Case study 1

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1. Calculate the number of jobs reviewed per hour per day for November 2020?

```
SELECT ds AS Jobs_Reviewed_Date, COUNT(job_id) AS Jobs_Count_per_day, (time_spent)/3600 AS Hours_Spent_per_day
FROM job_data
where ds >='2020-11-01' and ds <='2020-11-30'
GROUP BY Jobs Reviewed Date;
```

2. Calculate 7 day rolling average of throughput?

We will be calculating the rolling average of the time spent by the User with respect to the number of Jobs he/she searched for.

```
WITH throughput AS

(SELECT ds AS Jobs_Reviewed_Date, COUNT(job_id) AS Jobs_Count_per_day,

SUM(time_spent) AS Time_Spent

FROM job_data

WHERE ds >='2020-11-01' and ds <='2020-11-30'

GROUP BY ds)

SELECT *,

SUM(Jobs_Count_per_day) OVER (ORDER BY Jobs_Reviewed_Date ROWS BETWEEN 6 PRECEDING

AND CURRENT ROW) / SUM(Time_Spent) OVER (ORDER BY Jobs_Reviewed_Date ROWS BETWEEN

6 PRECEDING AND CURRENT ROW) as 7_day_rolling

FROM throughput;
```

3. Calculate the percentage share of each language in the last 30 days?

```
with cte as
(SELECT language, count(job_id) AS number_of_jobs
FROM job_data
GROUP BY language)

SELECT *, ROUND(number_of_jobs*100/(SELECT sum(number_of_jobs) FROM cte),2) as
Percent_Share
FROM cte;
```

4. Display duplicate rows present in the table.

```
SELECT ds, job_id, actor_id, org, count(*) AS occurences
```

```
FROM job_data
GROUP BY ds, job_id, actor_id, org
HAVING occurences>1;
```

Case study 2

1. Calculate the weekly user engagement

We will be extracting week from the event occur date and then will group it and will see the number of distinct users in a week asnd thus we will get the weekly engaged users count.

```
SELECT EXTRACT(WEEK FROM occurred_at) AS Week_Number, COUNT(DISTINCT(user_id)) AS
Weekly_Engagement_Number
FROM yammer_events
GROUP BY Week Number;
```

2. Calculate the weekly user growth

We will be using a temporary table by using WITH Clause, by extracting the week and year from the profile creation date and will check only those users that are active.

3. Calculate the weekly engagement per device

We will calculate this by again extracting the year and week from the event occuring date and GROUP it by the device with the condition that the event type is engagement.

4. Calculate the email engagement metrics

Since we are not being told about any specific metric so we will calculate the Email Clicks Rate and Email Opening Rate

```
WITH Email_Data AS
(

SELECT *,

CASE WHEN (action = 'email_clickthrough') THEN 'Email Clicked'

WHEN (action = 'email_open') THEN 'Email Opened'

ELSE 'Email Sent'

END AS action_details

FROM yammer_emails)

SELECT

ROUND((100.0 *SUM(CASE WHEN action_details IN ('Email Clicked') THEN 1 ELSE 0 END)/SUM(CASE WHEN action_details IN ('Email Sent') THEN 1 ELSE 0 END)),2) AS Email_Click_Rate,

ROUND((100.0 *SUM(CASE WHEN action_details IN ('Email Opened') THEN 1 ELSE 0 END))/SUM(CASE WHEN action_details IN ('Email Sent') THEN 1 ELSE 0 END)),2) AS Email_Open_Rate

FROM Email_Data;
```

5. Calculate the Customer Retention post sign up

```
SELECT COUNT(user_id) AS Total_Users,
       SUM(CASE WHEN Retention_Activity =1 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS Total_Retained
FROM
SELECT Account_Created_Users.user_id, Account_Created_Users.SignUp_Week,
Engagement_By_Users.engagement_week,
        (Engagement_By_Users.engagement_week - Account_Created_Users.SignUp_Week)
AS Retention Activity
FROM
(SELECT DISTINCT(user id), EXTRACT(week FROM occurred at) AS SignUp Week FROM
yammer_events
WHERE event_type = 'signup_flow'
AND event name = 'complete signup'
) AS Account_Created_Users
LEFT JOIN
SELECT user_id, DATE(occurred_at) AS Engagement_Date, EXTRACT(week FROM
occurred_at) AS Engagement_Week
FROM yammer_events
WHERE event type = 'engagement') Engagement By Users
ON Account Created Users.user id = Engagement By Users.user id
ORDER BY Account Created Users.user id
) AS All_Data
```