1097. Game Play Analysis V Premium

Hard Topics Companies

SQL Schema > Pandas 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 (combination of columns with unique values) of this table.
This table shows the activity of players of some games.
Each row is a record of a player who logged in and played a number of games (possibly 0) before logging out on someday using some device.
```

The **install date** of a player is the first login day of that player.

We define **day one 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 a solution to report for each install date, the number of players that installed the game on that day, and the **day one retention**.

Return the result table in **any order**.

The result format is in the following example.

Example 1:

Input:
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

Output:

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

Explanation:
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 1 / 2 = 0.50
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 0 / 1 = 0.00

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

Yes No

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0 - 6 months

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