SQL Schema

Table: UserActivity

+---------------+---------+

| Column Name | Type |

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| username | varchar |

| activity | varchar |

| startDate | Date |

| endDate | Date |

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This table does not contain primary key.

This table contain information about the activity performed of each user in a period of time.

A person with username performed a activity from startDate to endDate.

Write an SQL query to show the **second most recent activity**of each user.

If the user only has one activity, return that one.

A user can't perform more than one activity at the same time. Return the result table in **any** order.

The query result format is in the following example:

UserActivity table:

+------------+--------------+-------------+-------------+

| username | activity | startDate | endDate |

+------------+--------------+-------------+-------------+

| Alice | Travel | 2020-02-12 | 2020-02-20 |

| Alice | Dancing | 2020-02-21 | 2020-02-23 |

| Alice | Travel | 2020-02-24 | 2020-02-28 |

| Bob | Travel | 2020-02-11 | 2020-02-18 |

+------------+--------------+-------------+-------------+

Result table:

+------------+--------------+-------------+-------------+

| username | activity | startDate | endDate |

+------------+--------------+-------------+-------------+

| Alice | Dancing | 2020-02-21 | 2020-02-23 |

| Bob | Travel | 2020-02-11 | 2020-02-18 |

+------------+--------------+-------------+-------------+

The most recent activity of Alice is Travel from 2020-02-24 to 2020-02-28, before that she was dancing from 2020-02-21 to 2020-02-23.

Bob only has one record, we just take that one.