

SQL queries

Q1

The screenshot shows the HackerRank interface for the problem 'Weather Observation Station 7'. The problem description asks for a query to list city names ending with vowels (a, e, i, o, u) from the STATION table, with no duplicates. The input format specifies the STATION table structure:

STATION	
Field	Type
ID	NUMBER
CITY	VARCHAR2(21)
STATE	VARCHAR2(2)
LAT_N	NUMBER
LONG_W	NUMBER

Below the table, it notes that LAT_N is the northern latitude and LONG_W is the western longitude. The right side of the interface shows a code editor with a MySQL dropdown, a text area for the query, and buttons for 'Run Code' and 'Submit Code'.

answer:

```
SELECT DISTINCT CITY
FROM STATION
WHERE CITY LIKE "%a" OR CITY LIKE "%e" OR CITY LIKE "%i" OR CITY LIKE
"%o" OR CITY LIKE "%u";
```

Q2

HackerRank

[Prepare](#)
[SQL](#)
[Basic Select](#)
[Revising the Select Query II](#)

Exit Full Screen View

Problem

Submissions

Leaderboard

Discussions

Editorial

Query the **NAME** field for all American cities in the **CITY** table with populations larger than 120000. The CountryCode for America is USA.

The **CITY** table is described as follows:

CITY	
Field	Type
ID	NUMBER
NAME	VARCHAR2(17)
COUNTRYCODE	VARCHAR2(3)
DISTRICT	VARCHAR2(20)
POPULATION	NUMBER

DB2

1

Line: 1 Col: 1

Upload Code as File

Run Code

Submit Code

Processing...

answer:

```

SELECT NAME
FROM CITY
WHERE COUNTRYCODE= "USA" AND POPULATION >= 120000

```

Leetcode sql challenge:

Q1:

SQL 50 < > Run Submit 0 Premium

Description Editorial Solutions Submissions

1757. Recyclable and Low Fat Products

Solved

Easy Topics Companies

SQL Schema > Pandas Schema >

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

2.1K 94

Code

MySQL Auto

```
1 # Write your MySQL query statement below
2 select product_id
3 from Products
4 where low_fats='Y' and recyclable='Y';
```

Saved Ln 4, Col 39

Testcase Test Result

Accepted Runtime: 1038 ms

Case 1

Input

Products =

product_id	low_fats	recyclable
0	Y	N
1	Y	Y
2	N	Y
3	Y	Y
4	N	N

Output

product_id

answer:

```
select product_id
from Products
where low_fats='Y' and recyclable='Y';
```

q2:

SQL 50 < > ⚙

Run Submit 📄

0 Premium

Description Editorial Solutions Submissions

584. Find Customer Referee

Solved ✓

Easy Topics Companies Hint

SQL Schema > Pandas Schema >

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

1.9K 149 ☆ 📄 🔄

Code

MySQL Auto

```
1 # Write your MySQL query statement below
2
```

Saved Ln 2, Col 1

Testcase Test Result

You must run your code first

answer:

```
SELECT name
FROM Customer
WHERE referee_id IS NULL OR referee_id <> 2;
```

q3:

SQL 50

Run

Submit

0

Premium

Description

Editorial

Solutions

Submissions

595. Big Countries

Easy Topics Companies

SQL Schema Pandas Schema

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.

Code

MySQL Auto

```

1 select name, population, area
2 from World
3 where area>=3000000 or population>=25000000;

```

SavedLn 3, Col 36

Testcase

Test Result

Accepted Runtime: 307 ms

Case 1

Input

World =

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
------	------------	------

answer:

```

select name, population, area
from World
where area>=3000000 or population>=25000000;

```

question 4:

1148. Article Views I

Easy Topics Companies

SQL Schema > Pandas Schema >

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

MySQL Auto

```
1 select distinct author_id as id
2 from Views
3 where author_id=viewer_id
4 order by id;
```

Saved Ln 1, Col 17

Testcase Test Result

Accepted Runtime: 158 ms

Case 1

Input

Views =

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

View more

answer:

```
select distinct author_id as id
from Views
where author_id=viewer_id
order by id;
```

question 5:

The screenshot shows a SQL problem interface. On the left, the problem description for '1683. Invalid Tweets' is displayed. It includes a table schema for 'Tweets' with columns 'tweet_id' (int) and 'content' (varchar). The problem asks to find tweet IDs where the content length is strictly greater than 15. On the right, the SQL editor shows the query: `select tweet_id from Tweets where length(content)>15;`. Below the editor, the 'Testcase' and 'Test Result' sections show two test cases. The first test case has '1' as the tweet_id and 'Vote for Biden' as the content. The second test case has '2' as the tweet_id and 'Let us make America great again!' as the content. The 'Output' section shows the result for the second test case: `tweet_id | 2`. The 'Expected' section shows the same result: `tweet_id | 2`.

1683. Invalid Tweets

Easy Topics Companies

SQL Schema Pandas Schema

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!

848 108

MySQL Auto

```
1 select tweet_id
2 from Tweets
3 where length(content)>15;
```

Saved Ln 3, Col 27

Testcase Test Result

tweet_id	content
1	Vote for Biden
2	Let us make America great again!

Output

tweet_id
2

Expected

tweet_id
2

Contribute a testcase

answer:

```
select tweet_id
from Tweets
where length(content)>15;
```

question 6:

SQL 50 < > Run Submit 0 Premium

Description | Editorial | Solutions | Submissions

1378. Replace Employee ID With The Unique Identifier Solved

Easy | Topics | Companies

SQL Schema > Pandas Schema >

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**.

1.1K 68 1

Code

MySQL | Auto

```
1 select unique_id, name
2 from Employees
3 left join EmployeeUNI on Employees.id=EmployeeUNI.id;
```

Saved Ln 3, Col 52

Testcase | Test Result

Accepted Runtime: 264 ms

Case 1

Input

Employees =

id	name
1	Alice
7	Bob
11	Meir
90	Winston
3	Jonathan

EmployeeUNI =

id	unique_id
----	-----------

answer:

```
select unique_id, name
from Employees
left join EmployeeUNI on Employees.id=EmployeeUNI.id;
```