SQL Schema

Table: Activity

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| Column Name | Type |

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| player\_id | int |

| device\_id | int |

| event\_date | date |

| games\_played | int |

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(player\_id, event\_date) is the primary key of this table.

This table shows the activity of players of some game.

Each row is a record of a player who logged in and played a number of games (possibly 0) before logging out on some day using some device.

Write an SQL query that reports for each player and date, how many games played **so far** by the player. That is, the total number of games played by the player until that date. Check the example for clarity.

The query result format is in the following example:

Activity table:

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| player\_id | device\_id | event\_date | games\_played |

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| 1 | 2 | 2016-03-01 | 5 |

| 1 | 2 | 2016-05-02 | 6 |

| 1 | 3 | 2017-06-25 | 1 |

| 3 | 1 | 2016-03-02 | 0 |

| 3 | 4 | 2018-07-03 | 5 |

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Result table:

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| player\_id | event\_date | games\_played\_so\_far |

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| 1 | 2016-03-01 | 5 |

| 1 | 2016-05-02 | 11 |

| 1 | 2017-06-25 | 12 |

| 3 | 2016-03-02 | 0 |

| 3 | 2018-07-03 | 5 |

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For the player with id 1, 5 + 6 = 11 games played by 2016-05-02, and 5 + 6 + 1 = 12 games played by 2017-06-25.

For the player with id 3, 0 + 5 = 5 games played by 2018-07-03.

Note that for each player we only care about the days when the player logged in.