**DESCRIPTION**

Table: Teacher

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

| Column Name | Type |

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

| teacher\_id | int |

| subject\_id | int |

| dept\_id | int |

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

(subject\_id, dept\_id) is the primary key (combinations of columns with unique values) of this table.

Each row in this table indicates that the teacher with teacher\_id teaches the subject subject\_id in the department dept\_id.

Write a solution to calculate the number of unique subjects each teacher teaches in the university.

Return the result table in **any order**.

The result format is shown in the following example.

**Example 1:**

**Input:**

Teacher table:

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

| teacher\_id | subject\_id | dept\_id |

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

| 1 | 2 | 3 |

| 1 | 2 | 4 |

| 1 | 3 | 3 |

| 2 | 1 | 1 |

| 2 | 2 | 1 |

| 2 | 3 | 1 |

| 2 | 4 | 1 |

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

**Output:**

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

| teacher\_id | cnt |

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

| 1 | 2 |

| 2 | 4 |

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

**Explanation:**

Teacher 1:

- They teach subject 2 in departments 3 and 4.

- They teach subject 3 in department 3.

Teacher 2:

- They teach subject 1 in department 1.

- They teach subject 2 in department 1.

- They teach subject 3 in department 1.

- They teach subject 4 in department 1.

**SOLUTION**

**MySQL:**

* Select query\_name, calculate quality using AVG(), and round the result to 2 decimals using ROUND()
* Calculate poor\_query\_percentage using IF() (if rating is less than 3, then 1, else 0), add up using SUM(), and round the result to 2 decimals using ROUND()
* GROUP BY query\_name

TO DO

**PostgreSQL:**

* Select query\_name, calculate quality using SUM() and COUNT(), and round the result to 2 decimals using ROUND()
* Calculate poor\_query\_percentage using CASE (when rating is less than 3, then 1, else 0), add up using SUM(), and round the result to 2 decimals using ROUND()
* GROUP BY query\_name

