



PIZZA HUT

● WHERE EVERY SLICE TELLS A STORY





ABOUT PROJECT

📌 OVERALL SUMMARY

- The project is a Pizza Hut sales analysis using SQL.
- It progresses from simple counts and totals → grouping & joins → advanced revenue insights.
- Business insights you'd get from this:
- How many orders and total revenue.
- Best-selling pizza sizes and types.
- Which hours are busiest.
- Which categories perform best.
- Revenue contribution by product (good for pricing/marketing).
- Long-term growth trend via cumulative revenue.
-



1. RETRIEVE THE TOTAL NUMBER OF ORDERS PLACED

Q U E R Y :

```
SELECT  
    COUNT(Order_id) AS Total_Orders  
FROM  
    orders;
```

R E S U L T :

Total_Orders
1249

2. CALCULATE THE TOTAL REVENUE GENERATED FROM PIZZA SALES

Q U E R Y :

```
SELECT  
    ROUND(SUM(pizzas.price * order_details.quantity),  
        2) AS Total_Sales  
  
FROM  
    pizzas  
    JOIN  
    order_details ON order_details.pizza_id =  
    pizzas.pizza_id;
```

R E S U L T :

Result Grid	
	Total_Sales
▶	817860.05



3. IDENTIFY THE HIGHEST-PRICED PIZZA

Q U E R Y :

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

R E S U L T :

The screenshot shows a MySQL Workbench result grid. The grid has two columns: 'pizza_name' and 'price'. There is one row of data: 'The Greek Pizza' with a price of '35.95'. The grid includes standard database navigation buttons like 'Result Grid', 'Filter Rows', and arrows for navigating through the results.

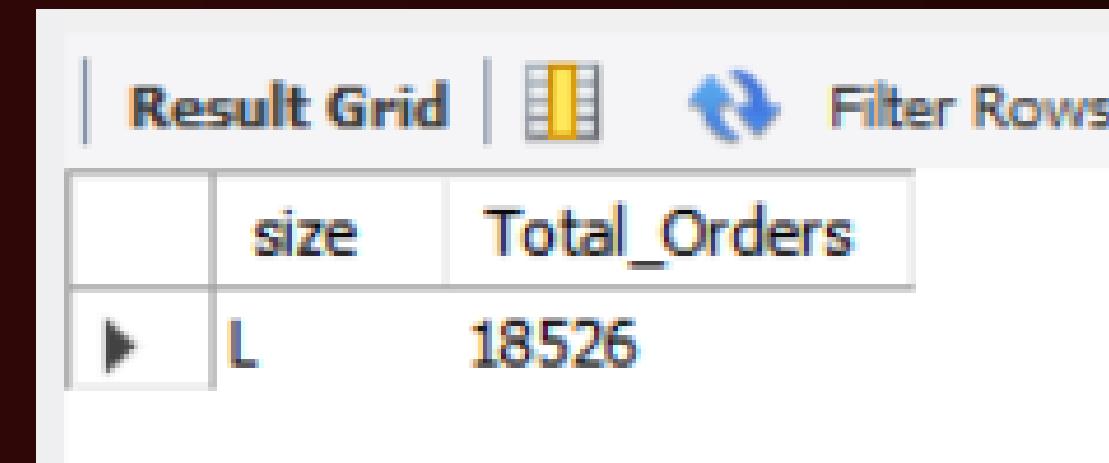
pizza_name	price
The Greek Pizza	35.95

4. IDENTIFY THE MOST COMMON PIZZA SIZE ORDERED

Q U E R Y :

```
SELECT
    pizzas.size, COUNT(order_details.order_id) AS
    Total_Orders
FROM
    pizzas
    JOIN
        order_details ON pizzas.pizza_id =
    order_details.pizza_id
GROUP BY pizzas.size
ORDER BY Total_Orders DESC
LIMIT 1;
```

R E S U L T :



size	Total_Orders
L	18526

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

Q U E R Y :

```
SELECT
    pizza_types.pizza_name,
    COUNT(order_details.quantity) AS Total_Quantity
FROM
    pizza_types
        JOIN
    pizzas ON pizzas.pizza_type_id =
    pizza_types.pizza_type_id
        JOIN
    order_details ON pizzas.pizza_id =
    order_details.pizza_id
GROUP BY pizza_types.pizza_name
ORDER BY Total_Quantity DESC
LIMIT 5;
```

R E S U L T :

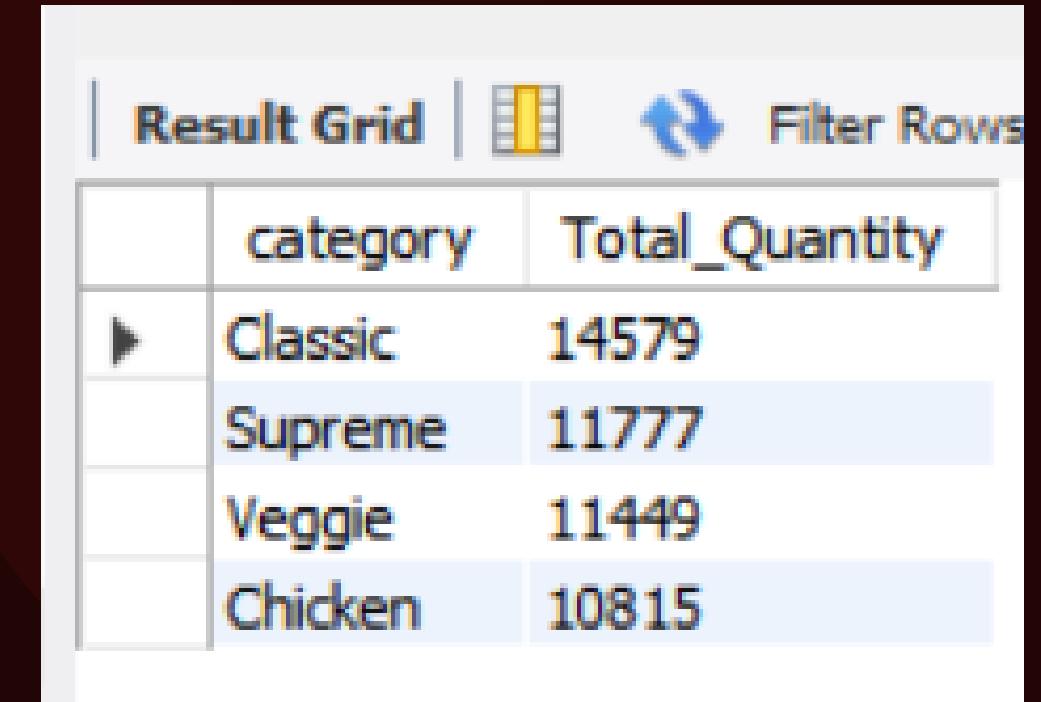
	pizza_name	Total_Quantity
▶	The Classic Deluxe Pizza	2416
	The Barbecue Chicken Pizza	2372
	The Hawaiian Pizza	2370
	The Pepperoni Pizza	2369
	The Thai Chicken Pizza	2315

6. JOIN THE NECESSARY TABLES TO FIND THE TOTAL QUANTITY OF EACH PIZZA CATEGORY ORDERED

Q U E R Y :

```
SELECT
    pizza_types.category,
    COUNT(order_details.quantity) AS Total_Quantity
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 Total_Quantity DESC;
```

R E S U L T :



	category	Total_Quantity
▶	Classic	14579
	Supreme	11777
	Veggie	11449
	Chicken	10815

7. DETERMINE THE DISTRIBUTION OF ORDERS BY HOUR OF THE DAY

Q U E R Y :

```
SELECT  
    HOUR(orders.order_time) as Time,  
    COUNT(order_details.order_details_id) AS  
    Total_Order_Placed  
FROM  
    Orders  
    JOIN  
    order_details ON orders.order_id =  
    order_details.order_id  
GROUP BY Time;
```

R E S U L T :

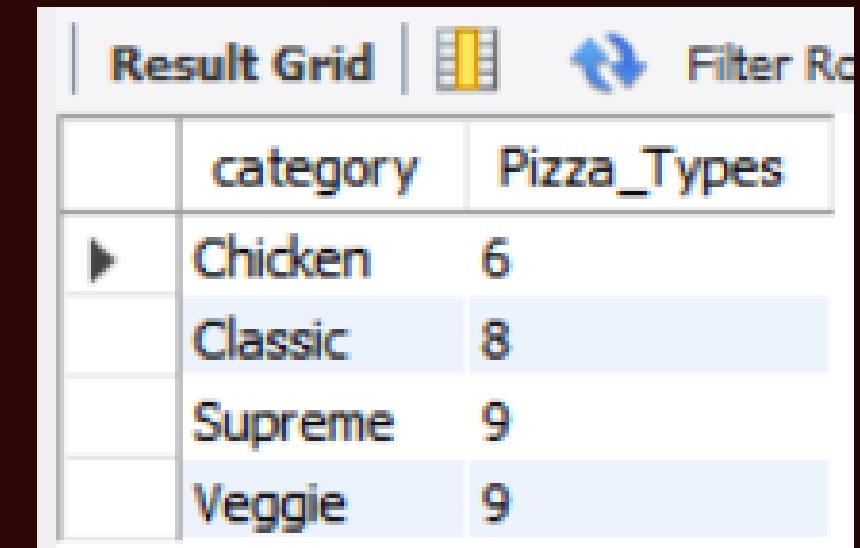
	Time	Total_Order_Placed
11	130	
12	433	
13	322	
14	247	
15	200	
16	237	
17	298	
18	313	
19	277	
20	181	
21	118	
22	73	

8. JOIN RELEVANT TABLES TO FIND THE CATEGORY-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF PIZZAS

Q U E R Y :

```
SELECT
    category, COUNT(pizza_name) AS Pizza_Types
FROM
    pizza_types
GROUP BY category;
```

R E S U L T :



The screenshot shows a database query results grid. The grid has two columns: 'category' and 'Pizza_Types'. There are four rows of data: Chicken (6), Classic (8), Supreme (9), and Veggie (9). The grid includes standard SQL navigation buttons for Result Grid, Filter Rows, and sorting.

	category	Pizza_Types
▶	Chicken	6
▶	Classic	8
▶	Supreme	9
▶	Veggie	9

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

Q U E R Y :

```
SELECT
    ROUND(AVG(quantity), 2) AS
avg_pizza_ordered_per_day
FROM
(SELECT
    orders.order_date, SUM(order_details.quantity) AS
quantity
FROM
    order_details
JOIN orders ON orders.order_id =
order_details.order_id
GROUP BY orders.order_date) AS
Total_Pizza_Quantity;
```

R E S U L T :

avg_pizza_ordered_per_day
137.52



10. DETERMINE THE TOP 3 MOST ORDERED PIZZA TYPES BASED ON REVENUE

Q U E R Y :

```
SELECT
    pizza_types.pizza_name,
    SUM(pizzas.price * order_details.quantity) 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.pizza_name
ORDER BY Revenue DESC
LIMIT 3;
```

R E S U L T :

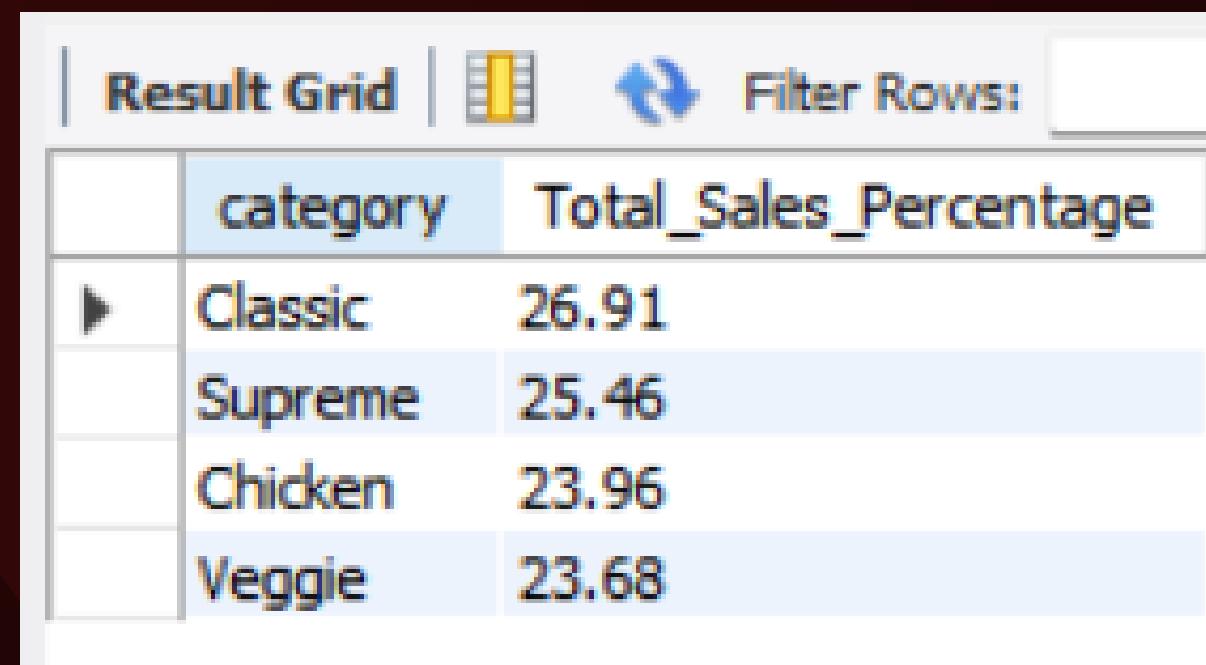
	pizza_name	Revenue
▶	The Thai Chicken Pizza	43434.25
	The Barbecue Chicken Pizza	42768
	The California Chicken Pizza	41409.5

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

Q U E R Y :

```
SELECT
    pizza_types.category,
    ROUND(SUM(pizzas.price * order_details.quantity) / (SELECT
        ROUND(SUM(pizzas.price * order_details.quantity),
        2) AS Total_Sales
    FROM
        pizzas
        JOIN
            order_details ON order_details.pizza_id = pizzas.pizza_id) * 100,
    2) AS Total_Sales_Percentage
FROM
    pizzas
    JOIN
        order_details ON order_details.pizza_id = pizzas.pizza_id
    JOIN
        pizza_types ON pizzas.pizza_type_id = pizza_types.pizza_type_id
GROUP BY pizza_types.category
order by Total_Sales_Percentage desc;
```

R E S U L T :



	category	Total_Sales_Percentage
▶	Classic	26.91
	Supreme	25.46
	Chicken	23.96
	Veggie	23.68

12. ANALYZE THE CUMULATIVE REVENUE GENERATED OVER TIME

Q U E R Y :

```
SELECT order_date, sum(Total_sales) OVER (order by
order_date) AS cum_revenue
FROM
(SELECT orders.order_date, sum(order_details.quantity *
pizzas.price) AS Total_sales
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;
```

R E S U L T :

	order_date	cum_revenue
▶	2015-01-01	2713.85
	2015-01-02	5445.75
	2015-01-03	8108.15
	2015-01-04	9863.6
	2015-01-05	11929.550000000001
	2015-01-06	14358.500000000002
	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	29831.3
	2015-01-14	32358.7
	2015-01-15	34343.5
	2015-01-16	36937.65
	2015-01-17	39001.75
	2015-01-18	40978.6
	2015-01-19	43365.75
	2015-01-20	45763.65
	2015-01-21	47709.200000000004

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

Q U E R Y :

```

SELECT category, pizza_name , Revenue FROM
(SELECT category, pizza_name , Revenue,
RANK() over (PARTITION BY category ORDER BY Revenue DESC) AS
rn
FROM
(SELECT pizza_types.category, pizza_types.pizza_name,
      SUM(pizzas.price * order_details.quantity) 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, pizza_types.pizza_name) AS a)
AS b
WHERE rn <= 3;
    
```

R E S U L T :

	category	pizza_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	32265.70000000065
	Veggie	The Mexicana Pizza	26780.75
	Veggie	The Five Cheese Pizza	26066.5



THANK YOU
FOR ATTENTION