

# Burger Bash SQL Case Study – Documentation

## 1. Project Objective

The purpose of this case study is to analyze burger order and delivery data from a fictional business called Burger Bash.

## 2. Tools Used

- ✓ **SQL Platform:** Microsoft SQL Server (SSMS)
- ✓ **Language:** T-SQL (Transact-SQL)
- ✓ **Data Source:** Manually inserted via SQL INSERT statements
- ✓ **Environment:** Windows PC, SSMS interface

## 3. Schema Creation

### 3.1 Create Database



```
create_db.sql... \Ragavi (58))  
1 CREATE DATABASE burger_bash_db;  
2 Go  
3 USE burger_bash_db;  
4 Go
```

100 % No issues found

Messages

Commands completed successfully.

Completion time: 2025-07-20T11:21:19.7701716+05:30

## 4. Table Creation

Created 4 tables in total using SQL Server-compatible data types.

### 4.1 burger\_names



```
burger_names... \Ragavi (74))  
1 Create table burger_names  
2 CREATE TABLE burger_names(  
3 burger_id INT NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,  
4 burger_name VARCHAR(10) NOT NULL  
5 );  
6  
7 SELECT * FROM burger_names;  
8  
9
```

100 % No issues found

Results Messages

burger_id	burger_name
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## 4.2 runner\_orders

```
runner_order...Ragavi (52))*
1  -- Create table runner_orders
2  CREATE TABLE runner_orders(
3    order_id INT NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
4    runner_id INT NOT NULL,
5    pickup_time datetime2,
6    distance VARCHAR(20),
7    duration VARCHAR(20),
8    cancellation VARCHAR(50)
9  );
10
11
12  SELECT * FROM runner_orders;
13
```

100 % No issues found

order_id	runner_id	pickup_time	distance	duration	cancellation
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## 4.3 burger\_runner

```
burger_runne...Ragavi (71))*
1  -- Create table burger_runner
2  CREATE TABLE burger_runner(
3    runner_id INT NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
4    registration_date date NOT NULL
5  );
6
7
8  SELECT * FROM burger_runner;
```

100 % No issues found

runner_id	registration_date
-----------	-------------------

## 4.4 customer\_orders

```
customer_ord...Ragavi (52))*
1  -- Create table customer_orders
2  CREATE TABLE customer_orders(
3    order_id INT NOT NULL,
4    customer_id INT NOT NULL,
5    burger_id INT NOT NULL,
6    exclusions VARCHAR(20),
7    extras VARCHAR(20),
8    order_time datetime2 NOT NULL
9  );
10
11
12  SELECT * FROM customer_orders;
```


100 % No issues found

order_id	customer_id	burger_id	exclusions	extras	order_time
----------	-------------	-----------	------------	--------	------------

## 5. Data Insertion

Each table was populated manually using INSERT INTO statements.

### 5.1 burger\_names



The screenshot shows a SQL IDE window with the following SQL code:

```
-- Create table burger_names
CREATE TABLE burger_names(
  burger_id INT NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
  burger_name VARCHAR(10) NOT NULL
);

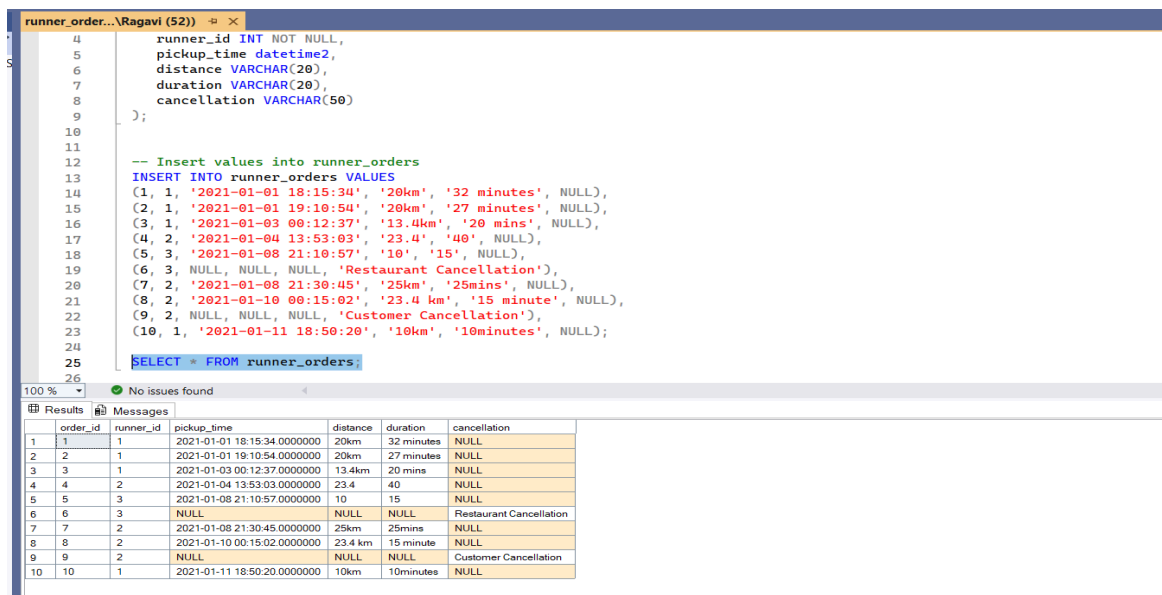
-- Insert values into burger_names
INSERT INTO burger_names VALUES
(1, 'Meatlovers'),
(2, 'Vegetarian');

SELECT * FROM burger_names;
```

The results pane shows the following data:

burger_id	burger_name
1	Meatlovers
2	Vegetarian

### 5.2 runner\_orders



The screenshot shows a SQL IDE window with the following SQL code:

```
runner_id INT NOT NULL,
pickup_time datetime2,
distance VARCHAR(20),
duration VARCHAR(20),
cancellation VARCHAR(50)
);

-- Insert values into runner_orders
INSERT INTO runner_orders VALUES
(1, 1, '2021-01-01 18:15:34', '20km', '32 minutes', NULL),
(2, 1, '2021-01-01 19:10:54', '20km', '27 minutes', NULL),
(3, 1, '2021-01-03 00:12:37', '13.4km', '20 mins', NULL),
(4, 2, '2021-01-04 13:53:03', '23.4', '40', NULL),
(5, 3, '2021-01-08 21:10:57', '10', '15', NULL),
(6, 3, NULL, NULL, NULL, 'Restaurant Cancellation'),
(7, 2, '2021-01-08 21:30:45', '25km', '25mins', NULL),
(8, 2, '2021-01-10 00:15:02', '23.4 km', '15 minute', NULL),
(9, 2, NULL, NULL, NULL, 'Customer Cancellation'),
(10, 1, '2021-01-11 18:50:20', '10km', '10minutes', NULL);

SELECT * FROM runner_orders;
```

The results pane shows the following data:

order_id	runner_id	pickup_time	distance	duration	cancellation
1	1	2021-01-01 18:15:34.0000000	20km	32 minutes	NULL
2	1	2021-01-01 19:10:54.0000000	20km	27 minutes	NULL
3	1	2021-01-03 00:12:37.0000000	13.4km	20 mins	NULL
4	2	2021-01-04 13:53:03.0000000	23.4	40	NULL
5	3	2021-01-08 21:10:57.0000000	10	15	NULL
6	3	NULL	NULL	NULL	Restaurant Cancellation
7	2	2021-01-08 21:30:45.0000000	25km	25mins	NULL
8	2	2021-01-10 00:15:02.0000000	23.4 km	15 minute	NULL
9	2	NULL	NULL	NULL	Customer Cancellation
10	1	2021-01-11 18:50:20.0000000	10km	10minutes	NULL

## 5.3 burger\_runner

burger\_runne...\Ragavi (71)

```
1  -- Create table burger_runner
2  CREATE TABLE burger_runner(
3      runner_id INT NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
4      registration_date date NOT NULL
5  );
6
7
8  -- Insert values into burger_runner
9  INSERT INTO burger_runner VALUES
10 (1, '2021-01-01'),
11 (2, '2021-01-03'),
12 (3, '2021-01-08'),
13 (4, '2021-01-15');
14
15 SELECT * FROM burger_runner;
```

100 % No issues found

Results Messages

	runner_id	registration_date
1	1	2021-01-01
2	2	2021-01-03
3	3	2021-01-08
4	4	2021-01-15

## 5.4 customer\_orders

customer\_ord...\Ragavi (52)

```
11
12 -- Insert values into customer_orders
13 INSERT INTO customer_orders VALUES
14 (1, 101, 1, NULL, NULL, '2021-01-01 18:05:02'),
15 (2, 101, 1, NULL, NULL, '2021-01-01 19:00:52'),
16 (3, 102, 1, NULL, NULL, '2021-01-02 23:51:23'),
17 (3, 102, 2, NULL, NULL, '2021-01-02 23:51:23'),
18 (4, 103, 1, '4', NULL, '2021-01-04 13:23:46'),
19 (4, 103, 1, '4', NULL, '2021-01-04 13:23:46'),
20 (4, 103, 2, '4', NULL, '2021-01-04 13:23:46'),
21 (5, 104, 1, NULL, '1', '2021-01-08 21:00:29'),
22 (6, 101, 2, NULL, NULL, '2021-01-08 21:03:13'),
23 (7, 105, 2, NULL, '1', '2021-01-08 21:20:29'),
24 (8, 102, 1, NULL, NULL, '2021-01-09 23:54:33'),
25 (9, 103, 1, '4', '1, 5', '2021-01-10 11:22:59'),
26 (10, 104, 1, NULL, NULL, '2021-01-11 18:34:49'),
27 (10, 104, 1, '2, 6', '1, 4', '2021-01-11 18:34:49');
28
29 SELECT * FROM customer_orders;
```

100 % No issues found

Results Messages

	order_id	customer_id	burger_id	exclusions	extras	order_time
1	1	101	1	NULL	NULL	2021-01-01 18:05:02.000000000
2	2	101	1	NULL	NULL	2021-01-01 19:00:52.000000000
3	3	102	1	NULL	NULL	2021-01-02 23:51:23.000000000
4	3	102	2	NULL	NULL	2021-01-02 23:51:23.000000000
5	4	103	1	4	NULL	2021-01-04 13:23:46.000000000
6	4	103	1	4	NULL	2021-01-04 13:23:46.000000000
7	4	103	2	4	NULL	2021-01-04 13:23:46.000000000
8	5	104	1	NULL	1	2021-01-08 21:00:29.000000000
9	6	101	2	NULL	NULL	2021-01-08 21:03:13.000000000
10	7	105	2	NULL	1	2021-01-08 21:20:29.000000000
11	8	102	1	NULL	NULL	2021-01-09 23:54:33.000000000
12	9	103	1	4	1, 5	2021-01-10 11:22:59.000000000
13	10	104	1	NULL	NULL	2021-01-11 18:34:49.000000000
14	10	104	1	2, 6	1, 4	2021-01-11 18:34:49.000000000

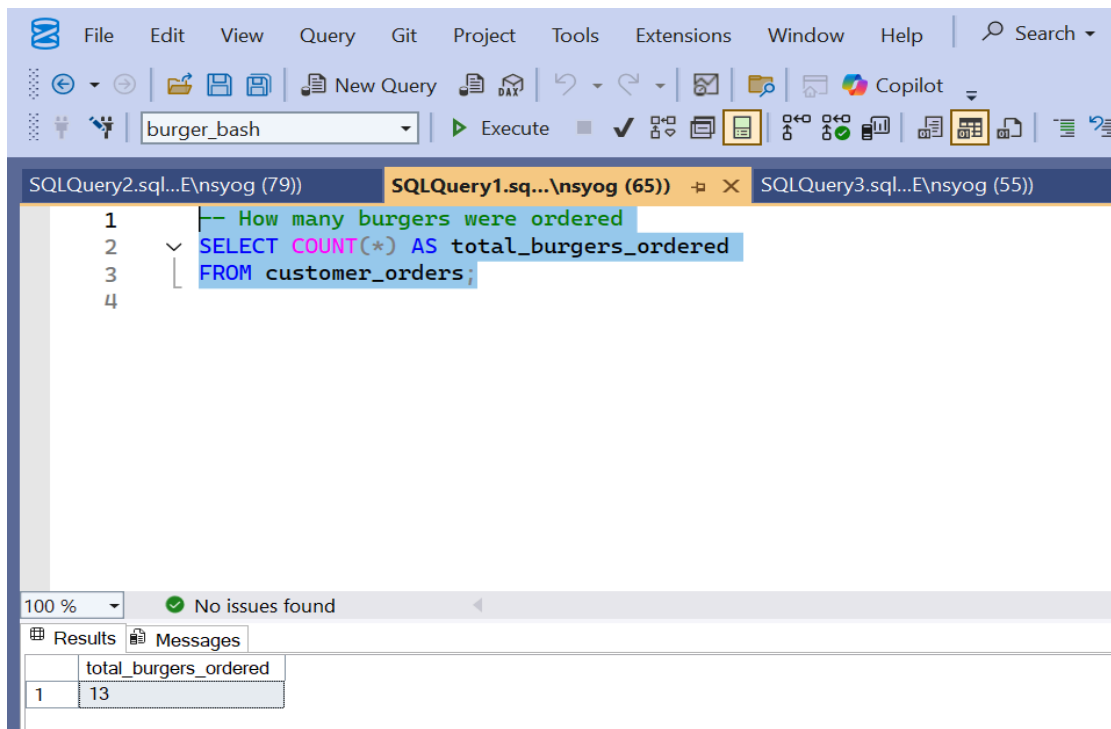
Query executed successfully.

LAPTOP-O11N

## 6. Analysis

The following queries were written and executed to analyze Burger Bash operations.

**Q1: How many burgers were ordered?**



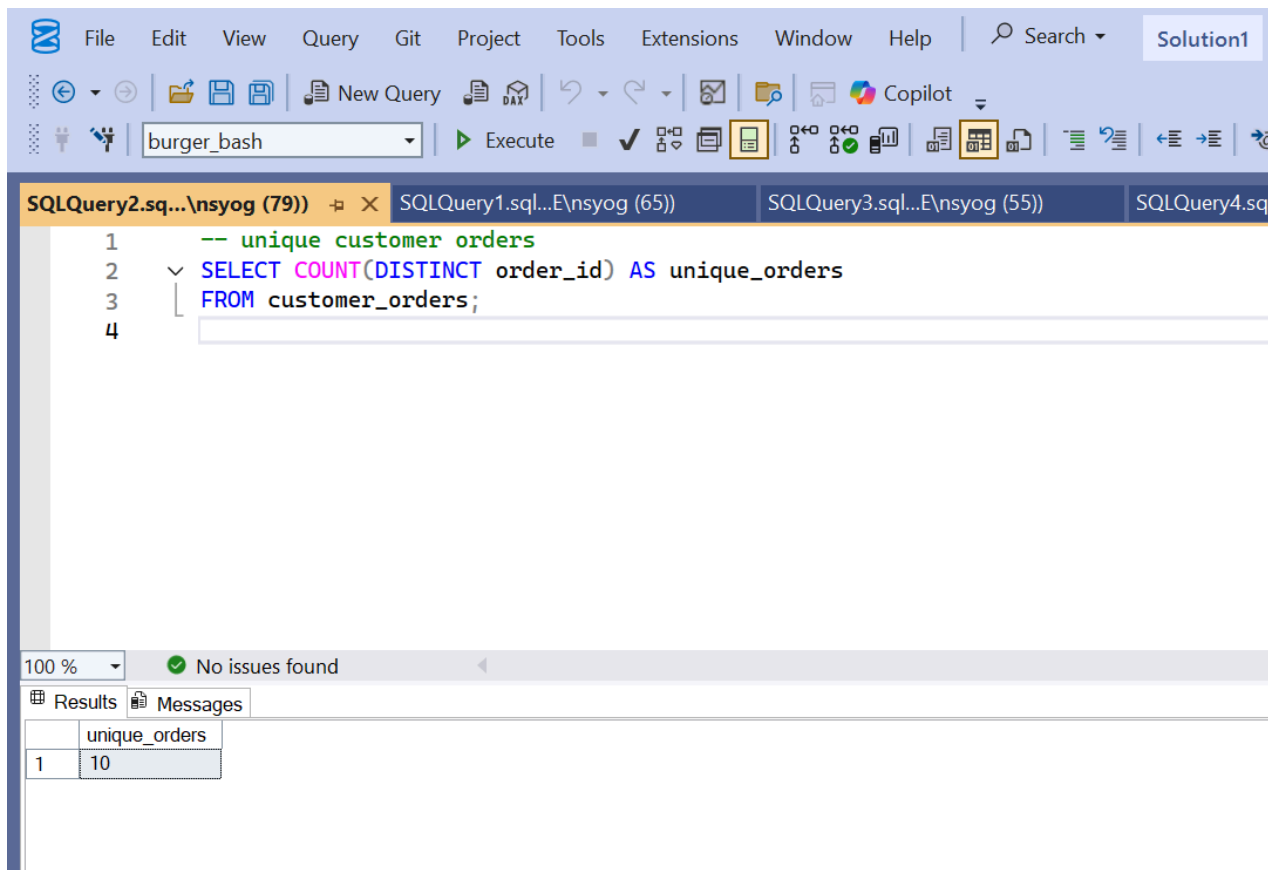
The screenshot shows the SQL Server Enterprise Manager interface. The query editor displays the following SQL query:

```
1 -- How many burgers were ordered
2 SELECT COUNT(*) AS total_burgers_ordered
3 FROM customer_orders;
4
```

The query is executed, and the results are shown in the Results pane:

	total_burgers_ordered
1	13

**Q2: How many unique customer orders were made?**



The screenshot shows the SQL Server Enterprise Manager interface. The query editor displays the following SQL query:

```
1 -- unique customer orders
2 SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT order_id) AS unique_orders
3 FROM customer_orders;
4
```

The query is executed, and the results are shown in the Results pane:

	unique_orders
1	10

**Q3: How many successful orders were delivered by each runner?**

The screenshot shows the SQL Studio interface. The query editor contains the following SQL code:

```
1  -- How many successful orders were delivered by each runner
2  SELECT runner_id, COUNT(*) AS successful_orders
3  FROM runner_orders
4  WHERE cancellation IS NULL
5  GROUP BY runner_id;
```

The Results pane shows the following data:

	runner_id	successful_orders
1	1	4
2	2	3
3	3	1

**Q4: How many of each type of burger was delivered?**

The screenshot shows the SQL Studio interface. The query editor contains the following SQL code:

```
1  -- How many of each type of burger was delivered
2  SELECT b.burger_name, COUNT(*) AS delivered_count
3  FROM customer_orders c
4  JOIN runner_orders r ON c.order_id = r.order_id
5  JOIN burger_names b ON c.burger_id = b.burger_id
6  WHERE r.cancellation IS NULL
7  GROUP BY b.burger_name;
```

The Results pane shows the following data:

	burger_name	delivered_count
1	Meatlovers	8
2	Vegetarian	3

### Q5: How many Vegetarian and Meatlovers were ordered by each customer?

SQLQuery5.sql...E\nsyog (52))

SQLQuery4.sql...E\nsyog (54))

SQLQuery3.sql...E\nsyog (55))

```
1  -- How many Vegetarian and Meatlovers were ordered by each customer
2  SELECT
3      c.customer_id,
4      b.burger_name,
5      COUNT(*) AS order_count
6  FROM customer_orders c
7  JOIN burger_names b ON c.burger_id = b.burger_id
8  GROUP BY c.customer_id, b.burger_name
9  HAVING b.burger_name IN ('Vegetarian', 'Meatlovers');
```

100 %

✓ No issues found

Results

Messages

	customer_id	burger_name	order_count
1	101	Meatlovers	2
2	102	Meatlovers	2
3	103	Meatlovers	2
4	104	Meatlovers	3
5	101	Vegetarian	1
6	102	Vegetarian	1
7	103	Vegetarian	1
8	105	Vegetarian	1