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 (column with unique values) 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 (category) 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 (column with unique values) for this table.  
The table holds all users. Each user has a unique users\_id, and role is an ENUM type of ('client', 'driver', 'partner').  
banned is an ENUM (category) 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 solution 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 result format is in the following example.

**Example 1:**

Input:   
Trips table:  
+----+-----------+-----------+---------+---------------------+------------+  
| id | client\_id | driver\_id | city\_id | status | request\_at |  
+----+-----------+-----------+---------+---------------------+------------+  
| 1 | 1 | 10 | 1 | completed | 2013-10-01 |  
| 2 | 2 | 11 | 1 | cancelled\_by\_driver | 2013-10-01 |  
| 3 | 3 | 12 | 6 | completed | 2013-10-01 |  
| 4 | 4 | 13 | 6 | cancelled\_by\_client | 2013-10-01 |  
| 5 | 1 | 10 | 1 | completed | 2013-10-02 |  
| 6 | 2 | 11 | 6 | completed | 2013-10-02 |  
| 7 | 3 | 12 | 6 | completed | 2013-10-02 |  
| 8 | 2 | 12 | 12 | completed | 2013-10-03 |  
| 9 | 3 | 10 | 12 | completed | 2013-10-03 |  
| 10 | 4 | 13 | 12 | cancelled\_by\_driver | 2013-10-03 |  
+----+-----------+-----------+---------+---------------------+------------+  
Users table:  
+----------+--------+--------+  
| users\_id | banned | role |  
+----------+--------+--------+  
| 1 | No | client |  
| 2 | Yes | client |  
| 3 | No | client |  
| 4 | No | client |  
| 10 | No | driver |  
| 11 | No | driver |  
| 12 | No | driver |  
| 13 | No | driver |  
+----------+--------+--------+  
Output:   
+------------+-------------------+  
| Day | Cancellation Rate |  
+------------+-------------------+  
| 2013-10-01 | 0.33 |  
| 2013-10-02 | 0.00 |  
| 2013-10-03 | 0.50 |  
+------------+-------------------+  
Explanation:   
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