

# Problem 3705: Find Golden Hour Customers

## Problem Information

**Difficulty:** Medium

**Acceptance Rate:** 0.00%

**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

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
```

### Oracle:

```
/* Write your PL/SQL query statement below */
```

### Pandas:

```
import pandas as pd

def find_golden_hour_customers(restaurant_orders: pd.DataFrame) ->
    pd.DataFrame:
```

## Solutions

### MySQL Solution:

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/* Write your PL/SQL query statement below */
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