

Problem 3716: Find Churn Risk Customers

Problem Information

Difficulty: **Medium**

Acceptance Rate: 57.73%

Paid Only: No

Problem Description

Table: `subscription_events`

+-----+-----+ | Column Name | Type | +-----+-----+ | event_id | int | | user_id | int | | event_date | date | | event_type | varchar | | plan_name | varchar | | monthly_amount | decimal | +-----+-----+ event_id is the unique identifier for this table. event_type can be start, upgrade, downgrade, or cancel. plan_name can be basic, standard, premium, or NULL (when event_type is cancel). monthly_amount represents the monthly subscription cost after this event. For cancel events, monthly_amount is 0.

Write a solution to **Find Churn Risk Customers** \- users who show warning signs before churning. A user is considered **churn risk customer** if they meet ALL the following criteria:

* Currently have an **active subscription** (their last event is not cancel). * Have performed **at least one** downgrade in their subscription history. * Their **current plan revenue** is less than **50%** of their historical maximum plan revenue. * Have been a subscriber for **at least** **60** days.

Return the result table ordered by `days_as_subscriber`_in`descending`` order, then by `user_id`_in`ascending`` order.

The result format is in the following example.

Example:

Input:

subscription_events table:

event_date	event_type	plan_name	monthly_amount	event_id	user_id
2024-01-01	start	premium	29.99	1	501
2024-02-15	downgrade	standard	19.99	2	501
2024-03-20	downgrade	basic	9.99	3	501
2024-01-05	start	standard	19.99	4	502
2024-02-10	upgrade	premium	29.99	5	502
2024-03-15	downgrade	basic	9.99	6	502
2024-01-10	start	basic	9.99	7	503
2024-02-20	upgrade	standard	19.99	8	503
2024-03-25	upgrade	premium	29.99	9	503
2024-01-15	start	premium	29.99	10	504
2024-03-01	downgrade	standard	19.99	11	504
2024-03-30	cancel	NULL	0.00	12	504
2024-02-01	start	basic	9.99	13	505
2024-02-28	upgrade	standard	19.99	14	505
2024-01-20	start	premium	29.99	15	506
2024-03-10	downgrade	basic	9.99	16	506

Output:

user_id	current_plan	current_monthly_amount	max_historical_amount	days_as_subscriber
501	basic	9.99	29.99	79
502	basic	9.99	29.99	69

Explanation:

User 501 : * Currently active: Last event is downgrade to basic (not cancelled) * Has downgrades: Yes, 2 downgrades in history * Current revenue (9.99) vs max (29.99): $9.99/29.99 = 33.3\%$ (less than 50%) * Days as subscriber: Jan 1 to Mar 20 = 79 days (at least 60) * Result: **Churn Risk Customer**

User 502 : * Currently active: Last event is downgrade to basic (not cancelled) * Has downgrades: Yes, 1 downgrade in history * Current revenue (9.99) vs max (29.99): $9.99/29.99 = 33.3\%$ (less than 50%) * Days as subscriber: Jan 5 to Mar 15 = 70 days (at least 60) * Result: **Churn Risk Customer**

User 503 : * Currently active: Last event is upgrade to premium (not cancelled) * Has downgrades: No downgrades in history * Result: **Not at-risk** (no downgrade history)

User 504 : * Currently active: Last event is cancel * Result: **Not at-risk** (subscription cancelled)

User 505 : * Currently active: Last event is 'upgrade' to standard (not cancelled) * Has downgrades: No downgrades in history * Result: **Not at-risk** (no downgrade history)

User 506 : * Currently active: Last event is downgrade to basic (not cancelled) * Has downgrades: Yes, 1 downgrade in history * Current revenue (9.99) vs max (29.99): $9.99/29.99 = 33.3\%$ (less than 50%) * Days as subscriber: Jan 20 to Mar 10 = 50 days (less than 60) * Result: **Not at-risk** (insufficient subscription duration)

Result table is ordered by days_as_subscriber DESC, then user_id ASC.

****Note:**** days_as_subscriber is calculated from the first event date to the last event date for each user.

Code Snippets

MySQL:

```
# Write your MySQL query statement below
```

MS SQL Server:

```
/* Write your T-SQL query statement below */
```

PostgreSQL:

```
-- Write your PostgreSQL query statement below
```