

# THE GREAT PIZZA ANALYTICS CHALLENGE

*IDC Pizza Analytics. SQL Case study*



# WELCOME TO IDC PIZZA ANALYTICS

Delivering insights from real sales,  
real customers, and real data—  
one slice at a time.





# GOALS OF THE IDC PIZZA ANALYTICS CHALLENGE

To answer a series of questions using SQL, practicing the topics covered up to Day 15

- DATABASE CREATION & TABLE DESIGN
- FILTERING & OPERATORS (WHERE, IN, BETWEEN, LIKE, AND/OR/NOT)
- AGGREGATIONS (SUM, AVG, COUNT, MIN, MAX, GROUP BY, HAVING)
- JOINS (INNER JOIN, LEFT JOIN, RIGHT JOIN, FULL OUTER JOIN, SELF JOIN)
- DATA CLEANING (DISTINCT, COALESCE, HANDLING NULLS)

# ABOUT THE IDC PIZZA DATASET

The project is built on four relational tables, each capturing a different part of IDC Pizza's operations:

- order\_details – order\_details\_id, order\_id, pizza\_id, quantity.
- orders – order\_id, date, time.
- pizza\_types – pizza\_type\_id, name, category, ingredients
- pizzas – pizza\_id, pizza\_type\_id, size, price

Together, these tables provide a complete and structured view of IDC Pizza's menu, pricing, orders, and sales activity – enabling deep analysis using SQL.

# QUESTIONS

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;
```

Query 1    pizza\_types    orders    DAY21 Mini project    orders    order\_details    pizza\_types    pizzas

4 •    SELECT \* FROM pizza\_types;  
5 •    SELECT \* FROM pizzas;  
6  
7    -- Phase 1: Foundation & Inspection: 2. List all unique pizza categories (DISTINCT).  
8 •    SELECT DISTINCT category FROM pizza\_types;  
9  
10   -- 3. Display pizza\_type\_id, name, and ingredients, replacing NULL ingredients with "Missing Data". Show first 5 rows.  
11 •    SELECT pizza\_type\_id, name, COALESCE(ingredients,'Missing Data') AS ingredients FROM pizza\_types  
12    LIMIT 5;  
13

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

category
Chicken
Classic
Supreme
Veggie

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;
```

Query 1 pizza\_types orders DAY21 Mini project orders order\_details pizza\_types pizzas

10 -- 3. Display pizza\_type\_id, name, and ingredients, replacing NULL ingredients with "Missing Data". Show first 5 rows.

11 • SELECT pizza\_type\_id, name, COALESCE(ingredients,'Missing Data') AS ingredients FROM pizza\_types

12 LIMIT 5;

13

14 -- 4. Check for pizzas missing a price (IS NULL).

15 • SELECT \* FROM pizzas

16 WHERE price IS NULL;

17

18 -- Phase 2: Filtering & Exploration: 1. Orders placed on '2015-01-01' (SELECT + WHERE).

19 • SELECT \* FROM orders

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

	pizza_type_id	name	ingredients
▶	bbq_ckn	The Barbecue Chicken Pizza	Barbecued Chicken, Red Peppers, Green Pepp...
	big_meat	The Big Meat Pizza	Bacon, Pepperoni, Italian Sausage, Chorizo Sau...
	brie_carre	The Brie Carre Pizza	Brie Carre Cheese, Prosciutto, Caramelized Oni...
	calabrese	The Calabrese Pizza	��nduja Salami, Pancetta, Tomatoes, Red Onion...
	cali_ckn	The California Chicken Pizza	Chicken, Artichoke, Spinach, Garlic, Jalapeno P...

4. Check for pizzas missing a price (IS NULL).

```
SELECT * FROM pizzas
```

```
WHERE price IS NULL;
```

Query 1 pizza\_types orders DAY21 Mini project x orders order\_details pizza\_types pizzas

13

14 -- 4. Check for pizzas missing a price (IS NULL).

15 • **SELECT \* FROM pizzas**

16 WHERE price IS NULL;

17

18 -- Phase 2: Filtering & Exploration: 1. Orders placed on '2015-01-01' (SELECT + WHERE).

19 • **SELECT \* FROM orders**

20 WHERE date = '2015-01-01';

21

22

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Edit: | Export/Import: | Wrap Cell Content: |

	pizza_id	pizza_type_id	size	price
*	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

## Phase 2: Filtering & Exploration

1. Orders placed on '2015-01-01' (SELECT+WHERE).

```
SELECT * FROM orders
```

```
WHERE date = '2015-01-01' ;
```

```
17
18 -- Phase 2: Filtering & Exploration: 1. Orders placed on '2015-01-01' (SELECT + WHERE).
19 •   SELECT * FROM orders
20     WHERE date = '2015-01-01';
21
22 -- 2. List pizzas with price descending.
23 •   SELECT * FROM pizzas
24     ORDER BY price DESC.
```

---

Result Grid | Filter Rows:  | Edit: | Export/Import: | Wrap Cell Content:

	order_id	date	time
▶	1	2015-01-01	11:38:36
	2	2015-01-01	11:57:40
	3	2015-01-01	12:12:28
	4	2015-01-01	12:16:31
	5	2015-01-01	12:21:30
	6	2015-01-01	12:29:36
	7	2015-01-01	12:50:37
	8	2015-01-01	12:51:37
	9	2015-01-01	12:52:01

2. List pizzas with price descending.

SELECT \* FROM pizzas

ORDER BY price DESC;

```
20      WHERE date = '2015-01-01';
21
22      -- 2. List pizzas with price descending.
23 •   SELECT * FROM pizzas
24     ORDER BY price DESC;
25
26      -- 3. Pizzas sold in sizes 'L' or 'XL'.
27 •   SELECT * FROM pizzas
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows: Edit: Export/Import: Wrap Cell Content:

	pizza_id	pizza_type_id	size	price
▶	the_greek_xxl	the_greek	XXL	35.95
	the_greek_xl	the_greek	XL	25.50
	brie_carre_s	brie_carre	S	23.65
	ital_veggie_l	ital_veggie	L	21.00
	bbq_ckn_l	bbq_ckn	L	20.75
	soppressata_l	soppressata	L	20.75
	southw_ckn_l	southw_ckn	L	20.75
	spicy_ital_l	spicy_ital	L	20.75
	nope_nothing_l	nope_nothing	I	20.75

3. Pizzas sold in sizes 'L' or 'XL'.

SELECT \* FROM pizzas

WHERE size IN ('L', 'XL');

```
26  -- 3. Pizzas sold in sizes 'L' or 'XL'.
27 •   SELECT * FROM pizzas
28 WHERE size IN ('L', 'XL');
29
30 -- 4. Pizzas priced between $15.00 and $17.00.
31 •   SELECT * FROM pizzas
32 WHERE price between 15.00 AND 17.00;
33
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Edit: | Export/Import: | Wrap Cell Content: |

	pizza_id	pizza_type_id	size	price
▶	bbq_ckn_1	bbq_ckn	L	20.75
	big_meat_1	big_meat	L	20.50
	calabrese_1	calabrese	L	20.25
	cali_ckn_1	cali_ckn	L	20.75
	dkn_alfredo_1	dkn_alfredo	L	20.75
	dkn_pesto_1	dkn_pesto	L	20.75
	dassic_dlx_1	dassic_dlx	L	20.50
	five_cheese_1	five_cheese	L	18.50
	four_ckn_1	four_ckn	L	17.00

4. Pizzas priced between \$15.00 and \$17.00.

SELECT \* FROM pizzas

WHERE price between 15.00 AND 17.00;

```
29
30      -- 4. Pizzas priced between $15.00 and $17.00.
31 •   SELECT * FROM pizzas
32     WHERE price between 15.00 AND 17.00;
33
34      -- 5. Pizzas with "Chicken" in the name.
35 •   SELECT * FROM pizza_types
36     WHERE name like '%chicken%';

```

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Edit: | Export/Import: | Wrap Cell Content: |

	pizza_id	pizza_type_id	size	price
▶	bbq_ckn_m	bbq_ckn	M	16.75
	big_meat_m	big_meat	M	16.00
	calabrese_m	calabrese	M	16.25
	cali_ckn_m	cali_ckn	M	16.75
	ckn_alfredo_m	ckn_alfredo	M	16.75
	ckn_pesto_m	ckn_pesto	M	16.75
	classic_dlx_m	classic_dlx	M	16.00
	five_cheese_m	five_cheese	M	15.50
	green_garden_m	green_garden	M	16.00

5. Pizzas with "Chicken" in the name.

```
SELECT * FROM pizza_types
```

```
WHERE name like '%chicken%';
```

```
32 WHERE price between 15.00 AND 17.00;
33
34 -- 5. Pizzas with "Chicken" in the name.
35 • SELECT * FROM pizza_types
36 WHERE name like '%chicken%';
37
38 -- 6. Orders on '2015-02-15' or placed after 8 PM.
39 • SELECT * FROM orders
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Edit: | Export/Import: | Wrap Cell Content: |

	pizza_type_id	name	category	ingredients
▶	bbq_ckn	The Barbecue Chicken Pizza	Chicken	Barbecued Chicken, Red Peppers, Green Peppers, Tomatoes, Red Onions, Barbecue Sauce
	cali_ckn	The California Chicken Pizza	Chicken	Chicken, Artichoke, Spinach, Garlic, Jalapeno Peppers, Fontina Cheese, Gouda Cheese
	ckn_alfredo	The Chicken Alfredo Pizza	Chicken	Chicken, Red Onions, Red Peppers, Mushrooms, Asiago Cheese, Alfredo Sauce
	ckn_pesto	The Chicken Pesto Pizza	Chicken	Chicken, Tomatoes, Red Peppers, Spinach, Garlic, Pesto Sauce
	southw_ckn	The Southwest Chicken Pizza	Chicken	Chicken, Tomatoes, Red Peppers, Red Onions, Jalapeno Peppers, Corn, Cilantro, Chipotle Sauce
	thai_ckn	The Thai Chicken Pizza	Chicken	Chicken, Pineapple, Tomatoes, Red Peppers, Thai Sweet Chilli Sauce
*	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

6. Orders on '2015-02-15' or placed after 8 PM.

```
SELECT * FROM orders
```

```
WHERE date ='2015-02-15' OR time > '20:00:00' ;
```

```
38    -- 6. Orders on '2015-02-15' or placed after 8 PM.
39 •   SELECT * FROM orders
40 WHERE date = '2015-02-15' OR time > '20:00:00';
41
42    -- Phase 3: Sales Performance: 1. Total quantity of pizzas sold (SUM).
43 •   SELECT SUM(quantity) AS Total_pizzas_sold FROM order_details;
44
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Edit: | Export/Import: | Wrap Cell Content: |

	order_id	date	time
60	2015-01-01	20:05:16	
61	2015-01-01	20:08:43	
62	2015-01-01	20:50:16	
63	2015-01-01	20:51:42	
64	2015-01-01	20:52:08	
65	2015-01-01	21:16:00	
66	2015-01-01	21:47:55	
67	2015-01-01	22:03:40	

## Phase 3: Sales Performance

1. Total quantity of pizzas sold (SUM).

```
SELECT SUM(quantity) AS Total_pizzas_sold
```

```
FROM order_details;
```

The screenshot shows a MySQL Workbench interface with a query editor window. The query editor has a toolbar at the top with various icons for file operations, search, and navigation. Below the toolbar is a menu bar with options like 'File', 'Edit', 'View', 'Tools', 'Help', and a 'Script' tab.

The main area contains a script with numbered lines:

```
41
42      -- Phase 3: Sales Performance: 1. Total quantity of pizzas sold (SUM).
43 •   SELECT SUM(quantity) AS Total_pizzas_sold FROM order_details;
44
45      -- 2. Average pizza price (AVG).
46 •   SELECT ROUND(AVG(price),2) AS avg_pizza_price FROM pizzas;
47
48      3. Total order value per order (TOTAL SUM GROUP BY)
```

Line 43 is highlighted with a blue background, indicating it is the currently selected or executing statement.

Below the script, there is a 'Result Grid' section with the following data:

Total_pizzas_sold
49574

2. Average pizza price (AVG).

```
SELECT ROUND(AVG(price),2) AS avg_pizza_price
```

```
FROM pizzas;
```

The screenshot shows a MySQL Workbench interface. The top bar includes standard icons for file operations, search, and help, along with a "Limit to 1000 rows" dropdown and a toolbar with various buttons. The main area displays a block of SQL code:

```
44
45      -- 2. Average pizza price (AVG).
46 •  SELECT ROUND(AVG(price),2) AS avg_pizza_price FROM pizzas;
47
48      -- 3.Total order value per order (JOIN, SUM, GROUP BY).
49 •  SELECT od.order_id,
50          SUM(od.quantity* p.price) AS Total_order_value FROM order_details od
51          JOIN pizzas p ON od.pizza_id = p.pizza_id
```

The line "46 •" is highlighted with a blue background. Below the code is a horizontal line, followed by the results section.

The results section has tabs for "Result Grid" and "Table". The "Result Grid" tab is selected, showing the following data:

	avg_pizza_price
▶	16.44

Below the table are buttons for "Filter Rows:", "Export:", and "Wrap Cell Content:".

### 3.Total order value per order (JOIN, SUM, GROUP BY).

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

The screenshot shows a MySQL Workbench interface. The top bar contains various icons for file operations, search, and navigation. A toolbar below has buttons for saving, running, and canceling queries, along with a 'Limit to 1000 rows' dropdown and other utility icons.

The main area displays a SQL query:

```
47
48    -- 3.Total order value per order (JOIN, SUM, GROUP BY).
49 • SELECT od.order_id,
50     SUM(od.quantity* p.price) AS Total_order_value FROM order_details od
51     JOIN pizzas p ON od.pizza_id = p.pizza_id
52     GROUP BY od.order_id;
53
```

A tooltip at the bottom of the query editor says "A TOTAL statement adds up all values (TOTAL GROUP BY)".

Below the query editor is a results grid with the following columns:

	order_id	Total_order_value
▶	1	13.25
	2	92.00
	3	37.25
	4	16.50
	5	16.50
	6	24.75
	7	12.50
	8	12.50
	9	142.25

At the bottom of the results grid, there are buttons for 'Result Grid', 'Filter Rows:', 'Export:', 'Wrap Cell Content:', and 'Fetch rows:'.

#### 4. Total quantity sold per pizza category (JOIN, GROUP BY).

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

The screenshot shows a MySQL Workbench interface. The top bar contains various icons for file operations, search, and navigation. A dropdown menu is open, showing the option "Limit to 1000 rows". Below the editor area, there are buttons for "Result Grid", "Filter Rows", "Export", and "Wrap Cell Content".

```
53
54  -- 4. Total quantity sold per pizza category (JOIN, GROUP BY).
55 • SELECT pt.category,
56   SUM(od.quantity) AS Total_quantity_sold FROM order_details od
57   JOIN pizzas p ON od.pizza_id = p.pizza_id
58   JOIN pizza_types pt ON p.pizza_type_id = pt.pizza_type_id
59   GROUP BY pt.category;
60
```

category	Total_quantity_sold
Classic	14888
Veggie	11649
Supreme	11987
Chicken	11050

## 5. Categories with more than 5,000 pizzas sold (HAVING).

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

```
61      -- 5. Categories with more than 5,000 pizzas sold (HAVING).
62 •   SELECT pt.category,
63     SUM(od.quantity) AS pizzas_sold
64   FROM order_details od
65   JOIN pizzas p ON od.pizza_id = p.pizza_id
66   JOIN pizza_types pt ON p.pizza_type_id = pt.pizza_type_id
67   GROUP BY pt.category
68   HAVING SUM(od.quantity) > 5000;
69
```

---

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

	category	pizzas_sold
▶	Classic	14888
	Veggie	11649
	Supreme	11987
	Chicken	11050

## 6. Pizzas never ordered (LEFT/RIGHT JOIN).

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

```
69
70      -- 6. Pizzas never ordered (LEFT/RIGHT JOIN).
71 •  SELECT p.pizza_id, od.order_id
72   FROM pizzas p
73 LEFT JOIN order_details od ON p.pizza_id = od.pizza_id
74 WHERE od.order_id IS NULL;
75
76      -- 7. Price differences between different sizes of the same pizza (SELF JOIN).
77 •  SELECT p1.pizza_type_id, p1.size, p2.size,
```

---

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

	pizza_id	order_id
▶	big_meat_l	NULL
	big_meat_m	NULL
	five_cheese_m	NULL
	five_cheese_s	NULL
	four_cheese_s	NULL

## 7. Price differences between different sizes of the same pizza (SELF JOIN).

```
SELECT p1.pizza_type_id, p1.size, p2.size,  
ABS(p1.price- p2.price) AS price_difference  
FROM pizzas p1  
JOIN pizzas p2 ON p1.pizza_type_id = p2.pizza_type_id  
AND p1.size < p2.size  
ORDER BY price_difference DESC;
```

```
75
76    -- 7. Price differences between different sizes of the same pizza (SELF JOIN).
77 •   SELECT p1.pizza_type_id, p1.size, p2.size,
78     ABS(p1.price- p2.price)AS price_difference
79   FROM pizzas p1
80   JOIN pizzas p2 ON p1.pizza_type_id = p2.pizza_type_id AND p1.size < p2.size
81   ORDER BY price_difference DESC;
82
83
```

---

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

	pizza_type_id	size	size	price_difference
▶	the_greek	S	XXL	23.95
	the_greek	M	XXL	19.95
	the_greek	L	XXL	15.45
	the_greek	S	XL	13.50
	the_greek	XL	XXL	10.45
	the_greek	M	XL	9.50
	napolitana	L	S	8.50