

1097. Game Play Analysis V

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SQL Schema >

Table: Activity

Column Name	Type
player_id	int
device_id	int
event_date	date
games_played	int

(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.

We define the *install date* of a player to be the first login day of that player.

We also define *day 1 retention* of some date *x* to be the number of players whose install date is *x* and they logged back in on the day right after *x*, divided by the number of players whose install date is *x*, **rounded to 2 decimal places**.

Write an SQL query that reports for each **install date**, the **number of players** that installed the game on that day and the **day 1 retention**.

The query result format is in the following example:

Activity table:

player_id	device_id	event_date	games_played
1	2	2016-03-01	5
1	2	2016-03-02	6
2	3	2017-06-25	1
3	1	2016-03-01	0
3	4	2016-07-03	5

Result table:

install_dt	installs	Day1_retention
2016-03-01	2	0.50
2017-06-25	1	0.00

Player 1 and 3 installed the game on 2016-03-01 but only player 1 logged back in on 2016-03-02 so the day 1 retention of 2016-03-01 is $\frac{1}{2} = 0.5$.

Player 2 installed the game on 2017-06-25 but didn't log back in on 2017-06-26 so the day 1 retention of 2017-06-25 is $\frac{0}{1} = 0.0$.

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