

Problem 1378: Replace Employee ID With The Unique Identifier

Problem Information

Difficulty: Easy

Acceptance Rate: 83.53%

Paid Only: No

Tags: Database

Problem Description

Table: `Employees`

+-----+-----+ | Column Name | Type | +-----+-----+ | id | int | | name |
varchar | +-----+-----+ id is the primary key (column with unique values) for this
table. Each row of this table contains the id and the name of an employee in a company.

Table: `EmployeeUNI`

+-----+-----+ | Column Name | Type | +-----+-----+ | id | int | | unique_id | int
| +-----+-----+ (id, unique_id) is the primary key (combination of columns with unique
values) for this table. Each row of this table contains the id and the corresponding unique id of
an employee in the company.

Write a solution to show the **unique ID** of each user, If a user does not have a unique ID
replace just show `null`.

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

The result format is in the following example.

Example 1:

Input: Employees table: +-----+ | id | name | +-----+ | 1 | Alice | | 7 | Bob | |
11 | Meir | | 90 | Winston | | 3 | Jonathan | +-----+ EmployeeUNI table: +-----+ |
id | unique_id | +-----+ | 3 | 1 | | 11 | 2 | | 90 | 3 | +-----+ **Output:**

```
+-----+-----+ | unique_id | name | +-----+-----+ | null | Alice | | null | Bob | | 2 |  
Meir | | 3 | Winston | | 1 | Jonathan | +-----+-----+ **Explanation:** Alice and Bob do not  
have a unique ID, We will show null instead. The unique ID of Meir is 2. The unique ID of  
Winston is 3. The unique ID of Jonathan is 1.
```

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
```