

Problem 3705: Find Golden Hour Customers

Problem Information

Difficulty: Medium

Acceptance Rate: 37.83%

Paid Only: No

Problem Description

Table: `restaurant_orders`

+-----+-----+ | Column Name | Type | +-----+-----+ | order_id | int | |
customer_id | int | | order_timestamp | datetime | | order_amount | decimal | |
payment_method | varchar | | order_rating | int | +-----+-----+ order_id is the
unique identifier for this table. payment_method can be cash, card, or app. order_rating is
between 1 and 5, where 5 is the best (NULL if not rated). order_timestamp contains both date
and time information.

Write a solution to find **golden hour customers** \- customers who consistently order during peak hours and provide high satisfaction. A customer is a **golden hour customer** if they meet ALL the following criteria:

* Made **at least** `3` orders. * **At least** `60%` of their orders are during **peak hours** `(11:00`-`14:00` or `18:00`-`21:00`). * Their **average rating** for rated orders is at least `4.0,` round it to `2` decimal places. * Have rated **at least** `50%` of their orders.

Return _the result table ordered by_ `average_rating` _in**descending** order, then by_ `customer_id` _in**descending** order_.

The result format is in the following example.

Example:

Input:

restaurant_orders table:

order_id
1 101
2024-03-01 12:30:00 25.50 card 5 2 101 2024-03-02 19:15:00 32.00 app 4 3 101 2024-03-03 13:45:00 28.75 card 5 4 101 2024-03-04 20:30:00 41.00 app NULL 5 102 2024-03-01 11:30:00 18.50 cash 4 6 102 2024-03-02 12:00:00 22.00 card 3 7 102 2024-03-03 15:30:00 19.75 cash NULL 8 103 2024-03-01 19:00:00 55.00 app 5 9 103 2024-03-02 20:45:00 48.50 app 4 10 103 2024-03-03 18:30:00 62.00 card 5 11 104 2024-03-01 10:00:00 15.00 cash 3 12 104 2024-03-02 09:30:00 18.00 cash 2 13 104 2024-03-03 16:00:00 20.00 card 3 14 105 2024-03-01 12:15:00 30.00 app 4 15 105 2024-03-02 13:00:00 35.50 app 5 16 105 2024-03-03 11:45:00 28.00 card 4

Output:

customer_id	total_orders
103 3 100 4.67	
101 4 100 4.67	
105 3 100 4.33	

Explanation:

* **Customer 101** : * Total orders: 4 (at least 3) * Peak hour orders: 4 out of 4 (12:30, 19:15, 13:45, and 20:30 are in peak hours) * Peak hour percentage: 100% (at least 60%) * Rated orders: 3 out of 4 (75% rating completion) * Average rating: $(5+4+5)/3 = 4.67$ (at least 4.0) * Result: **Golden hour customer** * **Customer 102** : * Total orders: 3 (at least 3) * Peak hour orders: 2 out of 3 (11:30, 12:00 are in peak hours; 15:30 is not) * Peak hour percentage: $2/3 = 66.67\%$ (at least 60%) * Rated orders: 2 out of 3 (66.67% rating completion) * Average rating: $(4+3)/2 = 3.5$ (less than 4.0) * Result: **Not a golden hour customer** (average rating too low) * **Customer 103** : * Total orders: 3 (at least 3) * Peak hour orders: 3 out of 3 (19:00, 20:45, 18:30 all in evening peak) * Peak hour percentage: $3/3 = 100\%$ (at least 60%) * Rated orders: 3 out of 3 (100% rating completion) * Average rating: $(5+4+5)/3 = 4.67$ (at least 4.0) * Result: **Golden hour customer** * **Customer 104** : * Total orders: 3 (at least 3) * Peak hour orders: 0 out of 3 (10:00, 09:30, 16:00 all outside peak hours) * Peak hour percentage: $0/3 = 0\%$ (less than 60%) * Result: **Not a golden hour customer** (insufficient peak hour orders) * **Customer 105** : * Total orders: 3 (at least 3) * Peak hour orders: 3 out of 3 (12:15, 13:00, 11:45 all in lunch peak) * Peak hour percentage: $3/3 = 100\%$ (at least 60%) * Rated orders: 3 out of 3 (100% rating completion) * Average rating: $(4+5+4)/3 = 4.33$ (at least 4.0) * Result: **Golden hour customer**

The results table is ordered by average_rating DESC, then customer_id DESC.

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
```