

```
Example 1:
  Input:
  Weather table:
  | id | recordDate | temperature |
  | 1 | 2015-01-01 | 10
   2
     | 2015-01-02 | 25
      | 2015-01-03 | 20
   3
      | 2015-01-04 | 30
  Output:
  | id |
  | 2
  Explanation:
  In 2015-01-02, the temperature was higher than the previous day (10 -> 25).
  In 2015-01-04, the temperature was higher than the previous day (20 -> 30).
```

MySQL:

Write your MySQL query statement below SELECT w1.id FROM Weather w1 JOIN Weather w2 ON DATEDIFF(w1.recordDate, w2.recordDate) = 1 WHERE w1.temperature > w2.temperature;

Pandas:

import pandas as pd

```
def rising_temperature(weather: pd.DataFrame) -> pd.DataFrame:
    # Ensure recordDate is datetime
    weather['recordDate'] = pd.to_datetime(weather['recordDate'])

# Sort by date to align consecutive days
    weather = weather.sort_values('recordDate')

# Create a shifted column: yesterday's temperature
    weather['yesterday_temp'] = weather['temperature'].shift(1)
    weather['yesterday_date'] = weather['recordDate'].shift(1)
```

Check if yesterday is exactly one day before mask = (weather['recordDate'] - weather['yesterday_date']).dt.days == 1

Select rows where today's temp > yesterday's temp and date difference = 1 result = weather[(weather['temperature'] > weather['yesterday_temp']) & mask]

Return only the id column return result[['id']]

PostgreSQL:

--- Write your PostgreSQL query statement below SELECT w1.id FROM Weather w1 JOIN Weather w2 ON w1.recordDate = w2.recordDate + INTERVAL '1 day' WHERE w1.temperature > w2.temperature;