Problem 2922: Market Analysis III

Problem Information

Difficulty: Medium
Acceptance Rate: 0.00%
Paid Only: No

Problem Description

Table:

Users

+----------------+---------+ | Column Name | Type | +----------------+---------+ | seller_id | int | | join_date | date | | favorite_brand | varchar | +----------------+---------+ seller_id is column of unique values for this table. This table contains seller id, join date, and favorite brand of sellers.

Table:

Items

+---------------+---------+ | Column Name | Type | +---------------+---------+ | item_id | int | | item_brand | varchar | +---------------+---------+ item_id is the column of unique values for this table. This table contains item id and item brand.

Table:

Orders

+---------------+---------+ | Column Name | Type | +---------------+---------+ | order_id | int | | order_date | date | | item_id | int | | seller_id | int | +---------------+---------+ order_id is the column of unique values for this table. item_id is a foreign key to the Items table. seller_id is a foreign key to the Users table. This table contains order id, order date, item id and seller id.

Write a solution to find the

top seller

who has sold the highest number of

unique

items with a

different

brand than their favorite brand. If there are multiple sellers with the same highest count, return all of them.

Return

the result table ordered by

seller_id

in

ascending

order.

The result format is in the following example.

Example 1:

Input:

Users table: +-----------+------------+----------------+ | seller_id | join_date | favorite_brand | +-----------+------------+----------------+ | 1 | 2019-01-01 | Lenovo | | 2 | 2019-02-09 | Samsung | | 3 | 2019-01-19 | LG | +-----------+------------+----------------+ Orders table: +----------+------------+---------+-----------+ | order_id | order_date | item_id | seller_id | +----------+------------+---------+-----------+ | 1 | 2019-08-01 | 4 | 2 | | 2 | 2019-08-02 | 2 | 3 | | 3 | 2019-08-03 | 3 | 3 | | 4 | 2019-08-04 | 1 | 2 | | 5 | 2019-08-04 | 4 | 2 | +----------+------------+---------+-----------+ Items table: +---------+------------+ | item_id | item_brand | +---------+------------+ | 1 | Samsung | | 2 | Lenovo | | 3 | LG | | 4 | HP | +---------+------------+

Output:

+-----------+-----------+ | seller_id | num_items | +-----------+-----------+ | 2 | 1 | | 3 | 1 | +-----------+-----------+

Explanation:

- The user with seller_id 2 has sold three items, but only two of them are not marked as a favorite. We will include a unique count of 1 because both of these items are identical. - The user with seller_id 3 has sold two items, but only one of them is not marked as a favorite. We will include just that non-favorite item in our count. Since seller_ids 2 and 3 have the same count of one item each, they both will be displayed in the output.

Code Snippets

MySQL:

```
# Write your MySQL query statement below
```

MS SQL Server:

```
/* Write your T-SQL query statement below */
```

PostgreSQL:

```
-- Write your PostgreSQL query statement below
```

Oracle:

```
/* Write your PL/SQL query statement below */
```

Solutions

MySQL Solution:

```
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```

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Oracle Solution:

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