Questões SELECT

Introdução

Este documento integra a série de materiais que elaborei, com o propósito de abordar 50 questões de SQL comumente utilizadas em entrevistas como teste de habilidades. Esses exercícios estão disponíveis na plataforma LeetCode.

As cinco questões abordadas neste material são classificadas como básicas (ou fáceis) pela plataforma. Elas se concentram em consultas simples, destacando o uso da instrução SELECT. No meu repositório, há outros materiais mais desafiadores, que exploram tópicos como JOINS e operações aritméticas.

Ao término deste documento, fornecerei o link para o meu perfil no LeetCode. Lá, você terá acesso às minhas respostas completas para cada questão, assim como a eficácia do meu código em comparação com outras soluções da comunidade.

Questão 1

Recyclable and Low Fat Products

Dificuldade - Fácil

Questão 1 – Enunciado

1757. Recyclable and Low Fat Products

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.

Questão 1 – Código

Code

MySQL Auto

```mysql
# Write your MySQL query statement below
SELECT
    product_id
FROM
    Products
WHERE
    low_fats = "Y"
    AND recyclable = "Y"
```

Saved to local Upgrade to Cloud Saving

Ln 1, Col 1

Questão 1 – Resposta

Testcase | Test Result

Accepted Runtime: 131 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
1
3

Expected

product_id
1
3

Contribute a testcase

Questão 2

Find Customer Referee

Dificuldade - Fácil

Questão 2 – Enunciado

Description | Editorial | Solutions | Submissions

584. Find Customer Referee

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.

Questão 2 – Código

Code

MySQL | Auto

```mysql
# Write your MySQL query statement below
SELECT
    name
FROM
    Customer
WHERE
    NOT referee_id = 2
    OR referee_id IS NULL
```

Saved to local

Ln 1, Col 1

Questão 2 – Resposta

Testcase | Test Result

Accepted Runtime: 363 ms

• Case 1

Input

Customer =

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

Expected

name
Will
Jane
Bill
Zack

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Questão 3

Big countries

Dificuldade - Fácil

Questão 3 – Enunciado

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.

Example 1:

2.5K | 137

Questão 3 – Código

Code

MySQL Auto

```mysql
# Write your MySQL query statement below
SELECT
    name,
    population,
    area
FROM
    World
WHERE
    area >= 3000000
    OR
    population >= 25000000
```

Saved to local

Ln 11, Col 18

Questão 3 – Resposta

Testcase | Test Result

Accepted Runtime: 127 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
Afghanistan	25500100	652230
Algeria	37100000	2381741

Expected

name	population	area
Afghanistan	25500100	652230
Algeria	37100000	2381741

Contribute a testcase

Questão 4

Article Views I

Dificuldade - Fácil

Questão 4 – Enunciado

Description | Editorial | Solutions | Submissions

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  |
+------------+-----------+-----------+------------+
```

1.2K | 82 | ☆ | ⎋ | ?

Questão 4 - Código

Code

MySQL Auto

```mysql
# Write your MySQL query statement below
SELECT
    DISTINCT author_id AS id
FROM
    Views
WHERE
    author_id = viewer_id
ORDER BY
    id
```

Saved to local

Ln 9, Col 7

Questão 4 – Resposta

Testcase | Test Result

Accepted Runtime: 171 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

Output

id
4
7

Expected

id
4
7

Contribute a testcase

Questão 5

Invalid Tweets

Dificuldade - Fácil

Questão 5 – Enunciado

Description | Editorial | Solutions | Submissions

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! |
+----------+----------------------------------+
```

754 | 71

Questão 5 – Código

Code

MySQL Auto

```mysql
# Write your MySQL query statement below
SELECT
    tweet_id
FROM(
    SELECT
        tweet_id,
        LENGTH(content) AS Len
    FROM
        Tweets
) AS q1
WHERE
    Len > 15

```

Saved to local

Ln 12, Col 8

Questão 5 – Resposta

Testcase | Test Result

Accepted Runtime: 136 ms

• Case 1

Input

Tweets =

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

Fim

Link do meu perfil no LeetCode:
https://leetcode.com/DScMatheus