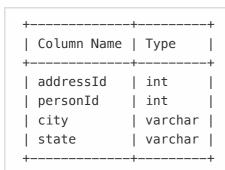
### Table: Person

+   Column Name	
+   personId   lastName   firstName +	++   int

personId is the primary key column for this table.

This table contains information about the ID of some persons and their first and last names.

### Table: Address



addressId is the primary key column for this table.

Each row of this table contains information about the city and state of one person with ID = PersonId.

Write an SQL query to report the first name, last name, city, and state of each person in the Person table. If the address of a personId is not present in the Address table, report null instead.

Return the result table in any order.

The query result format is in the following example.

# Example 1:\*\*

1   2	3	New York City     Leetcode   +	California
Output:	-	+	
firstName	   lastName		state
Allen   Bob	Wang	Null   New York City	Null

## **Explanation:**

There is no address in the address table for the personId = 1 so we return null in their city and state.

addressId = 1 contains information about the address of personId = 2.

## True

Table: Trips

+	++
Column Name	Type
+	++
id	int
client_id	int
driver_id	int
city_id	int
status	enum
request_at	date
+	++

id is the primary key for this table.

The table holds all taxi trips. Each trip has a unique id, while client\_id and driver\_id are foreign keys to the users\_id at the Users table.

Status is an ENUM type of ('completed', 'cancelled\_by\_driver', 'cancelled\_by\_client').

### Table: Users

+	+	-+
Column Name	Type	
+	+	-+
users_id	int	-
banned	enum	
role	enum	-
+	+	-+

users\_id is the primary key for this table.

The table holds all users. Each user has a unique users\_id, and role is an ENUM type of (&#39; client&#39;, &#39; driver&#39;, &#39; partner&#39;).

banned is an ENUM type of ('Yes', 'No').

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.

Write a SQL query to find the cancellation rate of requests with unbanned users (both client and driver must not be banned) each day between "2013-10-01" and "2013-10-03". Round Cancellation Rate to two decimal points.

Return the result table in any order.

The query result format is in the following example.

Example 1:\*\*

			_		city_id	status	request_at
+-· 	1		10		,	•	   2013-10-01
	2		11		1	cancelled_by_driver	2013-10-01
١	3	[	12		6	completed	2013-10-01
-	4		13		6	cancelled_by_client	2013-10-01
-	1		10		1	completed	2013-10-02
١	2	[	11		6	completed	2013-10-02
-	3		12		6	completed	2013-10-02
-	2		12		12	completed	2013-10-03
-	3		10		12	completed	2013-10-03
	4		13		12	cancelled_by_driver	2013-10-03
	       	Yes No No No No		ent   ent   ver   ver   ver			
ut		No 	driv				
y		Car	cellatio	on Rat	te		
13	-10-01	-	33		<del>-</del>   		

### On 2013-10-01:

- There were 4 requests in total, 2 of which were canceled.
- However, the request with Id=2 was made by a banned client (User\_Id=2), so it is ignored in the calculation.
  - Hence there are 3 unbanned requests in total, 1 of which was canceled.
  - The Cancellation Rate is (1 / 3) = 0.33

### On 2013-10-02:

- There were 3 requests in total, 0 of which were canceled.
- The request with Id=6 was made by a banned client, so it is ignored.
- Hence there are 2 unbanned requests in total, 0 of which were canceled.
- The Cancellation Rate is (0 / 2) = 0.00

#### On 2013-10-03:

- There were 3 requests in total, 1 of which was canceled.
- The request with Id=8 was made by a banned client, so it is ignored.
- Hence there are 2 unbanned request in total, 1 of which were canceled.
- The Cancellation Rate is (1 / 2) = 0.50