

SQL PIZZA SALES ANALYSIS





Objectives :

The objective of this SQL project is to analyze pizza sales data to extract meaningful business insights that can help optimize sales strategies, inventory management, and customer preferences.
The project aims to: text





Objectives :

- **Analyze Order Trends** – Retrieve the total number of orders placed and determine order distribution by hour and date.
- **Revenue Insights** – Calculate total revenue, identify top-performing pizza types by revenue, and analyze cumulative revenue over time.
- **Product Performance Evaluation** – Identify the highest-priced pizza, most ordered pizza sizes, and top-selling pizza types.
- **Category-wise Analysis** – Determine the total quantity of pizzas ordered per category and analyze category-wise distribution.
- **Performance Metrics** – Calculate the percentage contribution of each pizza type to total revenue and assess average orders per day.
- **Data Integration** – Utilize SQL joins to combine relevant tables and extract comprehensive insights.



Questions :

- 1.Retrieve the total number of orders placed.
- 2.Calculate the total revenue generated from pizza sales.
- 3.Identify the highest-priced pizza.
- 4.Identify the most common pizza size ordered.
- 5.List the top 5 most ordered pizza types along with their quantities.
- 6.Join the necessary tables to find the total quantity of each pizza category ordered.
- 7.Determine the distribution of orders by hour of the day.
- 8.Join relevant tables to find the category-wise distribution of pizzas.
- 9.Group the orders by date and calculate the average number of pizzas ordered per day.
- 10.Determine the top 3 most ordered pizza types based on revenue.
- 11.Calculate the percentage contribution of each pizza type to total revenue.
- 12.Analyze the cumulative revenue generated over time.
- 13.Determine the top 3 most ordered pizza types based on revenue for each pizza category.



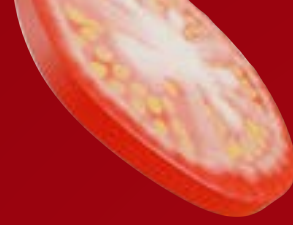
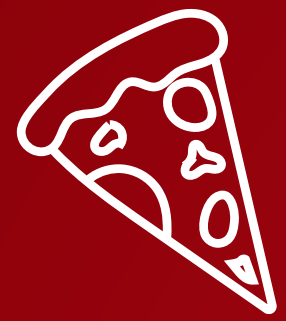
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1. Retrieve the total number of orders placed.

```
1  #Retrieve the total number of orders placed
2
3  •  select count(order_id) as total_orders from orders;
```

Result Grid			Filter Rows: <input type="text"/>	Export: 	Wrap Cell Content: 
	total_orders				
▶	21350				



2. Calculate the total revenue generated from pizza sales.

```
1  #Calculate the total revenue generated from pizza sales.
2
3  • SELECT
4  ROUND(SUM(order_details.quantity * pizzas.price),
5        2) AS total_sales
6  FROM
7  order_details
8  JOIN
9  pizzas ON pizzas.pizza_id = order_details.pizza_id
```

Result Grid



Filter Rows:

Export:



Wrap Cell Content:

	total_sales
▶	817860.05

3. Identify the highest-priced pizza.

```
1  #Identify the highest-priced pizza.
2
3  •  SELECT
4      pizza_types.name, pizzas.price
5  FROM
6      pizza_types
7      JOIN
8      pizzas ON pizza_types.pizza_type_id = pizzas.pizza_type_id
9  ORDER BY pizzas.price DESC
10  LIMIT 1;
```

Result Grid |  Filter Rows: | Export:  | Wrap Cell Content:  | Fetch 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
3  •  SELECT
4      pizzas.size,
5      COUNT(order_details.order_details_id) AS order_count
6  FROM
7      pizzas
8      JOIN
9      order_details ON pizzas.pizza_id = order_details.pizza_id
10 GROUP BY pizzas.size
11 ORDER BY order_count DESC;
```

Result Grid	Filter Rows:	Export:	Wrap Cell Content:
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
3  •  SELECT
4      pizza_types.name, 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.name
12  ORDER BY quantity DESC
13  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

6. 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
3
4  •  SELECT
5      pizza_types.category, SUM(order_details.quantity) AS quantity
6  FROM
7      pizza_types
8      JOIN
9      pizzas ON pizza_types.pizza_type_id = pizzas.pizza_type_id
10     JOIN
11     order_details ON order_details.pizza_id = pizzas.pizza_id
12  GROUP BY pizza_types.category
13  ORDER BY quantity DESC;
```

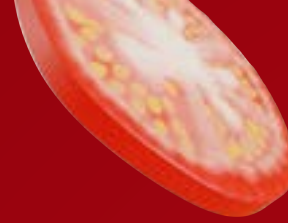
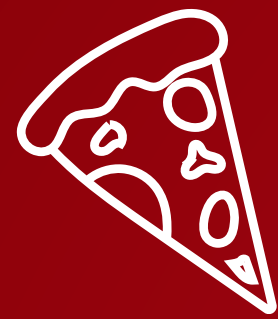
Result Grid |   Filter Rows: | Export:  | Wrap Cell Content: 

	category	quantity
▶	Classic	14888
	Supreme	11987
	Veggie	11649
	Chicken	11050

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

```
1  #Determine the distribution of orders by hour of the day.
2
3  • select 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:	Export:	Wrap Cell Content:
hour	order_count		
11	1231		
12	2520		
13	2455		
14	1472		
15	1468		
16	1920		
17	2336		
18	2399		
19	2009		
20	1642		



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

```
1 #Join relevant tables to find the category-wise distribution of pizzas.  
2  
3 • select pizza_types.category , count(pizza_types.name) from pizza_types  
4 group by category
```

Result Grid			Filter Rows: <input type="text"/>	Export:	Wrap Cell Content:
	category	count(pizza_types.name)			
	Chicken	6			
	Classic	8			
	Supreme	9			
	Veggie	9			

9. 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
3  •  SELECT
4      ROUND(AVG(quantity), 0) AS avg_pizza_ordered_per_day
5  FROM
6      (SELECT
7          orders.order_date, SUM(order_details.quantity) AS quantity
8      FROM
9          orders
10         JOIN order_details ON orders.order_id = order_details.order_id
11        GROUP BY orders.order_date) AS order_quantity ;
```

Result Grid |   Filter Rows: | Export:  | Wrap Cell Content: 

	avg_pizza_ordered_per_day
▶	138

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

```
1  #Determine the top 3 most ordered pizza types based on revenue.
2
3  •  select pizza_types.name ,
4      sum(order_details.quantity*pizzas.price) as revenue
5      from pizza_types join pizzas
6      on pizzas.pizza_type_id = pizza_types.pizza_type_id
7      join order_details
8      on order_details.pizza_id = pizzas.pizza_id
9      group by pizza_types.name order by revenue desc limit 3 ;
```

Result Grid	Filter Rows:	Export:	Wrap Cell Content:	Fetch rows:
	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.

```
12 • SELECT
13     pizza_types.category,
14     ROUND(SUM(order_details.quantity * pizzas.price) / (SELECT
15         ROUND(SUM(order_details.quantity * pizzas.price),
16             2) AS total_sales
17     FROM
18         order_details
19         JOIN
20         pizzas ON pizzas.pizza_id = order_details.pizza_id) * 100,
21     2) AS revenue_percentage
22 FROM
23     pizza_types
24     JOIN
25     pizzas ON pizza_types.pizza_type_id = pizzas.pizza_type_id
26     JOIN
27     order_details ON order_details.pizza_id = pizzas.pizza_id
28 GROUP BY pizza_types.category
29 ORDER BY revenue_percentage DESC;
```

Result Grid	Filter Rows:	Export:	Wrap Cell Content:
category	revenue_percentage		
Classic	26.91		
Supreme	25.46		
Chicken	23.96		
Veggie	23.68		

12. Analyze the cumulative revenue generated over time.

```
1  #Analyze the cumulative revenue generated over time.
2
3  • select order_date,
4     sum(revenue) over(order by order_date) as cum_revenue
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 on orders.order_id = order_details.order_id
11  group by orders.order_date) as sales ;
```

Result Grid |  Filter Rows: | Export:  | Wrap Cell Content: 

	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

13. 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
3
4  • select name, revenue from
5  (select category, name, revenue,
6   rank() over(partition by category order by revenue desc) as rn
7   from
8   (select pizza_types.category, pizza_types.name,
9    sum(order_details.quantity*pizzas.price) as revenue
10   from pizza_types join pizzas
11   on pizza_types.pizza_type_id = pizzas.pizza_type_id
12   join order_details
13   on order_details.pizza_id = pizzas.pizza_id
14   group by pizza_types.category, pizza_types.name) as a ) as b
15  where rn <= 3;
```

Result Grid			Filter Rows:	Export:	Wrap Cell Content:
	name	revenue			
▶	The Thai Chicken Pizza	43434.25			
	The Barbecue Chicken Pizza	42768			
	The California Chicken Pizza	41409.5			

KEY INSIGHTS OF PIZZA_SALES :

1.Strong Sales Performance: A total of 21,350 orders generated \$817,860 in sales.

2.The average order value is approximately \$38.31 ($\$817,860 \div 21,350$).

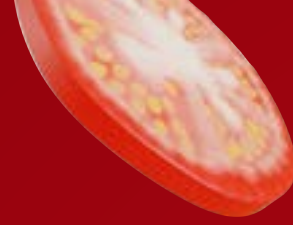
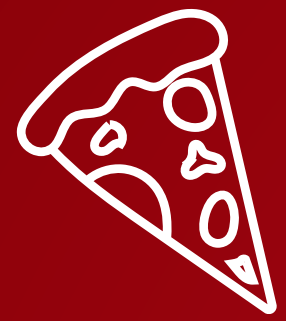
3.Popular Pizza Trends: Greek Pizza is the most expensive at \$35.95, indicating a premium offering. The most ordered pizza size is "L", showing customer preference for larger portions.

4.The top three most ordered pizzas are

- 1.Chicken Pizza (43,434),
- 2.Barbecue Pizza (42,768),
- 3.California Pizza (41,409),

5.Order Patterns & Peak Hours: The busiest hours are 12 PM (2,520 orders) and 11 AM (1,231 orders), indicating strong lunchtime demand. The average pizzas ordered per day is 138, showing a steady flow of sales.

6.Category & Distribution Insights: The Classic category dominates with 14,888 pizzas ordered. The pizza category count is relatively balanced: Chicken (6 types), Classic (8 types), Supreme (9 types), Veggie (9 types)—suggesting a diverse menu.



RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Promotions during peak hours (11 AM - 12 PM) to maximize revenue
- Upselling premium pizzas like Greek Pizza through combo deals.
- Stock management for classic pizzas, given their high demand.
- Exploring variations of Chicken, Barbecue, and California Pizzas, as they are the top choices.