

**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.