

[Home](#)

[About Us](#)

[Content](#)

[Contact Us](#)

All
About
Pizza!



THE GREAT PIZZA ANALYTICS CHALLENGE

PREPARED BY DIVYANSHI DOSER

PROJECT OVERVIEW

OBJECTIVE: Transform raw pizza sales data into actionable insights using SQL

DATASET: IDC_Pizza database with tables for pizzas, pizza types, orders, and order details

SKILLS PRACTICED: SQL querying (SELECT, JOINS, GROUP BY, HAVING) - Data filtering & cleaning - Aggregations & sales analysis



DATABASE SETUP

pizza_id,
pizza_type_id,
size,
price

PIZZAS

pizza_type_id
name,
category,
ingredients

**PIZZA
TYPES**

order_id,
date,
time

ORDERS

order_details_id,
order_id,
pizza_id,
quantity

**ORDER
DETAILS**

PHASE 1

FOUNDATION & INSPECTION

1. Install IDC_Pizza.dump as IDC_Pizza server
2. List all unique pizza categories (`DISTINCT`).
 - `SELECT DISTINCT category FROM pizza_types;`
3. Display `pizza_type_id`, `name`, and ingredients, replacing NULL ingredients with `"Missing Data"`. Show first 5 rows.
 - `SELECT pizza_type_id, name, COALESCE(ingredients, "Missing Data") AS ingredients FROM pizza_types LIMIT 5;`
4. Check for pizzas missing a price (`IS NULL`).
 - `SELECT * FROM pizzas WHERE price IS NULL;`



PHASE 2

FILTERING & EXPLORATION

1. Orders placed on `2015-01-01`.
 - `SELECT * FROM orders WHERE date = "2015-01-01";`
2. List pizzas with `price` descending.
 - `SELECT * FROM pizzas ORDER BY price DESC;`
3. Pizzas sold in sizes `L` or `XL`.
 - `SELECT * FROM pizzas WHERE size IN("L","XL");`
4. Pizzas priced between \$15.00 and \$17.00.
 - `SELECT * FROM pizzas WHERE price BETWEEN 15 AND 17;`
5. Pizzas with `"Chicken"` in the name.
 - `SELECT * FROM pizza_types WHERE name LIKE "%Chicken%";`
6. Orders on `2015-02-15` or placed after 8 PM.
 - `SELECT * FROM orders WHERE date = "2015-02-15" OR HOUR(time) > 20;`





PHASE 3

SALES PERFORMANCE

1. Total quantity of pizzas sold.

- `SELECT SUM(quantity) AS quantity_sold FROM order_details;`

2. Average pizza price.

- `SELECT ROUND(AVG(price),2) AS avg_pizza_price FROM pizzas;`

3. Total order value per order.

- `SELECT o.order_id, SUM(od.quantity*p.price) AS order_value FROM orders AS o JOIN order_details AS od ON o.order_id = od.order_id JOIN pizzas AS p ON od.pizza_id = p.pizza_id GROUP BY o.order_id;`

4. Total quantity sold per pizza category.

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

5. Categories with more than 5,000 pizzas sold.

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

6. Pizzas never ordered.

- `SELECT p.* FROM pizzas AS p LEFT JOIN order_details AS od ON p.pizza_id = od.pizza_id WHERE od.order_id IS NULL;`

7. Price differences between different sizes of the same pizza.

- `SELECT a.pizza_type_id, a.size AS size1, b.size AS size2, (a.price-b.price) AS price_difference FROM pizzas AS a JOIN pizzas AS b ON a.pizza_type_id = b.pizza_type_id AND a.size <> b.size;`

[Home](#)

[About Us](#)

[Content](#)

[Contact Us](#)

THANK YOU

