Problem 1083: Sales Analysis II

Problem Information

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

Problem Description

Table:

Product

+--------------+---------+ | Column Name | Type | +--------------+---------+ | product_id | int | | product_name | varchar | | unit_price | int | +--------------+---------+ product_id is the primary key (column with unique values) of this table. Each row of this table indicates the name and the price of each product.

Table:

Sales

+-------------+---------+ | Column Name | Type | +-------------+---------+ | seller_id | int | | product_id | int | | buyer_id | int | | sale_date | date | | quantity | int | | price | int | +-------------+---------+ This table might have repeated rows. product_id is a foreign key (reference column) to the Product table. buyer_id is never NULL. sale_date is never NULL. Each row of this table contains some information about one sale.

Write a solution to report the

buyers

who have bought

S8

but not

iPhone

. Note that

S8

and

iPhone

are products presented in the

Product

table.

Return the result table in

any order

.

The result format is in the following example.

Example 1:

Input:

Product table: +------------+--------------+------------+ | product_id | product_name | unit_price | +------------+--------------+------------+ | 1 | S8 | 1000 | | 2 | G4 | 800 | | 3 | iPhone | 1400 | +------------+--------------+------------+ Sales table: +-----------+------------+----------+------------+----------+-------+ | seller_id | product_id | buyer_id | sale_date | quantity | price | +-----------+------------+----------+------------+----------+-------+ | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2019-01-21 | 2 | 2000 | | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2019-02-17 | 1 | 800 | | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2019-06-02 | 1 | 800 | | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2019-05-13 | 2 | 2800 | +-----------+------------+----------+------------+----------+-------+

Output:

+-------------+ | buyer_id | +-------------+ | 1 | +-------------+

Explanation:

The buyer with id 1 bought an S8 but did not buy an iPhone. The buyer with id 3 bought both.

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 */
```

Pandas:

```
import pandas as pd

def sales_analysis(product: pd.DataFrame, sales: pd.DataFrame) ->
pd.DataFrame:
```

Solutions

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