

Advanced SQL: Player Streak Analysis

Demonstrating complex SQL skills with player login streaks



The Data Structure

Player Table

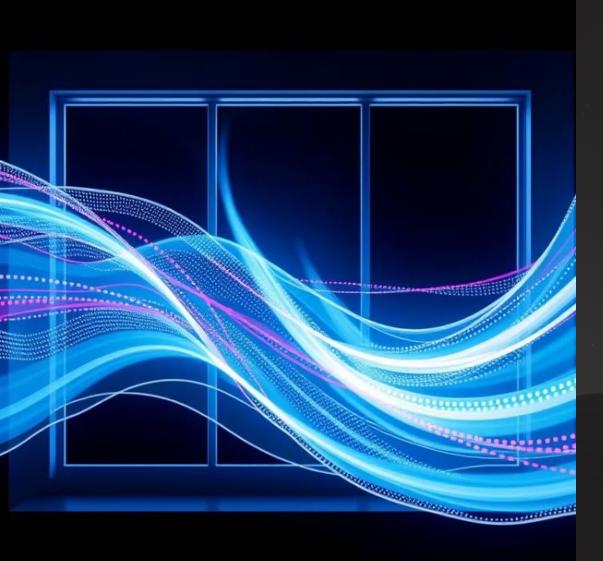
Contains player ID, session ID, date, wins, losses, draws, matches

Goal

Calculate consecutive login days as streaks

Ranking

Order players by highest to lowest streaks



Window Function Utilization

- 1 ROW_NUMBER()
 - Assign unique numbers to each player's login day
- 2 LAG()
 Compare current date with previous login date
- 3 SUM()
 Calculate running total of consecutive days



SQL Code: Part 1

```
WITH login_streaks AS (
    SELECT player_id, date,
    ROW_NUMBER() OVER (PARTITION BY player_id ORDER BY date) AS login_num,
    date - LAG(date, 1) OVER (PARTITION BY player_id ORDER BY date) AS date_diff
    FROM player_sessions
)
```

SQL Code: Part 2

```
, streak_calc AS (
    SELECT player_id, date,
    SUM(CASE WHEN date_diff = 1 OR date_diff IS NULL
THEN 0 ELSE 1 END)
    OVER (PARTITION BY player_id ORDER BY date) AS
streak_id
    FROM login_streaks
)
```



SQL Code: Part 3

```
SELECT player_id,
 MAX(streak_length) AS max_streak,
 COUNT(DISTINCT streak id) AS num streaks,
 CASE
    WHEN AVG(matches_played) BETWEEN 0 AND 2 THEN 'Light'
    WHEN AVG(matches played) BETWEEN 3 AND 5 THEN 'Casual'
    WHEN AVG(matches_played) BETWEEN 6 AND 7 THEN 'Medium'
    ELSE 'Core'
  END AS player_category
FROM (
 SELECT player_id, streak_id, COUNT(*) AS streak_length,
    AVG(matches_played) AS matches_played
  FROM streak calc
  JOIN player_sessions USING (player_id, date)
 GROUP BY player_id, streak_id
) streaks
GROUP BY player_id
```

Player Categories



Casual

3-5 matches played on average



Core

7+ matches played on average



Medium

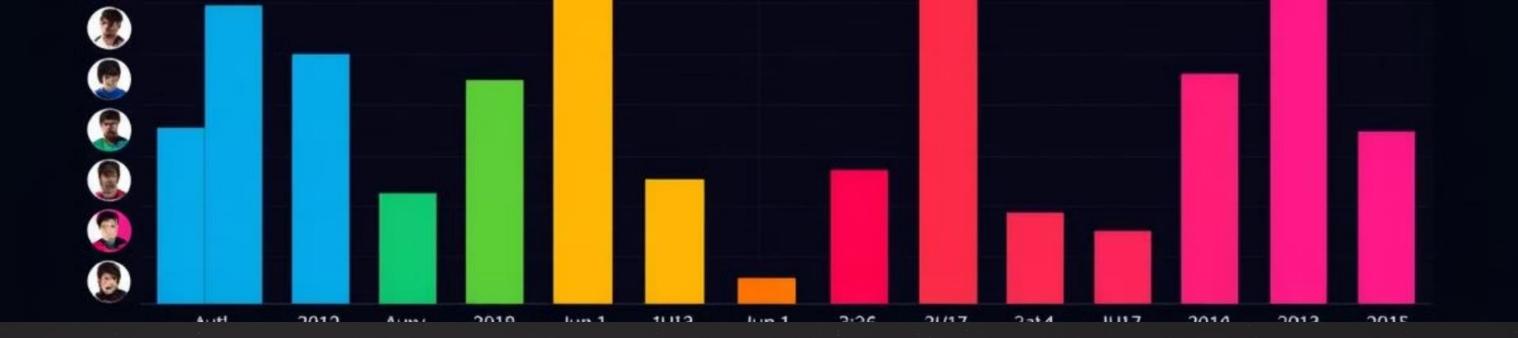
6-7 matches played on average



Light

0-2 matches played on average





Final Ranking Query