61_Rising Temperature Easy - Solution

Source - https://leetcode.com/problems/rising-temperature/description/
Running Notes:

• Write a solution to find all dates' id with higher temperatures compared to its previous dates (yesterday).

```
-- Write your PostgreSQL query statement below
WITH main_CTE AS (SELECT id, temperature,
LAG(temperature) OVER(
        ORDER BY recordDate
) as previous_temp
FROM Weather)

SELECT id
FROM main_CTE
WHERE temperature > previous_temp
```

The above code failed 1 test case

id	recordDate	temperature
1	2000-12-14	3
2	2000-12-16	5

The problem lies in the way the LAG() function is being used. While LAG() fetches the previous row based on the ORDER BY recordDate, it does not guarantee that the recordDate is consecutive.

FINAL CODE:

```
-- Write your PostgreSQL query statement below
WITH main_CTE AS (SELECT *,
LAG(temperature) OVER(
    ORDER BY recordDate
) as previous_temp,
LAG(recordDate) OVER(
    ORDER BY recordDate
) as previous_date
FROM Weather)

SELECT id
FROM main_CTE
WHERE temperature > previous_temp AND recordDate - previous_date
```

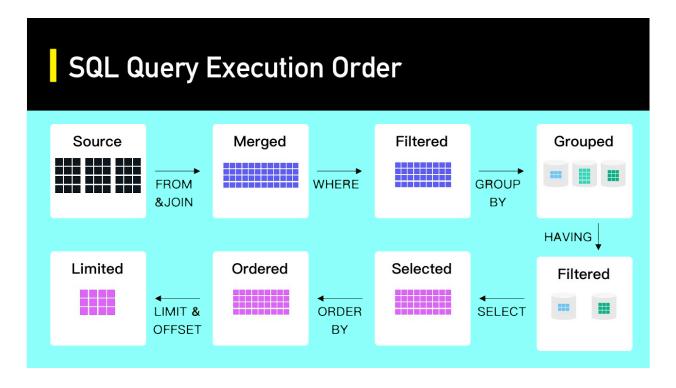
OR

Additional Info Why the error?

```
-- Write your PostgreSQL query statement below SELECT *,
```

```
LAG(temperature) OVER(
ORDER BY recordDate
) as previous_temp
FROM Weather
WHERE previous_temp > temperature
```

This will give an error due to order of execution



- The where clause tries to filter rows **before** previous_temp (defined in the select clause) is calculated by the LAG function.
- Since previous_temp doesn't yet exist when the where clause is executed, the query throws an error.

```
-- Write your PostgreSQL query statement below
SELECT id
as previous_temp
FROM Weather
WHERE LAG(temperature) OVER(
```

```
ORDER BY recordDate
) > temperature
```

The error occurs because window functions like LAG() cannot be used directly in the WHERE clause.

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