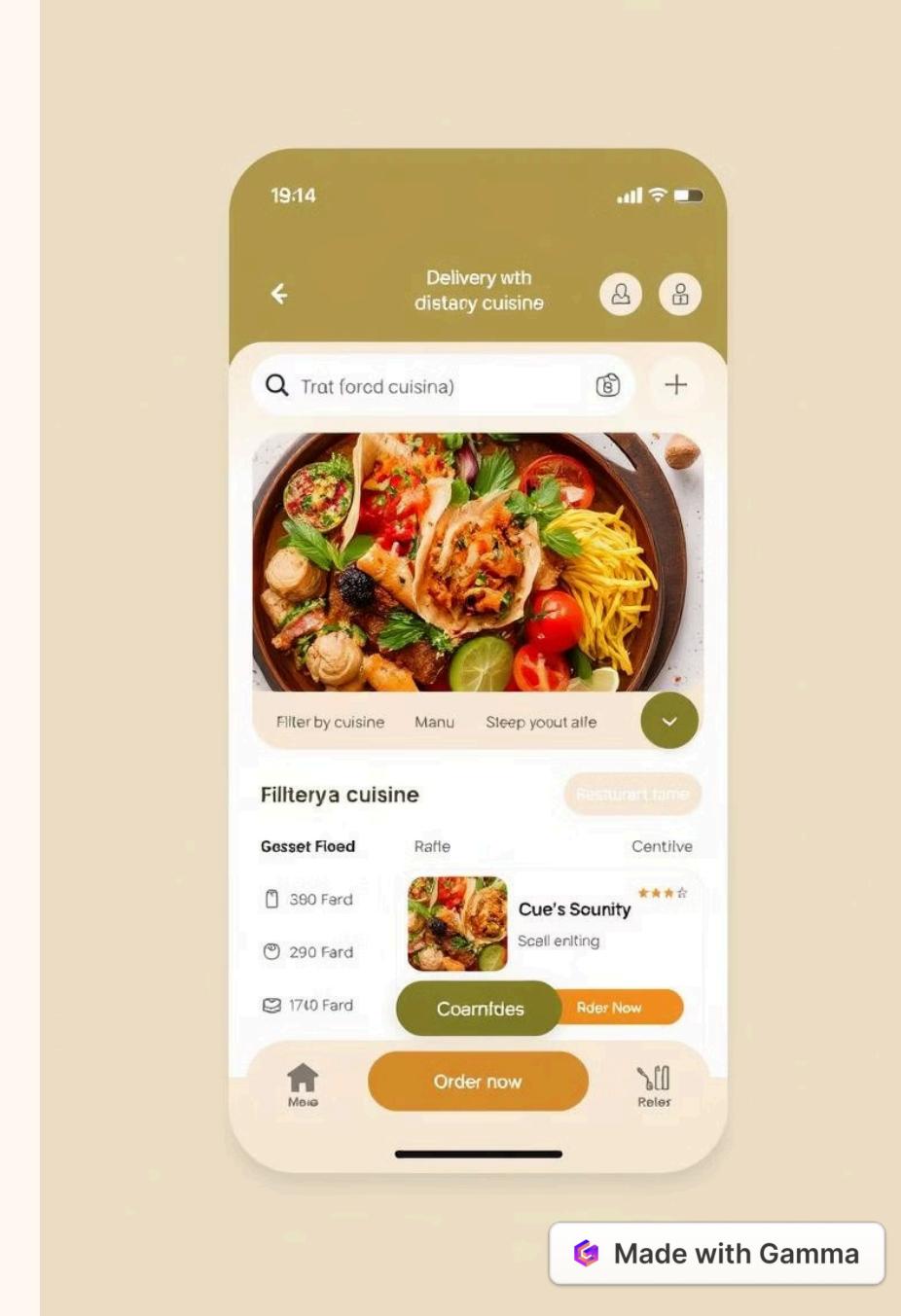


# SWIGGY Case Study - Questions



# Easy Level Questions

## Find customers who have never ordered

This question requires identifying customers who have not placed any orders yet. This can be achieved by filtering the customer database for those with no order history.

## Average Price/dish

To calculate the average price per dish, you need to divide the total revenue generated from dish sales by the total number of dishes sold. This will provide an average price for each dish offered.

## Display average rating of all the Restaurants

This involves calculating the average rating for each restaurant based on customer reviews. The average rating can be displayed alongside the restaurant name to provide customers with an overview of restaurant quality.

# Moderate Level Questions

## 1 Find the top 3 month in terms of the number of orders

This question involves analyzing order data to identify the top three months with the highest number of orders. This can be achieved by grouping orders by month and then sorting them in descending order based on the number of orders.

## 3 Restaurants with monthly sales greater than x for

This involves filtering restaurant sales data for a specific month and identifying restaurants whose sales exceed a predefined threshold (x). This can be achieved by grouping sales data by restaurant and then filtering based on the sales amount.

## 2 Find the top restaurant in terms of the number of orders for a given month

This requires filtering order data for a specific month and then identifying the restaurant with the highest number of orders within that month. This can be achieved by grouping orders by restaurant and then sorting them in descending order based on the number of orders.

## 4 Show all orders with order details for a particular customer in a particular date range

This requires filtering order data for a specific customer and date range. The filtered data should include all order details, such as the order ID, date, time, items ordered, and total amount.

# Advanced Level Questions



## Find restaurants with max repeated customers

This involves identifying restaurants with the highest number of repeat customers. This can be achieved by analyzing customer order history and identifying restaurants with the most frequent customer visits.



## Month over month revenue growth of swiggy

This requires calculating the revenue growth of Swiggy on a month-over-month basis. This can be achieved by comparing the revenue generated in each month to the previous month and calculating the percentage change.



## Customer - favorite food

This involves analyzing customer order history to identify the most frequently ordered dish for each customer. This can be achieved by grouping orders by customer and dish, and then identifying the dish with the highest order count.

# Advanced Level Questions (cont.)



## Find the most loyal customers for all restaurant

This involves identifying customers who have placed the most orders at a particular restaurant. This can be achieved by analyzing customer order history and identifying customers with the highest order frequency for each restaurant.



## Month over month revenue growth of a restaurant

This requires calculating the revenue growth of a specific restaurant on a month-over-month basis. This can be achieved by comparing the revenue generated by the restaurant in each month to the previous month and calculating the percentage change.



## Most Paired Products

This involves analyzing order data to identify the most frequently ordered pairs of products. This can be achieved by grouping orders by product pairs and then identifying the pair with the highest order count.

# Customer Segmentation



## New Customers

Customers who have placed their first order recently. This segment is crucial for onboarding and encouraging repeat purchases.

## Frequent Customers

Customers who place orders regularly, indicating high engagement and loyalty. This segment is valuable for targeted promotions and personalized recommendations.

## High-Value Customers

Customers who spend a significant amount on orders, representing a high revenue potential. This segment is ideal for exclusive offers and premium services.

## Inactive Customers

Customers who haven't placed an order in a while. This segment requires reactivation strategies to re-engage them and bring them back to the platform.



Made with Gamma

# Restaurant Performance Analysis



# Marketing and Promotion Strategies

1

## Targeted Promotions

Offer personalized discounts and deals based on customer preferences and order history.

2

## Loyalty Programs

Reward frequent customers with points, discounts, and exclusive offers to encourage repeat purchases.

3

## Social Media Marketing

Leverage social media platforms to engage with customers, promote new dishes, and run contests.

4

## Influencer Marketing

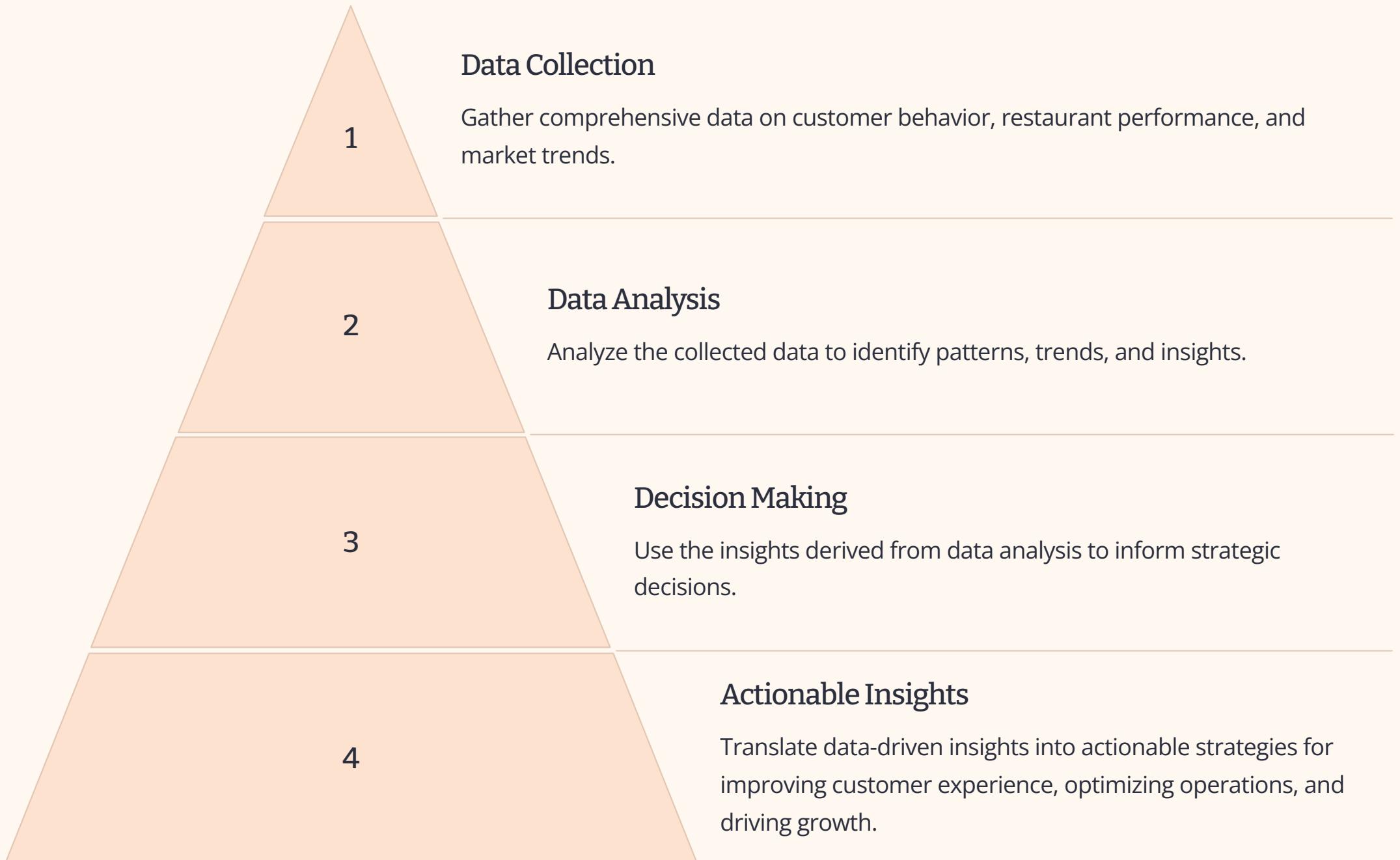
Partner with food bloggers and influencers to reach a wider audience and generate buzz for the platform.

5

## Referral Programs

Encourage existing customers to refer new users to the platform by offering incentives for both parties.

# Data-Driven Decision Making





# Future Growth Opportunities

1

## Expansion

Explore new markets and expand the platform's reach to cater to a wider customer base.

2

## New Services

Introduce new services, such as grocery delivery, meal kits, or restaurant reservations, to diversify offerings.

3

## Technology Innovation

Invest in cutting-edge technologies, such as AI-powered recommendations, chatbot support, and drone delivery.

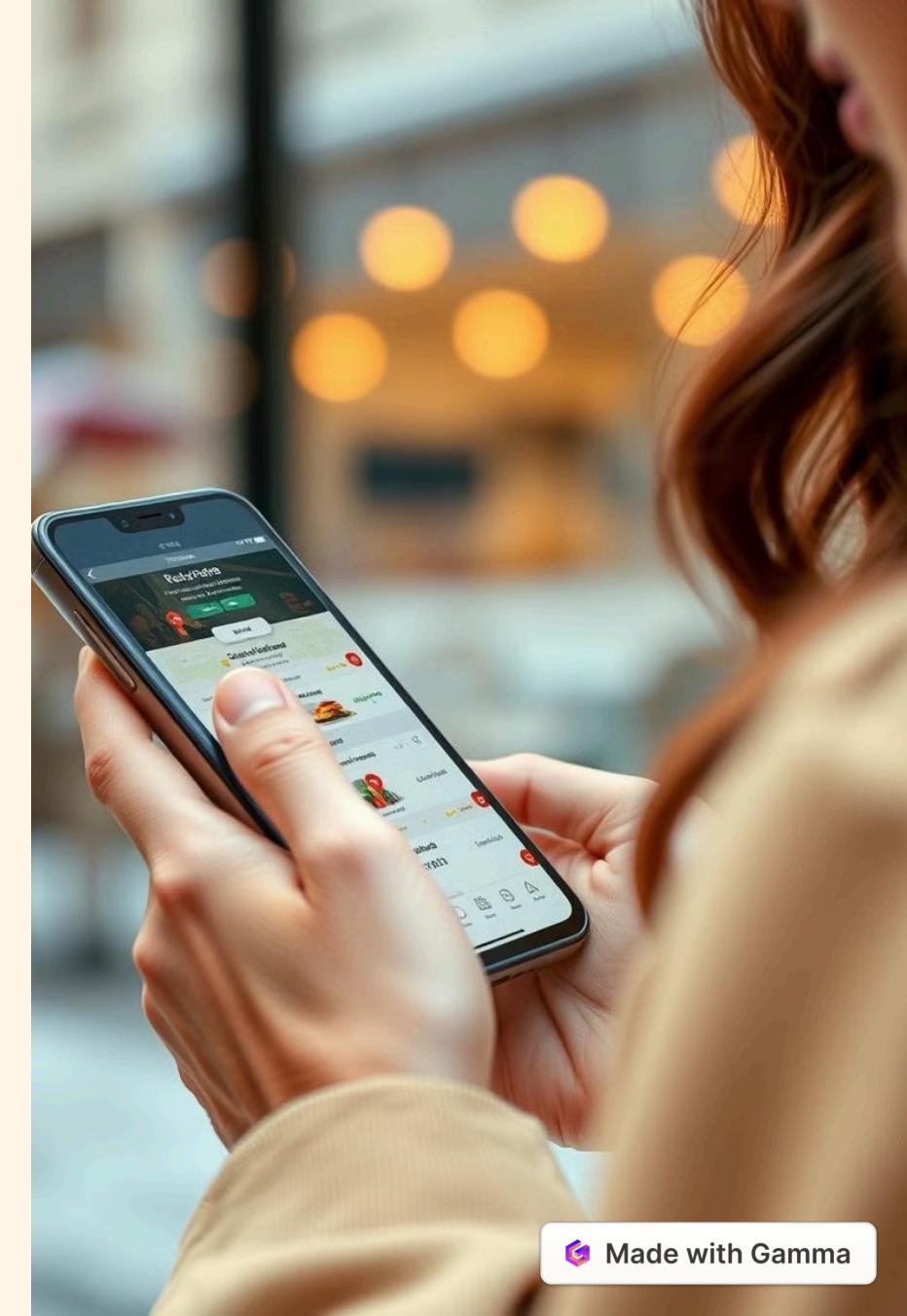
4

## Partnerships

Collaborate with other businesses, such as restaurants, grocery stores, and payment providers, to enhance services and reach new customers.

# Solving The SWIGGY - Case Study SQL Query

This presentation will explore SQL queries to solve common and easy problems in a food delivery platform like Swiggy.



# Q1. Find Customers Who Have Never Ordered

```
3  
4   SELECT * FROM users  
5   WHERE  
6   user_id NOT IN (SELECT DISTINCT(user_id) from orders)  
7
```

SQL Query

Data Output Messages Notifications

Showing rows:

	user_id [PK] integer	name character varying (100)	email character varying (100)	password text
1	6	Anupama	anupama@gmail.com	46rdw2
2	7	Rishabh	rishabh@gmail.com	4sw123

Output

## Q2. Average Price Per Dish

```
11  
12  SELECT f.f_name, ROUND(AVG(price), 2) AS avg_price  
13  FROM menu AS m  
14  JOIN food AS f  
15  ON f.f_id = m.f_id  
16  GROUP BY f.f_name  
17  ORDER BY f_name;  
18 |
```

The screenshot shows a SQL query interface with various toolbar icons for file operations like new, save, and export. The SQL tab is active, displaying the query code. Below the interface is a table with the results of the query. The table has two columns: 'f\_name' and 'avg\_price'. The data rows are numbered from 2 to 11, corresponding to the lines in the query. The results show the average price for different food items.

	f_name	avg_price
2	Chicken Wings	230.00
3	Choco Lava cake	98.33
4	Masala Dosa	180.00
5	Non-veg Pizza	450.00
6	Rava Idli	120.00
7	Rice Meal	213.33
8	Roti meal	140.00
9	Schezwan Noodles	220.00
10	Veg Manchurian	180.00
11	Veg Pizza	400.00

Total rows: 11    Query complete 00:00:00.378

# Q3. Display Average Rating of All Restaurants

```
21  SELECT
22      r.r_name AS restaurant_name,
23      ROUND(AVG(o.restaurant_rating), 2) AS average_rating
24  FROM
25      orders o
26  JOIN
27      restaurants r ON o.r_id = r.r_id
28  GROUP BY
29      r.r_id, r.r_name
30  ORDER BY
31      average_rating DESC;
32
```

Data Output    Messages    Notifications

---



	restaurant_name character varying (100)	average_rating numeric
1	box8	4.67
2	China Town	3.67
3	Dosa Plaza	3.67
4	kfc	2.20
5	dominos	1.67

# Data Analysis and Insights



## Customer Segmentation

Identify different customer groups based on order frequency, average order value, and preferred cuisines.



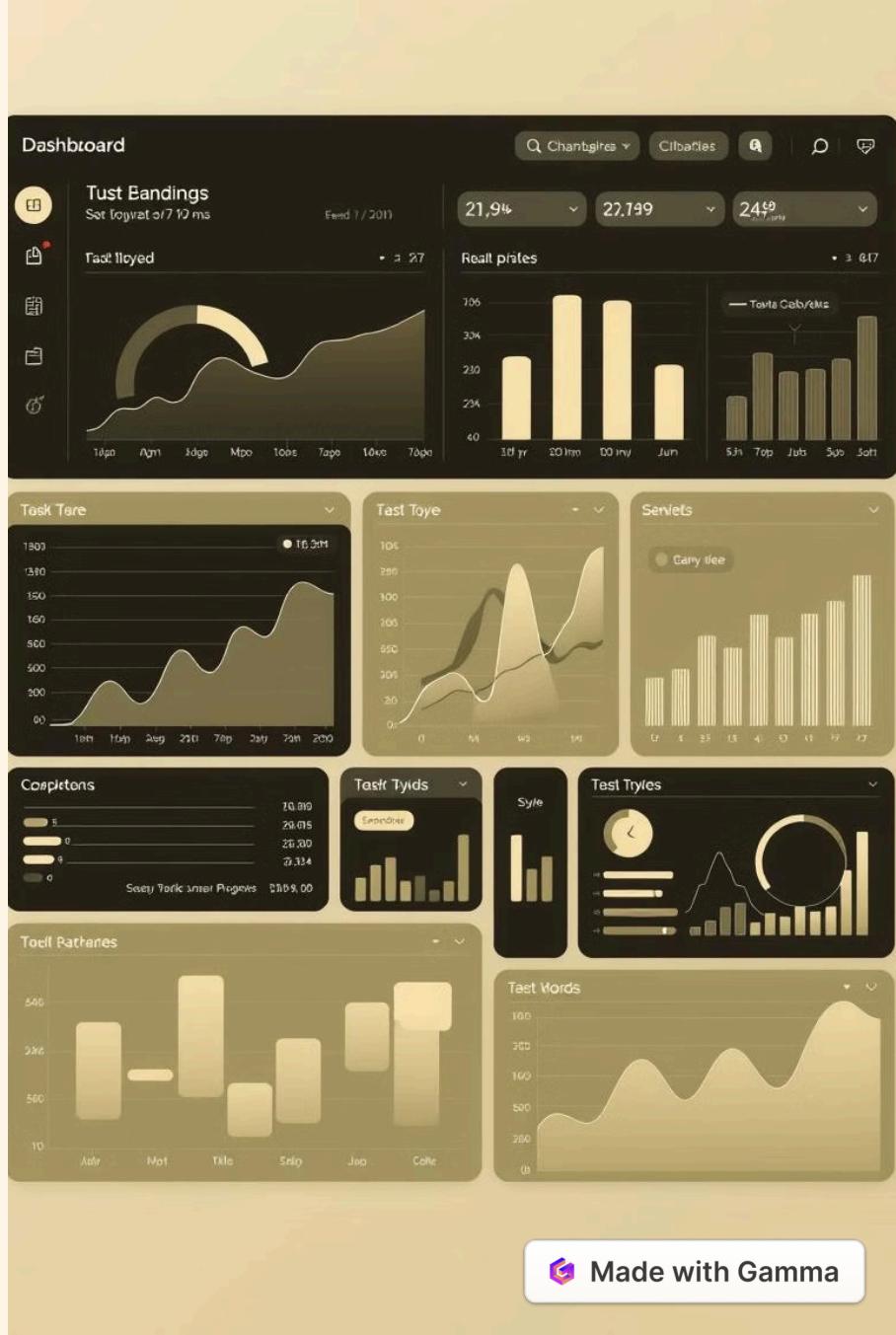
## Restaurant Performance

Analyze restaurant ratings, order volume, and customer satisfaction to identify areas for improvement.



## Delivery Efficiency

Track delivery times, order fulfillment rates, and driver performance to optimize delivery operations.





# Data-Driven Decision Making

1

## Targeted Marketing

Use customer segmentation data to create personalized marketing campaigns.

2

## Menu Optimization

Analyze dish popularity and customer feedback to adjust menus and pricing.

3

## Improved Customer Experience

Use data to identify and address customer pain points, enhancing overall satisfaction.

4

## Operational Efficiency

Optimize delivery routes, driver allocation, and inventory management based on data insights.



Made with Gamma



# Conclusion

By leveraging SQL queries and data analysis, food delivery platforms like Swiggy can gain valuable insights into customer behavior, restaurant performance, and operational efficiency. This data-driven approach enables informed decision-making, leading to improved customer experience, increased revenue, and a competitive edge in the market.

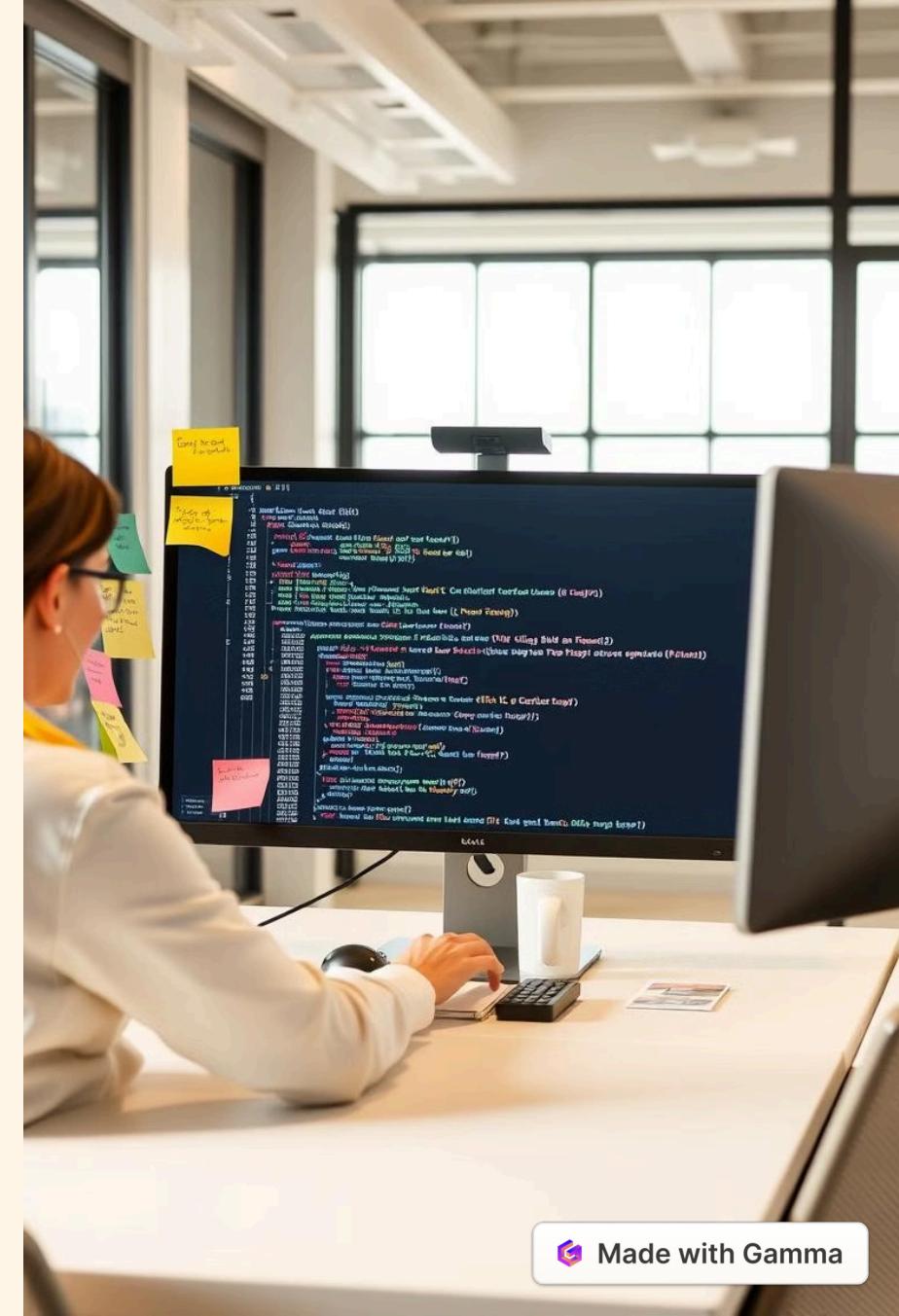
# Thank You

This presentation has explored the use of SQL queries to solve common problems in a food delivery platform. By understanding data relationships and analyzing insights, businesses can make informed decisions to enhance their operations and customer experience.



# Solving The SWIGGY - Case Study SQL Query

Moderate level Question



1. **To find the top 3 month in terms of the number of orders**
2. **Find the top restaurant in terms of the number of orders for a given month**
3. **restaurants with monthly sales greater than x for**
4. **Show all orders with order details for a particular customer in a particular date range**

# Q 1. To find the top 3 month in terms of the number of orders

SQL QUERY

```
21
22  SELECT
23      TO_CHAR(DATE_TRUNC('month', date), 'Month') AS order_month,
24      COUNT(order_id) AS total_orders
25  FROM
26      orders
27  GROUP BY
28      order_month
29  ORDER BY
30      total_orders DESC
31  LIMIT 3;
```

Out-put

Data Output    Messages    Notifications

	order_month	total_orders
1	July	10
2	June	8
3	May	7

**Q2.** Find the top restaurant in terms of the number of orders for a given month

(eg. JULY)

## SQL QUERY

```
36 SELECT r.r_name, COUNT(*)
37 FROM orders AS o
38 JOIN restaurants AS r
39 ON o.r_id = r.r_id
40 WHERE TRIM(TO_CHAR(date, 'Month')) = 'July'
41 GROUP BY o.r_id, r.r_name
42 ORDER BY COUNT(*) DESC
43 LIMIT 3;
```

## Out-put

Data Output    Messages    Notifications

---

	r_name character varying (100)	count bigint
1	kfc	3
2	dominos	2
3	box8	2

# Q3. restaurants with monthly sales greater than x for can any threshold value

(eg. month is june and threshold value-amount is 500)

```
18
19  SELECT
20      r.r_name,
21      SUM(o.amount) AS revenue
22  FROM
23      orders AS o
24  JOIN restaurants AS r ON o.r_id = r.r_id
25  WHERE
26      TRIM(TO_CHAR(date, 'Month')) = 'June'
27  GROUP BY
28      o.r_id,
29      r.r_name
30  HAVING
31      SUM(o.amount) > 500;
```

Data Output Messages Notifications

≡+ 📁 ⏮ 🗂️ ⏮ 🗑️ 🗑️ 📁 SQL

	r_name	revenue
1	dominos	950.00
2	kfc	990.00

# Q4. Show all orders with order details for a particular customer in a particular date range

eg. ("What all did **Ankit** order from 10th June 2022 to 10th July 2022?")

```
68  SELECT
69    o.order_id,
70    r.r_name,
71    f.f_name
72  FROM
73    orders o
74  JOIN restaurants r ON r.r_id = o.r_id
75  JOIN order_details od ON o.order_id = od.order_id
76  JOIN food f ON f.f_id = od.f_id
77  WHERE
78    user_id = (
79      SELECT
80        user_id
81      FROM
82        users
83      WHERE
84        name LIKE 'Ankit'
85    )
86    AND date > '2022-06-10'
87    AND date < '2022-07-10';
88
```

Data Output Messages Notifications

SQL

	order_id integer	r_name character varying (100)	f_name character varying (100)
1	1018	Dosa Plaza	Schezwan Noodles
2	1018	Dosa Plaza	Veg Manchurian
3	1019	China Town	Schezwan Noodles
4	1019	China Town	Veg Manchurian



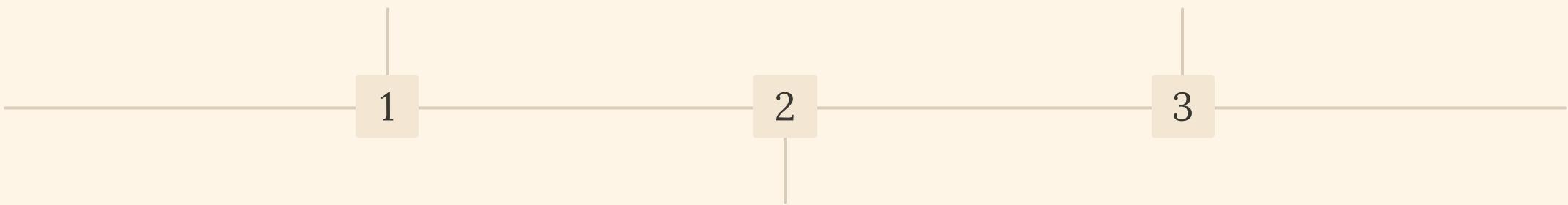
# Analyzing Customer Order Frequency

## Identify Frequent Customers

This involves analyzing the order history of customers to identify those who place orders frequently. This information can be used to target these customers with personalized promotions and offers.

## Predict Future Orders

Understanding customer order frequency can help us predict future orders. This information can be used to optimize inventory levels, staffing, and delivery routes.



## Analyze Order Patterns

By examining the frequency of orders over time, we can identify patterns in customer behavior. For example, we might notice that customers tend to order more frequently during certain times of the year or on specific days of the week.



# Optimizing Delivery Routes

1

## Real-Time Tracking

Using real-time GPS data, we can track the location of delivery drivers and optimize their routes based on traffic conditions and other factors.

2

## Dynamic Route Planning

Dynamic route planning algorithms can adjust delivery routes in real-time to minimize delivery times and costs.

3

## Delivery Time Estimates

Accurate delivery time estimates can be provided to customers based on real-time traffic conditions and optimized routes.

# Improving Customer Experience

## Personalized Recommendations

By analyzing customer order history and preferences, we can provide personalized recommendations for new items and promotions.

## Order Tracking

Customers can track the status of their orders in real-time, providing them with peace of mind and transparency.

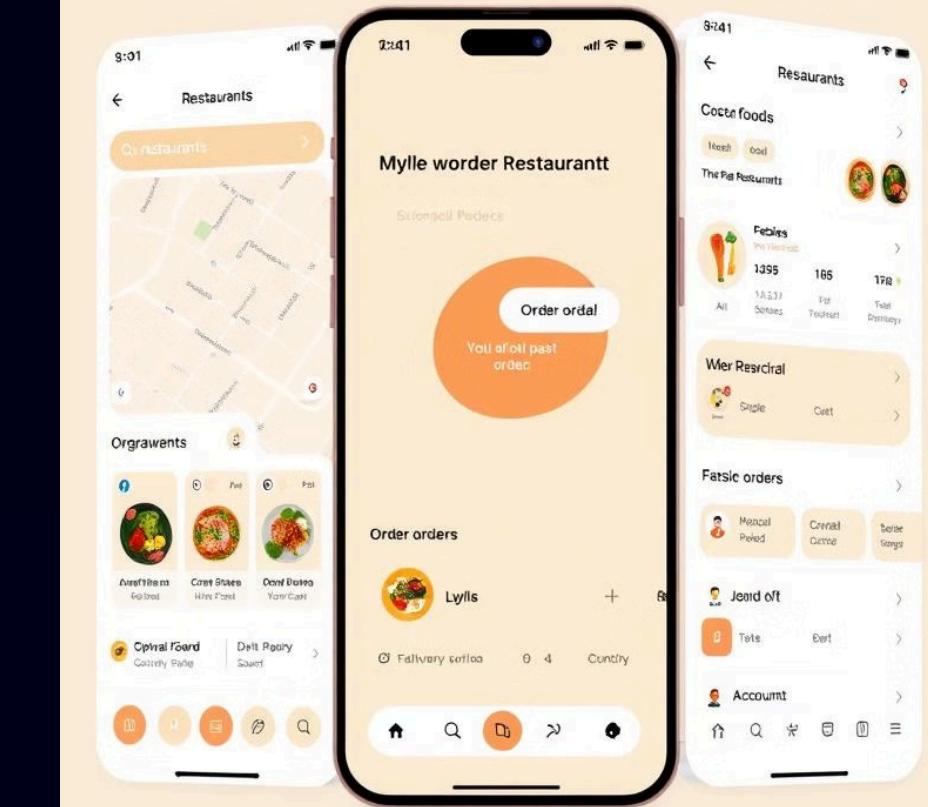
## Customer Support

Providing prompt and efficient customer support can help resolve any issues and improve customer satisfaction.



# Solving The SWIGGY - Case Study SQL Query

Advanced Level Question



# Advanced Level Question

1. Find restaurants with max repeated customers
2. Month over month revenue growth of swiggy
3. Customer - favorite food
4. Find the most loyal customers for all restaurant
5. Month over month revenue growth of a restaurant
6. Most Paired Products

# 1. Find restaurants with max repeated customers

This query aims to identify the restaurants that have the highest number of repeat customers. This information can be valuable for understanding customer loyalty and identifying popular dining destinations.

To achieve this, you would need to analyze customer order history data. You would need to group customers by restaurant and count the number of distinct orders placed by each customer. The restaurant with the highest count of repeat customers would be the desired result.

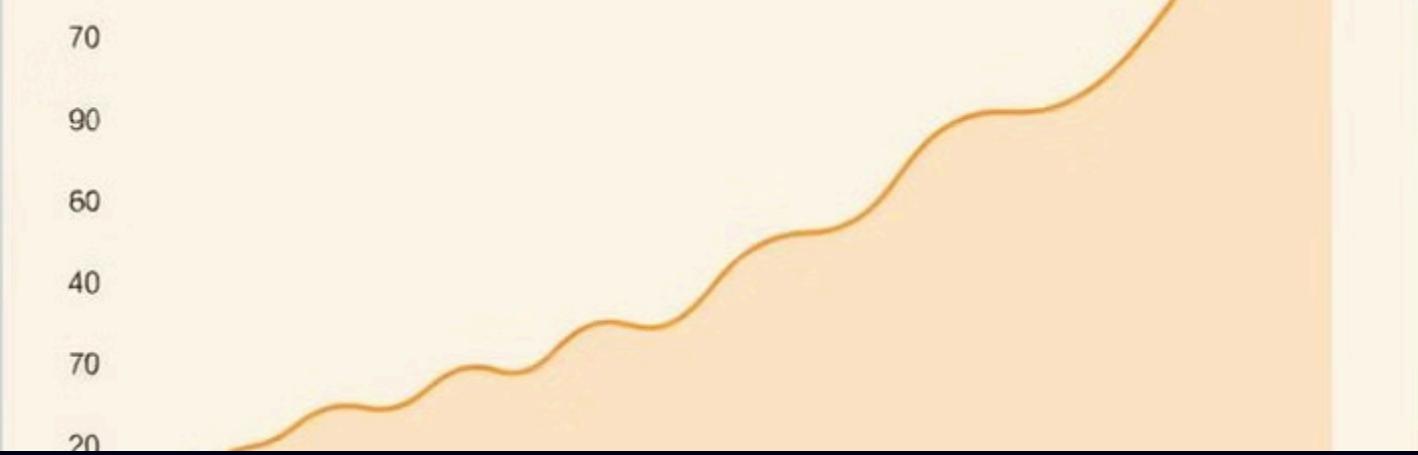
## SQL QUERY

```
91
92  SELECT r.r_name, COUNT(*) AS "loyal_customers"
93  FROM (
94      SELECT r_id, user_id, COUNT(*) AS "visits"
95      FROM orders
96      GROUP BY r_id, user_id
97      HAVING COUNT(*) > 1
98  ) t
99  JOIN restaurants r
100 ON r.r_id = t.r_id
101 GROUP BY t.r_id, r.r_name
102 ORDER BY "loyal_customers" DESC
103 LIMIT 1;
104
```

Data Output Messages Notifications

The screenshot shows a software interface for running SQL queries. At the top, there are tabs for 'Data Output', 'Messages', and 'Notifications'. Below the tabs is a toolbar with various icons for file operations like new, open, save, and export, as well as a 'SQL' button. The main area displays a table with two columns: 'r\_name' and 'loyal\_customers'. The first row shows 'kfc' in the 'r\_name' column and '2' in the 'loyal\_customers' column.

	r_name	loyal_customers
character varying (100)		bigint
1	kfc	2



## 2. Month over month revenue growth of swiggy

This query focuses on analyzing the revenue growth of Swiggy on a month-over-month basis. This metric provides insights into the company's financial performance and its ability to attract and retain customers.

Understanding month-over-month revenue growth is crucial for making informed business decisions, such as identifying growth opportunities, optimizing marketing strategies, and managing expenses.

1

2

3

To calculate month-over-month revenue growth, you would need to aggregate revenue data by month and then calculate the percentage change in revenue from one month to the next. This analysis would reveal the trends in revenue growth and highlight any significant fluctuations.

## SQL QUERY

```
107 SELECT month, ROUND(( (revenue - prev) / prev ) * 100, 2) AS "percentage_change"
108 FROM (
109     WITH sales AS (
110         SELECT TO_CHAR(date, 'Month') AS "month", SUM(amount) AS "revenue"
111         FROM orders
112         GROUP BY TO_CHAR(date, 'Month')
113         ORDER BY TO_DATE(TO_CHAR(date, 'Month')), 'Month'
114     )
115     SELECT month, revenue, LAG(revenue, 1) OVER (ORDER BY TO_DATE(month, 'Month')) AS prev
116     FROM sales
117 ) AS t;
```

Data Output Messages Notifications

The screenshot shows a database interface with a toolbar at the top containing icons for new table, open table, save, delete, refresh, and search. Below the toolbar is a table with three rows of data. The table has two columns: 'month' (text) and 'percentage\_change' (numeric). Row 1: month=May, percentage\_change=null. Row 2: month=June, percentage\_change=32.78. Row 3: month=July, percentage\_change=50.47.

	month text	percentage_change numeric
1	May	[null]
2	June	32.78
3	July	50.47

### 3. Customer - favorite food

#### Identifying Customer Preferences

This query aims to determine the favorite food items of each customer. This information can be used to personalize recommendations, tailor marketing campaigns, and improve customer satisfaction.

#### Analyzing Order History

To identify customer favorites, you would need to analyze order history data. You would need to group orders by customer and food item, and then count the number of times each food item has been ordered by each customer. The food item with the highest count for each customer would be their favorite.



## SQL QUERY

```
97  
98 WITH fav_food AS ( select t2.user_id, name, f_name , count(*) as frequency   from users as t1  
99      join orders          as t2           on t1.user_id = t2.user_id  
00      join order_details  as t3           on t2.order_id = t3.order_id  
01      join food            as t4           on t3.f_id = t4.f_id  
02      group by t1.name, t4.f_name ,t2.user_id )  
03  
04 SELECT * FROM fav_food as f1 ---> think about now CORRELATED sub-Query  
05 where frequency = (select MAX(frequency) from fav_food as f2  
06                               where f2.user_id= f1.user_id )  
07 order by user_id  
08
```

Data Output Messages Notifications

Showing rows 1 to 6 of 6

	user_id	name	f_name	frequency
1	1	Nitish	Choco Lava cake	5
2	2	Khushboo	Choco Lava cake	3
3	3	Vartika	Chicken Wings	3
4	4	Ankit	Schezwan Noodles	3
5	4	Ankit	Veg Manchurian	3
6	5	Neha	Choco Lava cake	5

## The Most cusdip restaurant?

# 4.Find the most loyal customers for all restaurant



### Customer Loyalty Analysis

This query focuses on identifying the most loyal customers for each restaurant. This information can be valuable for understanding customer engagement, rewarding loyal customers, and improving customer retention strategies.



### Analyzing Order Frequency

To identify loyal customers, you would need to analyze order history data. You would need to group orders by customer and restaurant, and then count the number of orders placed by each customer at each restaurant. The customers with the highest order counts for each restaurant would be considered the most loyal.

Maly

Loyal Incy Pat)

Eartha Mcirecage	55.00
Eartha Bhopecisga	39.00
Eartha Jacutana	35.00
Earrlaa Iore bogcerid	49.00
Bartha Piccpaga	38.00
Earrha Pursupin	34.00
Earrha Lisencca	38.00
Earrha Blsecholces	39.00
Earrha Biseciceo	85.00
Eartha Plaschoweer	38.00
Earrha Mesyed	39.00
	35.00

## SQL QUERY

```
134 WITH customer_order_counts AS (
135     SELECT
136         r_id,
137         user_id,
138         COUNT(order_id) AS total_orders
139     FROM
140         orders
141     GROUP BY
142         r_id, user_id
143 ),
144 most_loyal_customers AS (
145     SELECT
146         r_id,
147         user_id,
148         total_orders,
149         RANK() OVER (PARTITION BY r_id ORDER BY total_orders DESC) AS rank
150     FROM
151         customer_order_counts
152 )
153 )
```

```
154 SELECT
155     r.r_name AS restaurant_name,
156     u.name AS customer_name,
157     mlc.total_ordersS
158 FROM
159     most_loyal_customers mlc
160 JOIN
161     restaurants r ON r.r_id = mlc.r_id
162 JOIN
163     users AS u ON u.user_id = mlc.user_id
164 WHERE
165     mlc.rank = 1;
```

Data Output Messages Notifications

SQL

	restaurant_name character varying (100)	customer_name character varying (100)	total_orders bigint
1	dominos	Neha	2
2	kfc	Neha	3
3	kfc	Vartika	3
4	box8	Nitish	3
5	Dosa Plaza	Ankit	3
6	China Town	Ankit	2

# RESTAURANT: REVAURANT



## 5. Month over month revenue growth of a restaurant



### Restaurant Performance Analysis

This query focuses on analyzing the month-over-month revenue growth of a specific restaurant. This metric provides insights into the restaurant's financial performance and its ability to attract and retain customers.

### Calculating Revenue Growth

To calculate month-over-month revenue growth, you would need to aggregate revenue data for the restaurant by month and then calculate the percentage change in revenue from one month to the next. This analysis would reveal the trends in revenue growth and highlight any significant fluctuations.



## SQL QUERY

```
170 v WITH monthly_revenue AS (
171     SELECT
172         r_id,
173         DATE_TRUNC('month', date) AS month,
174         SUM(amount) AS total_revenue
175     FROM
176         orders
177     GROUP BY
178         r_id, DATE_TRUNC('month', date)

80    revenue_with_growth AS (
81        SELECT
82            r_id,
83            month,
84            total_revenue,
85            LAG(total_revenue) OVER (PARTITION BY r_id ORDER BY month) AS previous_revenue,
86            CASE
87                WHEN LAG(total_revenue) OVER (PARTITION BY r_id ORDER BY month) IS NOT NULL THEN
88                    ROUND((total_revenue - LAG(total_revenue) OVER (PARTITION BY r_id ORDER BY month)) * 100.0
89                        / LAG(total_revenue) OVER (PARTITION BY r_id ORDER BY month), 2)
90                ELSE
91                    NULL
92            END AS revenue_growth_percentage
93        FROM
94            monthly_revenue
95    )
```

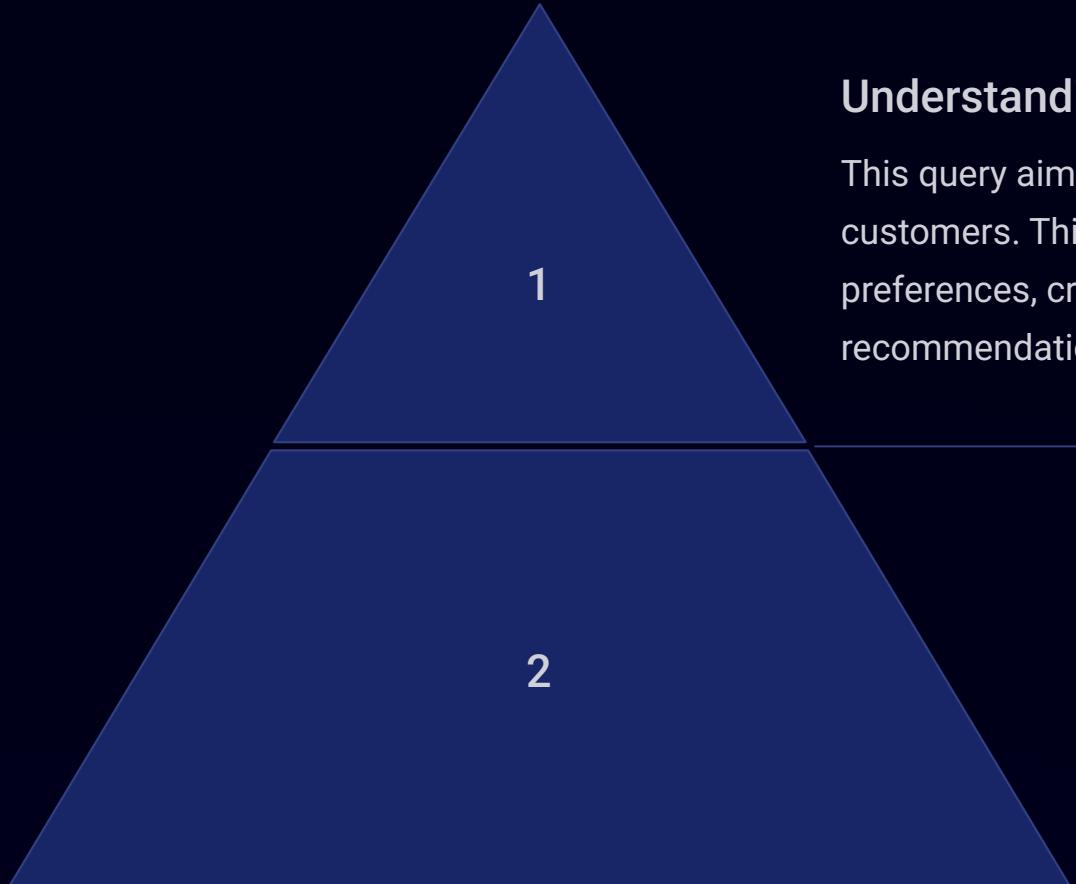
```
196    SELECT
197        r.r_name AS restaurant_name,
198        rwg.month,
199        rwg.total_revenue,
200        rwg.previous_revenue,
201        rwg.revenue_growth_percentage
202    FROM
203        revenue_with_growth rwg
204    JOIN
205        restaurants r ON rwg.r_id = r.r_id
206    ORDER BY
207        r.r_name, rwg.month;
```

Data Output Messages Notifications

Showing rows: 1 to 13 | Page No: 1

	restaurant_name	month	total_revenue	previous_revenue	revenue_growth_percentage
1	box8	2022-06-01 00:00:00+05:30	480.00	[null]	[null]
2	box8	2022-07-01 00:00:00+05:30	460.00	480.00	-4.17
3	China Town	2022-06-01 00:00:00+05:30	400.00	[null]	[null]
4	China Town	2022-07-01 00:00:00+05:30	1050.00	400.00	162.50
5	dominos	2022-05-01 00:00:00+05:30	1000.00	[null]	[null]
6	dominos	2022-06-01 00:00:00+05:30	950.00	1000.00	-5.00
7	dominos	2022-07-01 00:00:00+05:30	1100.00	950.00	15.79
8	Dosa Plaza	2022-05-01 00:00:00+05:30	780.00	[null]	[null]
9	Dosa Plaza	2022-06-01 00:00:00+05:30	400.00	780.00	-48.72
10	Dosa Plaza	2022-07-01 00:00:00+05:30	300.00	400.00	-25.00
11	kfc	2022-05-01 00:00:00+05:30	645.00	[null]	[null]
12	kfc	2022-06-01 00:00:00+05:30	990.00	645.00	53.49
13	kfc	2022-07-01 00:00:00+05:30	1935.00	990.00	95.45

# 6. Most Paired Products



## Understanding Customer Preferences

This query aims to identify the most frequently paired products ordered by customers. This information can be valuable for understanding customer preferences, creating targeted promotions, and optimizing product recommendations.

## Analyzing Order Data

To identify paired products, you would need to analyze order history data. You would need to group orders by customer and identify the combinations of food items ordered together. The combinations with the highest frequency would be considered the most paired products.



## SQL QUERY

```
212 WITH product_pairs AS (
213     SELECT
214         od1.f_id AS product_1,
215         od2.f_id AS product_2,
216         COUNT(*) AS pair_count
217     FROM
218         order_details od1
219     JOIN
220         order_details od2
221     ON
222         od1.order_id = od2.order_id
223         AND od1.f_id < od2.f_id -- Avoid self-joins and duplicate pairs
224     GROUP BY
225         od1.f_id, od2.f_id
226 ),
```

```
227 most_paired_products AS (
228     SELECT
229         p1.f_name AS product_1_name,
230         p2.f_name AS product_2_name,
231         pp.pair_count
232     FROM
233         product_pairs pp
234     JOIN
235         food p1 ON pp.product_1 = p1.f_id
236     JOIN
237         food p2 ON pp.product_2 = p2.f_id
238     ORDER BY
239         pp.pair_count DESC
240     LIMIT 10
241 )
```

```
242 SELECT
243     product_1_name,
244     product_2_name,
245     pair_count
246 FROM
247     most_paired_products;
248
```

Data Output Messages Notifications

≡+ 📁 ⏮ 🗂️ ⏮ 🗑️ 🔍 ↴ ↵ SQL

	product_1_name character varying (100)	product_2_name character varying (100)	pair_count bigint
1	Choco Lava cake	Chicken Wings	5
2	Schezwan Noodles	Veg Manchurian	4
3	Non-veg Pizza	Choco Lava cake	4
4	Choco Lava cake	Rice Meal	3
5	Chicken Wings	Chicken Popcorn	3
6	Choco Lava cake	Chicken Popcorn	3
7	Masala Dosa	Rava Idli	3
8	Rice Meal	Veg Manchurian	1
9	Veg Pizza	Choco Lava cake	1
10	Choco Lava cake	Roti meal	1

# Analyzing Customer Behavior

1

## Order Frequency

Analyzing order frequency can reveal patterns in customer behavior, such as peak ordering times, days of the week, and seasonal trends. This information can be used to optimize staffing, inventory management, and marketing campaigns.

2

## Delivery Time

Analyzing delivery time can provide insights into the efficiency of the delivery process and identify areas for improvement. This information can be used to optimize delivery routes, manage delivery personnel, and ensure timely delivery to customers.

3

## Customer Satisfaction

Analyzing customer satisfaction ratings can provide valuable feedback on the overall customer experience. This information can be used to identify areas for improvement, address customer concerns, and enhance the overall customer journey.