

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
1	2	2016-03-01
5	1	2016-03-02
6	2	2017-06-25
1	3	2016-03-01
3	1	2016-03-01
4	3	2016-07-03
5	1	2016-07-03

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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