

PIZZA SALE ANALYSIS USING SQL

Introduction

In this project, I conducted an in-depth analysis of pizza sales using SQL queries. The objective was to derive meaningful insights from the sales data, which can help in understanding sales trends, customer preferences, and operational performance. This analysis provides valuable information for decision-making processes in a pizza business. and I have utilized sql queries to solve queries related to pizza sales.

SOLVING THESE QUESTIONS BY USING SQL

Basic:

- Retrieve the total number of orders placed.
- Calculate the total revenue generated from pizza sales.
- Identify the highest-priced pizza.
- Identify the most common pizza size ordered.
- List the top 5 most ordered pizza types along with their quantities.

Intermediate:

- Join the necessary tables to find the total quantity of each pizza category ordered.
- Determine the distribution of orders by hour of the day.
- Join relevant tables to find the category-wise distribution of pizzas.
- Group the orders by date and calculate the average number of pizzas ordered per day.
- 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.

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

Result Grid	
	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;
```

Result Grid | Filter

|   | 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;
```

|   | 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

8

Result Grid | Filter Rows:  Export: Wrap Cell Content

|   | category | COUNT(name) |
|---|----------|-------------|
| ▶ | Chicken  | 6           |
| ▶ | Classic  | 8           |
| ▶ | Supreme  | 9           |
| ▶ | Veggie   | 9           |

▶ Classic 14888  
▶ Supreme 11987  
▶ Veggie 11649  
▶ Chicken 11050

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

```
2 • SELECT
3 HOUR(order_time), COUNT(order_id) AS order_count
4 FROM
5 orders
6 GROUP BY HOUR(order_time);
7
```

|   | HOUR(order_time) | order_count |
|---|------------------|-------------|
| ▶ | 11               | 1231        |
|   | 12               | 2520        |
|   | 13               | 2455        |
| ▶ | 14               | 1472        |
|   | 15               | 1468        |
|   | 16               | 1920        |
|   | 17               | 2336        |
|   | 18               | 2399        |
|   | 19               | 2009        |
|   | 20               | 1642        |

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

```
3 • SELECT
4 category, COUNT(name)
5 FROM
6 pizza_types
7 GROUP BY category;
8
```

| Result Grid |          |             |
|-------------|----------|-------------|
|             | category | COUNT(name) |
| ▶           | Chicken  | 6           |
|             | Classic  | 8           |
|             | Supreme  | 9           |
|             | Veggie   | 9           |

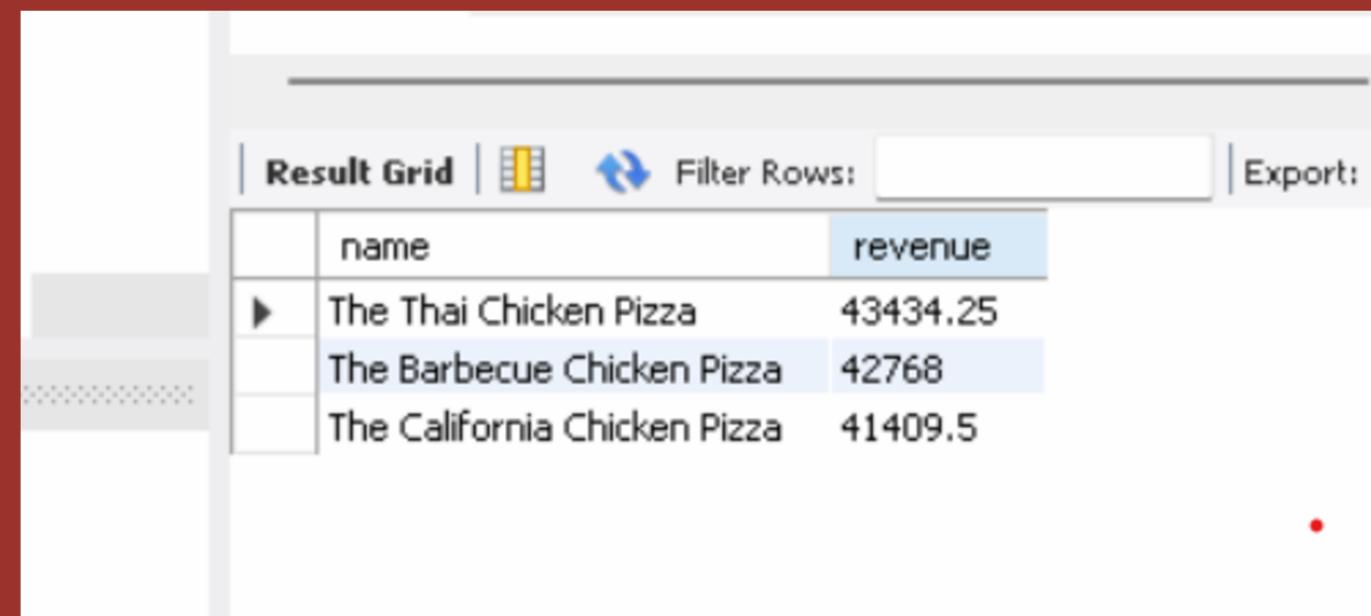
# Group the orders by date and calculate the average number of pizzas ordered per day.

```
SELECT
 ROUND(AVG(quantity), 0) AS avg_pizza_per_day
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 |                   |
|-------------|-------------------|
|             | avg_pizza_per_day |
| ▶           | 138               |

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

```
2 • select pizza_types.name,
3 sum(order_details.quantity * pizzas.price) as revenue
4 from pizza_types join pizzas
5 on pizzas.pizza_type_id = pizza_types.pizza_type_id
6 join order_details
7 on order_details.pizza_id = pizzas.pizza_id
8 group by pizza_types.name order by revenue desc limit 3;
```



The screenshot shows a MySQL Workbench interface with a result grid. The grid has two columns: 'name' and 'revenue'. The data is as follows:

|   | 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;
```

|   | category | revenue |
|---|----------|---------|
| ▶ | Classic  | 26.91   |
|   | Supreme  | 25.46   |
|   | Chicken  | 23.96   |
|   | Veggie   | 23.68   |

# Analyze the cumulative revenue generated over time.

```
2 • select order_date,
3 sum(revenue) over(order by order_date) as cum_revenue
4
5 from
6 (select orders.order_date,
7 sum(order_details.quantity * pizzas.price) as revenue
8 from order_details join pizzas
9 on order_details.pizza_id = pizzas.pizza_id
10 join orders
11 on orders.order_id = order_details.order_id
12 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 |

**THANK YOU**