SQL Schema

Table: Members

+-------------+---------+

| Column Name | Type |

+-------------+---------+

| member\_id | int |

| name | varchar |

+-------------+---------+

member\_id is the primary key column for this table.

Each row of this table indicates the name and the ID of a member.

Table: Visits

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| Column Name | Type |

+-------------+------+

| visit\_id | int |

| member\_id | int |

| visit\_date | date |

+-------------+------+

visit\_id is the primary key column for this table.

member\_id is a foreign key to member\_id from the Members table.

Each row of this table contains information about the date of a visit to the store and the member who visited it.

Table: Purchases

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| Column Name | Type |

+----------------+------+

| visit\_id | int |

| charged\_amount | int |

+----------------+------+

visit\_id is the primary key column for this table.

visit\_id is a foreign key to visit\_id from the Visits table.

Each row of this table contains information about the amount charged in a visit to the store.

A store wants to categorize its members. There are three tiers:

* **"Diamond"**: if the conversion rate is **greater than or equal to** 80.
* **"Gold"**: if the conversion rate is **greater than or equal to** 50 and less than 80.
* **"Silver"**: if the conversion rate is **less than** 50.
* **"Bronze"**: if the member never visited the store.

The **conversion rate** of a member is (100 \* total number of purchases for the member) / total number of visits for the member.

Write an SQL query to report the id, the name, and the category of each member.

Return the result table in **any order**.

The query result format is in the following example.

**Example 1:**

**Input:**

Members table:

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| member\_id | name |

+-----------+---------+

| 9 | Alice |

| 11 | Bob |

| 3 | Winston |

| 8 | Hercy |

| 1 | Narihan |

+-----------+---------+

Visits table:

+----------+-----------+------------+

| visit\_id | member\_id | visit\_date |

+----------+-----------+------------+

| 22 | 11 | 2021-10-28 |

| 16 | 11 | 2021-01-12 |

| 18 | 9 | 2021-12-10 |

| 19 | 3 | 2021-10-19 |

| 12 | 11 | 2021-03-01 |

| 17 | 8 | 2021-05-07 |

| 21 | 9 | 2021-05-12 |

+----------+-----------+------------+

Purchases table:

+----------+----------------+

| visit\_id | charged\_amount |

+----------+----------------+

| 12 | 2000 |

| 18 | 9000 |

| 17 | 7000 |

+----------+----------------+

**Output:**

+-----------+---------+----------+

| member\_id | name | category |

+-----------+---------+----------+

| 1 | Narihan | Bronze |

| 3 | Winston | Silver |

| 8 | Hercy | Diamond |

| 9 | Alice | Gold |

| 11 | Bob | Silver |

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**Explanation:**

- User Narihan with id = 1 did not make any visits to the store. She gets a Bronze category.

- User Winston with id = 3 visited the store one time and did not purchase anything. The conversion rate = (100 \* 0) / 1 = 0. He gets a Silver category.

- User Hercy with id = 8 visited the store one time and purchased one time. The conversion rate = (100 \* 1) / 1 = 1. He gets a Diamond category.

- User Alice with id = 9 visited the store two times and purchased one time. The conversion rate = (100 \* 1) / 2 = 50. She gets a Gold category.

- User Bob with id = 11 visited the store three times and purchased one time. The conversion rate = (100 \* 1) / 3 = 33.33. He gets a Silver category.