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LEETCODE SQL
Second Highest Salary
select(
select distinct salary as SecondHighestSalary from Employee e1 where
2=(select count(distinct salary) from Employee e2 where e1.salary<=e2.salary order
by e1.salary)
) as SecondHighestSalary;
Employees Whose Manager Left the company
SELECT employee id FROM Employees
WHERE manager id NOT IN (SELECT employee id FROM Employees) AND salary<30000
ORDER BY employee_id;
Exchange Seats
CASE WHEN id%2=1 AND id != (SELECT COUNT(id) FROM Seat) THEN id+1
WHEN id%2=0 THEN id-1
ELSE id
END AS id, student
FROM Seat
ORDER BY id;
Movie Rating
# Write your MySQL query statement below
(select name as results from movierating join users on
users.user_id=movierating.user_id
group by users.user_id
order by count(rating) desc, name limit 1)
union all
(select title as results from movierating join movies on
movierating.movie_id=movies.movie_id
where year(created_at)=2020 and month(created_at)=2
group by title
order by avg(rating) desc, title limit 1)
Recyclable and Low Fat products
SELECT product_id FROM Products WHERE low_fats='Y' AND recyclable='Y';
Managers With Atleast 5 Direct Reports
select A.name from Employee A join Employee B
ON A.id=B.managerId
GROUP BY A.id
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HAVING COUNT(*)>=5;

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Find Customer Referee
SELECT name from Customer WHERE referee_id != 2 OR referee_id IS NULL;
Confirmation Rate
SELECT Signups.user id, ROUND(AVG(IF(Confirmations.action="confirmed",1,0)),2) AS
confirmation rate
FROM Signups LEFT JOIN Confirmations ON Signups.user_id=Confirmations.user_id
GROUP BY signups.user_id;
Students And Examinations
SELECT
students.student_id,students.student_name,subjects.subject_name,count(examinations
.subject_name) AS attended_exams
from Students JOIN Subjects LEFT JOIN Examinations
ON students.student id=examinations.student id and
subjects.subject name=examinations.subject name
GROUP BY students.student_id,subjects.subject_name
ORDER BY student_id ASC, subjects.subject_name ASC;
Not Boring Movies
SELECT * FROM Cinema
WHERE id%2=1 AND description != 'boring'
ORDER BY Rating DESC;
Big Countries
SELECT name, population, area FROM World
WHERE area>=3000000 OR population>=25000000
ORDER BY name ASC;
Employee Bonus
select name, bonus from Employee LEFT JOIN Bonus
ON Employee.empId=Bonus.empId
WHERE bonus<1000 OR bonus IS NULL;
Average Time Of Process Per Machine
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SELECT a1.machine_id,ROUND(AVG(a2.timestamp-a1.timestamp),3) AS processing_time

ON a1.machine_id=a2.machine_id AND a1.process_id=a2.process_id

AND a1.activity type='start' AND a2.activity type='end'

FROM Activity a1 JOIN Activity a2

GROUP BY a1.machine_id;

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Average Selling Price
select Prices.product_id, IFNULL(ROUND(SUM(units*price)/SUM(units),2),0) AS
average_price
FROM Prices LEFT JOIN UnitsSold
ON Prices.product_id=UnitsSold.product_id AND UnitsSold.purchase_date BETWEEN
start_date AND end_date
GROUP BY product_id;
Project Employees I
select project_id,round(avg(experience_years),2) as average_years from
Project JOIN Employee On Project.employee_id=employee.employee_id
GROUP BY project_id;
Percentage Of Users Attended A Contest:
Select contest id,
round(count(distinct user_id) * 100 / (Select count(distinct user_id) from Users),
2) as percentage
from Register group by contest_id order by percentage desc, contest_id;
Article Views I
select distinct author id as id FROM Views
WHERE author id=viewer id
ORDER BY 1;
Invalid Tweets
select tweet id from Tweets
where char_length(content)>15;
Replace Employee ID with the unique identifier
SELECT CASE WHEN unique_id IS NULL THEN NULL ELSE unique_id END as unique_id,name
FROM Employees LEFT JOIN EmployeeUNI
ON Employees.id=EmployeeUNI.id
Product Sales Analysis I
SELECT product_name,year,price
FROM Sales JOIN Product
ON Sales.product_id=Product.product_id;
Customer Who Visited But Did Not Make Any Transactions
SELECT v.customer_id,COUNT(v.visit_id) AS count_no_trans
FROM Visits v LEFT JOIN Transactions t
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ON v.visit_id=t.visit_id
WHERE t.transaction_id IS NULL
GROUP BY v.customer_id;

Rising Temperature

SELECT B.id FROM Weather A JOIN Weather B On DATEDIFF(B.recordDate,A.recordDate)=1
WHERE B.temperature>A.temperature;

Queries Quality And Percentages

select query_name,
    round(avg(rating/position), 2) as quality,
    round(sum(if(rating < 3,1,0)) * 100 / count(*), 2) as poor_query_percentage
from Queries
where query_name is not null</pre>
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group by query_name;