QUESTION

Multi-Day Customer Count

Medium

10 Points

We're given a table of product purchases. Each row in the table represents an individual user product purchase.

Write a query to get the number of customers that were upsold by purchasing additional products.

***Note**:* If a customer purchased multiple products on the same day, it does not count as an upsell. An upsell is considered only if they made purchases on separate days

Output Schema:

Column	Type
upsold_customer_count	INT

TABLE SCHEMA

```sql
CREATE TABLE transactions (
id INTEGER PRIMARY KEY,
user_id INTEGER,
created_at DATETIME,
product_id INTEGER,
quantity INTEGER
);

INSERT INTO transactions (id, user_id, created_at, product_id, quantity) VALUES
(1, 101, '2024-01-01 10:00:00', 1, 1),
(2, 101, '2024-01-01 14:00:00', 2, 1),
(3, 101, '2024-01-15 09:00:00', 3, 1),
(4, 102, '2024-01-05 11:00:00', 1, 2),
(5, 102, '2024-01-05 11:30:00', 2, 1),
(6, 103, '2024-01-02 15:00:00', 1, 1),
(7, 104, '2024-01-01 09:00:00', 1, 1),
(8, 104, '2024-01-02 10:00:00', 2, 1),
(9, 104, '2024-01-03 11:00:00', 3, 1);
```

SOLUTION

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```sql
SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT user_id) AS upsold_customer_count
FROM (
  SELECT user_id,
  COUNT( distinct(DATE(created_at))) as multiples  from transactions
  group by user_id
  having multiples>1
)
```

OUTPUT

▼ Tables

upsold_customer_count
2

My Thought Process:

I grouped the data by user_id and counted how many distinct purchase dates each user had. If the count was more than 1, that meant the user was upsold. I wrapped that in a subquery and used COUNT(DISTINCT user_id) to get the final answer.