

# PIZZA SALES ANALYSIS PROJECT

## Overview :

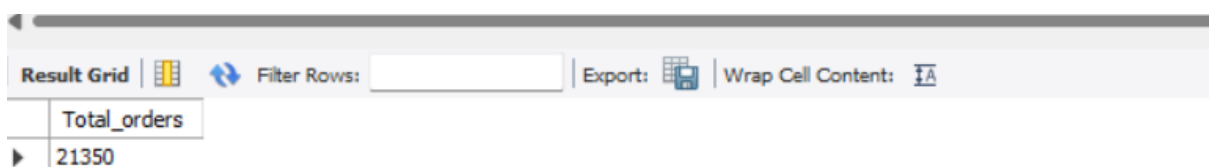
This project involves analysing the pizza sale data using SQL to answer key business questions. This analysis is to uncover insights related to total orders, total sales, popular Pizza types and other important distributions.

This analysis is divided into three sections: Basic, Intermediate and Advanced

### Basic Analysis:

1. Retrieve the total number of orders placed.

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



The screenshot shows a SQL query result grid. The header row is labeled 'Total\_orders' and the data row shows the value '21350'. The interface includes a 'Result Grid' tab, a 'Filter Rows' input field, and buttons for 'Export' and 'Wrap Cell Content'.

Total_orders
21350

2. Calculate the total revenue generated from pizza sales.

```
SELECT
    ROUND(SUM(order_details.quantity * pizzas.price),
        AS total_sales FROM  order_details
JOIN  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.

```
SELECT pizza_types.name AS `Name`, pizzas.price
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:	Export:	Wrap Cell Content:	Fetch rows:
Name	price			
The Greek Pizza	35.95			

4. Identify the most common pizza size ordered.

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

Result Grid			Filter Rows:	Export:	Wrap Cell Content:	Fetch rows:
	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 total_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 total_quantity DESC
LIMIT 5;
```




Result Grid			Filter Rows:	Export:	Wrap Cell Content:	Fetch rows:
	name	total_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 Analysis:

- Join the necessary tables to find the total quantity of each pizza category ordered.




```
SELECT  pizza_types.category,
SUM(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.category;
```

Result Grid    Filter Rows: <input type="text"/>   Export:  Wrap Cell Content: 		
	category	total_quantity
▶	Classic	14888
	Veggie	11649
	Supreme	11987
	Chicken	11050

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

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

Result Grid    Filter Rows: <input type="text"/>   Export:  Wrap Cell Content: 		
	HOUR(order_time)	COUNT(order_id)
▶	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

3. find the category-wise distribution of pizzas

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

Result Grid		Filter Rows:	Export:	Wrap Cell Content:
	category	pizza_name_count		
▶	Chicken	6		
	Classic	8		
	Supreme	9		
	Veggie	9		

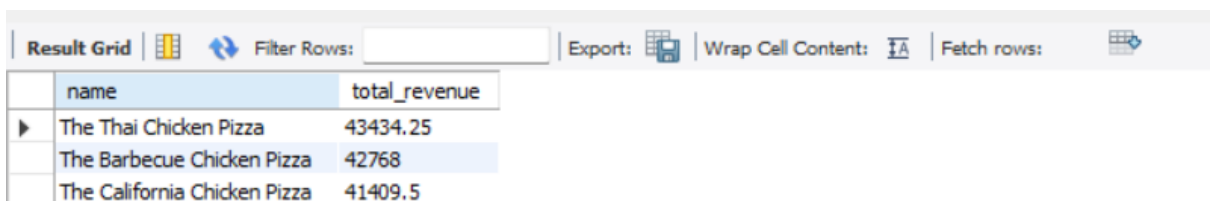
4. Group the orders by date and calculate the average number of pizzas ordered per day.

```
SELECT ROUND(AVG(quantity), 0) as avg_pizzas_ordered
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		Filter Rows:	Export:	Wrap C
	avg_pizzas_ordered			
▶	138			

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

```
SELECT pizza_types.name,  
       SUM(order_details.quantity * pizzas.price) AS  
total_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.name  
ORDER BY total_revenue DESC  
LIMIT 3;
```



The screenshot shows a database interface with a 'Result Grid' tab. The grid displays the results of a SQL query. The columns are 'name' and 'total\_revenue'. The data is as follows:

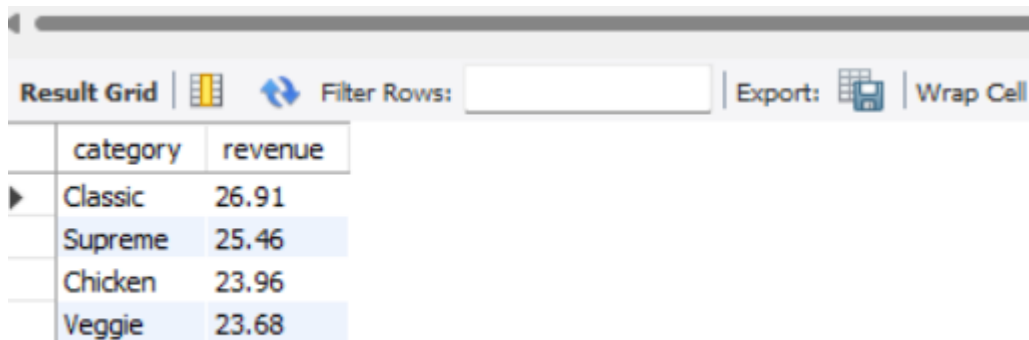
	name	total_revenue
▶	The Thai Chicken Pizza	43434.25
	The Barbecue Chicken Pizza	42768
	The California Chicken Pizza	41409.5

### Advanced Analysis:

1. Calculate the percentage contribution of each pizza category 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_sale FROM order_details JOIN  
       pizzas ON pizzas.pizza_id = order_details.pizza_id) * 100,2) AS  
revenue FRO 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;
```



The screenshot shows a 'Result Grid' window with a toolbar containing icons for 'Filter Rows', 'Export', and 'Wrap Cell'. Below the toolbar is a table with two columns: 'category' and 'revenue'. The table contains four rows of data, with the first row highlighted in blue.

category	revenue
Classic	26.91
Supreme	25.46
Chicken	23.96
Veggie	23.68

2. Analyze the cumulative revenue generated over time.

```
select order_date,
sum(revenue) over (order by order_date) as cum_revenue
from
(select orders.order_date, sum(order_details.quantity
*pizzas.price )as revenue from
order_details join pizzas on
order_details.pizza_id=pizzas.pizza_id
join orders on orders.order_id=order_details.order_id
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			
	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	29831.300000000003			
	2015-01-14	32358.700000000004			
	2015-01-15	34343.500000000001			

3. Determine the top 3 most ordered pizza types based on revenue for each pizza 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(order_details.qua
ntity * pizzas.price) 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,pizza_types.name)as a)as b
```

```
where rn<=3;
```



Result Grid

Filter Rows:

Export:

Wrap Cell Content:

	category	name	revenue
▶	Chicken	The Thai Chicken Pizza	43434.25
	Chicken	The Barbecue Chicken Pizza	42768
	Chicken	The California Chicken Pizza	41409.5
	Classic	Chicken 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