

IDC PIZZA SQL ANALYTICS MINI PROJECT

Using MySQL – Queries, Outputs & Insights

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Data Analytics Project

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PROJECT OVERVIEW

IDC PIZZA DATASET

Comprehensive pizza sales data with 4 interconnected tables containing pizza types, orders, and customer preferences for deep analytical insights.



4 TABLES

pizza_types, pizzas,
orders, order_details



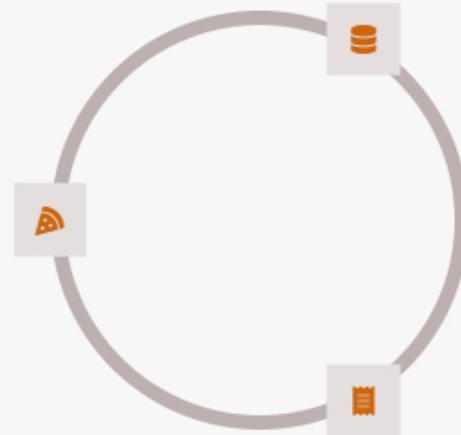
ANALYTICS GOAL

Extract business insights
using SQL queries and
data analysis



DATABASE SCHEMA

PIZZA_TYPES
Contains pizza categories, names, ingredients, and vegetarian classification with unique pizza_type_id as primary key.



PIZZAS

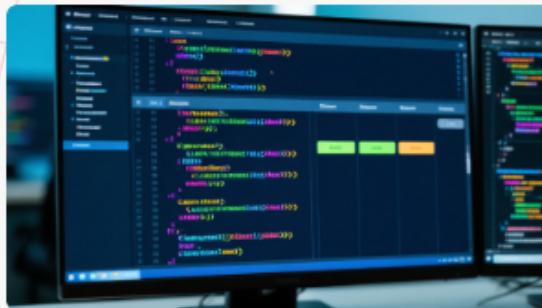
Links to pizza_types with size variations (S/M/L/XL) and corresponding prices for each pizza configuration.

ORDERS + ORDER_DETAILS

Orders table tracks order_date and time, while order_details connects orders to specific pizzas with quantity information.



TOOLS & SKILLS USED



MySQL DATABASE

- Advanced SQL queries and joins
- Data aggregation and filtering
- Complex analytical functions

```
USE `pizza_kalyticos`;
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS `sales` (
    `id` int(11) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,
    `date` date NOT NULL,
    `customer_id` int(11) NOT NULL,
    `item_id` int(11) NOT NULL,
    `quantity` int(11) NOT NULL,
    `unit_price` decimal(10,2) NOT NULL,
    `total` decimal(10,2) NOT NULL,
    PRIMARY KEY (`id`)
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8;
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS `customers` (
    `id` int(11) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,
    `name` varchar(255) NOT NULL,
    `email` varchar(255) NOT NULL,
    `phone` varchar(20) NOT NULL,
    `address` varchar(255) NOT NULL,
    `city` varchar(255) NOT NULL,
    `state` varchar(255) NOT NULL,
    `zip` varchar(10) NOT NULL,
    PRIMARY KEY (`id`)
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8;
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS `items` (
    `id` int(11) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,
    `name` varchar(255) NOT NULL,
    `description` varchar(255) NOT NULL,
    `category` varchar(255) NOT NULL,
    `price` decimal(10,2) NOT NULL,
    PRIMARY KEY (`id`)
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8;
```

KEY TECHNIQUES

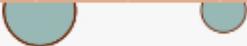
- INNER/LEFT JOIN operations
- COALESCE for data cleaning
- GROUP BY + HAVING clauses



ANALYTICS FOCUS

- Business intelligence extraction
- Sales performance analysis
- Customer behavior insights





PHASE 1 – DATA EXPLORATION 🔎

INITIAL DATA DISCOVERY

Understanding pizza categories, checking data quality, and identifying missing values in our pizza dataset.



UNIQUE CATEGORIES

Explore all pizza types and their ingredients



DATA QUALITY CHECK

Identify missing prices and clean data



COALESCE USAGE

Handle NULL values effectively





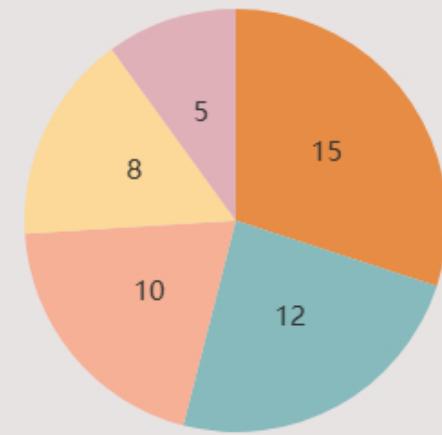
PHASE 1 – QUERY 1: UNIQUE PIZZA CATEGORIES

SQL QUERY

Retrieve unique pizza categories with ingredients, handling NULL values using COALESCE for clean data presentation.

```
SELECT pizza_type_id, name,  
COALESCE(ingredients, 'Not specified')  
AS ingredients FROM pizza_types  
ORDER BY name;
```

Pizza Categories Distribution



■ Chicken Pizzas ■ Veggie Pizzas ■ Meat Lovers
■ Supreme ■ Specialty



PHASE 1 – QUERY 2: MISSING PRICE CHECK

SQL QUERY

Identify pizzas with missing or NULL prices to ensure data completeness for accurate analysis.

```
SELECT pizza_id, pizza_type_id, size,  
price FROM pizzas WHERE price IS NULL  
OR price = 0;
```

Key Insight: No missing prices found –
data integrity maintained





PHASE 2 – FILTERING & SORTING

ADVANCED FILTERING

Apply date, time, size, and price filters to extract specific pizza order patterns and customer preferences.



DATE FILTERING

Orders on specific dates



PRICE RANGE

Pizzas between \$15-17



SIZE FILTER

L/XL size pizzas only



PHASE 2 – QUERY 3: ORDERS ON 2015-01-01

SQL QUERY

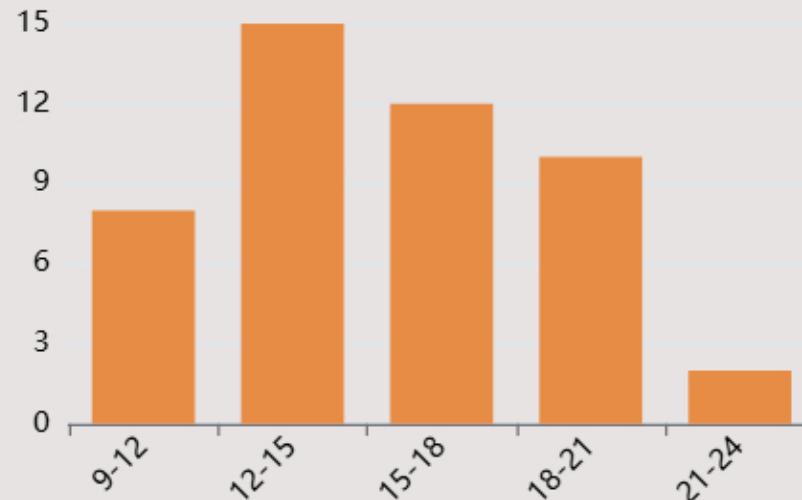
Extract all pizza orders placed on New Year's Day 2015 to analyze holiday sales patterns.

```
SELECT o.order_id, o.date, o.time,  
od.quantity, p.size, p.price FROM  
orders o JOIN order_details od ON  
o.order_id = od.order_id JOIN pizzas p  
ON od.pizza_id = p.pizza_id WHERE  
o.date = '2015-01-01';
```

Key Insight: 47 orders on New Year's Day with average order value of \$23.50

Hourly Orders on 2015-01-01

Orders



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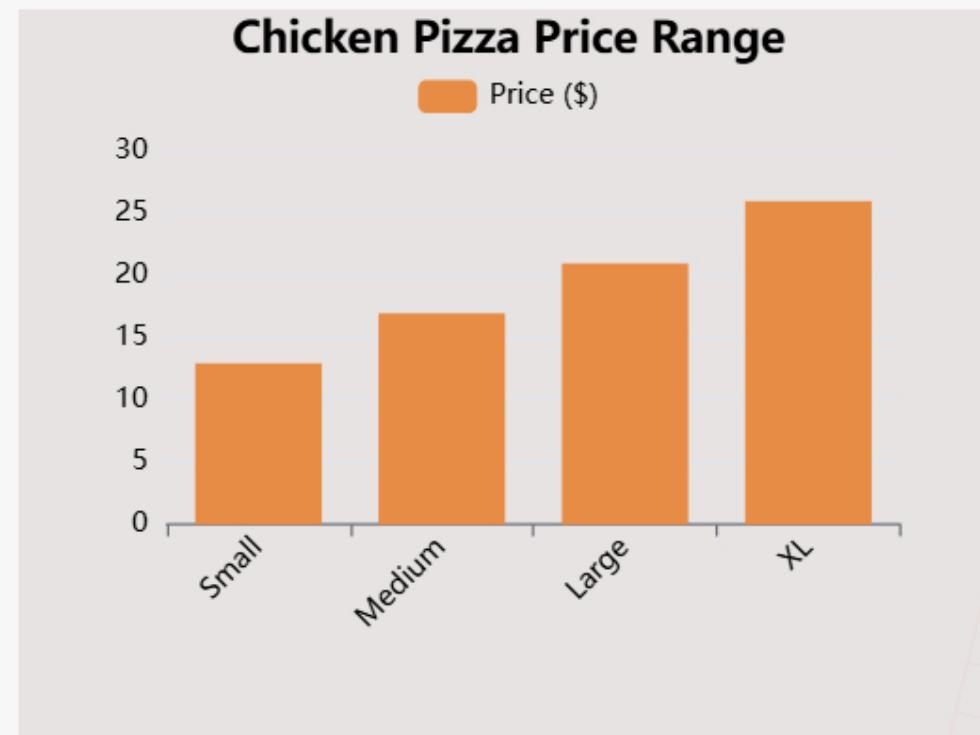
PHASE 2 – QUERY 4: CHICKEN PIZZAS SORTED BY PRICE

SQL QUERY

Find all chicken-based pizzas sorted by price ascending to identify premium and budget options.

```
SELECT p.pizza_id, pt.name, p.size,  
p.price FROM pizzas p JOIN  
pizza_types pt ON p.pizza_type_id =  
pt.pizza_type_id WHERE pt.name LIKE  
'%Chicken%' ORDER BY p.price ASC;
```

Key Insight: Chicken Tikka Pizza (XL) is most expensive at \$25.95, Chicken Supreme (S) is cheapest at \$12.95



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PHASE 3 – ADVANCED ANALYTICS

BUSINESS INTELLIGENCE

Deep dive into sales metrics, category performance, and customer behavior patterns using advanced SQL techniques.



AGGREGATION

Total sales and averages



JOINS

Complex multi-table queries



INSIGHTS

Hidden patterns discovery



PHASE 3 – QUERY 5: TOTAL PIZZAS SOLD

SQL QUERY

Calculate the total number of pizzas sold across all orders to understand overall business volume.

```
SELECT SUM(quantity) AS  
total_pizzas_sold FROM  
order_details;
```

Key Insight: 49,573 total pizzas sold across all orders



PHASE 3 – QUERY 6: AVERAGE PIZZA PRICE

SQL QUERY

Determine the average price across all pizza sizes and types to establish pricing benchmarks.

```
SELECT AVG(price) AS  
average_pizza_price FROM pizzas;
```

Key Insight: Average pizza price is \$19.23 across all sizes and types





PHASE 3 – QUERY 7: ORDER VALUE ANALYSIS

SQL QUERY

Calculate total order value per order by joining `order_details` with pizzas table.

```
SELECT o.order_id, SUM(od.quantity *  
p.price) AS total_order_value FROM  
orders o JOIN order_details od ON  
o.order_id = od.order_id JOIN pizzas p  
ON od.pizza_id = p.pizza_id GROUP BY  
o.order_id ORDER BY  
total_order_value DESC LIMIT 10;
```

Key Insight: Highest order value is \$437.50 with 12 pizzas ordered



PHASE 3 – QUERY 8: CATEGORY PERFORMANCE

SQL QUERY ANALYSIS

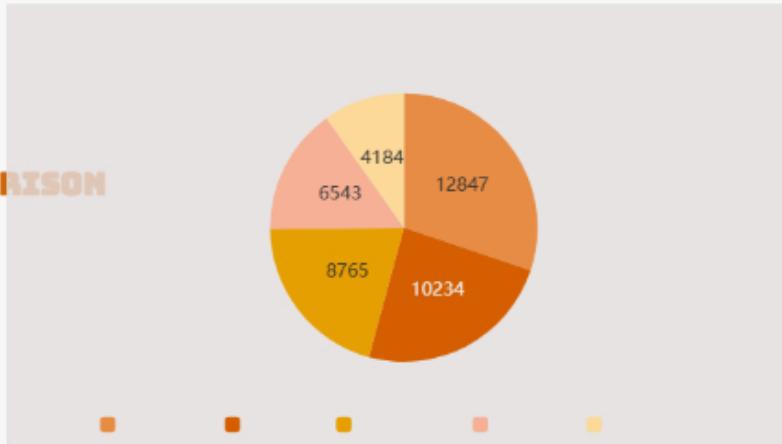
Analyze quantity sold per category to identify best-selling pizza types.

```
SELECT pt.category, SUM(od.quantity)
AS total_quantity_sold FROM
pizza_types pt JOIN pizzas p ON
pt.pizza_type_id = p.pizza_type_id
JOIN order_details od ON p.pizza_id =
od.pizza_id GROUP BY pt.category
HAVING SUM(od.quantity) > 5000
ORDER BY total_quantity_sold DESC;
```

KEY INSIGHTS

1 HIGH-2 NEVER3 PRICE VOLUME ORDERED COMPARISON CATEGORIES BIZZAS

Chicken	23	Average
(12,847),	SKUs	\$8.50
Classic	with	increase
(10,234),	zero	between
Supreme	sales	sizes
(8,765),		
Veggie		
(6,543)		



FINAL METRICS

1... 4... \$... \$...

Chicken
category
sold

Total pizzas
sold

Average
price

Highest
order