

# SQL PRACTICE HACKERRANK

1. 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

```
select NAME from CITY where COUNTRYCODE = 'USA' and POPULATION > 120000;
```

2. Query the names of all the Japanese cities in the **CITY** table. The **COUNTRYCODE** for Japan is

JPN

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

## CITY

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

```
select NAME from CITY where COUNTRYCODE = 'JPN';
```

3. 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

```
select DISTINCT CITY from STATION where ID % 2 = 0;
```

4. Find the difference between the total number of **CITY** entries in the table and the number of distinct **CITY** entries in the 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.

For example, if there are three records in the table with **CITY** values 'New York', 'New York', 'Bengalaru', there are 2 different city names: 'New York' and 'Bengaluru'

***SELECT (Count(City) - Count(Distinct City)) from STATION;***