

Problem 2988: Manager of the Largest Department

Problem Information

Difficulty: Medium

Acceptance Rate: 0.00%

Paid Only: No

Problem Description

Table:

Employees

Column Name	Type
emp_id	int
emp_name	varchar
dep_id	int
position	varchar

emp_id is column of unique values for this table. This table contains emp_id, emp_name, dep_id, and position.

Write a solution to find the

name

of the

manager

from the

largest department

. There may be multiple largest departments when the number of employees in those departments is the same.

Return

the result table sorted by

dep_id

in

ascending

order

The result format is in the following example.

Example 1:

Input:

Employees table: +-----+-----+-----+-----+ | emp_id | emp_name | dep_id |
position | +-----+-----+-----+-----+ | 156 | Michael | 107 | Manager || 112 | Lucas
| 107 | Consultant || 8 | Isabella | 101 | Manager || 160 | Joseph | 100 | Manager || 80 | Aiden
| 100 | Engineer || 190 | Skylar | 100 | Freelancer || 196 | Stella | 101 | Coordinator || 167 |
Audrey | 100 | Consultant || 97 | Nathan | 101 | Supervisor || 128 | Ian | 101 | Administrator ||
81 | Ethan | 107 | Administrator | +-----+-----+-----+-----+

Output

+-----+-----+ | manager_name | dep_id | +-----+-----+ | Joseph | 100 ||
Isabella | 101 | +-----+-----+

Explanation

- Departments with IDs 100 and 101 each has a total of 4 employees, while department 107 has 3 employees. Since both departments 100 and 101 have an equal number of employees, their respective managers will be included. Output table is ordered by dep_id in ascending order.

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 find_manager(employees: pd.DataFrame) -> pd.DataFrame:
```

Solutions

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