

2820. Election Results

Description

Table: `Votes`

```
+-----+-----+
| Column Name | Type   |
+-----+-----+
| voter       | varchar|
| candidate   | varchar|
+-----+-----+
(voter, candidate) is the primary key (combination of unique values) for this table.
Each row of this table contains name of the voter and their candidate.
```

The election is conducted in a city where everyone can vote for **one or more** candidates or choose **not** to vote. Each person has `1` **vote** so if they vote for multiple candidates, their vote gets equally split across them. For example, if a person votes for `2` candidates, these candidates receive an equivalent of `0.5` votes each.

Write a solution to find `candidate` who got the most votes and won the election. Output the name of the **candidate** or If multiple candidates have an **equal number** of votes, display the names of all of them.

Return *the result table ordered by* `candidate` *in* **ascending order**.

The result format is in the following example.

Example 1:

Input:
Votes table:

voter	candidate
Kathy	null
Charles	Ryan
Charles	Christine
Charles	Kathy
Benjamin	Christine
Anthony	Ryan
Edward	Ryan
Terry	null
Evelyn	Kathy
Arthur	Christine

Output:

candidate
Christine
Ryan

Explanation:
– Kathy and Terry opted not to participate in voting, resulting in their votes being recorded as 0. Charles distributed his vote among three candidates, equating to 0.33 for each candidate. On the other hand, Benjamin, Arthur, Anthony, Edward, and Evelyn each cast their votes for a single candidate.
– Collectively, Candidate Ryan and Christine amassed a total of 2.33 votes, while Kathy received a combined total of 1.33 votes. Since Ryan and Christine received an equal number of votes, we will display their names in ascending order.

