

# 

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#### INTRODUCTION



Danny seriously loves Japanese food so in the beginning of 2021, he decides to embark upon a risky venture and opens up a cute little restaurant that sells his 3 favourite foods: sushi, curry and ramen.

Danny's Diner is in need of your assistance to help the restaurant stay afloat - the restaurant has captured some very basic data from their few months of operation but have no idea how to use their data to help them run the business.





#### PROBLEM STATEMENT

Danny wants to use the data to answer a few simple questions about his customers, especially about their visiting patterns, how much money they've spent and also which menu items are their favourite. Having this deeper connection with his customers will help him deliver a better and more personalised experience for his loyal customers.









#### TABLES



SALES



MENU



MEMBERS

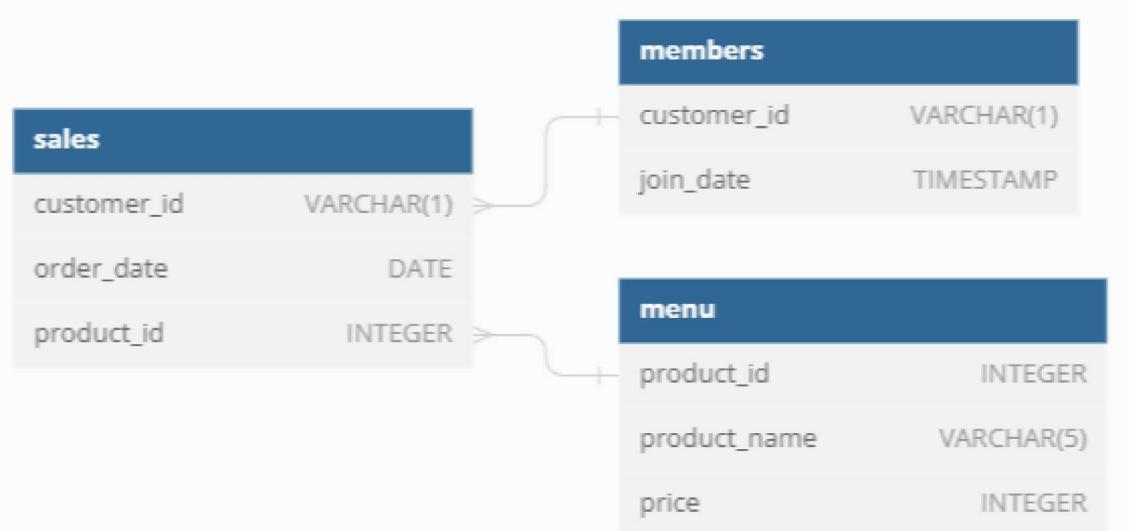








#### SCHEMA











#### CASE STUDY QUESTIONS



## 1. WHAT IS THE TOTAL AMOUNT EACH CUSTOMER SPENT AT THE RESTAURANT?

```
select s.customer_id, sum(m.price) as Total_Amount
from sales s
join menu m
on s.product_id = m.product_id
group by s.customer_id
order by Total_Amount desc
```

	customer_id	Total_Amount
1	Α	76
2	В	74
3	C	36

## 2. HOW MANY DAYS HAS EACH CUSTOMER VISITED THE RESTAURANT?

select customer\_id,count(Distinct(order\_date)) as Visited\_days
from sales
Group by customer\_id
Order by Visited\_days desc

	customer_id	Visited_days
1	В	6
2	Α	4
3	С	2





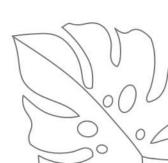


### 3. WHAT WAS THE FIRST ITEM FROM THE MENU PURCHASED BY EACH CUSTOMER?

```
with first_item_purchase as
(
    select s.customer_id,s.order_date,m.product_id,m.product_name,
    DENSE_RANK() over(partition by s.customer_id order by s.order_date) as Item_Ranks
    from sales s
    join menu m
    on s.product_id = m.product_id
)
select customer_id,product_name
from first_item_purchase
where Item_Ranks = 1
Group by customer_id,product_name
```

order by customer\_id,product\_name

	customer_id	product_name
1	Α	cumy
2	A	sushi
3	В	cumy
4	С	ramen



## 4. WHAT IS THE MOST PURCHASED ITEM ON THE MENU AND HOW MANY TIMES WAS IT PURCHASED BY ALL CUSTOMERS?

```
select TOP 1 m.product_name,COUNT(s.order_date) as orders
from sales s
join menu m
on s.product_id = m.product_id
Group by m.product_name
order by 2 desc
```

	product_name	orders
1	ramen	8







### 5. WHICH ITEM WAS THE MOST POPULAR FOR EACH CUSTOMER?

```
with most_popular_item as
(
    select s.customer_id,COUNT(s.order_date) as order_count,m.product_name,
    DENSE_RANK() over(partition by s.customer_id order by count(s.customer_id)desc) as odr_rnk
    from sales s
    join menu m
        on s.product_id = m.product_id
        Group by s.customer_id,m.product_name
)
select customer_id,product_name,order_count
from most_popular_item
where odr_rnk = 1
```

	customer_id	product_name	order_count
1	Α	ramen	3
2	В	sushi	2
3	В	curry	2
4	В	ramen	2
5	C	ramen	3



### 6. WHICH ITEM WAS PURCHASED FIRST BY THE CUSTOMER AFTER THEY BECAME A MEMBER?

```
with joined_member as
    select s.customer_id,m.product_name,
    DENSE_RANK() over(partition by s.customer_id order by s.order_date) as rnk_id
    from menu m
    join sales s
    on m.product_id = s.product_id
    join members ms
    on ms.customer_id = s.customer_id
    where s.order_date > ms.join_date
select customer_id,product_name
                                                                product_name
                                               customer_id
from joined_member
where rnk id = 1
                                                                 ramen
                                                                 sushi
```

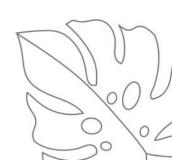






### 7. WHICH ITEM WAS PURCHASED JUST BEFORE THE CUSTOMER BECAME A MEMBER?

```
with joined_member as
    select s.customer_id,m.product_name,
    DENSE_RANK() over(partition by s.customer_id order by s.order_date) as rnk_id
    from menu m
    join sales s
    on m.product_id = s.product_id
    join members ms
    on ms.customer_id = s.customer_id
    where s.order_date < ms.join_date
                                                          product_name
                                            customer_id
select customer_id,product_name
                                                           sushi
from joined_member
where rnk_id = 1
                                                           curry
```



curry

8. WHAT IS THE TOTAL ITEMS AND AMOUNT SPENT FOR EACH MEMBER BEFORE THEY BECAME A MEMBER?

```
select s.customer_id,count(s.product_id) as total_items,sum(m.price) as total_amount
from sales s
join members me
on s.customer_id = me.customer_id
join menu m
on m.product_id = s.product_id
where s.order_date < me.join_date</pre>
```

	customer_id	total_items	total_amount
1	A	2	25
2	В	3	40

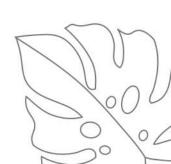




Group by s.customer\_id



# 9. IF EACH \$1 SPENT EQUATES TO 10 POINTS AND SUSHI HAS A 2X POINTS MULTIPLIER - HOW MANY POINTS WOULD EACH CUSTOMER HAVE?



Total\_points

860

940

360

#### JOIN ALL THE THINGS

THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ARE RELATED CREATING BASIC DATA TABLES THAT DANNY AND HIS TEAM CAN USE TO QUICKLY DERIVE INSIGHTS WITHOUT NEEDING TO JOIN THE UNDERLYING TABLES USING SQL

```
with members_joined as
(
    select s.customer_id,s.order_date,m.product_name,m.price,me.join_date,
    case when order_date > join_date then 'Y'
    Else 'N'
    End as Members
```

End as Members

from sales s

join members me

on me.customer\_id = s.customer\_id

join menu m

on m.product\_id = s.product\_id
)

select customer\_id,order\_date,

product\_name,price,Members

from members joined

	customer_id	order_date	product_name	price	Members
1	Α	2021-01-01	sushi	10	N
2	A	2021-01-01	curry	15	N
3	A	2021-01-07	curry	15	N
4	A	2021-01-10	ramen	12	Y
5	A	2021-01-11	ramen	12	Y
6	A	2021-01-11	ramen	12	Y
7	В	2021-01-01	curry	15	N
8	В	2021-01-02	curry	15	N
9	В	2021-01-04	sushi	10	N
10	В	2021-01-11	sushi	10	Y
11	В	2021-01-16	ramen	12	Y







#### RANK ALL THE THINGS

from members joined

DANNY ALSO REQUIRES FURTHER INFORMATION ABOUT THE RANKING OF CUSTOMER PRODUCTS, BUT HE PURPOSELY DOES NOT NEED THE RANKING FOR NON-MEMBER PURCHASES SO HE EXPECTS NULL RANKING VALUES FOR THE RECORDS WHEN CUSTOMERS ARE NOT YET PART OF THE LOYALTY PROGRAM.

with members\_joined as
(
 select s.customer\_id,s.order\_date,m.product\_name,m.price,me.join\_date,

Bu	case when order_date > join_date then 'Y'		customer id	order date	product_name	price	Members	Ranking
	Else 'N'	1	A	2021-01-01			N	NULL
	End as Members	2	Α	2021-01-01	curry	15	N	NULL
		3	Α	2021-01-07	cumy	15	N	NULL
	from sales s	4	A	2021-01-10	ramen	12	Y	1
	join members me	5	A	2021-01-11	ramen	12	Y	2
	<pre>on me.customer_id = s.customer_id join menu m</pre>	6	A	2021-01-11	ramen	12	Y	2
		7	В	2021-01-01	curry	15	N	NULL
		8	В	2021-01-02	curry	15	N	NULL
	<pre>on m.product_id = s.product_id</pre>	9	В	2021-01-04	sushi	10	N	NULL
		10	В	2021-01-11	sushi	10	Y	1
)		11	В	2021-01-16	ramen	12	Y	2

select customer\_id,order\_date,product\_name,price,Members,
 CASE when Members = 'N' Then Null
 ELSE RANK() over(partition by customer\_id,Members order by order\_date)
 END as Ranking

