

# PIZZA SALES ANALYSIS USING SQL

**PRESENTED  
BY: SHEJDEEP  
SINGH**





# CONTENTS

- Project Objective
- SQL Queries
- Key Insights
- Business  
Recommendations
- Conclusion

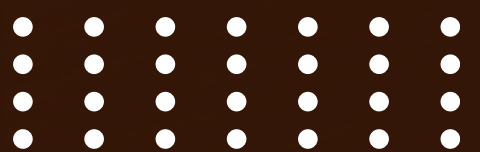




# PROJECT OBJECTIVE



- Analyze pizza sales data using SQL queries.
- Extract insights on orders, revenue, and pizza popularity.
- Support data-driven business decisions through analytical findings.





# 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(orders_details.quantity * pizzas.price),
          2) AS total_sales
FROM
    orders_details
    JOIN
    pizzas ON pizzas.pizza_id = orders_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(orders_details.order_details_id) AS order_count
FROM
    pizzas
    JOIN
    orders_details ON pizzas.pizza_id = orders_details.pizza_id
GROUP BY pizzas.size
ORDER BY order_count DESC;
```

Result Grid		
	size	order_count
▶	L	18526
	M	15385
	S	14137
	XL	544
	XXL	28



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

```
SELECT
    pizza_types.name, SUM(orders_details.quantity) AS quantity
FROM
    pizza_types
    JOIN
    pizzas ON pizza_types.pizza_type_id = pizzas.pizza_type_id
    JOIN
    orders_details ON orders_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



# FIND THE TOTAL QUANTITY OF EACH PIZZA CATEGORY ORDERED.

```
SELECT
    pizza_types.category,
    SUM(orders_details.quantity) AS quantity
FROM
    pizza_types
    JOIN
    pizzas ON pizza_types.pizza_type_id = pizzas.pizza_type_id
    JOIN
    orders_details ON orders_details.pizza_id = pizzas.pizza_id
GROUP BY pizza_types.category
ORDER BY quantity DESC;
```

	category	quantity
►	Classic	14888
	Supreme	11987
	Veggie	11649
	Chicken	11050



# ANALYZE THE HOURLY ORDER DISTRIBUTION TO IDENTIFY PEAK SALES HOURS.

```
SELECT
    HOUR(order_time) AS hour, COUNT(order_id) AS order_count
FROM
    orders
GROUP BY HOUR(order_time);
```

	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



# ANALYZE PIZZA DISTRIBUTION ACROSS DIFFERENT CATEGORIES

```
SELECT
    category, COUNT(name)
FROM
    pizza_types
GROUP BY category;
```

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



# GROUP ORDERS BY DATE TO CALCULATE THE AVERAGE DAILY PIZZA ORDERS.

```
SELECT
    ROUND(AVG(quantity), 0) as avg_pizza_ordered_per_day
FROM
    (SELECT
        orders.order_date, SUM(orders_details.quantity) AS quantity
    FROM
        orders
    JOIN orders_details ON orders.order_id = orders_details.order_id
    GROUP BY orders.order_date) AS order_quantity;
```

	avg_pizza_ordered_per_day
▶	138



# IDENTIFY THE TOP 3 HIGHEST REVENUE- GENERATING PIZZA TYPES.

```
SELECT
    pizza_types.name,
    SUM(orders_details.quantity * pizzas.price) AS revenue
FROM
    pizza_types
    JOIN
    pizzas ON pizzas.pizza_type_id = pizza_types.pizza_type_id
    JOIN
    orders_details ON orders_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



# CALCULATE EACH PIZZA TYPE'S PERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTION TO TOTAL REVENUE.

```
SELECT
    pizza_types.category,
    ROUND(SUM(orders_details.quantity * pizzas.price) / (SELECT
        ROUND(SUM(orders_details.quantity * pizzas.price),
            2) AS total_sales
    FROM
        orders_details
        JOIN
        pizzas ON pizzas.pizza_id = orders_details.pizza_id) * 100,
    2) AS revenue
FROM
    pizza_types
    JOIN
    pizzas ON pizza_types.pizza_type_id = pizzas.pizza_type_id
    JOIN
    orders_details ON orders_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



# IDENTIFY THE TOP 3 REVENUE-GENERATING PIZZA TYPES WITHIN EACH CATEGORY.

```
select category, 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((orders_details.quantity) * pizzas.price) as revenue
from pizza_types join pizzas
on pizza_types.pizza_type_id = pizzas.pizza_type_id
join orders_details
on orders_details.pizza_id = pizzas.pizza_id
group by pizza_types.category, pizza_types.name) as a) as b
where rn<=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	32265.700
Veggie	The Mexicana Pizza	26780.75
Veggie	The Five Cheese Pizza	26066.5



# KEY INSIGHTS

- Large is the most commonly ordered pizza size.
- Peak ordering hours are 12–1 PM (afternoon) and 5–7 PM (evening).
- Chicken pizzas generate the highest total revenue.
- Classic Deluxe is the overall best-selling pizza.
- On average, 138 pizzas are ordered per day.





# BUSINESS RECOMMENDATIONS



- Focus ads on top 3 pizza types.
- Offer time-based discounts during off-peak hours.
- Increase inventory of popular pizza sizes.
- Encourage combo offers for underperforming pizzas.







# CONCLUSION

- SQL-driven approach gave detailed business insights
- Helped understand pizza performance across time, size, category
- Aids in making data-backed decisions





Shejdeep Singh's Presentation

THANK YOU  
FOR ATTENTION



[shejdeep-singh](#)



[shejdeepsingh883@gmail.com](mailto:shejdeepsingh883@gmail.com)

