

# Problem 603: Consecutive Available Seats

## Problem Information

Difficulty: Easy

Acceptance Rate: 0.00%

Paid Only: No

## Problem Description

Table:

Cinema

+-----+-----+ | Column Name | Type | +-----+-----+ | seat\_id | int | | free | bool |  
+-----+-----+ seat\_id is an auto-increment column for this table. Each row of this table indicates whether the i

th

seat is free or not. 1 means free while 0 means occupied.

Find all the consecutive available seats in the cinema.

Return the result table

ordered

by

seat\_id

in ascending order

.

The test cases are generated so that more than two seats are consecutively available.

The result format is in the following example.

Example 1:

Input:

Cinema table: +-----+-----+ | seat\_id | free | +-----+-----+ | 1 | 1 | | 2 | 0 | | 3 | 1 | | 4 | 1 | | 5  
| 1 | +-----+-----+

Output:

+-----+ | seat\_id | +-----+ | 3 | | 4 | | 5 | +-----+

## 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 consecutive_available_seats(cinema: pd.DataFrame) -> pd.DataFrame:
```

## Solutions

### MySQL Solution:

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

### MS SQL Server Solution:

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

### PostgreSQL Solution:

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

### Oracle Solution:

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

### Pandas Solution:

```
import pandas as pd

def consecutive_available_seats(cinema: pd.DataFrame) -> pd.DataFrame:
```