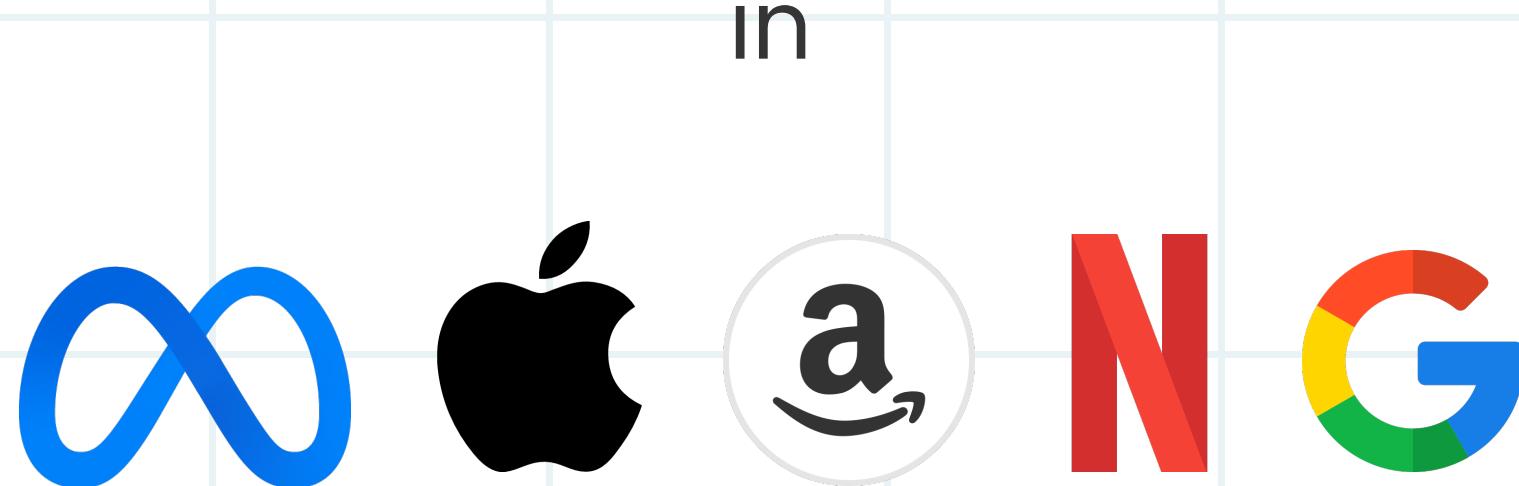


45

MOST ASKED SQL QUESTIONS



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Question. 1

Combine Two Tables

Write an SQL query to report the first name, last name, city, and state of each person in the Person table. If the address of a personId is not present in the Address table, report null instead.

Return the result table in any order.

| Table | Person |
|-------------|---------|
| Column Name | Type |
| personId | int |
| lastName | varchar |
| firstName | varchar |

personId is the primary key column for this table. This table contains information about the ID of some persons and their first and last names.

| Table | Address |
|-------------|---------|
| Column Name | Type |
| addressId | int |
| personId | int |
| city | varchar |
| state | varchar |

addressId is the primary key column for this table. Each row of this table contains information about the city and state of one person with ID = PersonId.

Practice

Question asked in



Akansha Likhdhari
Software Engineer III
at Walmart

From

TARGET → Walmart

To

From Tier III college to
120% Hike

Question. 2

Second Highest Salary

Write an SQL query to report the second highest salary from the Employee table. If there is no second highest salary, the query should report null.

Return the result table in any order.

Table

Employee

| Column Name | Type |
|-------------|------|
| id | int |
| salary | int |

id is the primary key column for this table.
Each row of this table contains information
about the salary of an employee.

Practice

Question asked in



Question. 3

Nth Highest Salary

Write an SQL query to report the nth highest salary from the Employee table. If there is no nth highest salary, the query should report null.

Table

Employee

| Column Name | Type |
|-------------|------|
| id | int |
| salary | int |

id is the primary key column for this table.
Each row of this table contains information
about the salary of an employee.

Practice

Question asked in



Question. 4

Rank Scores

Write an SQL query to rank the scores. The ranking should be calculated according to the following rules:

- The scores should be ranked from the highest to the lowest.
- If there is a tie between two scores, both should have the same ranking.
- After a tie, the next ranking number should be the next consecutive integer value. In other words, there should be no holes between ranks.

Return the result table ordered by score in descending order.

Table **Scores**

| Column Name | Type |
|-------------|---------|
| id | int |
| score | decimal |

id is the primary key for this table.

Each row of this table contains the score of a game.

Score is a floating point value with two decimal places.

Practice

Question asked in



Lakshya
Software engineer at Expedia

From

verizon →

To

 **expedia group**

Placed with

130% Hike

Question. 5

Consecutive Numbers

Write an SQL query to find all numbers that appear at least three times consecutively.

Return the result table in any order.

Table

Logs

| Column Name | Type |
|-------------|---------|
| id | int |
| num | varchar |

id is the primary key for this table.
id is an autoincrement column.

Practice

Question asked in



Question. 6

Employees Earning More Than Their Managers

Write an SQL query to find the employees who earn more than their managers.

Return the result table in any order.

Table

Employee

| Column Name | Type |
|-------------|---------|
| id | int |
| name | varchar |
| salary | int |
| managerId | int |

id is the primary key column for this table.
Each row of this table indicates the ID of an employee, their name, salary, and the ID of their manager.

Practice

Question asked in



Question. 7

Duplicate Emails

Write an SQL query to report all the duplicate emails. Note that it's guaranteed that the email field is not NULL.

Return the result table in any order.

Table

person

| Column Name | Type |
|-------------|---------|
| id | int |
| email | varchar |

id is the primary key column for this table.

Each row of this table contains an email. The emails will not contain uppercase letters.

Practice

Question asked in



Question. 8

Customers Who Never Order

Write an SQL query to report all customers who never order anything.

Return the result table in any order.

Table

Customers

| Column Name | Type |
|-------------|---------|
| id | int |
| name | varchar |

id is the primary key column for this table.

Each row of this table indicates the ID and name of a customer.

Table

Orders

| Column Name | Type |
|-------------|------|
| id | int |
| customerID | int |

id is the primary key column for this table.

customerID is a foreign key of the ID from the Customers table.

Each row of this table indicates the ID of an order and the ID of the customer who ordered it.

Practice

Question asked in



Question. 9

Department Highest Salary

Write an SQL query to find employees who have the highest salary in each of the departments.

Return the result table in any order.

Table

Employee

| Column Name | Type |
|--------------|---------|
| id | int |
| name | varchar |
| salary | int |
| departmentID | int |

Table

Department

| Column Name | Type |
|-------------|---------|
| id | int |
| name | varchar |

id is the primary key column for this table.
customerID is a foreign key of the ID from the Customers table.
Each row of this table indicates the ID of an order and the ID of the customer who ordered it.

id is the primary key column for this table.

departmentID is a foreign key of the ID from the Department table. Each row of this table indicates the ID, name, and salary of an employee. It also contains the ID of their department.

Practice

Question asked in



Pritom Mazumdar

Software Engineer at Microsoft

From

zomato



Microsoft

To



Question. 10

Department Top Three Salaries

A company's executives are interested in seeing who earns the most money in each of the company's departments. A high earner in a department is an employee who has a salary in the top three unique salaries for that department.

Write an SQL query to find the employees who are high earners in each of the departments.

Return the result table in any order.

Table

Employee

| Column Name | Type |
|--------------|---------|
| id | int |
| name | varchar |
| salary | int |
| departmentID | int |

Table

Department

| Column Name | Type |
|-------------|---------|
| id | int |
| name | varchar |

id is the primary key column for this table.
Each row of this table indicates the ID of a department and its name.

id is the primary key column for this table.
departmentID is a foreign key of the ID from the Department table. Each row of this table indicates the ID, name, and salary of an employee. It also contains the ID of their department.

Practice

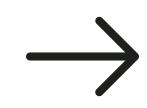
Question asked in



Subhadip Chowdhury
SWE at Target



From
AMERICAN
EXPRESS



To

amazon

Placed with
100% Hike

Question. 11

Delete Duplicate Emails

Write an SQL query to delete all the duplicate emails, keeping only one unique email with the smallest id. Note that you are supposed to write a DELETE statement and not a SELECT one.

After running your script, the answer shown is the Person table. The driver will first compile and run your piece of code and then show the Person table. The final order of the Person table does not matter.

Table

| Person | |
|-------------|---------|
| Column Name | Type |
| id | int |
| email | varchar |

id is the primary key column for this table.

Each row of this table contains an email. The emails will not contain uppercase letters.

Practice

Question asked in



Gerald Amalraj
Fullstack Developer at
JPMorgan Chase

From

HCL

→

J.P.Morgan

To

Switch from
**Service Based
Company**

Question. 12

Rising Temperature

Write an SQL query to find all dates' Id with higher temperatures compared to its previous dates (yesterday).

Return the result table in any order.

Table

Weather

| Column Name | Type |
|-------------|------|
| id | int |
| recordDate | date |
| temperature | int |

id is the primary key for this table.

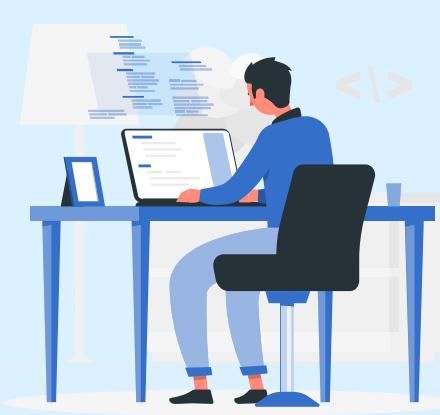
This table contains information about the temperature on a certain day.

Practice

Question asked in



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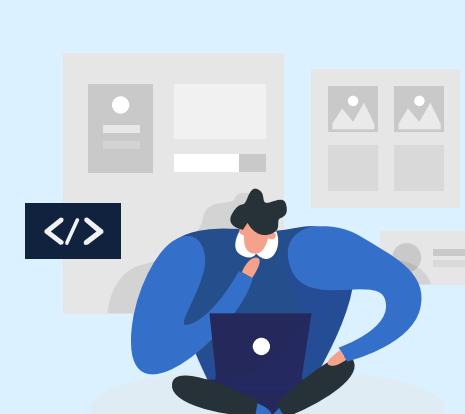
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Question. 13

Trips and Users

The cancellation rate is computed by dividing the number of canceled (by client or driver) requests with unbanned users by the total number of requests with unbanned users on that day.

Write a SQL query to find the cancellation rate of requests with unbanned users (both client and driver must not be banned) each day between "2013-10-01" and "2013-10-03". Round Cancellation Rate to two decimal points.

Return the result table in any order.

| Table | Users |
|-------------|-------|
| Column Name | Type |
| users_id | int |
| banned | enum |
| role | enum |

users_id is the primary key for this table.

The table holds all users. Each user has a unique users_id, and role is an ENUM type of ('client', 'driver', 'partner').

banned is an ENUM type of ('Yes', 'No').

Practice

Question asked in



Aditya

From

INITIATE FIRST.



To

amazon

Placed from

Tier III college

Question. 14

Find Customer Referee

Write an SQL query to report the names of the customer that are not referred by the customer with id = 2.

Return the result table in any order.

Table

Customer

| Column Name | Type |
|-------------|---------|
| id | int |
| name | varchar |
| referee_id | int |

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.

Practice

Question asked in



Question. 15

Customer Placing the Largest Number of Orders

Write an SQL query to find the customer_number for the customer who has placed the largest number of orders.

The test cases are generated so that exactly one customer will have placed more orders than any other customer.

Table

Orders

| Column Name | Type |
|-----------------|------|
| order_number | int |
| customer_number | int |

id is the primary key column for this table.
Each row of this table indicates the ID and name of a customer.

Practice

Question asked in



Question. 16

Big Countries

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 an SQL query to report the name, population, and area of the big countries.

Return the result table in any order.

Table

World

| Column Name | Type |
|-------------|---------|
| name | varchar |
| continent | varchar |
| area | int |
| population | int |
| gdp | bigint |

name is the primary key column 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.

Practice

Question asked in

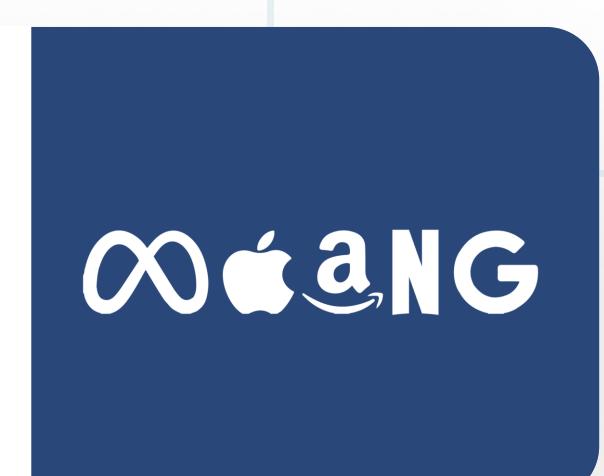


Basant Pratap Singh
Software Engineer at Google

From
TiLo



To
Google



Question. 17

Classes More Than 5 Students

Write an SQL query to report all the classes that have at least five students.

Return the result table in any order.

Table

Courses

| Column Name | Type |
|-------------|---------|
| student | varchar |
| class | varchar |

(student, class) is the primary key column for this table.

Each row of this table indicates the name of a student and the class in which they are enrolled.

Practice

Question asked in



Question. 18

Human Traffic of Stadium

Write an SQL query to display the records with three or more rows with consecutive id's, and the number of people is greater than or equal to 100 for each.

Return the result table ordered by visit_date in ascending order.

Table

Stadium

| Column Name | Type |
|-------------|------|
| id | int |
| visit_date | date |
| people | int |

visit_date is the primary key for this table.

Each row of this table contains the visit date and visit id to the stadium with the number of people during the visit. No two rows will have the same visit_date, and as the id increases, the dates increase as well.

Practice

Question asked in



Question. 19

Sales Person

Write an SQL query to report the names of all the salespersons who did not have any orders related to the company with the name "RED".

Return the result table in any order.

Table

SalesPerson

| Column Name | Type |
|-----------------|---------|
| sales_id | int |
| name | varchar |
| salary | int |
| commission_rate | int |
| hire_date | date |

Table

Orders

| Column Name | Type |
|-------------|------|
| order_id | int |
| order_date | date |
| com_id | int |
| sales_id | int |
| amount | int |

sales_id is the primary key column for this table. Each row of this table indicates the name and the ID of a salesperson alongside their salary, commission rate, and hire date.

order_id is the primary key column for this table. com_id is a foreign key to com_id from the Company table. sales_id is a foreign key to sales_id from the SalesPerson table. Each row of this table contains information about one order. This includes the ID of the company, the ID of the salesperson, the date of the order, and the amount paid.

Table

Company

| Column Name | Type |
|-------------|---------|
| com_id | int |
| name | varchar |
| city | varchar |

com_id is the primary key column for this table. Each row of this table indicates the name and the ID of a company and the city in which the company is located.

Practice

Question asked in



Question. 20

Tree Node

Each node in the tree can be one of three types:

- "Leaf": if the node is a leaf node.
- "Root": if the node is the root of the tree.
- "Inner": If the node is neither a leaf node nor a root node.

Write an SQL query to report the type of each node in the tree.

Return the result table in any order.

Table

| Tree | |
|-------------|------|
| Column Name | Type |
| id | int |
| p_id | int |

id is the primary key column for this table.

Each row of this table contains information about the id of a node and the id of its parent node in a tree.

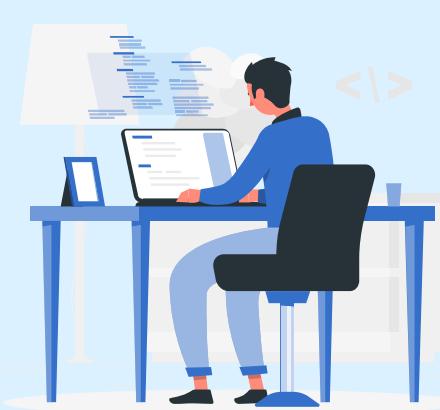
The given structure is always a valid tree.

Practice

Question asked in

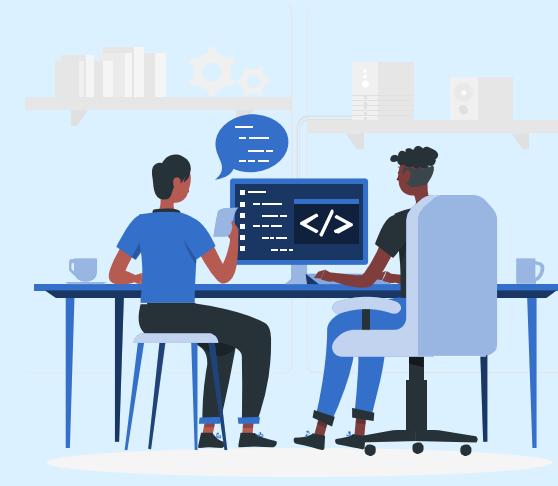


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Question. 21

Not Boring Movies

Write an SQL query to report the movies with an odd-numbered ID and a description that is not "boring".

Return the result table ordered by rating in descending order.

Table

Cinema

| Column Name | Type |
|-------------|---------|
| id | int |
| movie | varchar |
| description | varchar |
| rating | float |

id is the primary key for this table.

Each row contains information about the name of a movie, its genre, and its rating.

rating is a 2 decimal places float in the range [0, 10]

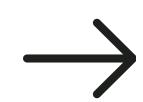
Practice

Question asked in



Sivani yadav
Senior Software Engineer
at Mastercard

From



To



Switch from
**Service Based
Company**

Question. 22

Exchange Seats

Write an SQL query to swap the seat id of every two consecutive students. If the number of students is odd, the id of the last student is not swapped.

Return the result table ordered by id in ascending order.

Table

Seat

| Column Name | Type |
|-------------|---------|
| id | int |
| student | varchar |

id is the primary key column for this table.
Each row of this table indicates the name and
the ID of a student.
id is a continuous increment.

Practice

Question asked in



Question. 23

Swap Salary

Write an SQL query to swap all 'f' and 'm' values (i.e., change all 'f' values to 'm' and vice versa) with a single update statement and no intermediate temporary tables.

Note that you must write a single update statement, do not write any select statement for this problem.

Table

Salary

| Column Name | Type |
|-------------|---------|
| id | int |
| name | varchar |
| sex | ENUM |
| salary | int |

id is the primary key for this table.
The sex column is ENUM value of type ('m', 'f').
The table contains information about an employee.

Practice

Question asked in



Question. 24

Actors and Directors Who Cooperated At Least Three Times

Write a SQL query for a report that provides the pairs (actor_id, director_id) where the actor has cooperated with the director at least three times.

Return the result table in any order.

| Table | ActorDirector |
|-------------|---------------|
| Column Name | Type |
| actor_id | int |
| director_id | int |
| timestamp | int |

timestamp is the primary key column for this table.

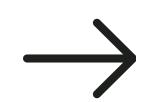
Practice

Question asked in



Sivani yadav
Senior Software Engineer
at Mastercard

From



To

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**Service Based
Company**

Question. 25

Sales Analysis III

Write an SQL query that reports the products that were only sold in the first quarter of 2019. That is, between 2019-01-01 and 2019-03-31 inclusive.

Return the result table in any order.

| Table | Sales |
|-------------|-------|
| Column Name | Type |
| seller_id | int |
| product_id | int |
| buyer_id | int |
| sale_date | date |
| quantity | int |
| price | int |

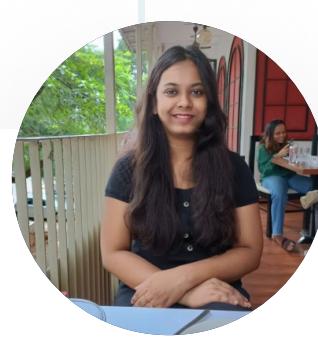
| Table | Product |
|--------------|---------|
| Column Name | Type |
| product_id | int |
| product_name | varchar |
| unit_price | int |

product_id is the primary key of this table. Each row of this table indicates the name and the price of each product.

This table has no primary key, it can have repeated rows. product_id is a foreign key to the Product table. Each row of this table contains some information about one sale.

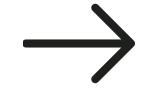
Practice

Question asked in



Arpita Basak
Analyst at Goldman Sachs

From



To

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Company

Question. 26

Game Play Analysis I

Write an SQL query to report the first login date for each player.

Return the result table in any order.

Table

Activity

| Column Name | Type |
|--------------|------|
| player_id | int |
| device_id | int |
| event_date | date |
| games_played | int |

(player_id, event_date) is the primary key of this table.

This table shows the activity of players of some games.

Each row is a record of a player who logged in and played a number of games (possibly 0) before logging out on someday using some device.

Practice

Question asked in



Shaloni Gangrade
SWE at Target

From

AMERICAN
EXPRESS

To

→ TARGET

Placed with

100% Hike

Question. 27

User Activity for the Past 30 Days I

Write an SQL query to find the daily active user count for a period of 30 days ending 2019-07-27 inclusively. A user was active on someday if they made at least one activity on that day.

Return the result table in any order.

Table Activity

| Column Name | Type |
|---------------|------|
| user_id | int |
| session_id | int |
| activity_date | date |
| activity_type | enum |

There is no primary key for this table, it may have duplicate rows.

The activity_type column is an ENUM of type ('open_session', 'end_session', 'scroll_down', 'send_message').

The table shows the user activities for a social media website.

Note that each session belongs to exactly one user.

Practice

Question asked in



Avishkar Dalvi
MTS 3 at VMware

From



To

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Question. 28

Article Views I

Write an SQL query to find all the authors that viewed at least one of their own articles.

Return the result table sorted by id in ascending order.

| Table | Activity |
|-------|----------|
| | |

Column Name Type

| | |
|------------|------|
| article_id | int |
| author_id | int |
| viewer_id | int |
| view_date | date |

There is no primary key for this table, it 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.

Practice

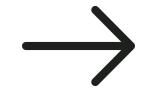
Question asked in



Subhadip Chowdhury
SWE at Target



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Question. 29

Market Analysis I

Write an SQL query to find for each user, the join date and the number of orders they made as a buyer in 2019.

Return the result table in any order.

Table

Orders

| Column Name | Type |
|-------------|------|
| order_id | int |
| order_date | date |
| item_id | int |
| buyer_id | int |
| seller_id | int |

order_id is the primary key of this table.

item_id is a foreign key to the Items table.

buyer_id and seller_id are foreign keys to the Users table.

Table

Users

| Column Name | Type |
|----------------|---------|
| user_id | int |
| join_date | date |
| favorite_brand | varchar |

user_id is the primary key of this table.

This table has the info of the users of an online shopping website where users can sell and buy items.

Table

Items

| Column Name | Type |
|-------------|---------|
| item_id | int |
| item_brand | varchar |

item_id is the primary key of this table.

Practice

Question asked in



Question. 30

Reformat Department Table

Write an SQL query to reformat the table such that there is a department id column and a revenue column for each month.

Return the result table in any order.

| Table | Department |
|-------------|------------|
| Column Name | Type |
| id | int |
| revenue | int |
| month | varchar |

(id, month) is the primary key of this table. The table has information about the revenue of each department per month.

The month has values in
["Jan", "Feb", "Mar", "Apr", "May", "Jun", "Jul", "Aug", "Sep", "Oct", "Nov", "Dec"].

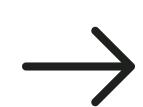
Practice

Question asked in



Basant Pratap Singh
Software Engineer at Google

From
TiLo



To
Google



Question. 31

Capital Gain/Loss

Write an SQL query to report the Capital gain/loss for each stock.

The Capital gain/loss of a stock is the total gain or loss after buying and selling the stock one or many times.

Return the result table in any order.

Table

Stocks

| Column Name | Type |
|---------------|---------|
| stock_name | varchar |
| operation | enum |
| operation_day | int |
| price | int |

(stock_name, operation_day) is the primary key for this table.

The operation column is an ENUM of type ('Sell', 'Buy')

Each row of this table indicates that the stock which has stock_name had an operation on the day operation_day with the price.

It is guaranteed that each 'Sell' operation for a stock has a corresponding 'Buy' operation in a previous day. It is also guaranteed that each 'Buy' operation for a stock has a corresponding 'Sell' operation in an upcoming day.

Practice

Question asked in



Arpita Basak
Analyst at Goldman Sachs

From



To



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Question. 32

Top Travellers

Write an SQL query to report the distance traveled by each user.

Return the result table ordered by travelled_distance in descending order, if two or more users traveled the same distance, order them by their name in ascending order.

Table

Rides

| Column Name | Type |
|-------------|------|
| id | int |
| user_id | int |
| distance | int |

id is the primary key for this table.

user_id is the id of the user who traveled the distance "distance".

Table

Users

| Column Name | Type |
|-------------|---------|
| id | int |
| name | varchar |

id is the primary key for this table.

name is the name of the user.

Practice

Question asked in



Nikesh Bisen
Software Engineer at Microsoft

From
JPMORGAN
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Question. 33

Group Sold Products By The Date

Write an SQL query to find for each date the number of different products sold and their names.

The sold products names for each date should be sorted lexicographically.

Return the result table ordered by sell_date.

Table

Activities

| Column Name | Type |
|-------------|---------|
| sell_date | date |
| product | varchar |

There is no primary key for this table, it may contain duplicates. Each row of this table contains the product name and the date it was sold in a market.

Practice

Question asked in



Sivani yadav
Senior Software Engineer
at Mastercard

From



To



Switch from
**Service Based
Company**

Question. 34

Patients With a Condition

Write an SQL query to report the patient_id, patient_name and conditions of the patients who have Type I Diabetes. Type I Diabetes always starts with DIAB1 prefix.

Return the result table in any order.

Table

Patients

| Column Name | Type |
|--------------|---------|
| patient_id | int |
| patient_name | varchar |
| conditions | varchar |

patient_id is the primary key for this table.

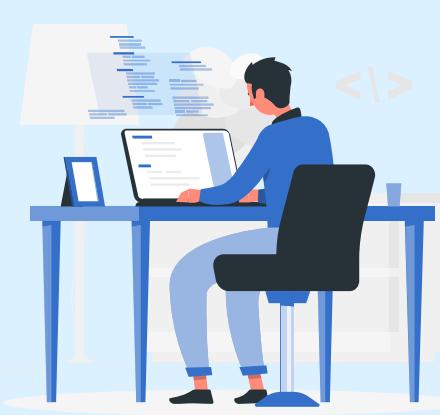
'conditions' contains 0 or more code separated by spaces. This table contains information of the patients in the hospital.

Practice

Question asked in

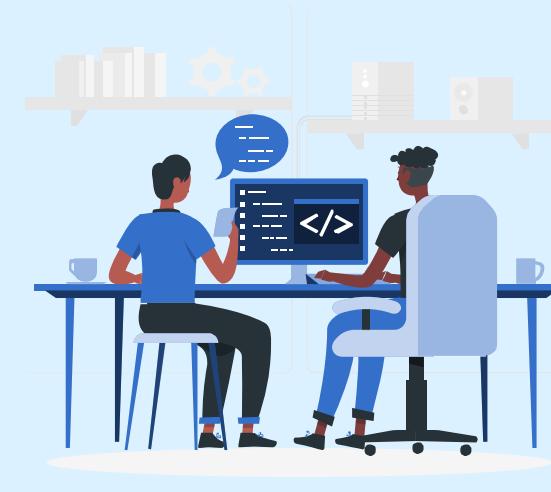


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Question. 35

Customer Who Visited but Did Not Make Any Transactions

Write a SQL query to find the IDs of the users who visited without making any transactions and the number of times they made these types of visits.

Return the result table sorted in any order.

Table **Transactions**

| Column Name | Type |
|----------------|------|
| transaction_id | int |
| visit_id | int |
| amount | int |

transaction_id is the primary key for this table.

This table contains information about the transactions made during the visit_id.

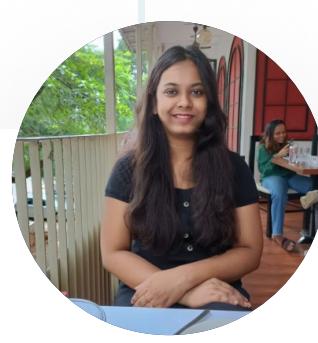
Table **Visits**

| Column Name | Type |
|-------------|------|
| visit_id | int |
| customer_id | int |

visit_id is the primary key for this table.
This table contains information about the customers who visited the mall.

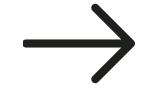
Practice

Question asked in



Arpita Basak
Analyst at Goldman Sachs

From



To



Switch from
**Service Based
Company**

Question. 36

Bank Account Summary II

Write an SQL query to report the name and balance of users with a balance higher than 10000. The balance of an account is equal to the sum of the amounts of all transactions involving that account.

Return the result table sorted in any order.

Table

Transactions

| Column Name | Type |
|---------------|------|
| trans_id | int |
| account | int |
| amount | int |
| transacted_on | date |

trans_id is the primary key for this table.
Each row of this table contains all changes made to all accounts. amount is positive if the user received money and negative if they transferred money.
All accounts start with a balance of 0.

Table

Users

| Column Name | Type |
|-------------|---------|
| account | int |
| name | varchar |

account is the primary key for this table.
Each row of this table contains the account number of each user in the bank.
There will be no two users having the same name in the table.

Practice



Shaloni Gangrade
SWE at Target

Question asked in



From
**AMERICAN
EXPRESS**

To
TARGET

Placed with
100% Hike

Question. 37

Fix Names in a Table

Write an SQL query to fix the names so that only the first character is uppercase and the rest are lowercase.

Return the result table ordered by user_id.

Table

Users

| Column Name | Type |
|-------------|---------|
| user_id | int |
| name | varchar |

user_id is the primary key for this table.

This table contains the ID and the name of the user. The name consists of only lowercase and uppercase characters.

Practice

Question asked in



Question. 38

Daily Leads and Partners

Write an SQL query that will, for each date_id and make_name, return the number of distinct lead_id's and distinct partner_id's.

Return the result table in any order.

Table

DailySales

| Column Name | Type |
|-------------|---------|
| date_id | date |
| make_name | varchar |
| lead_id | int |
| partner_id | int |

This table does not have a primary key.

This table contains the date and the name of the product sold and the IDs of the lead and partner it was sold to. The name consists of only lowercase English letters.

Practice

Question asked in



Question. 39

Find Followers Count

Write an SQL query that will, for each user, return the number of followers.

Return the result table ordered by user_id in ascending order.

Table

Followers

| Column Name | Type |
|-------------|------|
| user_id | int |
| follower_id | int |

(user_id, follower_id) is the primary key for this table.
This table contains the IDs of a user and a follower in a social media app where the follower follows the user.

Practice

Question asked in

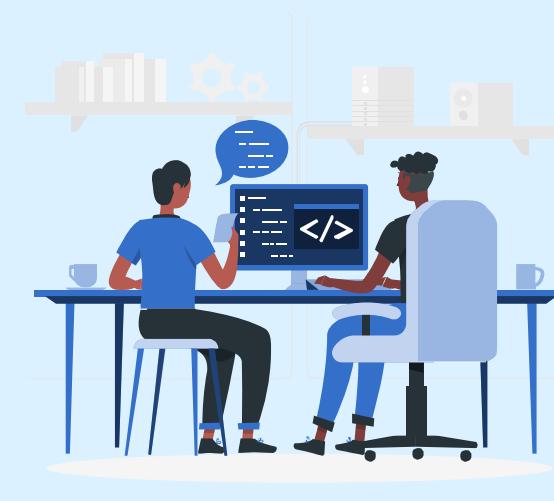


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Question. 40

Find Total Time Spent by Each Employee

Write an SQL query to calculate the total time in minutes spent by each employee on each day at the office. Note that within one day, an employee can enter and leave more than once. The time spent in the office for a single entry is out_time - in_time.

Return the result table in any order.

Table

Employees

| Column Name | Type |
|-------------|------|
| emp_id | int |
| event_day | date |
| in_time | int |
| out_time | int |

(emp_id, event_day, in_time) is the primary key of this table.

The table shows the employees' entries and exits in an office.

event_day is the day at which this event happened, in_time is the minute at which the employee entered the office, and out_time is the minute at which they left the office.

in_time and out_time are between 1 and 1440.

It is guaranteed that no two events on the same day intersect in time, and in_time < out_time.

Practice

Question asked in



Sivani yadav
Senior Software Engineer
at Mastercard

From



To



Switch from
Service Based
Company

Question. 41

Recyclable and Low Fat Products

Write an SQL query to find the ids of products that are both low fat and recyclable.

Return the result table in any order.

Table

Users

| Column Name | Type |
|-------------|------|
| product_id | int |
| low_fats | enum |
| recyclable | enum |

product_id is the primary key for this table.
low_fats is an ENUM of type ('Y', 'N') where 'Y' means this product is low fat and 'N' means it is not.
recyclable is an ENUM of types ('Y', 'N') where 'Y' means this product is recyclable and 'N' means it is not.

Practice

Question asked in



Question. 42

Rearrange Products Table

Write an SQL query to rearrange the Products table so that each row has (product_id, store, price). If a product is not available in a store, do not include a row with that product_id and store combination in the result table.

Return the result table in any order.

Table

Products

| Column Name | Type |
|-------------|------|
| product_id | int |
| store1 | int |
| store2 | int |
| store3 | int |

product_id is the primary key for this table.
Each row in this table indicates the product's price in 3 different stores: store1, store2, and store3.
If the product is not available in a store, the price will be null in that store's column.

Practice

Question asked in



Question. 43

Calculate Special Bonus

Write an SQL query to calculate the bonus of each employee. The bonus of an employee is 100% of their salary if the ID of the employee is an odd number and the employee name does not start with the character 'M'. The bonus of an employee is 0 otherwise.

Return the result table ordered by employee_id.

Table

Employees

| Column Name | Type |
|-------------|---------|
| employee_id | int |
| name | varchar |
| salary | int |

(emp_id, event_day, in_time) is the primary key of this table.

The table shows the employees' entries and exits in an office.

event_day is the day at which this event happened, in_time is the minute at which the employee entered the office, and out_time is the minute at which they left the office.

in_time and out_time are between 1 and 1440.

It is guaranteed that no two events on the same day intersect in time, and in_time < out_time.

Practice

Question asked in



Nikesh Bisen
Software Engineer at Microsoft

From
JPMORGAN
CHASE & CO.

To
 Microsoft

Placed with
120% Hike

Question. 44

The Latest Login in 2020

Write an SQL query to report the latest login for all users in the year 2020. Do not include the users who did not login in 2020.

Return the result table in any order.

Table

Logins

| Column Name | Type |
|-------------|----------|
| user_id | int |
| time_stamp | datetime |

(user_id, time_stamp) is the primary key for this table.

Each row contains information about the login time for the user with ID user_id.

Practice

Question asked in

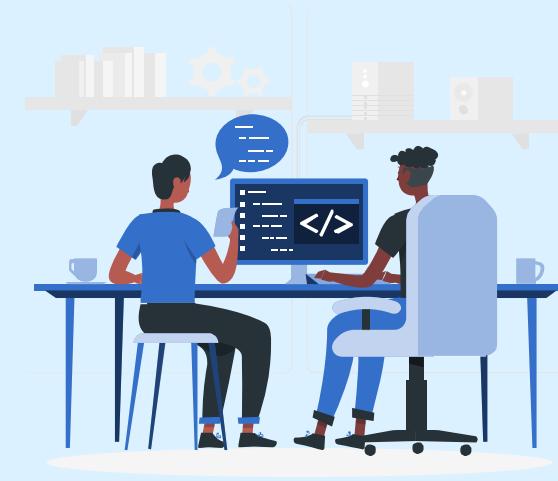


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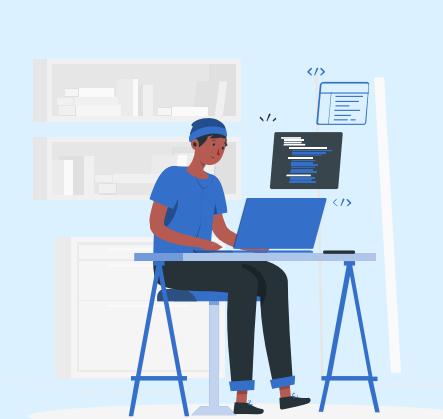
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Question. 45

Employees With Missing Information

Write an SQL query to report the IDs of all the employees with missing information. The information of an employee is missing if:

- The employee's name is missing, or
- The employee's salary is missing.

Return the result table ordered by employee_id in ascending order.

Table **Employees**

| Column Name | Type |
|-------------|---------|
| employee_id | int |
| name | varchar |

Table **Salaries**

| Column Name | Type |
|-------------|------|
| employee_id | int |
| salary | int |

employee_id is the primary key for this table.
Each row of this table indicates the name of the employee whose ID is employee_id.

employee_id is the primary key for this table.
Each row of this table indicates the salary of the employee whose ID is employee_id.

Practice

Question asked in



Basant Pratap Singh
Software Engineer at Google

From
TiLo



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