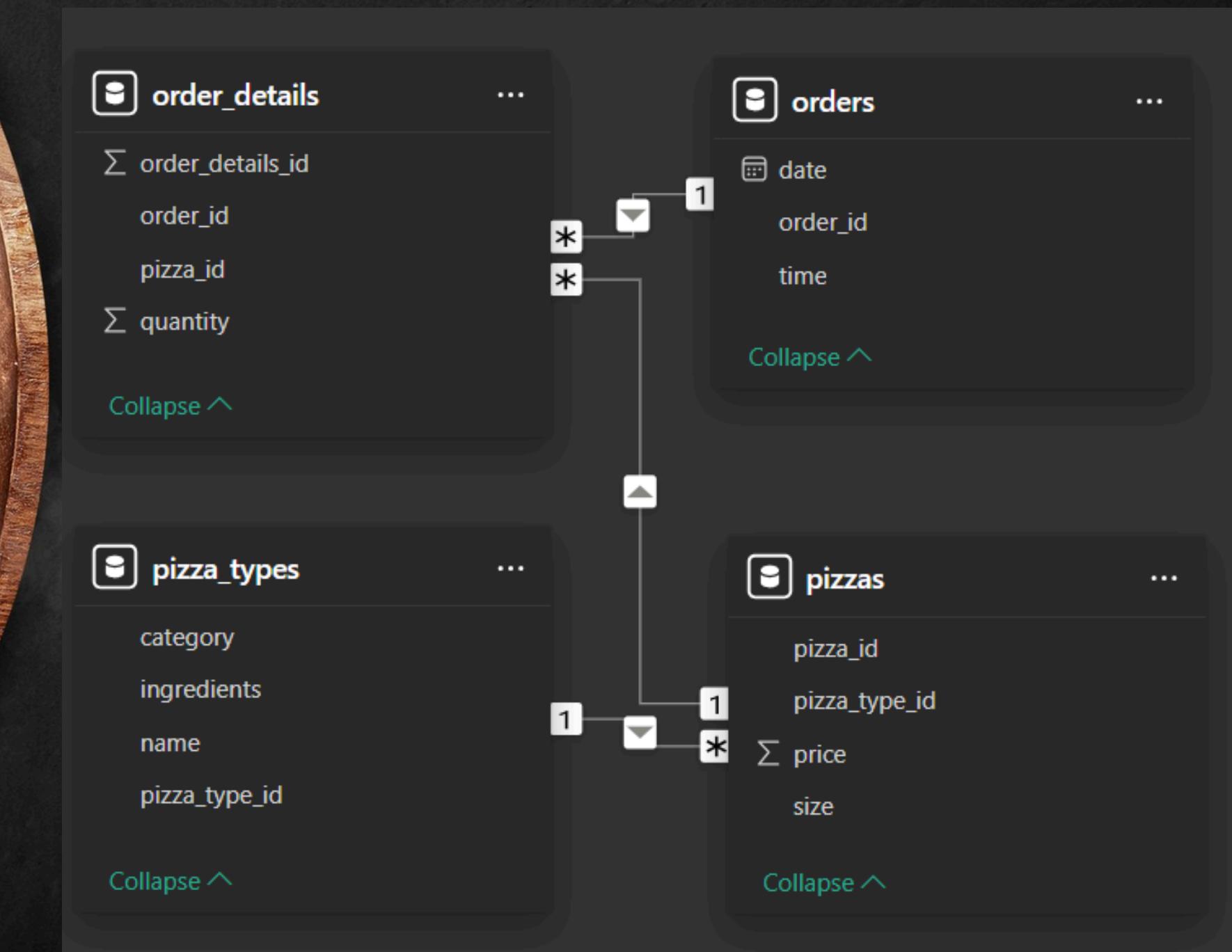
## ORDERS

Captures order specific time such as order date and time

## PIZZA TYPES

Provides information about different pizza type including ingredients and category

# ABOUT SCHEMA



# 1. LIST OF MOST COMMON PIZZA SIZE ORDERED

```
SELECT pizzas.size, SUM(order_details.quantity) AS order_count
FROM pizzas
JOIN order_details ON pizzas.pizza_id = order_details.pizza_id
GROUP BY pizzas.size
ORDER BY SUM(order_details.quantity) DESC
```

	size	order_count
▶	L	18956
	M	15635
	S	14403
	XL	552
	XXL	28

## 2. LIST OF TOP 5 MOST ORDERED PIZZA TYPES ALONG WITH THEIR QUANTITIES

```
SELECT  
    (pizza_types.name) AS pizza_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 pizzas.pizza_id = order_details.pizza_id  
GROUP BY pizza_name  
ORDER BY quantity DESC  
LIMIT 5;
```

	pizza_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

### 3.GROUP THE ORDERS BY DATE AND CALCULATE THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF PIZZAS ORDERED PER DAY

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

	average
▶	138.47

## 4.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 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 revenue DESC  
LIMIT 3
```

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

## 5.CALCULATE THE PERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTION OF EACH PIZZA TYPE TO TOTAL REVENUE

```
select (pizza_types.category) as 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 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 pizzas.pizza_id=order_details.pizza_id group by category order by revenue desc
```

	category	revenue
▶	Classic	26.91
	Supreme	25.46
	Chicken	23.96
	Veggie	23.68

## 6. 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 orders join  
order_details on orders.Order_id=order_details.order_id join pizzas on  
pizzas.pizza_id=order_details.pizza_id group by orders.Order_date) as sales
```

	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

## 7.DETERMINE THE TOP 3 MOST ORDERED PIZZA TYPES BASED ON REVENUE FOR EACH PIZZA CATEGORY

```
select category, name, revenue, rank() over(partition by category order by revenue desc) as Rank_no 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 pizzas.pizza_id=order_details.pizza_id group by pizza_types.category, pizza_types.name)as a
```

	category	name	revenue	Rank_no
▶	Chicken	The Thai Chicken Pizza	43434.25	1
	Chicken	The Barbecue Chicken Pizza	42768	2
	Chicken	The California Chicken Pizza	41409.5	3
	Chicken	The Southwest Chicken Pizza	34705.75	4
	Chicken	The Chicken Alfredo Pizza	16900.25	5
	Chicken	The Chicken Pesto Pizza	16701.75	6
▶	Classic	The Classic Deluxe Pizza	38180.5	1
	Classic	The Hawaiian Pizza	32273.25	2
	Classic	The Pepperoni Pizza	30161.75	3
	Classic	The Greek Pizza	28454.100000000013	4

**ONLY A FIRST FEW ROWS OUTPUTS ARE  
ATTACHED FOR THE 6 AND 7 QUERIES**

# FINDINGS

- **BEST SELLING PIZZAS**

Classic deluxe pizza type and category chicken generated higher revenue

- **ORDER SIZE PREFERENCE**

Large-sized pizzas were the most popular, followed by medium,small while XL,XXL sized pizzas had lower demand.

- **ORDER CATEGORY PREFERENCE**

Classic pizzas followed by supreme, chicken had higher revenue while veggie category had lower revenue



# CONCLUSION

With data-driven decision-making, businesses can enhance sales performance, improve customer satisfaction, and maximize profits. This project demonstrates how SQL can transform raw data into actionable insights, helping businesses make smarter, more profitable choices.

# THANK YOU!

