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1107. New Users Daily Count

Medium 34 16 Add to List Share

SQL Schema >

Table: Traffic

```

+-----+-----+
| Column Name | Type |
+-----+-----+
| user_id     | int  |
| activity    | enum |
| activity_date | date |
+-----+-----+

```

There is no primary key for this table, it may have duplicate rows.
 The activity column is an ENUM type of ('login', 'logout', 'jobs', 'groups', 'homepage').

Write an SQL query that reports for every date within at most **90 days** from today, the number of users that logged in for the first time on that date. Assume today is 2019-06-21.

The query result format is in the following example:

Traffic table:

```

+-----+-----+-----+
| user_id | activity | activity_date |
+-----+-----+-----+
| 1       | login    | 2019-05-01    |
| 1       | homepage | 2019-05-01    |
| 1       | logout   | 2019-05-01    |
| 2       | login    | 2019-06-21    |
| 2       | logout   | 2019-06-21    |
| 3       | login    | 2019-01-01    |
| 3       | jobs     | 2019-01-01    |
| 3       | logout   | 2019-01-01    |
| 4       | login    | 2019-06-21    |
| 4       | groups   | 2019-06-21    |
| 4       | logout   | 2019-06-21    |
| 5       | login    | 2019-03-01    |
| 5       | logout   | 2019-03-01    |
| 5       | login    | 2019-06-21    |
| 5       | logout   | 2019-06-21    |
+-----+-----+-----+

```

Result table:

```

+-----+-----+
| login_date | user_count |
+-----+-----+
| 2019-05-01 | 1          |
| 2019-06-21 | 2          |
+-----+-----+

```

Note that we only care about dates with non zero user count.
 The user with id 5 first logged in on 2019-03-01 so he's not counted on 2019-06-21.

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Seen this question in a real interview before?

Contributor

Companies