

10_Second Day Confirmation Easy - Solution

Source - <https://datalemur.com/questions/second-day-confirmation>

Running Notes

- 2 tables
 - TikTok user sign-ups **emails** Table
 - confirmations through email and text **texts** Table
- Question
 - Write a query to display the user IDs of those who did not confirm their sign-up on the first day, but confirmed on the second day.
- we have **signup_date** and we have **action_date** refers to the date when users activated their accounts and confirmed their sign-up through text messages.
- so we need to find those ids who did not confirm on 1st day but on second day

```
SELECT e.user_id
FROM emails AS e
LEFT JOIN
texts AS t
ON e.email_id = t.email_id
WHERE t.action_date - e.signup_date = INTERVAL '1 days';
```



INTERVAL

WHERE t.action_date - e.signup_date = 1; — error

In this condition, you are trying to compare the result of the subtraction (`t.action_date - e.signup_date`) to the integer `1`. However, subtracting two dates (`t.action_date - e.signup_date`) results in an **interval** or a **time difference**, not a simple integer.

So correct way

```
WHERE t.action_date - e.signup_date = INTERVAL '1 days';
```

This condition is using the `INTERVAL` type to explicitly define a time difference of 1 day. When you subtract two date values (`t.action_date - e.signup_date`), the result is an interval (time span). By using `INTERVAL '1 days'`, you are comparing the result of that subtraction to a valid interval of 1 day. This comparison works as expected because both sides of the equation are of the same type (an interval of 1 day).

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