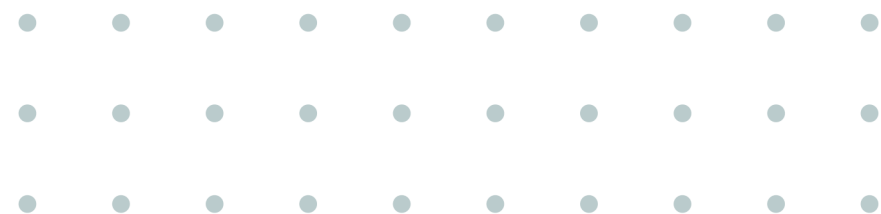# SCRIPT 1

It should return the number of rides
and customers in the given dataset on
Friday of the first week by cities

```
SELECT
    COUNT(id_user)
    COUNT(id_ride)
    ride_city
FROM rides
WHERE ride_start_day = 'Fri'
```

REVIEW

Script returns the number of rides
and customers on **all Fridays** by
cityand there is no column
ride_start_day

I would **extract the day of the
week from the ride timestamp**,
and also **rank the rows according
to the timestamp**.

That way, I can extract data for
**Friday of the first week.**

MY ATTEMPT

*bigquery syntax

```sql
WITH t as (SELECT
        DATE(ride_start_datetime) start_date
        , EXTRACT(DAYOFWEEK FROM DATE(ride_start_datetime)) dayofweek
        , ride_city
        , COUNT(id_user) user_num
        , COUNT(id_ride) ride_num
    FROM rides
    GROUP BY 1,2,3
)
, t2 as (SELECT
    ride_city
    , user_num
    , ride_num
    , row_number() over(partition by ride_city order by start_date desc) rn
    FROM t
    WHERE dayofweek = 6
)
SELECT
 ride_city
    , user_num
    , ride_num
FROM t2
where rn = 1
```
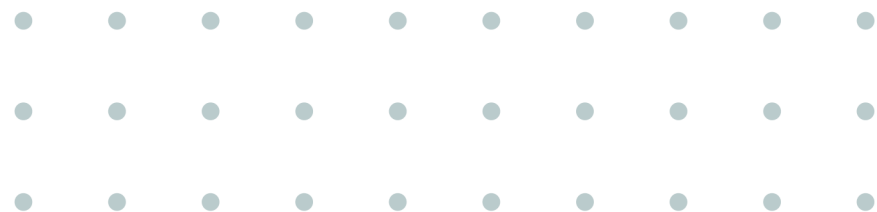
SCRIPT 2

It should return the number of new activations (new first time users) of each month

```sql
WITH
first_ride AS (
SELECT
    id_user,
    max(ride_end_datetime) AS first_ride_datetime
FROM rides
GROUP BY id_user
)
SELECT
    DATE_TRUNC('month',first_ride_datetime::DATE) AS first_ride_month,
    COUNT(id_user)
FROM first_ride
ORDER BY first_ride_datetime
```
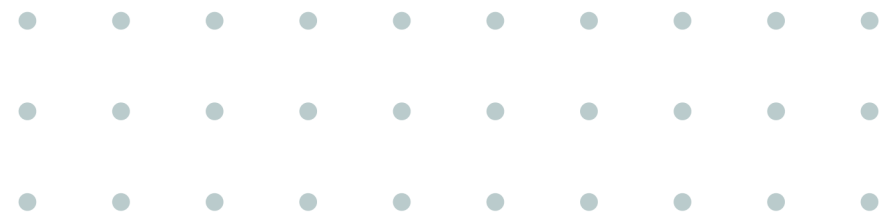
REVIEW

Script returns the **latest ride datetime of each user with the max() function**. In addition, this script returns the number of unique active users in each month.

I would use a **case when** function to **determine if there has been any use in the months prior to that specific month** to ascertain that they are new first time users.