1378. Replace Employee ID With The Unique Identifier

Source:https://leetcode.com/problems/replace-employee-id-with-the-unique-identifier/?envType=study-plan-v2&envId=top-sql-50

Table: Employees

```
+--------------+---------+
| Column Name  | Type    |
+--------------+---------+
| id           | int     |
| name         | varchar |
+--------------+---------+
```

id is the primary key (column with unique values) for this table.
Each row of this table contains the id and the name of an employee in a company.

Table: EmployeeUNI

```
+--------------+---------+
| Column Name  | Type    |
+--------------+---------+
| id           | int     |
| unique_id    | int     |
+--------------+---------+
```

(id, unique_id) is the primary key (combination of columns with unique values) for this table.
Each row of this table contains the id and the corresponding unique id of an employee in the company.

The result format is in the following example.

Example 1:

Input:
Employees table:
+----+----------+
| id | name |
+----+----------+
1	Alice
7	Bob
11	Meir
90	Winston
3	Jonathan
+----+----------+
EmployeeUNI table:
+----+-----------+
| id | unique_id |
+----+-----------+
3	1
11	2
90	3
+----+-----------+
Output:
+-----------+----------+
| unique_id | name |
+-----------+----------+
null	Alice
null	Bob
2	Meir
3	Winston
1	Jonathan
+-----------+----------+

Explanation:
Alice and Bob do not have a unique ID, We will show null instead.
The unique ID of Meir is 2.
The unique ID of Winston is 3.
The unique ID of Jonathan is 1.

Q) Write a solution to show the unique ID of each user, If a user does not have a unique ID replace just show null. Return the result table in any order.

Ans:

```
SELECT eid.unique_id, e.name
FROM Employees e
LEFT JOIN EmployeeUNI eid
ON e.id = eid.id;
```

Explanation:

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1. `SELECT eid.unique_id, e.name`

- You are selecting:
    - `eid.unique_id`: The unique identifier from the `EmployeeUNI` table
    - `e.name`: The employee's name from the `Employees` table

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2. `FROM Employees e`

- You're querying from the `Employees` table and giving it an alias `e` for easier reference.

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3. `LEFT JOIN EmployeeUNI eid`

- You're performing a **LEFT JOIN** with the `EmployeeUNI` table (aliased as `eid`).
- A **LEFT JOIN** means:

- Return **all rows from the left table** (`Employees`), and
- Match rows from the right table (`EmployeeUNI`) **if available**.
- If there's **no match** in `EmployeeUNI`, the `unique_id` will be `NULL`.

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4. `ON e.id = eid.id`

- This specifies the joining condition:
  - It matches each employee (`e.id`) with their corresponding `unique_id` (`eid.id`) from `EmployeeUNI`.

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