

A series of white, overlapping geometric lines forming a complex, abstract pattern in the top-left corner of the slide.

SQL PROJECT ON

PIZZA SALES ANALYSIS

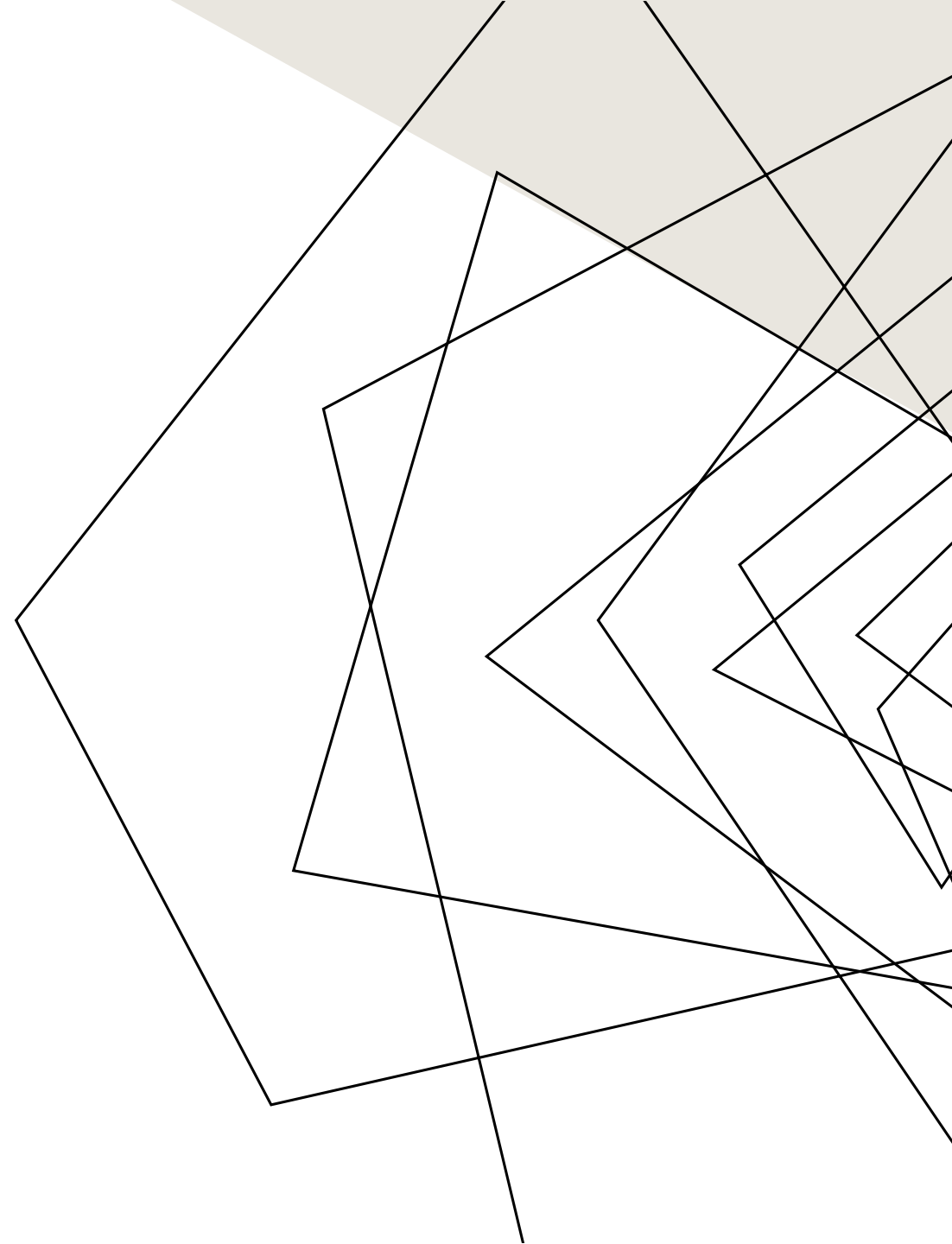
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ABOUT PROJECT

"This project focuses on analyzing a pizza store's sales data to extract valuable business insights. Using advanced SQL techniques such as **joins**, **window functions**, **aggregate functions**, and **subqueries**, I was able to uncover trends in customer behavior, identify top-selling products, and assess the store's operational efficiency. This analysis helps in understanding sales patterns, peak order times, and customer preferences, which can inform better business decisions."



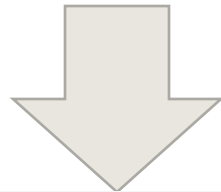
PROBLEMS


THE PROBLEMS ARE DIVIDED IN TO THREE PART WHICH ARE BASIC PROBLEM, INTERMEDIATE PROBLEM AND ADVANCED PROBLEM

BASIC PROBLEMS and THEIR SOLUTIONS

-- retrieve the total no. of order placed

```
select count(order_id) as total_orders from orders;
```



Result Grid		
	total_orders	
▶	21350	

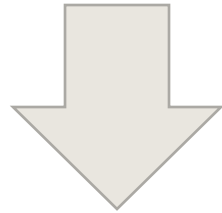
```
-- calculated the total revenue generated from the pizza sales
```

```
select
```

```
round(sum(pizzas.price*order_details.quantity),2) as total_sales
```

```
from pizzas join order_details
```

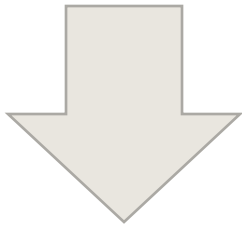
```
on pizzas.pizza_id = order_details.pizza_id;
```





Result Grid	
	total_sales
▶	817860.05

```
-- calculating highest price pizza
```

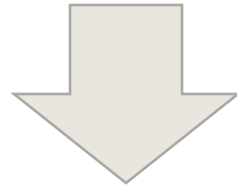
```
select pizzas.price,pizza_types.name  
from pizzas join pizza_types  
on pizzas.pizza_type_id = pizza_types.pizza_type_id  
order by pizzas.price desc limit 1
```



Result Grid   Filter Rows:		
	price	name
▶	35.95	The Greek Pizza

```
-- identify the most common pizza size ordered
```

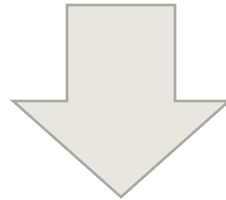
```
select pizzas.size, count(order_details.quantity) as most_ordered  
from pizzas join order_details  
on pizzas.pizza_id = order_details.pizza_id  
group by size  
order by most_ordered desc;
```



Result Grid			Filter Rows:
	size	most_ordered	
▶	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(order_details.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 sum(order_details.quantity) desc limit 5
```

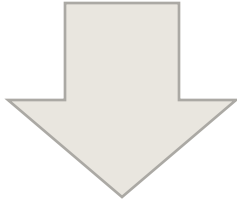




Result Grid			Filter Rows:	Export:
	name	sum(order_details.quantity)		
▶	The Classic Deluxe Pizza	2453		
	The Barbecue Chicken Pizza	2432		
	The Hawaiian Pizza	2422		
	The Pepperoni Pizza	2418		
	The Thai Chicken Pizza	2371		

INTERMEDIATE PROBLEMS AND THEIR SOLUTIONS

```
-- find the total quantity of each pizza category ordered
```

```
select pizza_types.category, sum(order_details.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.category
order by sum(order_details.quantity) desc
limit 5
```





Result Grid					Filter Rows: <input type="text"/>
	category	sum(order_details.quantity)			
▶	Classic	14888			
	Supreme	11987			
	Veggie	11649			
	Chicken	11050			


```
-- determine the orders by hours of the day
```

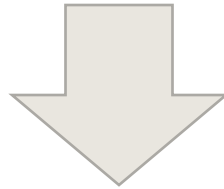
```
select hour(order_time), count(order_id)
from orders
group by hour(order_time)
order by hour(order_time)
```



Result Grid   Filter Rows: <input type="text"/>		
	hour(order_time)	count(order_id)
▶	9	1
	10	8
	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

```
-- group the orders by the date and calculate the average number of pizzas ordered  
-- per day
```

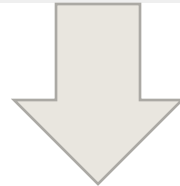
```
select round(avg(quantity),0)as avg_pizza_ordered_per_day from  
(select orders.order_date as order_date, sum(order_details.quantity) as quantity  
from orders join order_details  
on orders.order_id = order_details.order_id  
group by orders.order_date  
order by quantity) as daily_totals;
```



Result Grid		Filter Rows:
	avg_pizza_ordered_per_day	
▶	138	

```
-- determine the most top 3 ordered pizza type
```

```
select pizza_types.name, round(sum(order_details.quantity*pizzas.price),0) 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 name
order by revenue desc
limit 3;
```



Result Grid			Filter Rows:
	name	revenue	
▶	The Thai Chicken Pizza	43434	
	The Barbecue Chicken Pizza	42768	
	The California Chicken Pizza	41410	

ADVANCED PROBLEMS AND THEIR SOLUTIONS

-- calculate the percentage contribution of each pizza type of total revenue

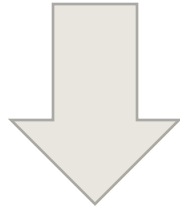
```
select pizza_types.category, concat(round(sum(order_details.quantity*pizzas.price) / (select
round(sum(pizzas.price*order_details.quantity),2)
from pizzas join order_details
on pizzas.pizza_id = order_details.pizza_id) * 100,2), '%' ) as revenue_in_percentage
from pizza_types join pizzas
on pizza_types.pizza_type_id = pizzas.pizza_type_id
join order_details
on order_details.pizza_id = pizzas.pizza_id
group by pizza_types.category
order by revenue_in_percentage desc;
```



Result Grid		Filter Rows:
	category	revenue_in_percentage
▶	Classic	26.91%
	Supreme	25.46%
	Chicken	23.96%
	Veggie	23.68%

```
-- analyze the cumulative revenue generated over time
```

```
select order_date ,sum(revenue) over (order by order_date)as cumulative_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 revenue_table;
```



Result Grid			Filter Rows:
	order_date	cumulative_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	

CONCLUSION

"Through the use of SQL queries, I was able to determine that the **highest sales occur on weekends**, and the **Margherita pizza is the top seller across all branches**. Sales are highest on weekends, Introduce special offers or discounts specifically for weekends (e.g., “Buy One, Get One Free” on pizzas, family meal deals, or free drinks with every order). Promote these through email marketing and social media. Additionally, running total analysis indicates consistent growth in customer orders during seasonal promotions. These insights suggest opportunities for targeted marketing efforts and inventory optimization."



"THANK YOU
FOR REVIEWING MY ANALYSIS OF PIZZA SALES USING SQL!
FEEL FREE TO REACH OUT TO ME FOR MORE DETAILS".

Vaibhav Agrawal

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