

# Problem 1097: Game Play Analysis V

## Problem Information

Difficulty: **Hard**

Acceptance Rate: 0.00%

Paid Only: No

## Problem Description

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  $0 / 1 = 0.00$

## Code Snippets

### MySQL:

```
# Write your MySQL query statement below
```

### MS SQL Server:

```
/* Write your T-SQL query statement below */
```

### PostgreSQL:

```
-- Write your PostgreSQL query statement below
```

### Oracle:

```
/* Write your PL/SQL query statement below */
```

### Pandas:

```
import pandas as pd
```

```
def gameplay_analysis(activity: pd.DataFrame) -> pd.DataFrame:
```

## Solutions

### MySQL Solution:

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