

Project: Food Delivery Orders

This document contains SQL queries generated to perform ad-hoc analysis of food delivery orders.

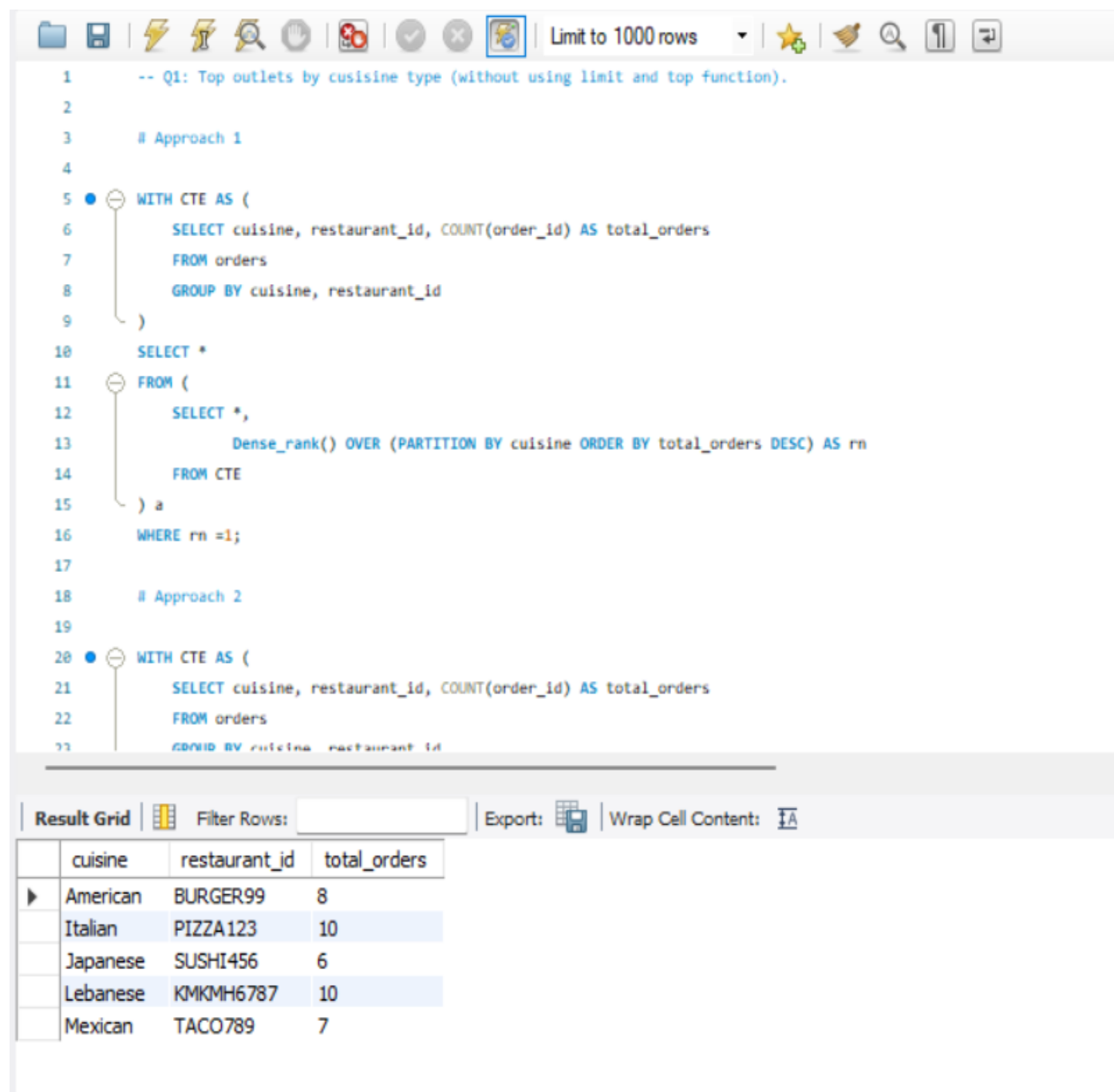
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Q1: Top outlets by cuisine type (without using the limit and top functions).



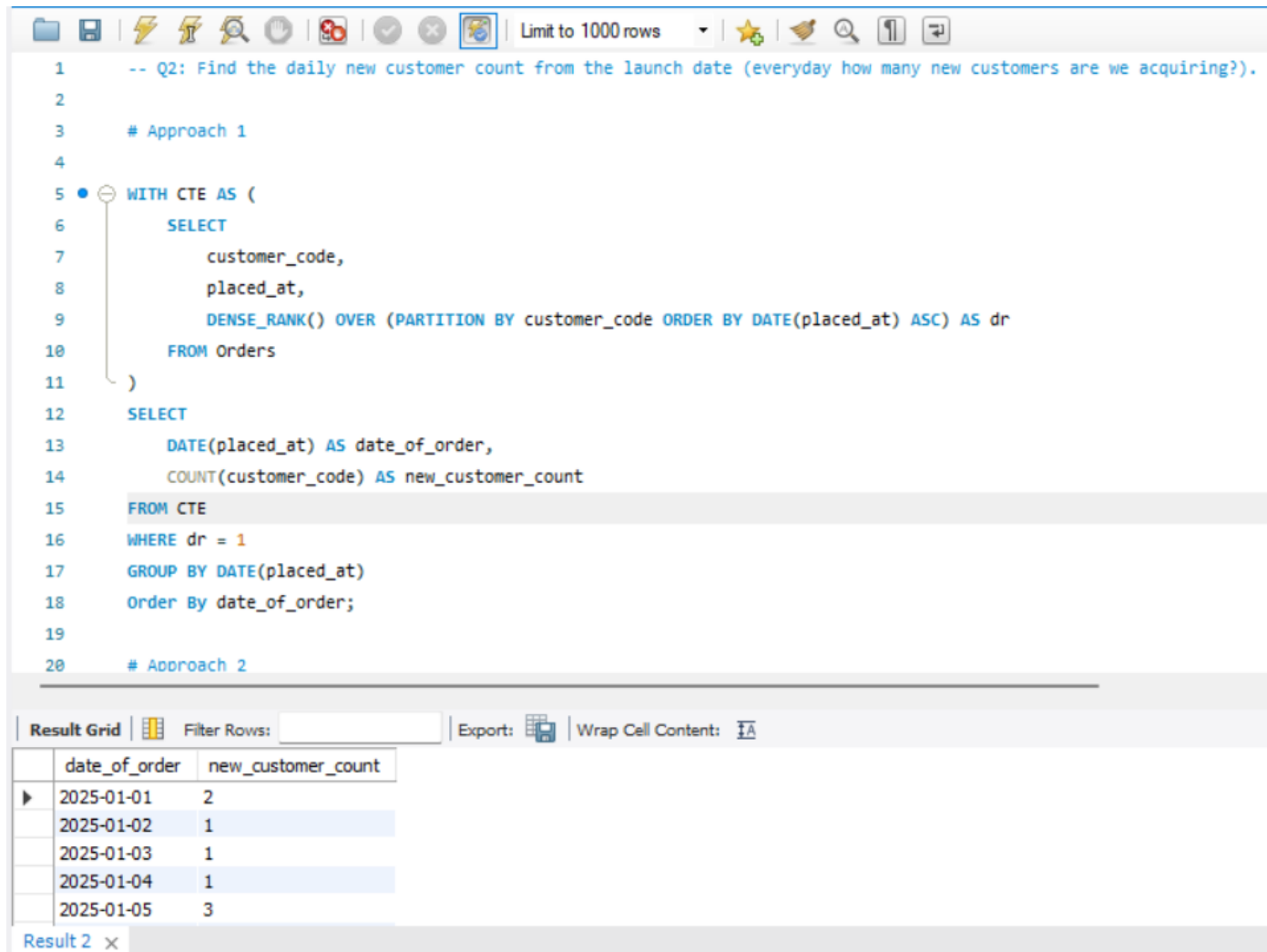
The screenshot shows a SQL IDE interface with a query editor and a result grid. The query editor contains two approaches to find the top outlets by cuisine type. Approach 1 uses a CTE to calculate total orders per cuisine and restaurant, then uses DENSE_RANK to rank them. Approach 2 is partially visible. The result grid shows the top 5 outlets based on total orders.

```
1      -- Q1: Top outlets by cuisine type (without using limit and top function).
2
3      # Approach 1
4
5      WITH CTE AS (
6          SELECT cuisine, restaurant_id, COUNT(order_id) AS total_orders
7          FROM orders
8          GROUP BY cuisine, restaurant_id
9      )
10     SELECT *
11     FROM (
12         SELECT *,
13             DENSE_RANK() OVER (PARTITION BY cuisine ORDER BY total_orders DESC) AS rn
14         FROM CTE
15     ) a
16     WHERE rn = 1;
17
18     # Approach 2
19
20     WITH CTE AS (
21         SELECT cuisine, restaurant_id, COUNT(order_id) AS total_orders
22         FROM orders
23         GROUP BY cuisine, restaurant_id
```

Result Grid

	cuisine	restaurant_id	total_orders
▶	American	BURGER99	8
	Italian	PIZZA123	10
	Japanese	SUSHI456	6
	Lebanese	KMKMH6787	10
	Mexican	TACO789	7

Q2: Find the daily new customer count from the launch date (how many new customers are we acquiring?).



The screenshot shows a SQL IDE interface with a query editor and a results grid. The query is designed to find the daily new customer count from the launch date (2025-01-01) by using a Common Table Expression (CTE) and the DENSE_RANK function.

```
1  -- Q2: Find the daily new customer count from the launch date (everyday how many new customers are we acquiring?).
2
3  # Approach 1
4
5  WITH CTE AS (
6      SELECT
7          customer_code,
8          placed_at,
9          DENSE_RANK() OVER (PARTITION BY customer_code ORDER BY DATE(placed_at) ASC) AS dr
10     FROM Orders
11 )
12 SELECT
13     DATE(placed_at) AS date_of_order,
14     COUNT(customer_code) AS new_customer_count
15 FROM CTE
16 WHERE dr = 1
17 GROUP BY DATE(placed_at)
18 Order By date_of_order;
19
20 # Approach 2
```

The results grid displays the following data:

date_of_order	new_customer_count
2025-01-01	2
2025-01-02	1
2025-01-03	1
2025-01-04	1
2025-01-05	3

Q3: Count of all the users who were acquired in Jan 2025 and only placed one order in Jan and did not place any other order after that.

The screenshot shows a SQL IDE with a query editor and a result grid. The query editor contains the following SQL code:

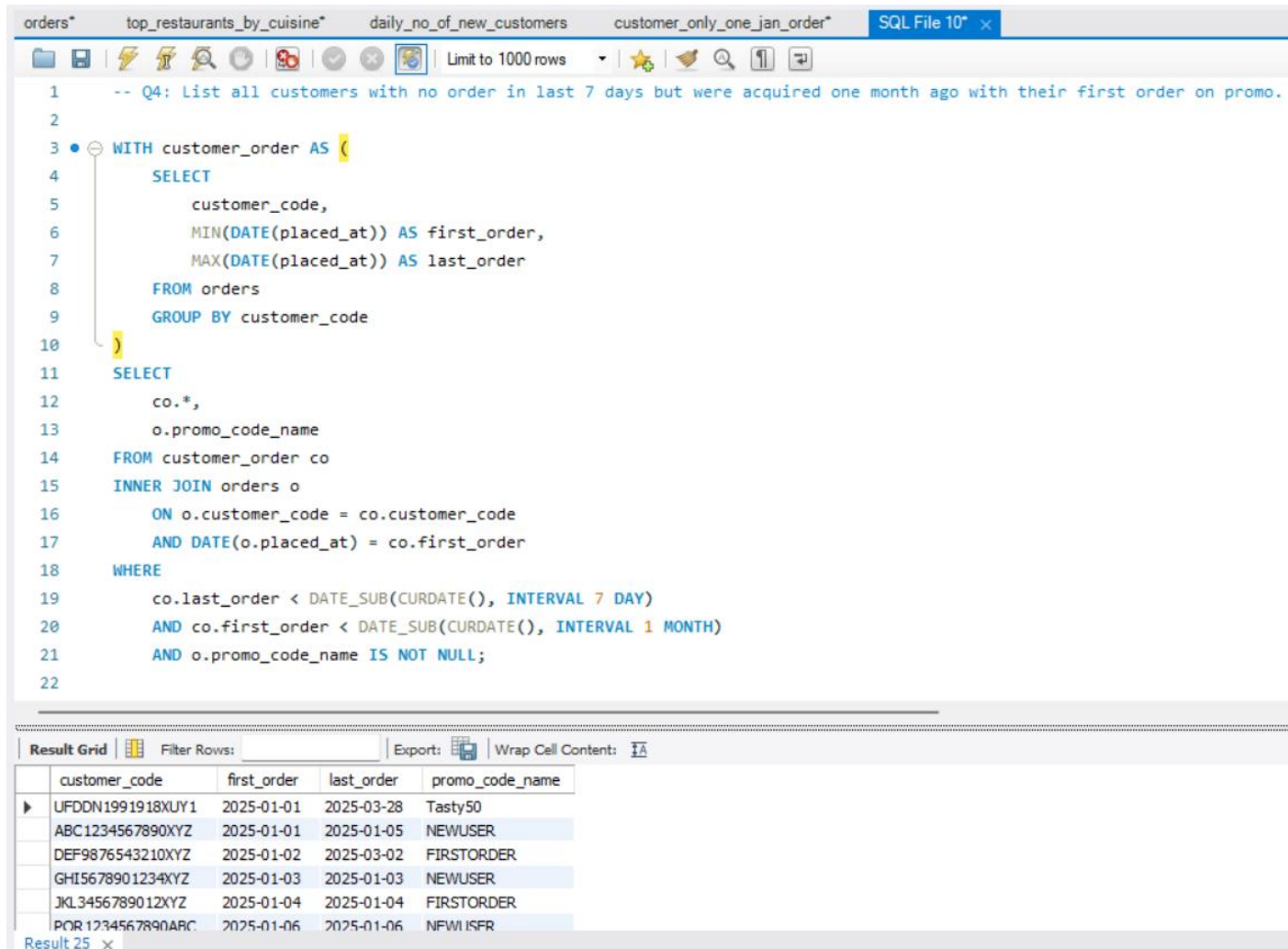
```
1  -- Q3: Count of all the users who were acquired in Jan 2025 and only placed one order in Jan and did not place any other order after that.
2
3  # Approach 1
4
5  • SELECT customer_code
6     FROM orders o1
7     WHERE MONTH(o1.placed_at) = 1
8           AND YEAR(o1.placed_at) = 2025
9           AND NOT EXISTS (
10              SELECT 1
11             FROM orders o2
12             WHERE o2.customer_code = o1.customer_code
13                   AND (MONTH(o2.placed_at) <> 1 OR YEAR(o2.placed_at) <> 2025)
14          )
15     GROUP BY customer_code
16     HAVING COUNT(order_id) = 1
17     ORDER BY customer_code;
18
19  # Approach 2
```

The result grid shows the following data:

Customer_code
BCD7890123456ABC
DEF5678901234MNO
EFG1234567890DEF
FGH7890123456GHI
GHI3456789012MNO

Result 9 x

Q4: List all customers with no orders in last 7 days but were acquired one month ago with their first order on promo.



The screenshot shows a SQL IDE interface with a query editor and a results grid. The query editor contains the following SQL code:

```
1  -- Q4: List all customers with no order in last 7 days but were acquired one month ago with their first order on promo.
2
3  WITH customer_order AS (
4      SELECT
5          customer_code,
6          MIN(DATE(placed_at)) AS first_order,
7          MAX(DATE(placed_at)) AS last_order
8      FROM orders
9      GROUP BY customer_code
10 )
11 SELECT
12     co.*,
13     o.promo_code_name
14 FROM customer_order co
15 INNER JOIN orders o
16     ON o.customer_code = co.customer_code
17     AND DATE(o.placed_at) = co.first_order
18 WHERE
19     co.last_order < DATE_SUB(CURDATE(), INTERVAL 7 DAY)
20     AND co.first_order < DATE_SUB(CURDATE(), INTERVAL 1 MONTH)
21     AND o.promo_code_name IS NOT NULL;
22
```

The results grid displays the following data:

customer_code	first_order	last_order	promo_code_name
UFDDN1991918XUY1	2025-01-01	2025-03-28	Tasty50
ABC1234567890XYZ	2025-01-01	2025-01-05	NEWUSER
DEF9876543210XYZ	2025-01-02	2025-03-02	FIRSTORDER
GHI5678901234XYZ	2025-01-03	2025-01-03	NEWUSER
JKL3456789012XYZ	2025-01-04	2025-01-04	FIRSTORDER
PQR1234567890ARC	2025-01-06	2025-01-06	NFWI ISFR

Result 25 x

Q5: The Growth team is planning to create a trigger that will target customers after their every third order with personalized communication, and they have asked you to create a query for this.

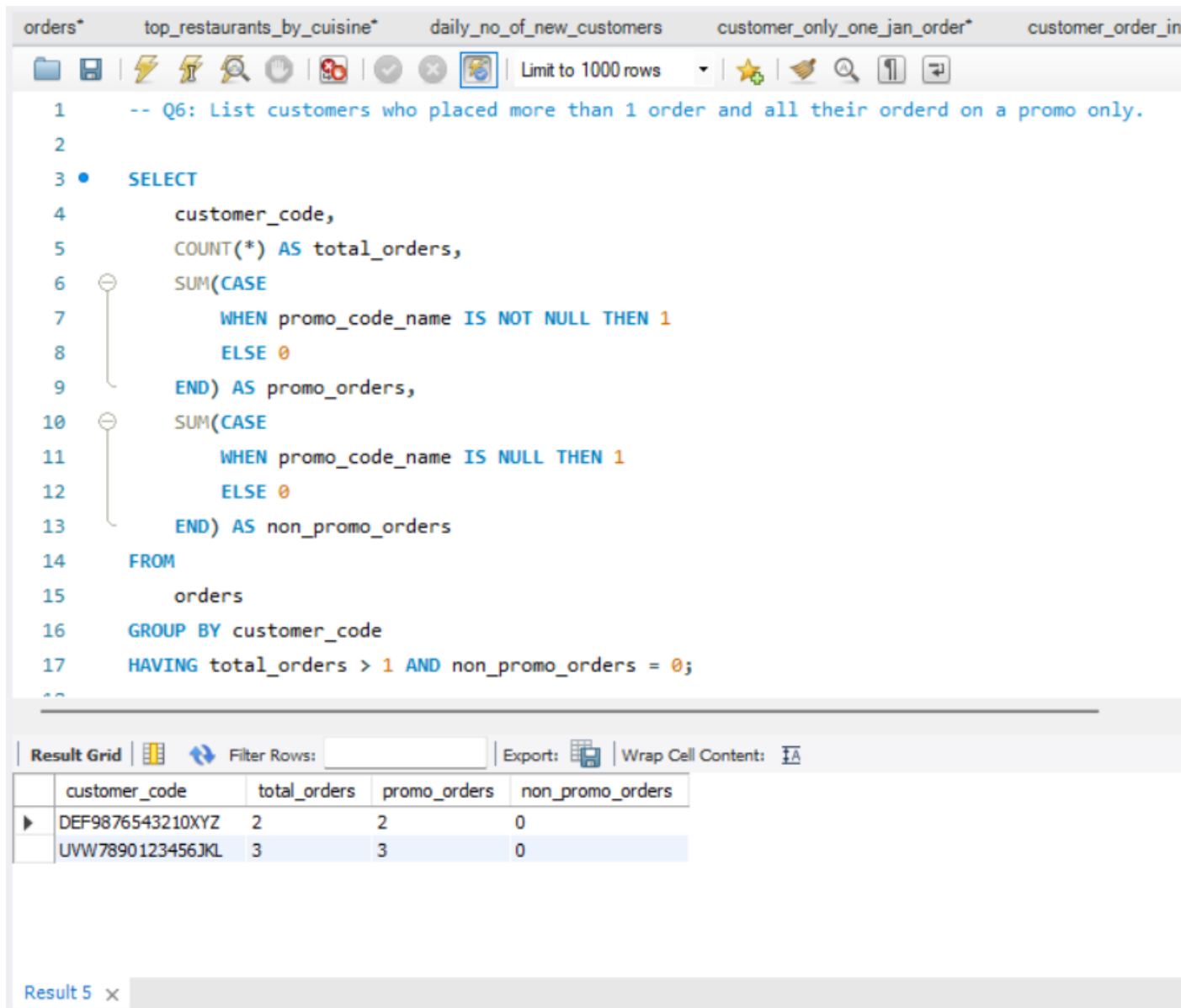
The screenshot shows a SQL IDE interface with a query editor and a result grid. The query editor contains the following SQL code:

```
1  /* Q5: Growth team is planning to create a trigger that will target customers after their every
2     third order with a personalized communication and they have asked you to create a query for this.
3  */
4  WITH order_number AS (
5      SELECT
6          customer_code, placed_at,
7          rank() OVER (PARTITION BY customer_code ORDER BY placed_at) AS every_third_order
8      FROM orders
9  )
10 SELECT
11     customer_code, placed_at, every_third_order
12 FROM order_number
13 WHERE every_third_order % 3 = 0
14 AND Date(placed_at) = '2025-03-15';
15 # AND Date(placed_at) = curdate(); # For real time data, use this.
16
17
```

The result grid shows the following data:

customer_code	placed_at	every_third_order
ABC9876543210MNO	2025-03-15 15:15:00	3

Q6: List customers who placed more than 1 order and all their orders on a promo only.



The screenshot shows a SQL IDE interface with a query editor and a results grid. The query editor contains the following SQL code:

```
1  -- Q6: List customers who placed more than 1 order and all their ordered on a promo only.
2
3  •  SELECT
4      customer_code,
5      COUNT(*) AS total_orders,
6      SUM(CASE
7          WHEN promo_code_name IS NOT NULL THEN 1
8          ELSE 0
9      END) AS promo_orders,
10     SUM(CASE
11         WHEN promo_code_name IS NULL THEN 1
12         ELSE 0
13     END) AS non_promo_orders
14 FROM
15     orders
16 GROUP BY customer_code
17 HAVING total_orders > 1 AND non_promo_orders = 0;
```

The results grid displays the following data:

customer_code	total_orders	promo_orders	non_promo_orders
DEF9876543210XYZ	2	2	0
UVW7890123456JKL	3	3	0

Result 5 x

Q7: What percent of customers were organically acquired in Jan 2025? (Placed their first order without promo)

Query Editor Interface showing a SQL query and its results.

Query:

```
-- Q7: What percent of customers were organically acquired in Jan 2025. (Placed their first order without promo)
WITH jan_customers AS (
    SELECT customer_code, promo_code_name,
           ROW_NUMBER() OVER(PARTITION BY customer_code ORDER BY DATE(placed_at)) AS rn
    FROM orders
    WHERE MONTH(placed_at) = 1 AND YEAR(placed_at) = 2025
),
organic_customer_jan AS (
    SELECT * FROM jan_customers
    WHERE rn = 1 AND promo_code_name IS NULL
)
SELECT
    ROUND((SELECT COUNT(*) FROM organic_customer_jan) * 100.0 /
          (SELECT (COUNT(DISTINCT(customer_code))) FROM jan_customers),2) AS organic_Customer_per;
```

Result Grid:

organic_Customer_per
43.90

Output:

Action Output

#	Time	Action	Message
✓ 230	18:51:24	WITH jan_customers AS (SELECT customer_code, promo_code_name, ROW_NUMBER() OVER(PARTITION BY...	1 row(s) returned
✓ 231	18:52:11	WITH jan_customers AS (SELECT customer_code, promo_code_name, ROW_NUMBER() OVER(PARTITION BY...	1 row(s) returned

