SQL Schema

Table: Sessions

+---------------------+---------+

| Column Name | Type |

+---------------------+---------+

| session\_id | int |

| duration | int |

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session\_id is the primary key for this table.

duration is the time in seconds that a user has visited the application.

You want to know how long a user visits your application. You decided to create bins of "[0-5>", "[5-10>", "[10-15>" and "15 minutes or more" and count the number of sessions on it.

Write an SQL query to report the (bin, total) in **any** order.

The query result format is in the following example.

Sessions table:

+-------------+---------------+

| session\_id | duration |

+-------------+---------------+

| 1 | 30 |

| 2 | 199 |

| 3 | 299 |

| 4 | 580 |

| 5 | 1000 |

+-------------+---------------+

Result table:

+--------------+--------------+

| bin | total |

+--------------+--------------+

| [0-5> | 3 |

| [5-10> | 1 |

| [10-15> | 0 |

| 15 or more | 1 |

+--------------+--------------+

For session\_id 1, 2 and 3 have a duration greater or equal than 0 minutes and less than 5 minutes.

For session\_id 4 has a duration greater or equal than 5 minutes and less than 10 minutes.

There are no session with a duration greater or equial than 10 minutes and less than 15 minutes.

For session\_id 5 has a duration greater or equal than 15 minutes.