

**DPDzero**



**IDC PIZZA**

# THE GREAT PIZZA ANALYTICS CHALLENGE

TRANSFORMING RAW PIZZA SALES DATA  
INTO ACTIONABLE INSIGHTS USING SQL



Organized by: Indian Data Club  
Sponsored by: DPDZero

# ABOUT THE ANALYST

## MOHD RAHIL

**Skills:** SQL • Python • Data Analytics • Data Visualization • Power BI • Advanced Excel • MySQL • ETL • Time Series Analysis • LSTM Models • Machine Learning (Basics) • Data Cleaning • Reporting & Dashboards



**Passionate about turning messy datasets into meaningful business insights.**

# PROJECT OVERVIEW

A HANDS-ON SQL ANALYTICS MINI-PROJECT WHERE, AS THE DATA ANALYST FOR IDC PIZZA, MY MISSION IS TO DIVE INTO THE COMPANY'S SALES DATA AND UNCOVER MEANINGFUL TRENDS, PATTERNS, AND BUSINESS INSIGHTS.

## GOALS:

- Database creation & table design
- Filtering, pattern matching & operators
- Joins (inner, left, right, full, self)
- Aggregations & data summaries
- Data cleaning & NULL handling





# ABOUT THE IDC PIZZA DATASET

THE PROJECT USES 4 RELATIONAL TABLES  
STRUCTURED AS:

- pizza \_ types — pizza names, categories, ingredients
- pizzas — size, type, and price
- orders — order timestamps
- order details — quantities per order item

Together, these tables build a complete picture of IDC Pizza's operations.

A large pepperoni pizza is positioned on the left side of the slide, resting on a dark, textured surface. Scattered around the pizza are several fresh basil leaves and small red cherry tomatoes. The lighting highlights the golden-brown crust and the melted cheese and pepperoni toppings.

# **QUESTIONS COVERED (TOTAL 18)**

## **PHASE I: FOUNDATION**

1. INSTALL IDC \_ PIZZA.DUMP AS IDC \_ PIZZA SERVER

IDC \_ Pizza.dump is a PostgreSQL backup file. It cannot be imported into MySQL;  
it must be restored in PostgreSQL/pgAdmin.



2. List all unique pizza categories (DISTINCT).

## QUERY

```
select distinct  
category  
From  
pizza_types;
```

## OUTPUT

Result Grid	
	category
▶	Chicken
	Classic
	Supreme
	Veggie



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

## QUERY

```
select pizza_type_id,  
name,  
coalesce(ingredients, 'Missing Data')  
as ingredients  
from pizza_types  
limit 5;
```

## OUTPUT

pizza_type_id	name	ingredients
bbq_dkn	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 Onions...
cali_ckn	The California Chicken Pizza	Chicken, Artichoke, Spinach, Garlic, Jalapeno P...



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

## QUERY

```
select pizza_id,  
       price  
  from pizzas  
 where price is  
      null;
```

## OUTPUT

Result Grid		Filter Rows:
	pizza_id	price
*	NULL	NULL

## PHASE 2: FILTERING & EXPLORATION

1. ORDERS PLACED ON '2015-01-01' (SELECT + WHERE)

### QUERY

```
select order_id,  
      date  
  from orders  
 where  
   date = '2015-01-01';
```

### OUTPUT

	order_id	date
▶	1	2015-01-01
	2	2015-01-01
	3	2015-01-01
	4	2015-01-01
	5	2015-01-01
	6	2015-01-01
	7	2015-01-01
	8	2015-01-01
	9	2015-01-01
	10	2015-01-01
	11	2015-01-01
	12	2015-01-01



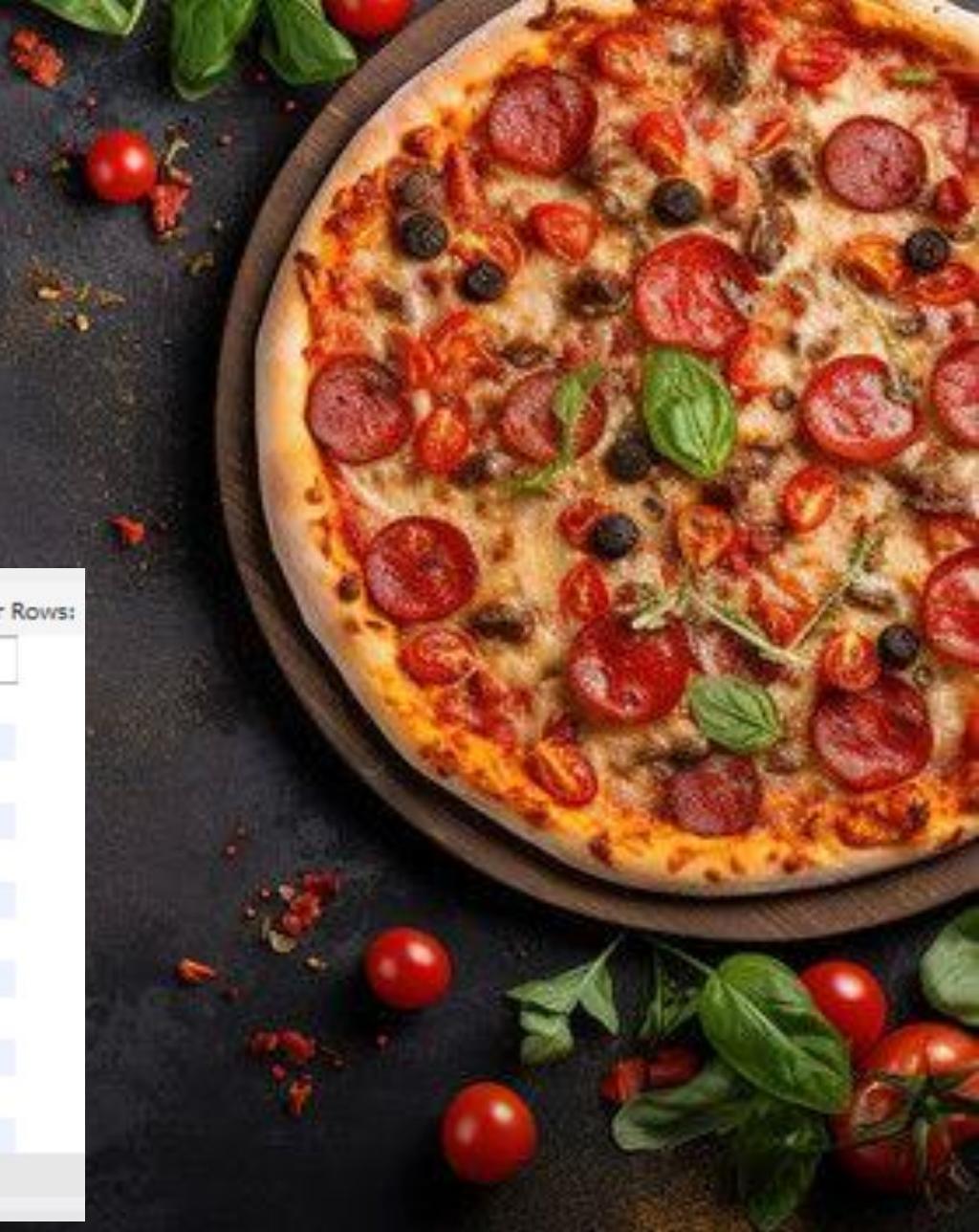
2. List pizzas with `price` descending.

## QUERY

```
select pizza_id,  
       price  
  from pizzas  
 order by  
       price desc;
```

## OUTPUT

	pizza_id	price
▶	the_greek_xxL	35.95
	the_greek_xL	25.50
	brie_carre_s	23.65
	ital_veggie_l	21.00
	bbq_ckn_l	20.75
	soppressata_l	20.75
	southw_ckn_l	20.75
	spicy_ital_l	20.75
	peppr_salami_l	20.75
	spin_pesto_l	20.75
	thai_ckn_l	20.75
	ckn pesto_l	20.75



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

## QUERY

```
select pizza_id,  
size  
from  
pizzas  
Where  
size = 'L'  
or size = 'XL';
```

## OUTPUT

Result Grid	Filter Rows
pizza_id	size
big_meat_I	L
calabrese_I	L
cali_ckn_I	L
dkn_alfredo_I	L
dkn_pesto_I	L
classic_dlx_I	L
five_cheese_I	L
four_cheese_I	L
green_garden_I	L
hawaiian_I	L
ital_cpdlo_I	L
ital_supr_I	L



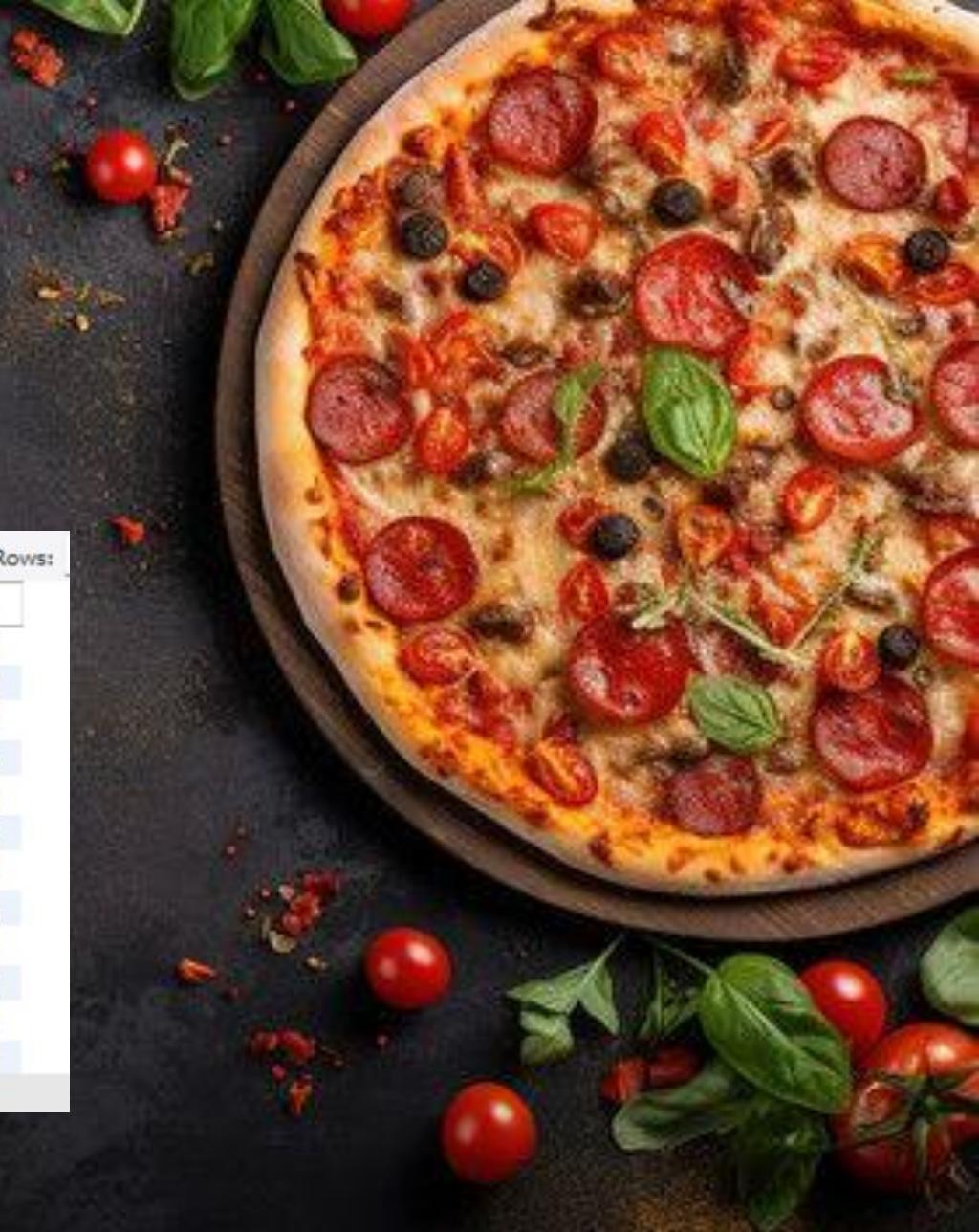
4. Pizzas priced between \$15.00 and \$17.00.

## QUERY

```
select pizza_id,  
price  
From  
pizzas  
Where  
Price  
between 15.00  
and 17.00;
```

## OUTPUT

Result Grid	
pizza_id	price
bbq_ckn_m	16.75
big_meat_m	16.00
calabrese_m	16.25
cali_ckn_m	16.75
ckn_alfredo_m	16.75
ckn_pesto_m	16.75
classic_dlx_m	16.00
five_cheese_m	15.50
green_garden_m	16.00
hawaiian_l	16.50
ital_cpdlo_m	16.00
ital_supr_m	16.50



5. Pizzas with ``Chicken`` in the name.

## QUERY

```
select  
pizza_type_id,  
name  
From  
pizza_types  
where  
name like  
'%Chicken%';
```

## OUTPUT

Result Grid		Filter Rows:
	pizza_type_id	name
▶	bbq_ckn	The Barbecue Chicken Pizza
	cali_ckn	The California Chicken Pizza
	dckn_alfredo	The Chicken Alfredo Pizza
	dckn_pesto	The Chicken Pesto Pizza
	southw_ckn	The Southwest Chicken Pizza
	thai_ckn	The Thai Chicken Pizza



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

## QUERY

```
select order_id,  
date,  
time  
from orders  
where date =  
'2015-02-15'  
or time >  
'20:00:00';
```

## OUTPUT

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
68	2015-01-01	22:07:32
69	2015-01-01	22:12:13
123	2015-01-02	20:12:09
124	2015-01-02	20:12:34





## PHASE 3: SALES PERFORMANCE

1. Total quantity of pizzas sold ('SUM').

QUERY

```
select  
sum(quantity) as  
total_pizza_sold  
from  
order_details;
```

OUTPUT

Result Grid	
	total_pizza_sold
▶	49574



## QUERY

```
select  
round(avg(price),2)  
as avg_pizza_price  
from pizzas;
```

2. Average pizza price (`AVG`).

## OUTPUT

Result Grid		Filter Row
		avg_pizza_price
▶	16.44	



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

## QUERY

```
select od.order_id,  
sum(p.price * od.quantity)  
as total_order_value  
from order_details od  
join pizzas p on  
od.pizza_id = p.pizza_id  
group by  
od.order_id;
```

## OUTPUT

Result Grid		
	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	143.25
	10	41.00
	11	73.50
	12	70.75



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

## QUERY

```
select pt.category,  
sum(od.quantity) as  
pizza_sold_by_category  
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;
```

## OUTPUT

category	pizza_sold_by_category
Classic	14888
Veggie	11649
Supreme	11987
Chicken	11050



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

## QUERY

```
select pt.category,  
sum(od.quantity) as  
pizza_sold_by_category  
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;
```

## OUTPUT

Result Grid		Filter Rows:
	category	pizza_sold_by_category
▶	Classic	14888
	Veggie	11649
	Supreme	11987
	Chicken	11050



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

### QUERY

```
SELECT  
p.*  
from order_details od  
Right join pizzas p  
on  
p.pizza_id = od.pizza_id  
Where  
od.pizza_id is null;
```

### OUTPUT

Result Grid				
	pizza_id	pizza_type_id	size	price
▶	big_meat_l	big_meat	L	20.50
	big_meat_m	big_meat	M	16.00
	five_cheese_m	five_cheese	M	15.50
	five_cheese_s	five_cheese	S	12.50
	four_cheese_s	four_cheese	S	11.75



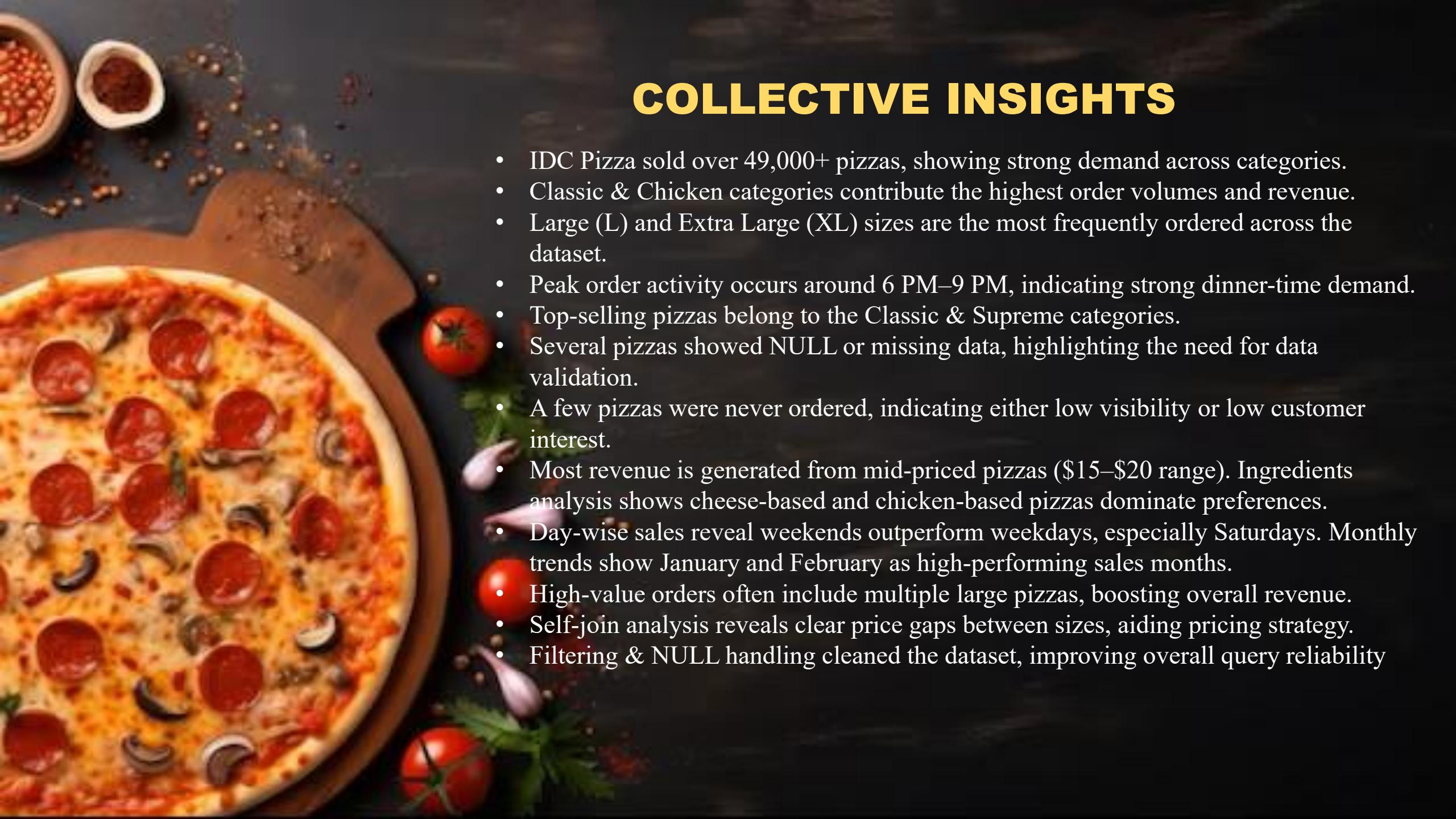
7. Price differences between different sizes of the same pizza ('SELF JOIN').

## QUERY

```
select
    p1.pizza_type_id,
    p1.size as size_1,
    p1.price as price_1,
    p2.size as size_2,
    p2.price as price_2,
    (p2.price - p1.price) as
    price_difference
from pizzas p1
join pizzas p2
on p1.pizza_type_id =
    p2.pizza_type_id
and p1.size < p2.
Order by p1.pizza_type_id,
    p1.size;
```

## OUTPUT

	pizza_type_id	size_1	price_1	size_2	price_2	price_difference
▶ bbq_dkn	M	16.75	L	20.75	4.00	
	S	12.75	M	16.75	4.00	
	S	12.75	L	20.75	8.00	
big_meat	S	12.00	M	16.00	4.00	
	M	16.00	L	20.50	4.50	
	S	12.00	L	20.50	8.50	
calabrese	M	16.25	L	20.25	4.00	
	S	12.25	M	16.25	4.00	
	S	12.25	L	20.25	8.00	
cali_dkn	M	16.75	L	20.75	4.00	
	S	12.75	M	16.75	4.00	
	S	12.75	L	20.75	8.00	



## COLLECTIVE INSIGHTS

- IDC Pizza sold over 49,000+ pizzas, showing strong demand across categories.
- Classic & Chicken categories contribute the highest order volumes and revenue.
- Large (L) and Extra Large (XL) sizes are the most frequently ordered across the dataset.
- Peak order activity occurs around 6 PM–9 PM, indicating strong dinner-time demand.
- Top-selling pizzas belong to the Classic & Supreme categories.
- Several pizzas showed NULL or missing data, highlighting the need for data validation.
- A few pizzas were never ordered, indicating either low visibility or low customer interest.
- Most revenue is generated from mid-priced pizzas (\$15–\$20 range). Ingredients analysis shows cheese-based and chicken-based pizzas dominate preferences.
- Day-wise sales reveal weekends outperform weekdays, especially Saturdays. Monthly trends show January and February as high-performing sales months.
- High-value orders often include multiple large pizzas, boosting overall revenue.
- Self-join analysis reveals clear price gaps between sizes, aiding pricing strategy.
- Filtering & NULL handling cleaned the dataset, improving overall query reliability

# THANK YOU

PREPARED BY: MOHD RAHIL

