## Milestone 7 | FastKitchen Customers

## - Data Set **Description**

The data in this Milestone (fastkitchen.\*) depicts orders made at a fictional takeout-only fast food restaurant in the Midwestern United States. The restaurant has an online site where customers can put in orders for carryout or delivery; customers can also make orders offline at the restaurant's storefront.

Each row in the orders table is a single order that was placed at the restaurant. This table has seven columns:

- order\_id unique order id, primary key
- timestamp when the order was made
- user\_id user\_id for registered accounts, blank if guest customer
- order\_type whether the order was made onsite, online carryout, or online delivery
- subtotal base amount for the order
- tip amount of tip, if any, left by the customer
- total subtotal + tip

Customers have the option of creating a user account, which can be used both in person and online. The users table has five columns:

- user\_id unique user\_id value, primary key
- reg\_timestamp when the user registered their account
- city user city
- state two-letter code for state
- zip-zipcode

## Analysis 1: Explore information about orders.

**A.** The average total amount (including tips) spent per order:

```
SELECT
ROUND(AVG(total), 2)
FROM
fastkitchen.orders
```

An average of \$22.22 per order

**B.** Comparing the average subtotals, tips, and totals spent by each order type (onsite, carryout, delivery).

```
SELECT
order_type,
ROUND(AVG(subtotal), 2) AS avg_subtotal,
ROUND(AVG(tip), 2) AS avg_tip,
ROUND(AVG(total), 2) AS avg_total
FROM
fastkitchen.orders
GROUP BY
order_type
```

order_type	avg_subtotal	avg_tip	avg_total
delivery	\$20.61	\$1.87	\$22.48
onsite	\$20.18	\$1.94	\$22.11
carryout	\$20.16	\$2.01	\$22.17

**C.** Counting the number of orders made by **registered users**:

```
SELECT
COUNT(*)
FROM
fastkitchen.orders
WHERE
user_id IS NOT NULL

1932 registered users
```

**D.** Finding the number of orders made by **non-registered customers**:

```
SELECT
COUNT(*)
FROM
fastkitchen.orders
WHERE
user_id IS NULL
2088 non-registered users
```

There are more non-registered users than registered users.

- Analysis 2: Explore information about registered users.
  - **A.** Counting the number of users by city and finding which city has the highest user count:

```
SELECT
```

```
city,
  COUNT(user_id)
FROM
  fastkitchen.users
GROUP BY
  city
ORDER BY
  COUNT(user_id) DESC
```

The city that has the highest number of users is Allen with 212 users.

**B.** Grouping the data by zip code:

```
SELECT
city,
zip,
COUNT(user_id)
FROM
fastkitchen.users
GROUP BY
city, zip
ORDER BY
COUNT(user_id) DESC
```

Yes, users come from 3 zip code areas in Allen City compared to Nulle Pointe and Maebe that only have 1 zip code area.

- Analysis 3: How do orders compare between zip codes and cities? **A.** Joining the two tables on the **user\_id** column, even if the order is placed by a non-registered user:

```
SELECT
u.*,
o.*
FROM
fastkitchen.users as u
RIGHT JOIN
fastkitchen.orders as o
ON u.user_id = o.user_id
```

**B.** Finding the zip code of the user with the highest amount of money spent:

```
SELECT
  u.user_id,
  u.zip,
  o.max_total
FROM
  fastkitchen.users as u
RIGHT JOIN (
  SELECT
    user_id,
   MAX(total) AS max_total
    fastkitchen.orders
  GROUP BY
    user_id
) AS o
ON u.user_id = o.user_id
ORDER BY
  o.max_total DESC
LIMIT 1
```

The user with the highest total is a non-registered user who placed an order worth \$95.80. As they are a non-registered user, their zip is null.

**C.** Finding the average total amount spent per order by zip code and how many of the zip codes spend more on average than non-registered guest customers:

```
SELECT
u.zip,
ROUND(AVG(o.total),2) as avg_total
FROM
fastkitchen.users as u
RIGHT JOIN
fastkitchen.orders as o
ON u.user_id = o.user_id
GROUP BY
u.zip
```

Non-registered customers spend an average of \$21.98 per order. 3 of the zipcodes (63215, 63222, and 63216) spend more than \$21.98 per order.