write in pyspark and Oracle SQL

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1. Find the percentage of drivers who completed more than 10 trips in a single month.
Table: trips
Columns: driver id, trip date, trip id
%sql
WITH driver monthly AS (
SELECT driver id, TRUNC(trip date, 'MM') AS month, COUNT(*) AS trip count FROM trips GROUP BY driver id, TRUNC(trip date, 'MM')),
total drivers per month AS (
SELECT month, COUNT(DISTINCT driver id) AS total drivers FROM driver monthly GROUP BY month),
drivers above 10 AS (
SELECT month, COUNT(driver id) AS drivers above 10 FROM driver monthly WHERE trip count > 10 GROUP BY month)
SELECT d.month, ROUND((a.drivers_above_10 * 100.0) / d.total_drivers, 2) AS percentage_above_10_trips FROM total_drivers_per_month d JOIN
drivers above 10 a ON d.month = a.month;
%python
from pyspark.sql.functions import trunc, countDistinct, count, col, round
trips monthly = trips.withColumn("month", trunc("trip date", "MM")) \
            .groupBy("driver id", "month") \
            .count() \
            .withColumnRenamed("count", "trip count")
drivers_above_10 = trips_monthly.filter(col("trip_count") > 10) \
                  .groupBy("month") \
                  .agg(countDistinct("driver_id").alias("drivers_above_10"))
total drivers = trips monthly.groupBy("month") \
                .aga(countDistinct("driver id"), alias("total drivers"))
result = drivers_above_10.join(total_drivers, "month") \
              .withColumn("percentage above 10 trips",
                     round((col("drivers_above_10") / col("total_drivers")) * 100, 2))
2. Identify users who gave the same rating to the same driver more than once.
Table: ratings
Columns: user id, driver id, rating, rating date
%sal
SELECT user id, driver id, rating FROM ratings GROUP BY user id, driver id, rating HAVING COUNT(*) > 1;
%python
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from pyspark.sal.functions import count
duplicate ratings = ratings.groupBy("user id", "driver id", "rating") \
               .agg(count("*").alias("cnt")) \
               .filter("cnt > 1")
3. List the top 3 cities with the highest average trip fare in the last 6 months.
Table: trips
Columns: city, trip date, fare
%sql
SELECT * FROM (
SELECT city, AVG(fare) AS avg fare, DENSE RANK() OVER (ORDER BY AVG(fare) DESC) AS rnk FROM trips WHERE trip date >= ADD MONTHS(SYSDATE,
-6) GROUP BY city) WHERE rnk <= 3;
%python
from pyspark.sal.functions import avg, dense rank, current date
from pyspark.sql.window import Window
recent trips = trips.filter(col("trip date") >= add months(current date(), -6))
city avg = recent trips.groupBy("city") \
             .aaa(ava("fare").alias("avg_fare"))
window_spec = Window.orderBy(col("avg_fare").desc())
top_3_cities = city_avg.withColumn("rnk", dense_rank().over(window_spec)) \
             .filter("rnk <= 3")
4. Find drivers who had more than 7 days of gap between two consecutive trips.
Table: trips
Columns: driver id, trip date, trip id
%sal
SELECT driver_id, trip_date, prev_date, trip_date - prev_date AS gap_days FROM (
SELECT driver_id, trip_date, LAG(trip_date) OVER (PARTITION BY driver_id ORDER BY trip_date) AS prev_date FROM trips) WHERE trip_date - prev_date >
7:
%python
from pyspark.sql.window import Window
from pyspark.sql.functions import lag, datediff
window_spec = Window.partitionBy("driver_id").orderBy("trip_date")
trips with lag = trips.withColumn("prev trip", lag("trip date").over(window spec))
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gaps = trips_with_lag.withColumn("gap_days", datediff("trip_date", "prev_trip")) \
            .filter("gap days > 7")
5. Flag trips where fare is more than twice the average fare of that city on that date.
Table: trips
Columns: trip_id, city, trip_date, fare
WITH avg_fares AS (
SELECT city, trip date, AVG(fare) AS avg fare FROM trips GROUP BY city, trip date)
SELECT t.trip_id, t.city, t.trip_date, t.fare, CASE WHEN t.fare > 2 * a.avg_fare THEN 'High' ELSE 'Normal' END AS fare_flag FROM trips t JOIN ava fares a
ON t.city = a.city AND t.trip date = a.trip date;
%python
from pyspark.sql.functions import avg, when
avg_fares = trips.groupBy("city", "trip_date") \
          .agg(avg("fare").alias("avg_fare"))
trips_flagged = trips.join(avg_fares, on=["city", "trip_date"]) \
            .withColumn("fare flag",
                   when(col("fare") > 2 * col("avg fare"), "High").otherwise("Normal"))
```