# 3172. Second Day Verification Premium

SQL Schema > Pandas Schema >

Table: emails

Column Name	
email_id	int
user_id	int
signup_date	datetime

(email\_id, user\_id) is the primary key (combination of columns with unique values) for this table. Each row of this table contains the email ID, user ID, and signup date.

#### Table: texts

t	<b>,</b>
Column Name	Туре
text_id	   int
email_id	int
signup_action	enum
action_date	datetime
ı	ļ

(text\_id, email\_id) is the primary key (combination of columns with unique values) for this table. signup\_action is an enum type of ('Verified', 'Not Verified').

Each row of this table contains the text ID, email ID, signup action, and action date.

Write a Solution to find the user IDs of those who **verified** their **sign-up** on the **second day**.

Return the result table ordered by user\_id in ascending order.

The result format is in the following example.

#### Example:

#### Input:

emails table:

+   email_id	   user_id	signup_date
125	7771	2022-06-14 09:30:00
433	1052	2022-07-09 08:15:00
234	7005	2022-08-20 10:00:00

## texts table:

text_id	·   email_id	signup_action  	action_date
1	125	Verified	2022-06-15 08:30:00
2	433	Not Verified	2022-07-10 10:45:00
4	234	Verified	2022-08-21 09:30:00

## Output:

user\_id | 7005 7771

## **Explanation:**

- User with user\_id 7005 and email\_id 234 signed up on 2022-08-20 10:00:00 and verified on second day of the signup.
- User with user\_id 7771 and email\_id 125 signed up on 2022-06-14 09:30:00 and verified on second day of the signup.

Seen this question in a real interview before? 1/5



Accepted 1.5K

Submissions 2.2K Acceptance Rate 71.2%

♥ Topics

Database

Discussion (0)