

## QUESTION

### Inactive Users Percentage

Easy

10 Points

You're given two tables: users and events. The events table holds values of all of the user events in the action column (*'like', 'comment', or 'post'*).

Write a query to get the **percentage** of users that have never liked or commented, rounded to two decimal places.

#### Output Schema:

Column	Type
percentage	FLOAT

## TABLE SCHEMA

```
1 CREATE TABLE transactions (  
2   id INT PRIMARY KEY,  
3   credit_card VARCHAR(20),  
4   merchant VARCHAR(50),  
5   amount DECIMAL(10, 2),  
6   transaction_time DATETIME  
7 );  
8  
9 INSERT INTO transactions (id, credit_card, merchant, amount, transaction_time)  
10 VALUES  
11 (1, '1234-5678-9876', 'Amazon', 50.00, '2025-01-23 10:15:00'),  
12 (2, '1234-5678-9876', 'Amazon', 50.00, '2025-01-23 10:20:00'),  
13 (3, '5678-1234-8765', 'Walmart', 30.00, '2025-01-23 11:00:00'),  
14 (4, '1234-5678-9876', 'Amazon', 50.00, '2025-01-23 10:30:00'),  
15 (5, '5678-1234-8765', 'Walmart', 30.00, '2025-01-23 11:05:00'),  
16 (6, '8765-4321-1234', 'BestBuy', 100.00, '2025-01-23 12:00:00'),  
17 (7, '1234-5678-9876', 'Amazon', 50.00, '2025-01-23 12:10:00');
```

## SOLUTION

```
Day 1  
  
select round(count(user_id) * 100 / (select count(user_id) from users), 2) as  
percentage  
from users  
where user_id not in (select distinct user_id from events where action  
in('like', 'comment'))
```

## **OUTPUT**

### **▼ Tables**

percentage
60

### **My Thought Process:**

First, I filtered out the users who had either liked or commented by selecting their user IDs from the events table. Then, I used a NOT IN clause with a subquery to find all the users who weren't in that list meaning they never liked or commented. Finally, I calculated the percentage of those users out of the total and rounded it using the ROUND () function. It was a simple yet insightful way to combine filtering and aggregation in SQL.