

1651. Hopper Company Queries III Premium

Hard🔒 Topics🏢 Companies

SQL Schema > Pandas Schema >

Table: Drivers

Column Name	Type
driver_id	int
join_date	date

driver\_id is the column with unique values for this table.  
Each row of this table contains the driver's ID and the date they joined the Hopper company.

Table: Rides

Column Name	Type
ride_id	int
user_id	int
requested_at	date

ride\_id is the column with unique values for this table.  
Each row of this table contains the ID of a ride, the user's ID that requested it, and the day they requested it.  
There may be some ride requests in this table that were not accepted.

Table: AcceptedRides

Column Name	Type
ride_id	int
driver_id	int
ride_distance	int
ride_duration	int

ride\_id is the column with unique values for this table.  
Each row of this table contains some information about an accepted ride.  
It is guaranteed that each accepted ride exists in the Rides table.

Write a solution to compute the `average_ride_distance` and `average_ride_duration` of every 3-month window starting from **January - March 2020** to **October - December 2020**. Round `average_ride_distance` and `average_ride_duration` to the nearest **two decimal places**.

The `average_ride_distance` is calculated by summing up the total `ride_distance` values from the three months and dividing it by `3`. The `average_ride_duration` is calculated in a similar way.

Return the result table ordered by `month` in ascending order, where `month` is the starting month's number (January is `1`, February is `2`, etc.).

The result format is in the following example.

Example 1:

**Input:**  
Drivers table:

driver_id	join_date
10	2019-12-10
8	2020-1-13
5	2020-2-16
7	2020-3-8
4	2020-5-17
1	2020-10-24
6	2021-1-5

Rides table:

ride_id	user_id	requested_at
6	75	2019-12-9
1	54	2020-2-9
10	63	2020-3-4
19	39	2020-4-6
3	41	2020-6-3
13	52	2020-6-22
7	69	2020-7-16
17	70	2020-8-25
20	81	2020-11-2
5	57	2020-11-9
2	42	2020-12-9
11	68	2021-1-11
15	32	2021-1-17
12	11	2021-1-19
14	18	2021-1-27

AcceptedRides table:

ride_id	driver_id	ride_distance	ride_duration
10	10	63	38
13	10	73	96
7	8	100	28
17	7	119	68
20	1	121	92
5	7	42	101
2	4	6	38
11	8	37	43
15	8	108	82
12	8	38	34
14	1	90	74

**Output:**

month	average_ride_distance	average_ride_duration
1	21.00	12.67
2	21.00	12.67
3	21.00	12.67
4	24.33	32.00
5	57.67	41.33
6	97.33	64.00
7	73.00	32.00
8	39.67	22.67
9	54.33	64.33
10	56.33	77.00

**Explanation:**  
By the end of January → average\_ride\_distance = (0+0+63)/3=21, average\_ride\_duration = (0+0+38)/3=12.67  
By the end of February → average\_ride\_distance = (0+63+0)/3=21, average\_ride\_duration = (0+38+0)/3=12.67  
By the end of March → average\_ride\_distance = (63+0+0)/3=21, average\_ride\_duration = (38+0+0)/3=12.67  
By the end of April → average\_ride\_distance = (0+0+73)/3=24.33, average\_ride\_duration = (0+0+96)/3=32.00  
By the end of May → average\_ride\_distance = (0+73+100)/3=57.67, average\_ride\_duration = (0+96+28)/3=41.33  
By the end of June → average\_ride\_distance = (73+100+119)/3=97.33, average\_ride\_duration = (96+28+68)/3=64.00  
By the end of July → average\_ride\_distance = (100+119+0)/3=73.00, average\_ride\_duration = (28+68+0)/3=32.00  
By the end of August → average\_ride\_distance = (119+0+0)/3=39.67, average\_ride\_duration = (68+0+0)/3=22.67  
By the end of Septemeber → average\_ride\_distance = (0+0+163)/3=54.33, average\_ride\_duration = (0+0+193)/3=64.33  
By the end of October → average\_ride\_distance = (0+163+6)/3=56.33, average\_ride\_duration = (0+193+38)/3=77.00

Seen this question in a real interview before? 1/5

YesNo

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Database

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0 - 6 months

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