

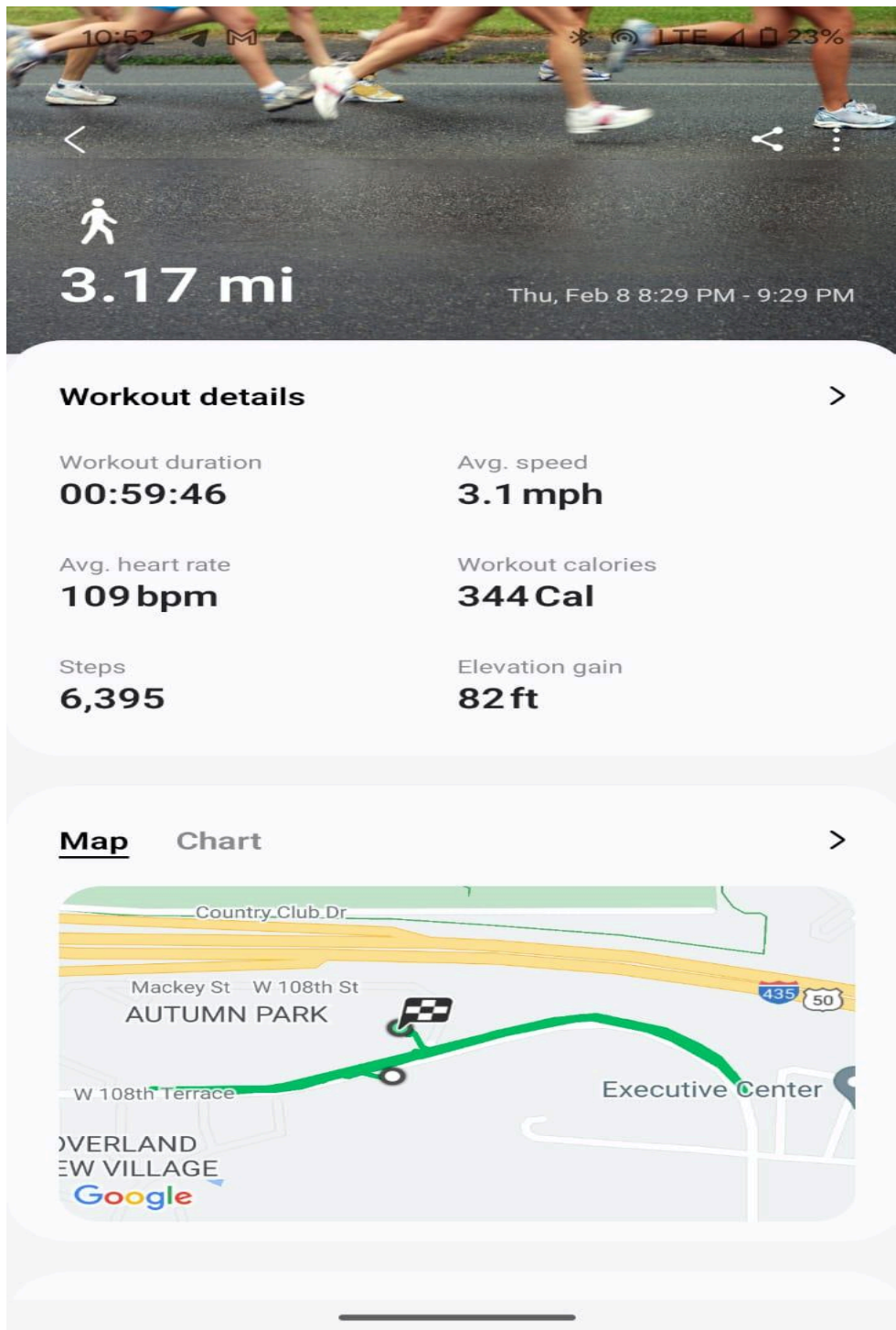
Day3 - Feb 8th 2024

1. Woke up at 6 am and had luke warm water bath
2. Cooked breakfast and lunch
3. Headed to library @8:15am

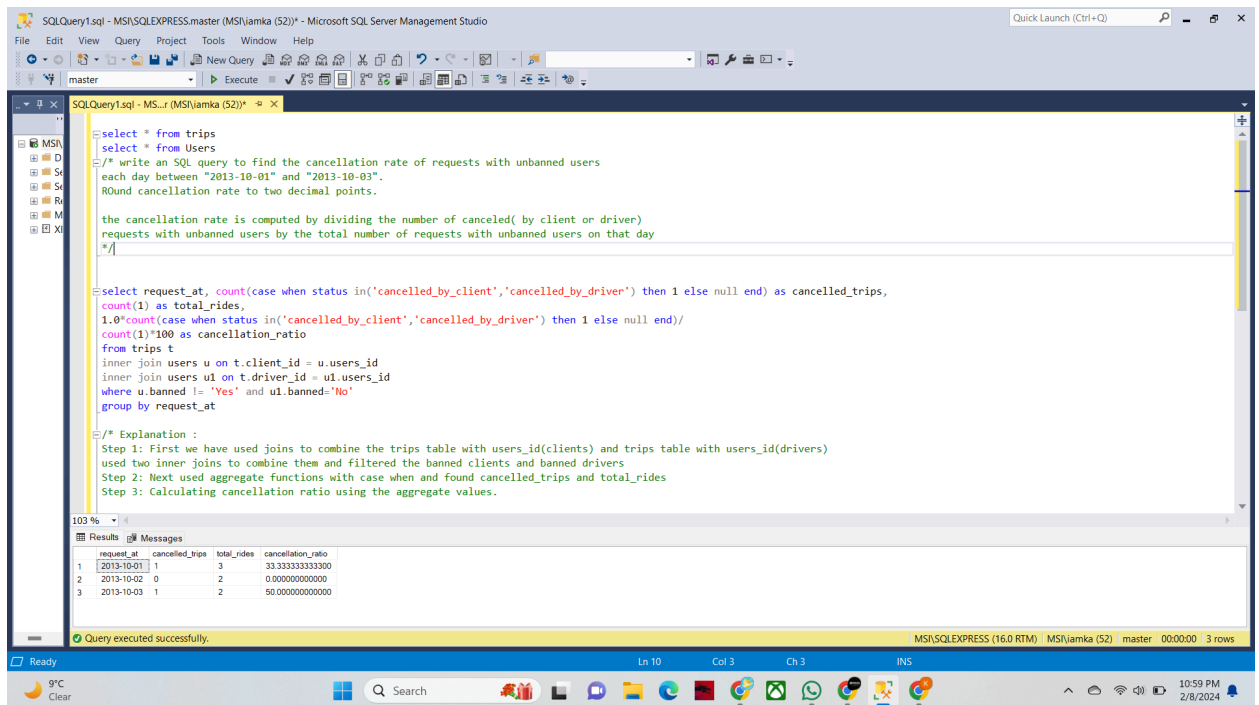


4. Today received an interview mail with British Petroleum
5. And Prepared some notes to practice as it was HireVue Interview :
https://docs.google.com/document/d/1SPMNje8EDC_zPVeI0paDR0kulxqQvfBawUaaMHXTBEw/edit?usp=sharing
6. Planned to buy a new laptop as my current laptop getting very hot (So did not learned and practiced big data)
7. I was learning big data with a borrowed laptop from the library.

8. As I said yesterday focused on physical activity ..walked 3 miles for an hour



9. Ended my day with a Hard SQL problem on leetcode



The screenshot shows the Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio interface. The main window displays a SQL query designed to calculate the cancellation rate of requests with unbanned users. The query uses a CASE statement to count cancelled trips and divides it by the total number of trips to find the cancellation ratio. The results pane at the bottom shows three rows of data for the dates 2013-10-01, 2013-10-02, and 2013-10-03.

```
select * from trips
select * from Users
/* write an SQL query to find the cancellation rate of requests with unbanned users
each day between "2013-10-01" and "2013-10-03".
Round cancellation rate to two decimal points.

the cancellation rate is computed by dividing the number of canceled (by client or driver)
requests with unbanned users by the total number of requests with unbanned users on that day
*/

select request_at, count(case when status in('cancelled_by_client','cancelled_by_driver') then 1 else null end) as cancelled_trips,
count(1) as total_rides,
1.0*count(case when status in('cancelled_by_client','cancelled_by_driver') then 1 else null end)/
count(1)*100 as cancellation_ratio
from trips t
inner join users u on t.client_id = u.users_id
inner join users u1 on t.driver_id = u1.users_id
where u.banned != 'Yes' and u1.banned='No'
group by request_at

/* Explanation :
Step 1: First we have used joins to combine the trips table with users_id(clients) and trips table with users_id(drivers)
used two inner joins to combine them and filtered the banned clients and banned drivers
Step 2: Next used aggregate functions with case when and found cancelled_trips and total_rides
Step 3: Calculating cancellation ratio using the aggregate values.
```

	request_at	cancelled_trips	total_rides	cancellation_ratio
1	2013-10-01	1	3	33.333333333300
2	2013-10-02	0	2	0.000000000000
3	2013-10-03	1	2	50.000000000000

Query executed successfully.

10. Tomorrow I will focus more on problem solving ..until I get my new laptop.