

Lista de Exercícios 2

Data de Entrega: 30/11/2025

Conteúdo:

- INNER, LEFT, RIGHT, FULL JOIN
- Subconsultas em WHERE e FROM
- Common Table Expressions (WITH)

1. Customer Who Visited but Did Not Make Any Transactions

<https://leetcode.com/problems/customer-who-visited-but-did-not-make-any-transactions/>

Tópicos: LEFT JOIN, IS NULL

Identificar clientes com registros em uma tabela e ausência em outra.

2. Product Sales Analysis I

<https://leetcode.com/problems/product-sales-analysis-i/>

Tópicos: INNER JOIN, GROUP BY

Combinar duas tabelas para analisar vendas por produto.

3. Product Sales Analysis III

<https://leetcode.com/problems/product-sales-analysis-iii/>

Tópicos: JOIN, subconsulta no WHERE

Filtrar resultados com base na data mais recente de venda.

4. Rising Temperature

<https://leetcode.com/problems/rising-temperature/>

Tópicos: SELF JOIN, comparação de registros consecutivos

Comparar valores de dias consecutivos (exemplo clássico de auto-join).

5. Duplicate Emails

<https://leetcode.com/problems/duplicate-emails/>

Tópicos: subconsulta em `FROM`

Criar tabela derivada com `GROUP BY` e filtrar duplicatas

6. Employees With Missing Information

<https://leetcode.com/problems/employees-with-missing-information/>

Tópicos: `FULL JOIN` (simulado via `UNION` de `LEFT + RIGHT JOIN`)

Encontrar registros ausentes em qualquer tabela.

7. Customers Who Never Order

<https://leetcode.com/problems/customers-who-never-order/>

Tópicos: `WHERE`, `IN`, `NOT IN`

Usar subconsultas simples e negação (`NOT IN`).

8. Employee Bonus

<https://leetcode.com/problems/employee-bonus/>

Tópicos: `LEFT JOIN`, `WHERE`

Combinar tabelas e aplicar condições de filtragem.

9. Managers with at Least 5 Direct Reports

<https://leetcode.com/problems/managers-with-at-least-5-direct-reports/>

Tópicos: `SELF JOIN`, `GROUP BY`, `HAVING`

Uso de `SELF JOIN` com agregação — reforça `JOIN` e `HAVING`.

10. Game Play Analysis IV

<https://leetcode.com/problems/game-play-analysis-iv/>

Tópicos: `WITH`, subconsulta, `GROUP BY`, `AVG()`

Utilize uma CTE (`WITH first_day AS (...)`) para isolar o primeiro login de cada jogador antes de calcular as taxas de retorno.