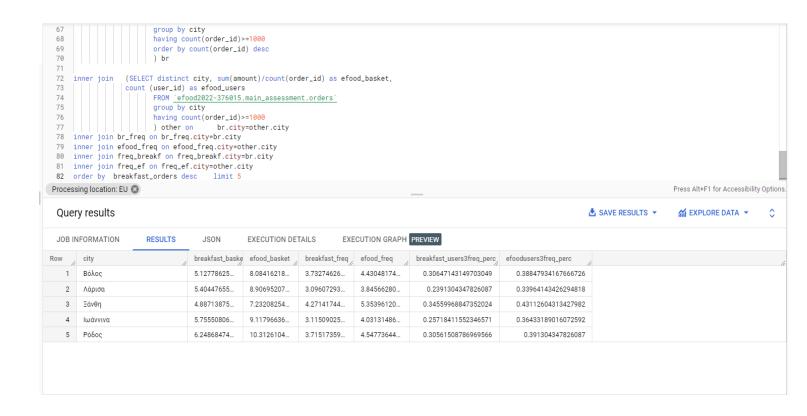
## Query 1

```
with br_freq as (
  select distinct city, sum (orders_by_user_breakfast)over (partition by city order by city)/count
(user_id) over (partition by city order by city) as breakfast_freq,
  from(select distinct city , user_id ,count (order_id) over (partition by user_id,city) as orders_
by_user_breakfast
FROM `efood2022-376015.main_assessment.orders`
where cuisine='Breakfast')
),
efood_freq as (select distinct city, sum (orders_by_user)over (partition by city order by city)/co
unt (user_id) over (partition by city order by city)as efood_freq
from (select distinct city, user_id ,count (order_id) over (partition by user_id,city) as orders
_by_user
FROM `efood2022-376015.main_assessment.orders`)
),
all_br_users as (
  select distinct city, count (distinct user_id) over (partition by city ) as total
 FROM `efood2022-376015.main_assessment.orders`
where cuisine='Breakfast'
),
b as(select distinct city,user_id,orders_per_user
select distinct city, user_id, count (distinct order_id) over( partition by user_id, city) as orders
_per_user
FROM `efood2022-376015.main_assessment.orders`
where cuisine='Breakfast') a
where orders_per_user >3),
freq_breakf as (
select distinct city ,total_users/total as breakfast_users3freq_perc from(
select distinct b.city ,count (user_id) over (partition by b.city order by b.city) as total_users,t
otal
from b
inner join all_br_users on b.city= all_br_users.city)),
all_total_users as (
  select distinct city, count (distinct user_id) over (partition by city ) as total
 FROM `efood2022-376015.main_assessment.orders`
c as(select distinct city,user_id,orders_per_user
select distinct city, user_id, count (distinct order_id) over( partition by user_id, city) as orders
_per_user
FROM `efood2022-376015.main_assessment.orders`
where orders_per_user >3),
freq_ef as (
```

```
select distinct city ,total_users/total as efoodusers3freq_perc from(
select distinct c.city ,count (user_id) over (partition by c.city order by c.city) as total_users,t
otal
from c
inner join all_total_users on c.city= all_total_users.city))
select br.city,breakfast_basket,efood_basket,breakfast_freq,efood_freq.efood_freq,
breakfast_users3freq_perc,efoodusers3freq_perc
from(
SELECT city, sum(amount)/count(order_id) as breakfast_basket,
count(order_id) as breakfast_orders,
count (user_id) as breakfast_users
                    FROM `efood2022-376015.main_assessment.orders`
                   where cuisine='Breakfast'
                    group by city
                   having count(order_id)>=1000
                    order by count(order_id) desc
                    ) br
           (SELECT distinct city, sum(amount)/count(order_id) as efood_basket,
inner join
             count (user_id) as efood_users
                   FROM `efood2022-376015.main_assessment.orders`
                    group by city
                   having count(order_id)>=1000
                    ) other on
                                   br.city=other.city
inner join br_freq on br_freq.city=br.city
inner join efood_freq on efood_freq.city=other.city
inner join freq_breakf on freq_breakf.city=br.city
inner join freq_ef on freq_ef.city=other.city
order by breakfast_orders desc
                                limit 5
```

From the query above we have the following results:



In the result table are presented the top 5 cities with the most breakfast orders (more than 1000 orders). Although the breakfast basket is a little bit less than the total efood basket, the breakfast frequency is close to the total efood frequency. As for the users having more than 3 orders, it seems that the breakfast users have propencity to order again because the percentage of breakfast users has average difference near the 10% from the total efood users over 3 orders. So, the final overview of the query result is that the breakfast orders in these top 5 cities play an important role on these 5 cities total efood orders.