

Problem 1613: Find the Missing IDs

Problem Information

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

Problem Description

Table:

Customers

+-----+-----+ | Column Name | Type | +-----+-----+ | customer_id | int | |
customer_name | varchar | +-----+-----+ customer_id is the column with unique
values for this table. Each row of this table contains the name and the id customer.

Write a solution to find the missing customer IDs. The missing IDs are ones that are not in the

Customers

table but are in the range between

1

and the

maximum

customer_id

present in the table.

Notice

that the maximum

customer_id

will not exceed

100

.

Return the result table ordered by

ids

in

ascending order

.

The result format is in the following example.

Example 1:

Input:

Customers table: +-----+-----+ | customer_id | customer_name |
+-----+-----+ | 1 | Alice | | 4 | Bob | | 5 | Charlie | +-----+-----+

Output:

+-----+ | ids | +-----+ | 2 | | 3 | +-----+

Explanation:

The maximum customer_id present in the table is 5, so in the range [1,5], IDs 2 and 3 are missing from the table.

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_missing_ids(customers: 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 find_missing_ids(customers: pd.DataFrame) -> pd.DataFrame:
```