**=====================DAY1======================**

**Table: Products**

+-------------+---------+

| Column Name | Type |

+-------------+---------+

| product\_id | int |

| low\_fats | enum |

| recyclable | enum |

+-------------+---------+

product\_id is the primary key (column with unique values) for this table.

low\_fats is an ENUM (category) of type ('Y', 'N') where 'Y' means this product is low fat and 'N' means it is not.

recyclable is an ENUM (category) of types ('Y', 'N') where 'Y' means this product is recyclable and 'N' means it is not.

Write a solution to find the ids of products that are both low fat and recyclable.

Return the result table in any order.

The result format is in the following example.

Example 1:

Input:

Products table:

+-------------+----------+------------+

| product\_id | low\_fats | recyclable |

+-------------+----------+------------+

| 0 | Y | N |

| 1 | Y | Y |

| 2 | N | Y |

| 3 | Y | Y |

| 4 | N | N |

+-------------+----------+------------+

Output:

+-------------+

| product\_id |

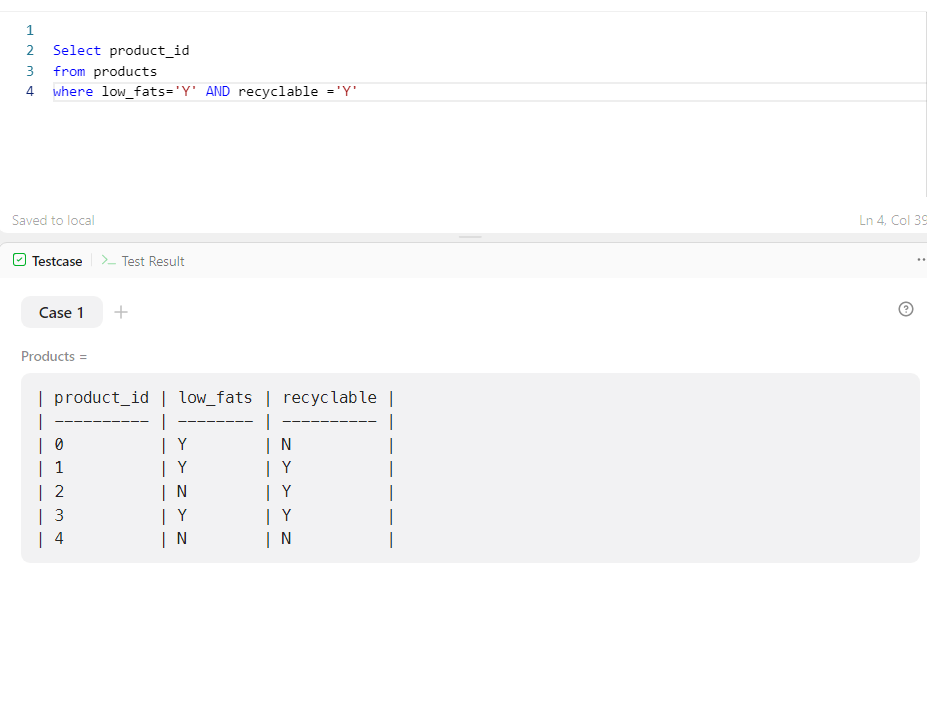
+-------------+

| 1 |

| 3 |

+-------------+

Explanation: Only products 1 and 3 are both low fat and recyclable.



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[**Find Customer Referee**](https://leetcode.com/problems/find-customer-referee/)

**Table: Customer**

+-------------+---------+

| Column Name | Type |

+-------------+---------+

| id | int |

| name | varchar |

| referee\_id | int |

+-------------+---------+

In SQL, id is the primary key column for this table.

Each row of this table indicates the id of a customer, their name, and the id of the customer who referred them.

Find the names of the customer that are not referred by the customer with id = 2.

Return the result table in any order.

The result format is in the following example.

Example 1:

Input:

Customer table:

+----+------+------------+

| id | name | referee\_id |

+----+------+------------+

| 1 | Will | null |

| 2 | Jane | null |

| 3 | Alex | 2 |

| 4 | Bill | null |

| 5 | Zack | 1 |

| 6 | Mark | 2 |

+----+------+------------+

Output:

+------+

| name |

+------+

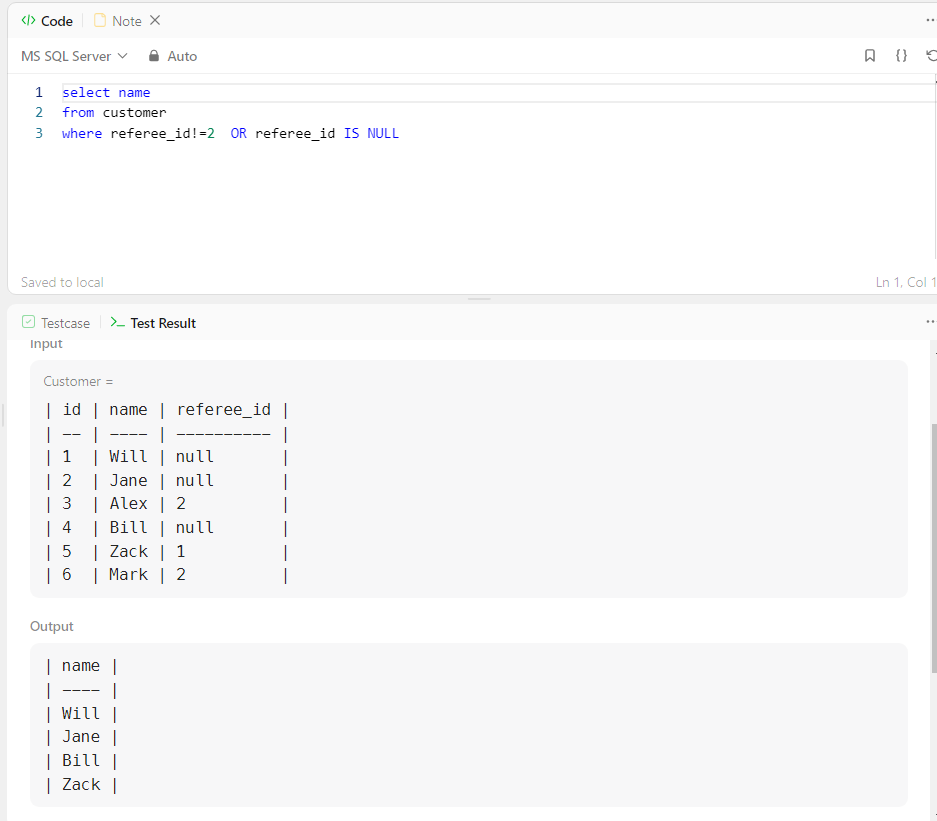
| Will |

| Jane |

| Bill |

| Zack |

+------+



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[Big Countries](https://leetcode.com/problems/big-countries/)

**Table: World**

+-------------+---------+

| Column Name | Type |

+-------------+---------+

| name | varchar |

| continent | varchar |

| area | int |

| population | int |

| gdp | bigint |

+-------------+---------+

name is the primary key (column with unique values) for this table.

Each row of this table gives information about the name of a country, the continent to which it belongs, its area, the population, and its GDP value.

A country is big if:

it has an area of at least three million (i.e., 3000000 km2), or

it has a population of at least twenty-five million (i.e., 25000000).

Write a solution to find the name, population, and area of the big countries.

Return the result table in any order.

The result format is in the following example.

Example 1:

Input:

World table:

+-------------+-----------+---------+------------+--------------+

| name | continent | area | population | gdp |

+-------------+-----------+---------+------------+--------------+

| Afghanistan | Asia | 652230 | 25500100 | 20343000000 |

| Albania | Europe | 28748 | 2831741 | 12960000000 |

| Algeria | Africa | 2381741 | 37100000 | 188681000000 |

| Andorra | Europe | 468 | 78115 | 3712000000 |

| Angola | Africa | 1246700 | 20609294 | 100990000000 |

+-------------+-----------+---------+------------+--------------+

Output:

+-------------+------------+---------+

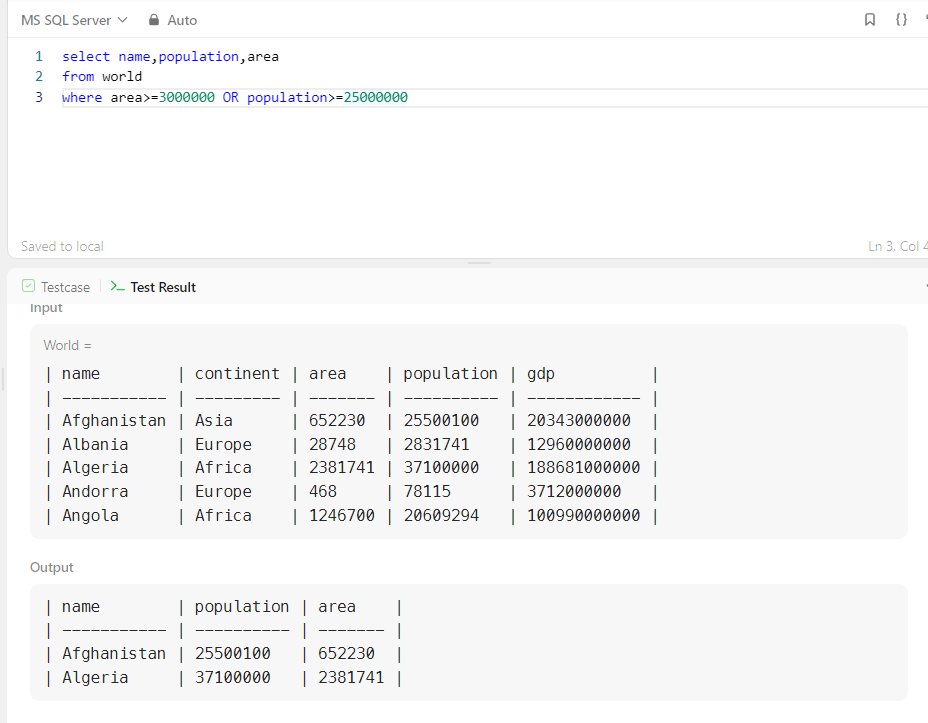
| name | population | area |

+-------------+------------+---------+

| Afghanistan | 25500100 | 652230 |

| Algeria | 37100000 | 2381741 |

+-------------+------------+---------+



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**Table: Views**

+---------------+---------+

| Column Name | Type |

+---------------+---------+

| article\_id | int |

| author\_id | int |

| viewer\_id | int |

| view\_date | date |

+---------------+---------+

There is no primary key (column with unique values) for this table, the table may have duplicate rows.

Each row of this table indicates that some viewer viewed an article (written by some author) on some date.

Note that equal author\_id and viewer\_id indicate the same person.

Write a solution to find all the authors that viewed at least one of their own articles.

Return the result table sorted by id in ascending order.

The result format is in the following example.

Example 1:

Input:

Views table:

+------------+-----------+-----------+------------+

| article\_id | author\_id | viewer\_id | view\_date |

+------------+-----------+-----------+------------+

| 1 | 3 | 5 | 2019-08-01 |

| 1 | 3 | 6 | 2019-08-02 |

| 2 | 7 | 7 | 2019-08-01 |

| 2 | 7 | 6 | 2019-08-02 |

| 4 | 7 | 1 | 2019-07-22 |

| 3 | 4 | 4 | 2019-07-21 |

| 3 | 4 | 4 | 2019-07-21 |

+------------+-----------+-----------+------------+

Output:

+------+

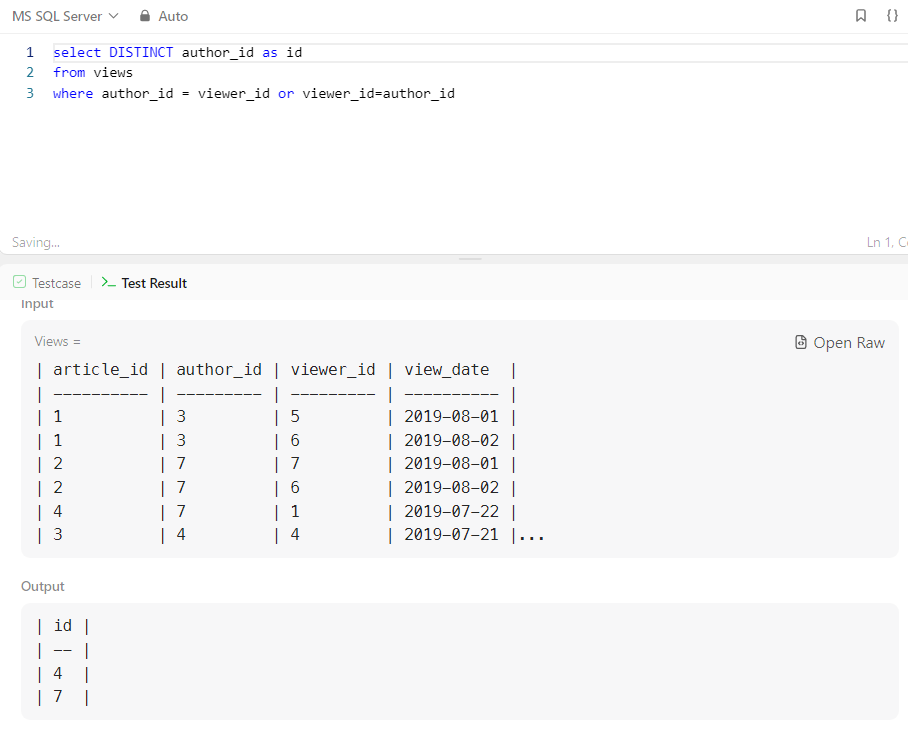
| id |

+------+

| 4 |

| 7 |

+------+



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**Table: Tweets**

+----------------+---------+

| Column Name | Type |

+----------------+---------+

| tweet\_id | int |

| content | varchar |

+----------------+---------+

tweet\_id is the primary key (column with unique values) for this table.

This table contains all the tweets in a social media app.

Write a solution to find the IDs of the invalid tweets. The tweet is invalid if the number of characters used in the content of the tweet is strictly greater than 15.

Return the result table in any order.

The result format is in the following example.

Example 1:

Input:

Tweets table:

+----------+----------------------------------+

| tweet\_id | content |

+----------+----------------------------------+

| 1 | Vote for Biden |

| 2 | Let us make America great again! |

+----------+----------------------------------+

Output:

+----------+

| tweet\_id |

+----------+

| 2 |

+----------+

Explanation:

Tweet 1 has length = 14. It is a valid tweet.

Tweet 2 has length = 32. It is an invalid tweet.



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