

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 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) be

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 an SQL query 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 query 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-

Player 2 installed the game on 2017-06-25 but didn't log back in on 2017-06-26 so the da