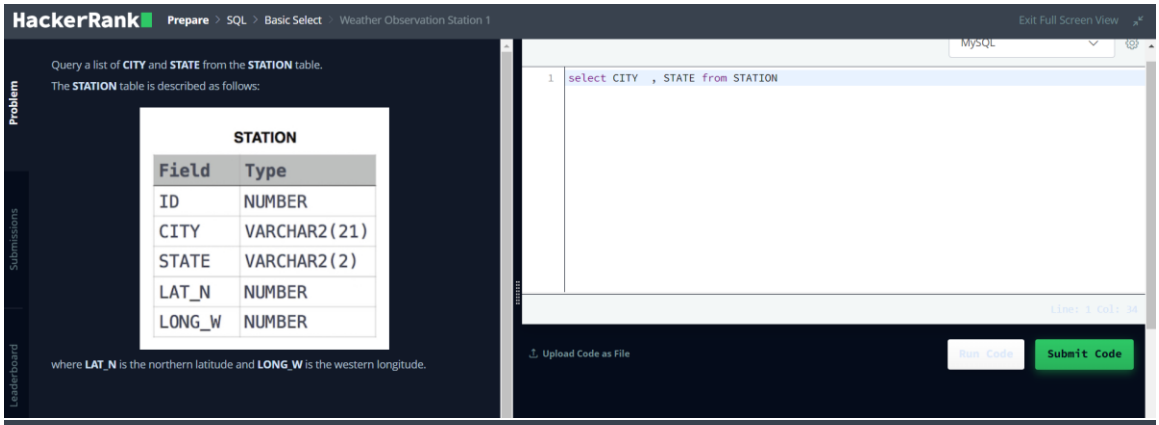
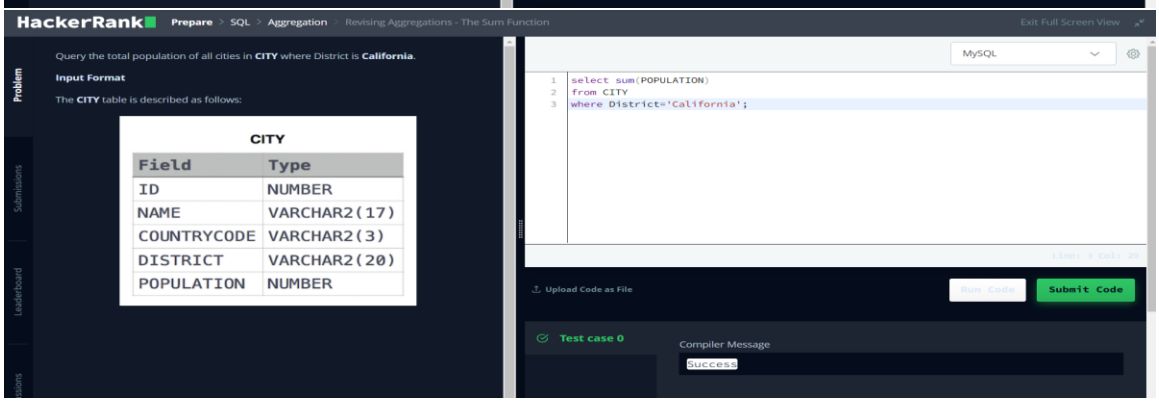
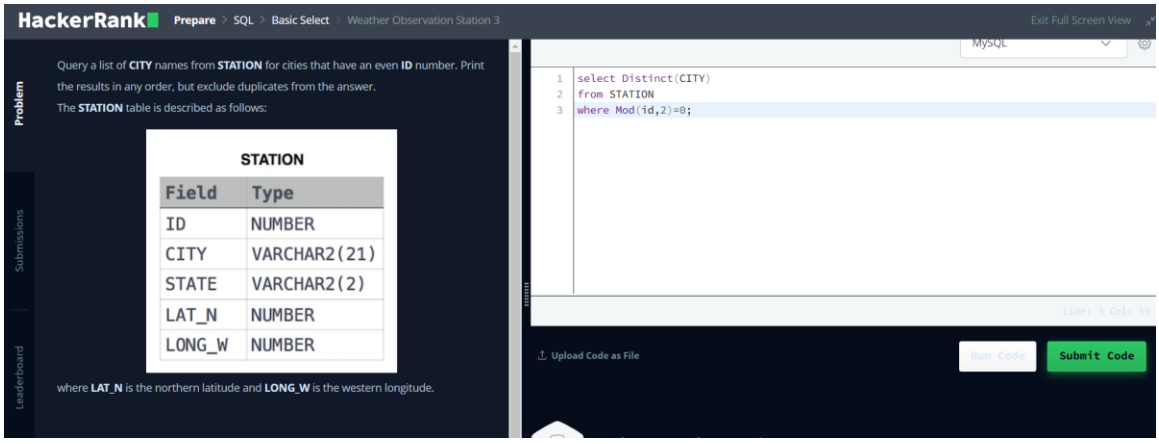
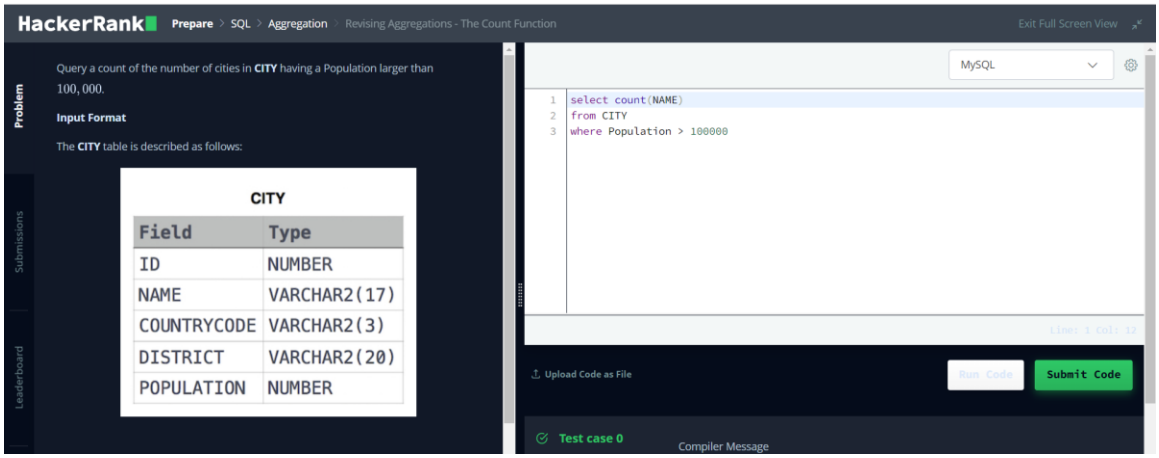
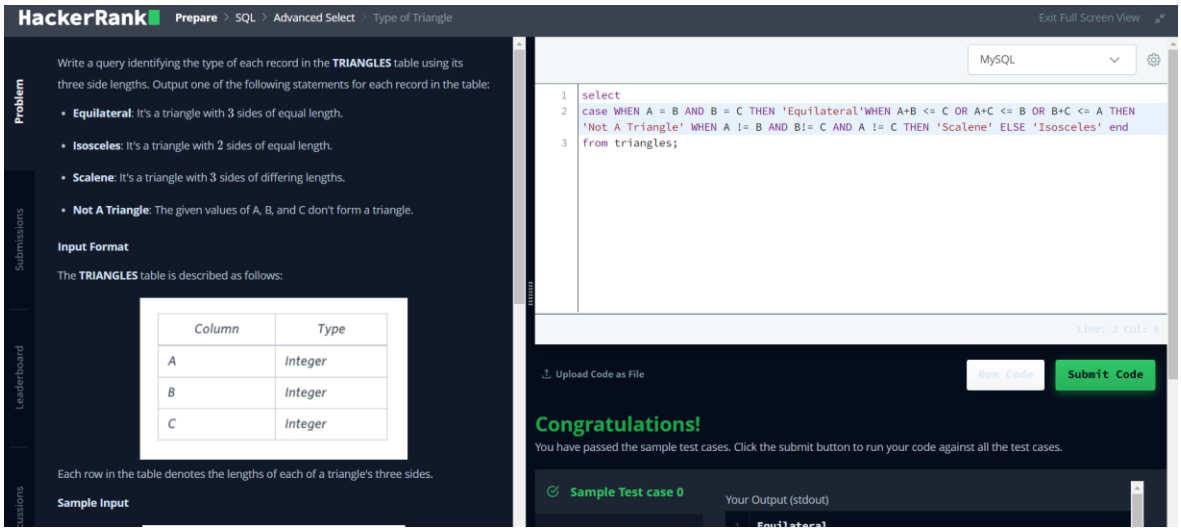

HackerRank
Prepare > SQL > Basic Select > Weather Observation Station 1
Exit Full Screen View
Problem
Submissions
Leaderboard
Query a list of CITY and STATE from the STATION table.
The STATION table is described as follows:
STATION
Field Type
ID NUMBER
CITY VARCHAR2(21)
STATE VARCHAR2(2)
LAT_N NUMBER
LONG_W NUMBER
where LAT_N is the northern latitude and LONG_W is the western longitude.
MySQL
1 select CITY , STATE from STATION
Upload Code as File
Run Code
Submit Code


HackerRank
Prepare > SQL > Aggregation > Revising Aggregations - The Sum Function
Exit Full Screen View
Problem
Submissions
Leaderboard
Query the total population of all cities in CITY where District is California.
Input Format
The CITY table is described as follows:
CITY
Field Type
ID NUMBER
NAME VARCHAR2(17)
COUNTRYCODE VARCHAR2(3)
DISTRICT VARCHAR2(20)
POPULATION NUMBER
MySQL
1 select sum(POPULATION)
2 from CITY
3 where District='California';
Upload Code as File
Run Code
Submit Code
Test case 0
Compiler Message
Success


HackerRank
Prepare > SQL > Basic Select > Weather Observation Station 3
Exit Full Screen View
Problem
Submissions
Leaderboard
Query a list of CITY names from STATION for cities that have an even ID number. Print the results in any order, but exclude duplicates from the answer.
The STATION table is described as follows:
STATION
Field Type
ID NUMBER
CITY VARCHAR2(21)
STATE VARCHAR2(2)
LAT_N NUMBER
LONG_W NUMBER
where LAT_N is the northern latitude and LONG_W is the western longitude.
MySQL
1 select Distinct(CITY)
2 from STATION
3 where Mod(id,2)=0;
Upload Code as File
Run Code
Submit Code


HackerRank
Prepare > SQL > Aggregation > Revising Aggregations - The Count Function
Exit Full Screen View
Problem
Query a count of the number of cities in CITY having a Population larger than 100,000.
Input Format
The CITY table is described as follows:
CITY
Field | Type
ID | NUMBER
NAME | VARCHAR2(17)
COUNTRYCODE | VARCHAR2(3)
DISTRICT | VARCHAR2(20)
POPULATION | NUMBER
Submissions
Leaderboard
MySQL
select count(NAME)
from CITY
where Population > 100000
Upload Code as File
Run Code
Submit Code
Test case 0
Compiler Message


HackerRank
Prepare > SQL > Advanced Select > Type of Triangle
Exit Full Screen View
Problem
Write a query identifying the type of each record in the TRIANGLES table using its three side lengths. Output one of the following statements for each record in the table:
Equilateral: It's a triangle with 3 sides of equal length.
Isosceles: It's a triangle with 2 sides of equal length.
Scalene: It's a triangle with 3 sides of differing lengths.
Not A Triangle: The given values of A, B, and C don't form a triangle.
Input Format
The TRIANGLES table is described as follows:
Column | Type
A | Integer
B | Integer
C | Integer
Each row in the table denotes the lengths of each of a triangle's three sides.
Sample Input
Submissions
Leaderboard
MySQL
select
case WHEN A = B AND B = C THEN 'Equilateral'WHEN A+B <= C OR A+C <= B OR B+C <= A THEN
'Not A Triangle' WHEN A != B AND B!= C AND A != C THEN 'Scalene' ELSE 'Isosceles' end
from triangles;
Upload Code as File
Run Code
Submit Code
Congratulations!
You have passed the sample test cases. Click the submit button to run your code against all the test cases.
Sample Test case 0
Your Output (stdout)