



Advanced SQL Puzzles

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<https://advancedsqlpuzzles.com/>



Last Updated: 03/10/2023

Welcome

I hope you enjoy these puzzles as much as I have enjoyed creating them!

As my list of puzzles continues to grow, I have decided to combine the puzzles into one single document broken down into two different sections.

In the first section I have 58 of the most difficult puzzles that I could create; randomly organized and in no specific order. These are mostly set-based puzzles, interspersed with a small number of puzzles that require knowledge of constraints, specific data types, cursors, loops, etc....

Working through these puzzles will give you an understanding of the SQL language and what types of problems the SQL language best solves. Remember that SQL is a declarative and not an imperative language, and always think in sets when providing a solution.

In the second set of puzzles, I have collected all the puzzles related to permutations, combinations, and sequences. Solving these puzzles will require a deeper knowledge of your SQL thinking, focusing on such constructs as using recursion or sequence objects to reach the desired output (and of course some will require using traditional set-based thinking). Ultimately these puzzles resolve to creating number tables, which can be used to fill in gaps, create ranges and tallies, provide custom sorting, and allow you to create set based solutions over iterative solutions. I also included a few puzzles from Part 1 into this set as they ultimately deal with creating a numbers table.

I hope navigating through the GitHub repository to find the solutions is straightforward. The first set of puzzles are combined into one single SQL document, and the second set has a separate folder with individual solutions, as these solutions are a little more involved in solving. For my own sanity, it is easiest to not embed the SQL solutions into this text document and instead provide them separately as SQL files in the GitHub repository. If you have any issues navigating the website or the GitHub, please contact me and I would be happy to help.

Answers to these puzzles are located in the following GitHub repository:

[AdvancedSQLPuzzles/Advanced SQL Puzzles](https://github.com/AdvancedSQLPuzzles/AdvancedSQLPuzzles)

I welcome any corrections, new tricks, new techniques, dead links, misspellings, bugs, and especially any new puzzles that would be a great fit for this document.

Please contact me through the contact page on my website or use the discussion board in the GitHub repository.

<https://advancedsqlpuzzles.com/>

Happy coding!

<https://advancedsqlpuzzles.com/>

PART I

Thinking in Sets

Puzzle #1

Shopping Carts

You are tasked with providing an audit of two shopping carts.

Write an SQL statement to transform the following tables into the expected output.

Item	Item
Sugar	Sugar
Bread	Bread
Juice	Butter
Soda	Cheese
Flour	Fruit

Here is the expected output.

Item Cart 1	Item Cart 2
Sugar	Sugar
Bread	Bread
Juice	
Soda	
Flour	
	Butter
	Cheese
	Fruit

Answers to the puzzles are located in the following GitHub repository.

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Puzzle #2

Managers and Employees

Given the following hierarchical table, write an SQL statement that determines the level of depth each employee has from the president.

Employee ID	Manager ID	Job Title
1001		President
2002	1001	Director
3003	1001	Office Manager
4004	2002	Engineer
5005	2002	Engineer
6006	2002	Engineer

Here is the expected output.

Employee ID	Manager ID	Job Title	Depth
1001		President	0
2002	1001	Director	1
3003	1001	Office Manager	1
4004	2002	Engineer	2
5005	2002	Engineer	2
6006	2002	Engineer	2

Answers to the puzzles are located in the following GitHub repository.

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Puzzle #3

Fiscal Year Pay Rates

For each standard fiscal year, a record exists for each employee that states their current pay rate for the specified year.

Can you determine all the constraints that can be applied to this table to ensure that it contains only correct information? Assume that no pay raises are given mid-year. There are quite a few of them, so think carefully.

```
CREATE TABLE #EmployeePayRecord
(
  EmployeeID INTEGER
  FiscalYear INTEGER,
  StartDate DATE,
  EndDate DATE,
  PayRate MONEY
);
```

Answers to the puzzles are located in the following GitHub repository.

[AdvancedSQLPuzzles/Advanced SQL Puzzles](https://github.com/AdvancedSQLPuzzles/AdvancedSQLPuzzles)

Puzzle #4

Two Predicates

Write an SQL statement given the following requirements.

For every customer that had a delivery to California, provide a result set of the customer orders that were delivered to Texas.

Customer ID	Order ID	Delivery State	Amount
1001	1	CA	\$340
1001	2	TX	\$950
1001	3	TX	\$670
1001	4	TX	\$860
2002	5	WA	\$320
3003	6	CA	\$650
3003	7	CA	\$830
4004	8	TX	\$120

Here is the expected output.

Customer ID	Order ID	Delivery State	Amount
1001	2	TX	\$950
1001	3	TX	\$670
1001	4	TX	\$860

- Customer ID 1001 would be in the expected output as this customer had deliveries to both California and Texas.
- Customer ID 3003 would not show in the result set as they did not have a delivery to Texas.
- Customer ID 4004 would not appear in the result set as they did not have a delivery to California.

Answers to the puzzles are located in the following GitHub repository.

[AdvancedSQLPuzzles/Advanced SQL Puzzles](https://github.com/AdvancedSQLPuzzles/AdvancedSQLPuzzles)

Puzzle #5

Phone Directory

Your customer phone directory table allows individuals to setup a home, cellular, or a work phone number.

Write an SQL statement to transform the following table into the expected output.

Customer ID	Type	Phone Number
1001	Cellular	555-897-5421
1001	Work	555-897-6542
1001	Home	555-698-9874
2002	Cellular	555-963-6544
2002	Work	555-812-9856
3003	Cellular	555-987-6541

Here is the expected output.

Customer ID	Cellular	Work	Home
1001	555-897-5421	555-897-6542	555-698-9874
2002	555-963-6544	555-812-9856	
3003	555-987-6541		

Answers to the puzzles are located in the following GitHub repository.

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Puzzle #6

Workflow Steps

Write an SQL statement that determines all workflows that have started but have not completed.

Workflow	Step Number	Completion Date
Alpha	1	7/2/2018
Alpha	2	7/2/2018
Alpha	3	7/1/2018
Bravo	1	6/25/2018
Bravo	2	
Bravo	3	6/27/2018
Charlie	1	
Charlie	2	7/1/2018

The expected output would be Bravo and Charlie, as they have a workflow that has started but has not completed.

Bonus: Write this query only using the COUNT function with no subqueries. Can you figure out the trick?

Answers to the puzzles are located in the following GitHub repository.

[AdvancedSQLPuzzles/Advanced SQL Puzzles](https://github.com/AdvancedSQLPuzzles/AdvancedSQLPuzzles)

Puzzle #7

Mission to Mars

You are given the following tables that list the requirements for a space mission and a list of potential candidates.

Write an SQL statement to determine which candidates meet all the requirements of the mission.

Candidates

Candidate ID	Description
1001	Geologist
1001	Astrogator
1001	Biochemist
1001	Technician
2002	Surgeon
2002	Machinist
2002	Geologist
3003	Geologist
3003	Astrogator
4004	Selenologist

Requirements

Description
Geologist
Astrogator
Technician

The expected output would be Candidate ID 1001, as this candidate has all the necessary skills for the space mission.

Candidate ID 2002 and 3003 would not be in the output as they have some, but not all the required skills, and Candidate ID 4004 has none of the needed requirements.

Answers to the puzzles are located in the following GitHub repository.

[AdvancedSQLPuzzles/Advanced SQL Puzzles](https://github.com/AdvancedSQLPuzzles/AdvancedSQLPuzzles)

Puzzle #8

Workflow Cases

You have a report of all workflows and their case results.

A value of 0 signifies the workflow failed, and a value of 1 signifies the workflow passed.

Write an SQL statement that transforms the following table into the expected output.

Workflow	Case 1	Case 2	Case 3
Alpha	0	0	0
Bravo	0	1	1
Charlie	1	0	0
Delta	0	0	0

Here is the expected output.

Workflow	Passed
Alpha	0
Bravo	2
Charlie	1
Delta	0

Answers to the puzzles are located in the following GitHub repository.

[AdvancedSQLPuzzles/Advanced SQL Puzzles](https://github.com/AdvancedSQLPuzzles/Advanced-SQL-Puzzles)

Puzzle #9

Matching Sets

Write an SQL statement that matches an employee to all other employees that carry the same licenses.

Employee ID	License
1001	Class A
1001	Class B
1001	Class C
2002	Class A
2002	Class B
2002	Class C
3003	Class A
3003	Class D
4004	Class A
4004	Class B
4004	Class D
5005	Class A
5005	Class B
5005	Class D

Here is the expected output.

Employee ID	Employee ID	Count
1001	2002	3
2002	1001	3
4004	5005	3
5005	4004	3

Employee ID 1001 and 2002 would be in the expected output as they both carry a Class A, Class B, and a Class C license.

Employee ID 4004 and 5005 would be in the expected output as they both carry a Class A, Class B and Class D license.

Although Employee ID 3003 has the same licenses as Employee ID 4004 and 5005, these Employee IDs do not have the same license as 3003.

Answers to the puzzles are located in the following GitHub repository.

[AdvancedSQLPuzzles/Advanced SQL Puzzles](https://github.com/AdvancedSQLPuzzles/AdvancedSQLPuzzles)

Puzzle #10

Mean, Median, Mode, and Range

The mean is the average of all numbers.

The median is the middle number in a sequence of numbers.

The mode is the number that occurs most often within a set of numbers.

The range is the difference between the largest and smallest values in a set of numbers.

Write an SQL statement to determine the mean, median, mode and range of the following set of integers.

```
CREATE TABLE #SampleData
(
  IntegerValue INTEGER
);

INSERT INTO #SampleData
VALUES(5),(6),(10),(10),(13),
(14),(17),(20),(81),(90),(76);
```

Answers to the puzzles are located in the following GitHub repository.

[AdvancedSQLPuzzles/Advanced SQL Puzzles](https://github.com/AdvancedSQLPuzzles/AdvancedSQLPuzzles)

Puzzle #11

Permutations

You are given the following list of test cases and must determine all possible permutations.

Write an SQL statement that produces the expected output. Ensure your code can account for a changing number of elements without rewriting.

Test Case
A
B
C

Here is the expected output.

Test Cases
A,B,C
A,C,B
B,A,C
B,C,A
C,A,B
C,B,A

Answers to the puzzles are located in the following GitHub repository.

[AdvancedSQLPuzzles/Advanced SQL Puzzles](https://github.com/AdvancedSQLPuzzles/AdvancedSQLPuzzles)

Puzzle #12

Average Days

Write an SQL statement to determine the average number of days between executions for each workflow.

Workflow	Execution Date
Alpha	6/1/2018
Alpha	6/14/2018
Alpha	6/15/2018
Bravo	6/1/2018
Bravo	6/2/2018
Bravo	6/19/2018
Charlie	6/1/2018
Charlie	6/15/2018
Charlie	6/30/2018

Here is the expected output.

Workflow	Average Days
Alpha	7
Bravo	9
Charlie	14

Answers to the puzzles are located in the following GitHub repository.

[AdvancedSQLPuzzles/Advanced SQL Puzzles](https://github.com/AdvancedSQLPuzzles/AdvancedSQLPuzzles)

Puzzle #13

Inventory Tracking

You work for a manufacturing company and need to track inventory adjustments from the warehouse.

Some days the inventory increases, on other days the inventory decreases.

Write an SQL statement that will provide a running balance of the inventory.

Date	Quantity Adjustment
7/1/2018	100
7/2/2018	75
7/3/2018	-150
7/4/2018	50
7/5/2018	-100

Here is the expected output.

Date	Quantity Adjustment	Inventory
7/1/2018	100	100
7/2/2018	75	175
7/3/2018	-150	25
7/4/2018	50	75
7/5/2018	-50	25

Answers to the puzzles are located in the following GitHub repository.

[AdvancedSQLPuzzles/Advanced SQL Puzzles](https://github.com/AdvancedSQLPuzzles/Advanced-SQL-Puzzles)

Puzzle #14**Indeterminate Process Log**

Your process log has several workflows broken down by step numbers with the possible status values of Complete, Running, or Error.

Your task is to write an SQL statement that creates an overall status based upon the following requirements.

- If all steps of a workflow are of the same status (Error, Complete or Running), then return the distinct status.
- If any steps of a workflow have an Error status along with a status of Complete or Running, set the overall status to Indeterminate.
- If the workflow steps have a combination of Complete and Running (without any Errors), set the overall status to Running.

Workflow	Step Number	Status
Alpha	1	Error
Alpha	2	Complete
Alpha	3	Running
Bravo	1	Complete
Bravo	2	Complete
Charlie	1	Running
Charlie	2	Running
Delta	1	Error
Delta	2	Error
Echo	1	Running
Echo	2	Complete

Here is the expected output.

Workflow	Status
Alpha	Indeterminate
Bravo	Complete
Charlie	Running
Delta	Error
Echo	Running

Answers to the puzzles are located in the following GitHub repository.

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Puzzle #15

Group Concatenation

Write an SQL statement that can group concatenate the following values.

Sequence	Syntax
1	SELECT
2	Product,
3	UnitPrice,
4	EffectiveDate
5	FROM
6	Products
7	WHERE
8	UnitPrice
9	> 100

Here is the expected output.

Syntax
SELECT Product, UnitPrice, EffectiveDate FROM Products WHERE UnitPrice > 100

Answers to the puzzles are located in the following GitHub repository.

[AdvancedSQLPuzzles/Advanced SQL Puzzles](https://github.com/AdvancedSQLPuzzles/AdvancedSQLPuzzles)

Puzzle #16

Reciprocals

You work for a software company that released a 2-player game and you need to tally the scores.

Given the following table, write an SQL statement to determine the reciprocals and calculate their aggregate score.

In the data below, players 3003 and 4004 have two valid entries, but their scores need to be aggregated together.

Player A	Player B	Score
1001	2002	150
3003	4004	15
4004	3003	125

Here is the expected output.

Player A	Player B	Score
1001	2002	150
3003	4004	140

Answers to the puzzles are located in the following GitHub repository.

[AdvancedSQLPuzzles/Advanced SQL Puzzles](https://github.com/AdvancedSQLPuzzles/AdvancedSQLPuzzles)

Puzzle #17

De-Grouping

Write an SQL Statement to de-group the following data.

Product	Quantity
Pencil	3
Eraser	4
Notebook	2

Here is the expected output.

Product	Quantity
Pencil	1
Pencil	1
Pencil	1
Eraser	1
Eraser	1
Eraser	1
Eraser	1
Notebook	1
Notebook	1

Answers to the puzzles are located in the following GitHub repository.

[AdvancedSQLPuzzles/Advanced SQL Puzzles](https://github.com/AdvancedSQLPuzzles/Advanced-SQL-Puzzles)

Puzzle #18

Seating Chart

Given the following set of integers, write the SQL statements to determine the expected outputs.

```
CREATE TABLE #SeatingChart
(
  SeatNumber INTEGER
);

INSERT INTO #SeatingChart VALUES
(7),(13),(14),(15),(27),(28),(29),(30),
(31),(32),(33),(34),(35),(52),(53),(54);
```

Here is the expected output.

Gap Start	Gap End
1	6
8	12
16	26
36	51

Total Missing Numbers
38

Type	Count
Even Numbers	8
Odd Numbers	9

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Puzzle #19

Back to the Future

Here is one of the more difficult puzzles to solve with a declarative SQL statement.

Write an SQL statement to merge the overlapping time periods.

Start Date	End Date
1/1/2018	1/5/2018
1/3/2018	1/9/2018
1/10/2018	1/11/2018
1/12/2018	1/16/2018
1/15/2018	1/19/2018

Here is the expected output.

Start Date	End Date
1/1/2018	1/9/2018
1/10/2018	1/11/2018
1/12/2018	1/19/2018

Answers to the puzzles are located in the following GitHub repository.

[AdvancedSQLPuzzles/Advanced SQL Puzzles](https://github.com/AdvancedSQLPuzzles/Advanced-SQL-Puzzles)

Puzzle #20

Price Points

Write an SQL statement to determine the current price point for each product.

Product ID	Effective Date	Unit Price
1001	1/1/2018	\$1.99
1001	4/15/2018	\$2.99
1001	6/8/2018	\$3.99
2002	4/17/2018	\$1.99
2002	5/19/2018	\$2.99

Here is the expected output.

Product ID	Effective Date	Unit Price
1001	6/8/2018	\$3.99
2002	5/19/2018	\$2.99

Answers to the puzzles are located in the following GitHub repository.

[AdvancedSQLPuzzles/Advanced SQL Puzzles](https://github.com/AdvancedSQLPuzzles/Advanced-SQL-Puzzles)

Puzzle #21

Average Monthly Sales

Write an SQL statement that returns a list of states where customers have an average monthly sales value that is consistently greater than \$100.

Order ID	Customer ID	Order Date	Amount	State
1	1001	1/1/2018	\$100	TX
2	1001	1/1/2018	\$150	TX
3	1001	1/1/2018	\$75	TX
4	1001	2/1/2018	\$100	TX
5	1001	3/1/2018	\$100	TX
6	2002	2/1/2018	\$75	TX
7	2002	2/1/2018	\$150	TX
8	3003	1/1/2018	\$100	IA
9	3003	2/1/2018	\$100	IA
10	3003	3/1/2018	\$100	IA
11	4004	4/1/2018	\$100	IA
12	4004	5/1/2018	\$50	IA
13	4004	5/1/2018	\$100	IA

- Texas would show in the result set as Customer ID 1001 and 2002 each have their average monthly value over \$100.
- Iowa would not show in the result set because Customer ID 4004 did not have an average monthly value over \$100 in May 2018.

Answers to the puzzles are located in the following GitHub repository.

[AdvancedSQLPuzzles/Advanced SQL Puzzles](https://github.com/AdvancedSQLPuzzles/AdvancedSQLPuzzles)

Puzzle #22

Occurrences

Write an SQL statement that returns all distinct process log messages and the workflow where the message occurred the most often.

Workflow	Message	Occurrences
Bravo	Error: Cannot Divide by 0	3
Alpha	Error: Conversion Failed	5
Charlie	Error: Conversion Failed	7
Alpha	Error: Unidentified error occurred	9
Bravo	Error: Unidentified error occurred	1
Charlie	Error: Unidentified error occurred	10
Alpha	Status Complete	8
Charlie	Status Complete	6

Here is the expected output.

Workflow	Message	Occurrences
Bravo	Error: Cannot Divide by 0	3
Charlie	Error: Conversion Failed	7
Charlie	Error: Unidentified error occurred	10
Alpha	Status Complete	8

Answers to the puzzles are located in the following GitHub repository.

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Puzzle #23

Divide in Half

You work for a gaming company and need to rank players by their score into two categories.

Players that rank in the top half must be given a value of 1, and the remaining players must be given a value of 2.

Write an SQL statement that meets these requirements.

Player ID	Score
1001	2343
2002	9432
3003	6548
4004	1054
5005	6832

Here is the expected output.

Quartile	Player ID	Score
1	2002	9432
1	3003	6548
1	5005	6832
2	1001	2343
2	4004	1054

Answers to the puzzles are located in the following GitHub repository.

[AdvancedSQLPuzzles/Advanced SQL Puzzles](https://github.com/AdvancedSQLPuzzles/AdvancedSQLPuzzles)

Puzzle #24

Page Views

Write an SQL statement that retrieves records 5 to 10 ordered by the Order ID column.

Order ID	Customer ID	Order Date	Amount	State
AAA	1001	1/1/2018	\$100	TX
BBB	3003	1/1/2018	\$100	IA
CCC	1001	3/1/2018	\$100	TX
DDD	2002	2/1/2018	\$150	TX
EEE	1001	2/1/2018	\$100	TX
FFF	4004	5/1/2018	\$50	IA
GGG	1001	1/1/2018	\$150	TX
HHH	3003	3/1/2018	\$100	IA
III	4004	4/1/2018	\$100	IA
JJJ	1001	1/1/2018	\$75	TX
KKK	2002	2/1/2018	\$75	TX
LLL	3003	2/1/2018	\$100	IA
MMM	4004	5/1/2018	\$100	IA

Here is the expected output.

Order ID	Customer ID	Order Date	Amount	State
EEE	1001	2/1/2018	\$100	TX
FFF	4004	5/1/2018	\$50	IA
GGG	1001	1/1/2018	\$150	TX
HHH	3003	3/1/2018	\$100	IA
III	4004	4/1/2018	\$100	IA

Answers to the puzzles are located in the following GitHub repository.

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Puzzle #25

Top Vendors

Write an SQL statement that returns the vendor from which each customer has placed the most orders.

Order ID	Customer ID	Order Count	Vendor
1	1001	12	Direct Parts
2	1001	54	Direct Parts
3	1001	32	ACME
4	2002	7	ACME
5	2002	16	ACME
6	2002	5	Direct Parts

Here is the expected output.

Customer ID	Vendor
1001	Direct Parts
2002	ACME

Answers to the puzzles are located in the following GitHub repository.

[AdvancedSQLPuzzles/Advanced SQL Puzzles](https://advancedsqlpuzzles.com/)

Puzzle #26

Previous Year's Sales

Write an SQL statement that shows the current year's sales, along with the previous year's sales, and the sales from two years ago.

Year	Amount
2018	\$352,645
2017	\$165,565
2017	\$254,654
2016	\$159,521
2016	\$251,696
2016	\$111,894

Here is the expected output.

2018	2017	2016
\$352,645	\$420,219	\$411,217

Answers to the puzzles are located in the following GitHub repository.

[AdvancedSQLPuzzles/Advanced SQL Puzzles](https://github.com/AdvancedSQLPuzzles/AdvancedSQLPuzzles)

Puzzle #27

Delete the Duplicates

Write an SQL statement that deletes the duplicate data.

```
CREATE TABLE #SampleData
(
  IntegerValue INTEGER
);

INSERT INTO #SampleData VALUES
(1),(1),(2),(3),(3),(4);
```

Answers to the puzzles are located in the following GitHub repository.

[AdvancedSQLPuzzles/Advanced SQL Puzzles](https://github.com/AdvancedSQLPuzzles/AdvancedSQLPuzzles)

Puzzle #28

Fill the Gaps

The answer to this problem is often referred to as a data smear or a flash fill.

Write an SQL statement to fill in the missing gaps.

Row Number	Workflow	Status
1	Alpha	Pass
2		Fail
3		Fail
4		Fail
5	Bravo	Pass
6		Fail
7		Fail
8		Pass
9		Pass
10	Charlie	Fail
11		Fail
12		Fail

Here is the expected output.

Row Number	Workflow	Status
1	Alpha	Pass
2	Alpha	Fail
3	Alpha	Fail
4	Alpha	Fail
5	Bravo	Pass
6	Bravo	Fail
7	Bravo	Fail
8	Bravo	Pass
9	Bravo	Pass
10	Charlie	Fail
11	Charlie	Fail
12	Charlie	Fail

Answers to the puzzles are located in the following GitHub repository.

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Puzzle #29

Count the Groupings

Write an SQL statement that counts the consecutive values in the Status field.

Step Number	Status
1	Passed
2	Passed
3	Passed
4	Passed
5	Failed
6	Failed
7	Failed
8	Failed
9	Failed
10	Passed
11	Passed
12	Passed

Here is the expected outcome.

Min Step Number	Max Step Number	Status	Consecutive Count
1	4	Passed	4
5	9	Failed	5
10	12	Passed	3

Answers to the puzzles are located in the following GitHub repository.

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Puzzle #30

Select Star

Your developers have many bad practices; the worst of them being they routinely deploy procedures that do not explicitly define which fields to return in their SELECT clause.

Modify the following table in such a way that the statement [SELECT * FROM Products] will return an error when executed.

```
CREATE TABLE #Products
(
  ProductID      INTEGER,
  ProductName    VARCHAR(MAX)
);
```

Answers to the puzzles are located in the following GitHub repository.

[AdvancedSQLPuzzles/Advanced SQL Puzzles](https://github.com/AdvancedSQLPuzzles/AdvancedSQLPuzzles)

Puzzle #31

Second Highest

How many different SQL statements can you write that will return the second highest integer?

```
CREATE TABLE #SampleData
(
  IntegerValue INTEGER
);

INSERT INTO #SampleData VALUES
(3759), (3760), (3761), (3762), (3763);
```

Answers to the puzzles are located in the following GitHub repository.

[AdvancedSQLPuzzles/Advanced SQL Puzzles](https://github.com/AdvancedSQLPuzzles/AdvancedSQLPuzzles)

Puzzle #32

First and Last

Write an SQL statement that determines the most and least experienced Spaceman ID by their job description.

Spaceman ID	Job Description	Mission Count
1001	Astrogator	6
2002	Astrogator	12
3003	Astrogator	17
4004	Geologist	21
5005	Geologist	9
6006	Geologist	8
7007	Technician	13
8008	Technician	2
9009	Technician	7

Here is the expected output.

Job Description	Most Experienced	Least Experienced
Astrogator	3003	1001
Geologist	4004	6006
Technician	7007	8008

Answers to the puzzles are located in the following GitHub repository.

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Puzzle #33

Deadlines

How many different SQL statement can you write that determines if an order will be fulfilled by the requested delivery date?

Orders

Order ID	Product	Days to Deliver
1	Widget	7
2	Gizmo	3
3	Doodad	9

Manufacturing Time

Part	Product	Days to Manufacture
AA-111	Widget	7
BB-222	Widget	2
CC-333	Widget	3
DD-444	Widget	1
AA-111	Gizmo	7
BB-222	Gizmo	2
AA-111	Doodad	7
DD-444	Doodad	1

Here is the expected output.

Order ID	Product
1	Widget
3	Doodad

Order ID Ord893456 and Ord187239 would be in the output as these orders have a promised delivery date that is equal to or greater than the days to manufacture.

Answers to the puzzles are located in the following GitHub repository.

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Puzzle #34

Specific Exclusion

Write an SQL statement that returns all rows except where the Customer ID is 1001 and the Amount is \$50.

Order ID	Customer ID	Amount
1	1001	\$25
2	1001	\$50
3	2002	\$65
4	3003	\$50

Here is the expected output.

Order ID	Customer ID	Amount
1	1001	\$25
3	2002	\$65
4	3003	\$50

Answers to the puzzles are located in the following GitHub repository.

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Puzzle #35**International vs Domestic Sales**

You work in a sales office that sells widgets both domestically and internationally.

Write an SQL statement that shows all sales representatives who either had a domestic sale or an international sale, but not both.

Invoice ID	Sales Rep ID	Amount	Sales Type
1	1001	\$13,454	International
2	2002	\$3,434	International
3	4004	\$54,645	International
4	5005	\$234,345	International
5	7007	\$776	International
6	1001	\$4,564	Domestic
7	2002	\$34,534	Domestic
8	3003	\$345	Domestic
9	6006	\$6,543	Domestic
10	8008	\$67	Domestic

Sales Rep ID 3003, 4004, 5005 and 6006 would appear in the result set as they had either an international sale or a domestic sale, but not both.

Answers to the puzzles are located in the following GitHub repository.

[AdvancedSQLPuzzles/Advanced SQL Puzzles](https://github.com/AdvancedSQLPuzzles/AdvancedSQLPuzzles)

Puzzle #36

Traveling Salesman

Here is a well-known problem that is called the [Traveling Salesman](#).

Write an SQL statement that shows all the possible routes from Austin to Des Moines. Which route is the most expensive? Which route is the least expensive?

Note the data represents a cyclic graph.

Route ID	Departure City	Arrival City	Cost
1	Austin	Dallas	\$100
1	Dallas	Austin	\$100
2	Dallas	Memphis	\$200
2	Memphis	Dallas	\$200
3	Memphis	Des Moines	\$300
3	Des Moines	Memphis	\$300
4	Dallas	Des Moines	\$400
4	Des Moines	Dallas	\$400

Here is the expected output.

Route Path	Total Cost
Austin -->Dallas -->Des Moines	\$500
Austin -->Dallas -->Memphis -->Des Moines	\$600

Answers to the puzzles are located in the following GitHub repository.

[AdvancedSQLPuzzles/Advanced SQL Puzzles](#)

Puzzle #37

Group Criteria Keys

Write an SQL statement that provides a key based upon the distinct combination of the columns Distributor, Facility, and Zone.

Order ID	Distributor	Facility	Zone	Amount
1	ACME	123	ABC	\$100
2	ACME	123	ABC	\$75
3	Direct Parts	789	XYZ	\$150
4	Direct Parts	789	XYZ	\$125

Here is the expected output.

Criteria ID	Order ID	Distributor	Facility	Zone	Amount
1	1	ACME	123	ABC	\$100
1	2	ACME	123	ABC	\$75
2	3	Direct Parts	789	XYZ	\$150
2	4	Direct Parts	789	XYZ	\$125

Answers to the puzzles are located in the following GitHub repository.
[AdvancedSQLPuzzles/Advanced SQL Puzzles](https://github.com/AdvancedSQLPuzzles/AdvancedSQLPuzzles)

Puzzle #38

Reporting Elements

You must provide a report of all distributors and their sales by region. If a distributor did not have any sales for a region, provide a zero-dollar value for that day. Assume there is at least one sale for each region.

Region	Distributor	Sales
North	ACE	10
South	ACE	67
East	ACE	54
North	ACME	65
South	ACME	9
East	ACME	1
West	ACME	7
North	Direct Parts	8
South	Direct Parts	7
West	Direct Parts	12

Here is the expected output.

Region	Distributor	Sales
North	ACE	10
South	ACE	67
East	ACE	54
West	ACE	0
North	ACME	65
South	ACME	9
East	ACME	1
West	ACME	7
North	Direct Parts	8
South	Direct Parts	7
East	Direct Parts	0
West	Direct Parts	12

In the result set, Ace and Direct Parts each have a fabricated record with 0 sales.

Answers to the puzzles are located in the following GitHub repository.

[AdvancedSQLPuzzles/Advanced SQL Puzzles](https://github.com/AdvancedSQLPuzzles/AdvancedSQLPuzzles)

Puzzle #39

Prime Numbers

Write an SQL statement to determine which of the below numbers are prime numbers.

```
CREATE TABLE #PrimeNumbers
(
  IntegerValue INTEGER
);

INSERT INTO #PrimeNumbers VALUES
(1),(2),(3),(4),(5),(6),(7),(8),(9),(10);
```

Answers to the puzzles are located in the following GitHub repository.

[AdvancedSQLPuzzles/Advanced SQL Puzzles](https://github.com/AdvancedSQLPuzzles/AdvancedSQLPuzzles)

Puzzle #40

Sort Order

Write an SQL statement that sorts the following values into the expected output. Can you find the most elegant solution?

City
Atlanta
Baltimore
Chicago
Denver

Here is the expected output.

City
Baltimore
Denver
Atlanta
Chicago

Answers to the puzzles are located in the following GitHub repository.

[AdvancedSQLPuzzles/Advanced SQL Puzzles](https://github.com/AdvancedSQLPuzzles/AdvancedSQLPuzzles)

Puzzle #41

Associate IDs

The following table shows two hierarchical structures.

1. The first is the association between Anne, Betty, Charles, Dan, and Emma.
2. The second is the association between Francis, George, and Harriet.

Write an SQL statement that creates a grouping number for each hierarchical association and display the member in the associations.

Associate 1	Associate 2
Anne	Betty
Anne	Charles
Betty	Dan
Charles	Emma
Francis	George
George	Harriet

Here is the expected output.

Grouping	Associate
1	Anne
1	Betty
1	Charles
1	Dan
1	Emma
2	Francis
2	George
2	Harriet

Answers to the puzzles are located in the following GitHub repository.

[AdvancedSQLPuzzles/Advanced SQL Puzzles](https://github.com/AdvancedSQLPuzzles/AdvancedSQLPuzzles)

Puzzle #42

Mutual Friends

The following table shows a cyclic data structure.

Given the following list of friend connections, determine the number of mutual connections between the friends.

Friend 1	Friend 2
Jason	Mary
Mike	Mary
Mike	Jason
Susan	Jason
John	Mary
Susan	Mary

Here is the expected output.

Friend 1	Friend 2	Mutual Friends
Jason	Mary	2
John	Mary	0
Jason	Mike	1
Mary	Mike	1
Jason	Susan	1
Mary	Susan	1

- Jason and Mary have 2 mutual friends: Mike and Susan.
- John and Mary have 0 mutual friends.
- Jason and Mike have 1 mutual friend: Mary.
- etc.....

Answers to the puzzles are located in the following GitHub repository.

[AdvancedSQLPuzzles/Advanced SQL Puzzles](https://github.com/AdvancedSQLPuzzles/AdvancedSQLPuzzles)

Puzzle #43

Unbounded Preceding

Determine the minimum quantity for each record between the current row and all previous rows for each Customer ID.

Order	Customer ID	Quantity
1	1001	5
2	1001	8
3	1001	3
4	1001	7
1	2002	4
2	2002	9

Here is the expected output.

Order	Customer ID	Quantity	Min Value
1	1001	5	5
2	1001	8	5
3	1001	3	3
4	1001	7	3
1	2002	4	4
2	2002	9	4

Answers to the puzzles are located in the following GitHub repository.

[AdvancedSQLPuzzles/Advanced SQL Puzzles](https://github.com/AdvancedSQLPuzzles/AdvancedSQLPuzzles)

Puzzle #44**Slowly Changing Dimension Part I**

Give the following table, write an SQL statement to create a Type 2 Slowly Changing Dimension.

Customer ID	Balance Date	Amount
1001	10/11/2021	\$54.32
1001	10/10/2021	\$17.65
1001	9/18/2021	\$65.56
1001	9/12/2021	\$56.23
1001	9/1/2021	\$42.12
2002	10/15/2021	\$46.52
2002	10/13/2021	\$7.65
2002	9/15/2021	\$75.12
2002	9/10/2021	\$47.34
2002	9/2/2021	\$11.11

Here is the expected output.

Customer ID	Start Date	End Date	Amount
1001	10/11/2021	12/31/9999	\$54.32
1001	10/10/2021	10/10/2021	\$17.65
1001	9/18/2021	10/9/2021	\$65.56
1001	9/12/2021	9/17/2021	\$56.23
1001	9/1/2021	9/11/2021	\$42.12
2002	10/15/2021	12/31/9999	\$46.52
2002	10/13/2021	10/14/2021	\$7.65
2002	9/15/2021	10/12/2021	\$75.12
2002	9/10/2021	9/14/2021	\$47.34
2002	9/2/2021	9/9/2021	\$11.11

Answers to the puzzles are located in the following GitHub repository.

[AdvancedSQLPuzzles/Advanced SQL Puzzles](https://github.com/AdvancedSQLPuzzles/AdvancedSQLPuzzles)

Puzzle #45**Slowly Changing Dimension Part II**

Given the following table with overlapping timeframes. Write an SQL statement to identify the overlapping records.

Customer ID	Start Date	End Date	Amount
1001	10/11/2021	12/31/9999	\$54.32
1001	10/10/2021	10/10/2021	\$17.65
1001	9/18/2021	10/12/2021	\$65.56
2002	9/12/2021	9/17/2021	\$56.23
2002	9/1/2021	9/17/2021	\$42.12
2002	8/15/2021	8/31/2021	\$16.32

Here is the expected output.

Customer ID	Start Date	End Date	Amount
1001	9/18/2021	10/12/2021	\$65.56
2002	9/1/2021	9/17/2021	\$42.12

Answers to the puzzles are located in the following GitHub repository.

[AdvancedSQLPuzzles/Advanced SQL Puzzles](https://github.com/AdvancedSQLPuzzles/AdvancedSQLPuzzles)

Puzzle #46**Negative Account Balances**

How many different SQL statements can you write to determine all accounts whose balance has never been positive?

Account ID	Balance
1001	\$234.45
1001	\$-23.12
2002	\$-93.01
2002	\$-120.19
3003	\$186.76
3003	\$90.23
3003	\$10.11

- Account ID 2002 would appear in the result set as this account has never had a positive balance.
- There are a multitude of ways to write this statement, can you think of them all?

Answers to the puzzles are located in the following GitHub repository.

[AdvancedSQLPuzzles/Advanced SQL Puzzles](https://github.com/AdvancedSQLPuzzles/AdvancedSQLPuzzles)

Puzzle #47**Work Schedule**

Given a table of employee shifts, and another table of their activities, merge the two tables and write an SQL script that produces the desired output. If an employee is scheduled and does not have an activity planned, label the time frame as “Work”.

Schedule

Schedule ID	Start Time	End Time
A	10/1/2021 10:00	10/1/2021 15:00
B	10/1/2021 10:15	10/1/2021 12:15

Activity

Schedule ID	Activity	Start Time	End Time
A	Meeting	10/1/2021 10:00	10/1/2021 10:30
A	Break	10/1/2021 12:00	10/1/2021 12:30
A	Meeting	10/1/2021 13:00	10/1/2021 13:30
B	Break	10/1/2021 11:00	10/1/2021 11:15

Here is the expected output.

Schedule ID	Activity	Start Time	End Time
A	Meeting	10/1/2021 10:00	10/1/2021 10:30
A	Work	10/1/2021 10:30	10/1/2021 12:00
A	Break	10/1/2021 12:00	10/1/2021 12:30
A	Work	10/1/2021 12:30	10/1/2021 13:00
A	Meeting	10/1/2021 13:00	10/1/2021 13:30
A	Work	10/1/2021 13:30	10/1/2021 15:00
B	Work	10/1/2021 10:15	10/1/2021 11:00
B	Break	10/1/2021 11:00	10/1/2021 11:15
B	Work	10/1/2021 11:15	10/1/2021 12:15

Answers to the puzzles are located in the following GitHub repository.

[AdvancedSQLPuzzles/Advanced SQL Puzzles](https://github.com/AdvancedSQLPuzzles/AdvancedSQLPuzzles)

Puzzle #48

Consecutive Sales

For the following Customer IDs, write an SQL statement to determine customers that had a sale in the current year, plus the previous two consecutive years.

You will need to adjust the test data for the current year, as the test data is coded for the year 2021.

Sales ID	Year
1001	2018
1001	2019
1001	2020
2002	2020
2002	2021
3003	2018
3003	2020
3003	2021
4004	2019
4004	2020
4004	2021

Sales ID 4004 would be in the expected output as this customer had a sale in the current year, plus the previous two years.

Answers to the puzzles are located in the following GitHub repository.

[AdvancedSQLPuzzles/Advanced SQL Puzzles](https://github.com/AdvancedSQLPuzzles/AdvancedSQLPuzzles)

Puzzle #49

Sumo Wrestlers

A group of Sumo wrestlers are forming a line to board an elevator. Unfortunately, the elevator can only hold 2,000 pounds and not all Sumo wrestlers can board. Which Sumo wrestler would be the last to enter given the following queue order?

Order	Name	Weight
1	Haruto	611
2	Minato	533
3	Haruki	623
4	Sota	569
5	Aoto	610
6	Hinata	525

The expected output would be Haruki, as this is the last Sumo wrestler to fit in the elevator before the 2,000-pound maximum capacity is reached.

Answers to the puzzles are located in the following GitHub repository.

[AdvancedSQLPuzzles/Advanced SQL Puzzles](https://github.com/AdvancedSQLPuzzles/AdvancedSQLPuzzles)

Puzzle #50

Baseball Balls and Strikes

For this puzzle, you will need to understand the rules of baseball's balls and strike count.

Given a table of results for each pitch for the following at-bats. Construct an SQL statement that returns the columns [Start Of Pitch Count] and [End Of Pitch Count].

Batter ID	Pitch Number	Result	Start Of Pitch Count	End Of Pitch Count
1001	1	Foul	0 – 0	0 – 1
1001	2	Foul	0 – 1	0 – 2
1001	3	Ball	0 – 2	1 – 2
1001	4	Ball	1 – 2	2 – 2
1001	5	Strike	2 – 2	2 – 3
2002	1	Ball	0 – 0	1 – 0
2002	2	Strike	1 – 0	1 – 1
2002	3	Foul	1 – 1	1 – 2
2002	4	Foul	1 – 2	1 – 2
2002	5	Foul	1 – 2	1 – 2
2002	6	In Play	1 – 2	In Play
3003	1	Ball	0 – 0	1 – 0
3003	2	Ball	1 – 0	2 – 0
3003	3	Ball	2 – 0	3 – 0
3003	4	Ball	3 – 0	4 – 0
4004	1	Foul	0 – 0	0 – 1
4004	2	Foul	0 – 1	0 – 2
4004	3	Foul	0 – 2	0 – 2
4004	4	Foul	0 – 2	0 – 2
4004	5	Foul	0 – 2	0 – 2
4004	6	Strike	0 – 2	0 – 3

The expected output would be the columns [Start of Pitch Count] and [End of Pitch Count] given each pitch result.

Answers to the puzzles are located in the following GitHub repository.

[AdvancedSQLPuzzles/Advanced SQL Puzzles](https://github.com/AdvancedSQLPuzzles/AdvancedSQLPuzzles)

Puzzle #51**Primary Key Creation**

Given the following table whose natural key is a combination of the columns Assembly ID and Part, use the HASHBYTES and CHECKSUM functions to create two new fields that can be used as primary keys.

The goal here is to create a single field that is unique and re-creatable. The benefit of creating a hashbytes or checksum column is to aid in data profiling and integrity checks when a table contains a multitude of columns that form the natural key (and some of these columns can be NULL).

Assembly ID	Part
1001	Bolt
1001	Screw
2002	Nut
2002	Washer
3003	Toggle
3003	Bolt

Answers to the puzzles are located in the following GitHub repository.

[AdvancedSQLPuzzles/Advanced SQL Puzzles](https://github.com/AdvancedSQLPuzzles/AdvancedSQLPuzzles)

Puzzle #52**Phone Numbers Table**

You are creating a table that customer agents will use to enter customer information and their phone numbers.

Create a table with the fields Customer ID and Phone Number, where the Phone Number field must be inserted with the format (999)-999-9999.

Agents will enter phone numbers into this table via a form, and it is imperative that phone numbers are formatted correctly when inputted. Create a table that meets these requirements.

Here are a few sample records.

Customer ID	Phone Number
1001	(555)-555-5555
2002	(555)-555-5555
3003	(555)-555-5555

Answers to the puzzles are located in the following GitHub repository.

[AdvancedSQLPuzzles/Advanced SQL Puzzles](https://github.com/AdvancedSQLPuzzles/AdvancedSQLPuzzles)

Puzzle #53

Spouse IDs

You are given the following table of individuals and their spouse. Every individual exists both as a Primary ID and a Spouse ID. You need to create a group criteria key to match the associated records

Primary ID	Spouse ID
Pat	Charlie
Jordan	Casey
Ashley	Dee
Charlie	Pat
Casey	Jordan
Dee	Ashley

Here is the expected output

Group ID	Primary ID	Spouse ID
1	Ashley	Dee
1	Dee	Ashley
2	Jordan	Casey
2	Casey	Jordan
3	Charlie	Pat
3	Pat	Charlie

Answers to the puzzles are located in the following GitHub repository.

[AdvancedSQLPuzzles/Advanced SQL Puzzles](https://github.com/AdvancedSQLPuzzles/AdvancedSQLPuzzles)

Puzzle #54**Winning the Lottery**

You are part of an office lottery pool where you keep a table of the winning lottery numbers along with a table of each ticket's chosen numbers. If a ticket has some but not all the winning numbers, you win \$10. If a ticket has all the winning numbers, you win \$100. Calculate the total winnings for today's drawing.

Winning Numbers

Number
25
45
78

Tickets

Ticket ID	Number
AAA	25
AAA	45
AAA	78
BBB	25
BBB	45
BBB	98
CCC	67
CCC	86
CCC	91

The expected output would be \$110, as you have one winning ticket, and one ticket that has some but not all the winning numbers.

Answers to the puzzles are located in the following GitHub repository.

[AdvancedSQLPuzzles/Advanced SQL Puzzles](https://github.com/AdvancedSQLPuzzles/AdvancedSQLPuzzles)

Puzzle #55

Table Audit

Audit the below tables and produce the expected output.

Products A

Product Name	Quantity
Widget	7
Doodad	9
Gizmo	3

Products B

Product Name	Quantity
Widget	7
Doodad	6
Dingbat	9

Here is the expected output.

Type	ProductName
Matches In both tables	Widget
Product does not exist in table A	Dingbat
Product does not exist in table B	Gizmo
Quantity is table A and table B do not match	Doodad

Answers to the puzzles are located in the following GitHub repository.

[AdvancedSQLPuzzles/Advanced SQL Puzzles](https://advancedsqlpuzzles.com/)

Puzzle #56

Numbers Using Recursion

Create a numbers table using a recursive query.

Here is the expected output.

Number
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10

Answers to the puzzles are located in the following GitHub repository.

[AdvancedSQLPuzzles/Advanced SQL Puzzles](https://github.com/AdvancedSQLPuzzles/Advanced-SQL-Puzzles)

Puzzle #57

Find the Spaces

Given the following table of SQL statements, provide a numbers table that displays a summary of the space character for each SQL statement.

Statement
SELECT EmpID FROM Emps;
SELECT * FROM Trans;

Here is the expected output.

RowNumber	Quote ID	String	Starts	Position	Word	Total Spaces
1	1	SELECT EmpID FROM Emps;	1	7	SELECT	3
2	1	SELECT EmpID FROM Emps;	8	13	EmpID	3
3	1	SELECT EmpID FROM Emps;	14	18	FROM	3
4	1	SELECT EmpID FROM Emps;	19	0	Emps;	3
1	2	SELECT * FROM Trans;	1	7	SELECT	3
2	2	SELECT * FROM Trans;	8	9	*	3
3	2	SELECT * FROM Trans;	10	14	FROM	3
4	2	SELECT * FROM Trans;	15	0	Trans;	3

Answers to the puzzles are located in the following GitHub repository.

[AdvancedSQLPuzzles/Advanced SQL Puzzles](https://github.com/AdvancedSQLPuzzles/AdvancedSQLPuzzles)

Puzzle #58

Add Them Up

You are given the following table which contains a VARCHAR field that contains mathematical equations. Sum the equations and provide the answers in the output.

Equation
123
1+2+3
1+2-3
1+23
1-2+3
1-2-3
1-23
12+3
12-3

Here is the expected output.

Permutation	Sum
123	123
1+2+3	6
1+2-3	0
1+23	24
1-2+3	2
1-2-3	-4
1-23	-22
12+3	15
12-3	9

Answers to the puzzles are located in the following GitHub repository.

[AdvancedSQLPuzzles/Advanced SQL Puzzles](https://github.com/AdvancedSQLPuzzles/AdvancedSQLPuzzles)

Puzzle #59

Balanced String

Given a string containing parentheses, brackets, and braces, determine if it is "balanced," meaning that each opening symbol has a corresponding closing symbol, and the symbols appear in the correct order.

For example, the string "([])" is balanced because the opening square bracket is followed by the closing square bracket, and the opening parenthesis is followed by the closing parenthesis, and they are in the correct order. However, the string "([)]" is not balanced because the closing parenthesis appears before the closing square bracket.

Can you discover an efficient algorithm for determining whether a given string is balanced or not?

ID	String
1	()
2	[]
3	{}
4	(({}))
5	()[]
6	({})
7	{()}
8	({})){}()
9	{()}[

Here is the expected output.

ID	String	Outcome
1	()	Balanced
2	[]	Balanced
3	{}	Balanced
4	(({}))	Balanced
5	()[]	Balanced
6	({})	Balanced
7	{()}	Unbalanced
8	({})){}()	Unbalanced
9	{()}[Unbalanced

Answers to the puzzles are located in the following GitHub repository.

[AdvancedSQLPuzzles/Advanced SQL Puzzles](https://github.com/AdvancedSQLPuzzles/AdvancedSQLPuzzles)

Puzzle #60**Products Without Duplicates**

Given the below products table, return a result set of all Codes that are not associated with a Product that has multiple entries.

Product	Product Code
Alpha	01
Alpha	02
Bravo	03
Bravo	04
Charlie	02
Delta	01
Echo	EE
Foxtrot	EE
Gulf	GG

Here is the expected output.

Product Code
EE
GG

The result set will contain the Product Codes of EE and GG as Product Codes 01, 02, 03 and 04 are associated to Alpha and Bravo, which have multiple entries.

Answers to the puzzles are located in the following GitHub repository.

[AdvancedSQLPuzzles/Advanced SQL Puzzles](https://github.com/AdvancedSQLPuzzles/AdvancedSQLPuzzles)

Puzzle #61

Player Scores

For the following dataset, you need to find the difference between each player's first score against the current score, as well as their last score against the current score. If their score improved from their previous score, mark the record as improved. If each iteration improved, mark the player as overall improved.

Attempt ID	Player ID	Score
1	1001	2
1	2002	6
2	1001	7
2	2002	9
3	1001	8
3	2002	7

Here is the expected output.

Attempt ID	Player ID	Score	Difference First	Difference Last	Is Previous Score Lower	Is Overall Improved
1	1001	2	0	-6	1	1
1	2002	6	5	-1	1	1
2	1001	7	6	0	1	1
2	2002	9	0	-1	1	0
3	1001	8	3	2	1	0
3	2002	7	1	0	0	0

Answers to the puzzles are located in the following GitHub repository.

[AdvancedSQLPuzzles/Advanced SQL Puzzles](https://github.com/AdvancedSQLPuzzles/AdvancedSQLPuzzles)

Puzzle #62**Car and Boat Purchase**

You won the lottery and want to buy both a car and a boat. However, the car must be \$200,000 more than the boat. What are your options given the following vehicles?

Vehicle ID	Type	Model	Price
1	Car	Rolls-Royce Phantom	\$460,000
2	Car	Cadillac CT5	\$39,000
3	Car	Porsche Boxster	\$63,000
4	Car	Lamborghini Spyder	\$290,000
5	Boat	Malibu	\$210,000
6	Boat	ATX 22-S	\$85,000
7	Boat	Sea Ray SLX	\$520,000
8	Boat	Mastercraft	\$25,000

Here is the expected outcome.

Car	Boat
Lamborghini Spyder	ATX 22-S
Lamborghini Spyder	Mastercraft
Rolls-Royce Phantom	ATX 22-S
Rolls-Royce Phantom	Malibu
Rolls-Royce Phantom	Mastercraft

Answers to the puzzles are located in the following GitHub repository.

[AdvancedSQLPuzzles/Advanced SQL Puzzles](https://github.com/AdvancedSQLPuzzles/AdvancedSQLPuzzles)

Puzzle #63**Promotion Codes**

Identify all orders that are linked to a single product and that have a "PROMO" discount value. If an order is associated with multiple products or multiple discounts, it should not be included in the result.

Order ID	Product	Discount
1	Item 1	PROMO
1	Item 1	PROMO
1	Item 1	MARKDOWN
1	Item 2	PROMO
2	Item 2	
2	Item 3	MARKDOWN
2	Item 3	
3	Item 1	PROMO
3	Item 1	PROMO
3	Item 1	PROMO

Here is the expected output.

Order ID
3

Order ID 3 meets these criteria because it has a connection to only one product (Item 1) and all the products linked to it have a discount value of "PROMO". On the other hand, Order ID 1 does not meet the criteria as it is linked to two different products.

Answers to the puzzles are located in the following GitHub repository.

[AdvancedSQLPuzzles/Advanced SQL Puzzles](https://github.com/AdvancedSQLPuzzles/AdvancedSQLPuzzles)

Puzzle #64

Between Quotes

Given the following table of strings that have embedded quotes. Return the result based on the following.

1. If the string has more than two quotes, or has zero quotes, return "Error".
2. If the string has two quotes and more than 10 characters between the quotes, return "True".
3. If the string has two quotes and less than or equal to 10 characters between the quotes, return "False".

ID	String	Result
1	"12345678901234"	True
2	1"2345678901234"	True
3	123"45678"901234"	Error
4	123"45678901234"	True
5	12345678901"234"	False
6	12345678901234	Error

Here is the expected output.

ID	String	Result
1	"12345678901234"	True
2	1"2345678901234"	True
3	123"45678"901234"	Error
4	123"45678901234"	True
5	12345678901"234"	False
6	12345678901234	Error

Answers to the puzzles are located in the following GitHub repository.

[AdvancedSQLPuzzles/Advanced SQL Puzzles](https://github.com/AdvancedSQLPuzzles/AdvancedSQLPuzzles)

Part II

Permutations, Combinations, Sequences and Random Numbers

Building Complex Numbers Table

Puzzle #1

Factorials

Create a numbers table of the numbers 1 through 10 and their factorial.

Here is the expected output.

Number	Factorial
1	1
2	2
3	6
4	24
5	120
6	720
7	5,040
8	40,320
9	362,880
10	3,628,800

Answers to the puzzles are located in the following GitHub repository.

[AdvancedSQLPuzzles/Advanced SQL Puzzles](https://github.com/AdvancedSQLPuzzles/AdvancedSQLPuzzles)

Puzzle #2

All Permutations

Create a numbers table of all permutations of n distinct numbers.

Here is the expected output for the set of {1, 2, 3}.

Max Number	Permutation
3	1,2,3
3	1,3,2
3	2,1,3
3	2,3,1
3	3,1,2
3	3,2,1

Answers to the puzzles are located in the following GitHub repository.

[AdvancedSQLPuzzles/Advanced SQL Puzzles](https://github.com/AdvancedSQLPuzzles/AdvancedSQLPuzzles)

Puzzle #3

Growing Numbers

Create a numbers table that shows all numbers 1 through n and their order gradually increasing by the next number in the sequence.

Here is the expected output where $n = 5$.

Permutation
1
12
123
1234
12345

Answers to the puzzles are located in the following GitHub repository.
[AdvancedSQLPuzzles/Advanced SQL Puzzles](https://advancedsqlpuzzles.com/)

Puzzle #4

Non-Adjacent Numbers

Given an ordered set of numbers (for example {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10}); create a result set of permutations where no two adjacent entries are adjacent numbers.

For example...

The arrangement {1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10} **would** fit the criteria as no two entries are adjacent numbers.

The arrangement {1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 3, 5, 7, 9} would **not** fit the criteria as 1 and 2 are adjacent numbers.

The arrangement {1, 4, 2, 6, 7, 10, 3, 5, 8, 9} would **not** fit the criteria as 6 and 7 are adjacent numbers.

The arrangement {1, 3, 2, 6, 7, 10, 9, 5, 8, 4} would **not** fit the criteria as 3 and 2 are adjacent numbers.

Here is the expected output for the set of {1, 2, 3, 4}.

Permutation
2,4,1,3
3,1,4,2

Answers to the puzzles are located in the following GitHub repository.

[AdvancedSQLPuzzles/Advanced SQL Puzzles](https://github.com/AdvancedSQLPuzzles/AdvancedSQLPuzzles)

Puzzle #5

Add the Numbers Up

Given an ordered set of numbers 1 through n (for example: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10), and a + or – sign at all possible groupings; create all possible permutations and the amount in which they add up to.

Here is the expected output for the set of {1, 2, 3}.

Permutation	Sum
123	123
1+2+3	6
1+2-3	0
1+23	24
1-2+3	2
1-2-3	-4
1-23	-22
12+3	15
12-3	9

Answers to the puzzles are located in the following GitHub repository.

[AdvancedSQLPuzzles/Advanced SQL Puzzles](https://github.com/AdvancedSQLPuzzles/AdvancedSQLPuzzles)

Puzzle #6**Permutations of 0 and 1**

Create a result set of all permutations for the combination of 0 and 1 with a length of n digits?

Here is the expected output for permutations with a length of 3 digits.

Permutation
000
001
010
011
100
101
110
111

Answers to the puzzles are located in the following GitHub repository.

[AdvancedSQLPuzzles/Advanced SQL Puzzles](https://github.com/AdvancedSQLPuzzles/AdvancedSQLPuzzles)

Puzzle #7

Permutations 1 through 10

Display all permutations for the numbers 1 through n , displaying only the first n numbers.

Here is the expected output for all 24 permutations for the set {1,2,3,4}, displaying only the first three numbers.

Permutation
1,2,3
1,2,4
1,3,2
1,3,4
1,4,2
1,4,3
2,1,3
2,1,4
2,3,1
2,3,4
2,4,1
2,4,3
3,1,2
3,1,4
3,2,1
3,2,4
3,4,1
3,4,2
4,1,2
4,1,3
4,2,1
4,2,3
4,3,1
4,3,2

Answers to the puzzles are located in the following GitHub repository.

[AdvancedSQLPuzzles/Advanced SQL Puzzles](https://github.com/AdvancedSQLPuzzles/AdvancedSQLPuzzles)

Puzzle #8

Four Vehicles Problem

Here is an example problem involving combinations.

Given the following four vehicles:

- 1-seat motorcycle
- 2-seat sidecar
- 3-seat golf cart
- 4-seat car

There are 10 people total; 5 are children, 5 are adults. Only an adult can drive a vehicle.

Create a table of all possible 7,200 arrangements, assuming seating order does not matter.

We can determine there are 7,200 arrangements by using the following equation.

$$\text{Total Arrangements} = \frac{5!}{1!} * \frac{6!}{3!*2!*1!*0!} = 7,200$$

Answers to the puzzles are located in the following GitHub repository.

[AdvancedSQLPuzzles/Advanced SQL Puzzles](https://github.com/AdvancedSQLPuzzles/AdvancedSQLPuzzles)

Puzzle #9

Find the Spaces

Given the following table of SQL statements, provide a numbers table that displays a summary of the space character for each SQL statement.

Statement
SELECT EmpID FROM Emps;
SELECT * FROM Trans;

Here is the expected output.

RowNumber	Id	String	Starts	Position	Word	TotalSpaces
1	1	SELECT EmpID FROM Emps;	1	7	SELECT	3
2	1	SELECT EmpID FROM Emps;	8	13	EmpID	3
3	1	SELECT EmpID FROM Emps;	14	18	FROM	3
4	1	SELECT EmpID FROM Emps;	19	0	Emps;	3
1	2	SELECT * FROM Trans;	1	7	SELECT	3
2	2	SELECT * FROM Trans;	8	9	*	3
3	2	SELECT * FROM Trans;	10	14	FROM	3
4	2	SELECT * FROM Trans;	15	0	Trans;	3

Answers to the puzzles are located in the following GitHub repository.

[AdvancedSQLPuzzles/Advanced SQL Puzzles](https://github.com/AdvancedSQLPuzzles/AdvancedSQLPuzzles)

Puzzle #10

Seating Chart

Given the following set of integers, write an SQL statement to determine the expected outputs.

```
CREATE TABLE #SeatingChart
(
  SeatNumber INTEGER
);
GO

INSERT INTO #SeatingChart VALUES
(7),(13),(14),(15),(27),(28),(29),(30),
(31),(32),(33),(34),(35),(52),(53),(54);
GO
```

Here is the expected output.

Gap Start	Gap End
1	6
8	12
16	26
36	51

Total Missing Numbers
38

Type	Count
Even Numbers	8
Odd Numbers	9

Answers to the puzzles are located in the following GitHub repository.

[AdvancedSQLPuzzles/Advanced SQL Puzzles](https://github.com/AdvancedSQLPuzzles/AdvancedSQLPuzzles)

Puzzle #11

Count the Groupings

Write an SQL statement that counts the consecutive values in the Status field.

Step Number	Status
1	Passed
2	Passed
3	Passed
4	Passed
5	Failed
6	Failed
7	Failed
8	Failed
9	Failed
10	Passed
11	Passed
12	Passed

Here is the expected outcome.

Min Step Number	Max Step Number	Status	Consecutive Count
1	4	Passed	4
5	9	Failed	5
10	12	Passed	3

Answers to the puzzles are located in the following GitHub repository.

[AdvancedSQLPuzzles/Advanced SQL Puzzles](https://github.com/AdvancedSQLPuzzles/AdvancedSQLPuzzles)

Puzzle #12**Double or Add 1**

Create a numbers table where you start with the number 1, and then double the number if the result is less than 100, else add 1.

Answers to the puzzles are located in the following GitHub repository.

[AdvancedSQLPuzzles/Advanced SQL Puzzles](#)

Puzzle #13**Pascal's Triangle**

Solve for any position in [Pascal's Triangle](#).

Answers to the puzzles are located in the following GitHub repository.
[AdvancedSQLPuzzles/Advanced SQL Puzzles](#)

Puzzle #14

Josephus Problem

Solve the [Josephus Problem](#).

Answers to the puzzles are located in the following GitHub repository.
[AdvancedSQLPuzzles/Advanced SQL Puzzles](#)

Puzzle #15

High-Low Card Game

Write a program that shuffles a standard deck of cards and plays a game of High-Low.

The game is played by receiving an initial card and then determining if the next card will be of higher or lower value based upon probability. Make a random decision of higher or lower where necessary.

Answers to the puzzles are located in the following GitHub repository.

[AdvancedSQLPuzzles/Advanced SQL Puzzles](https://github.com/AdvancedSQLPuzzles/AdvancedSQLPuzzles)

Puzzle #16

Monty Hall Simulation

Run 10,000 simulations of the [Monty Hall problem](#) to prove it is true.

Answers to the puzzles are located in the following GitHub repository.
[AdvancedSQLPuzzles/Advanced SQL Puzzles](#)

Puzzle #17

Dice Throw Game

What is the average number of dice throws needed to reach 100 points given the following rules?

- Starting at 0, for each dice throw resulting in 1 through 5, add the dice amount to your score.
- If you roll a 6 (even on a re-roll), re-roll the dice and reduce your score by this amount. You cannot go lower than 0 points.

Answers to the puzzles are located in the following GitHub repository.

[AdvancedSQLPuzzles/Advanced SQL Puzzles](https://github.com/AdvancedSQLPuzzles/AdvancedSQLPuzzles)

Puzzle #18

The Birthday Problem

Run 10,000 simulations of the [Birthday problem](#) to prove it is true.

Answers to the puzzles are located in the following GitHub repository.
[AdvancedSQLPuzzles/Advanced SQL Puzzles](#)

Puzzle #19

Random Walk

Perform a [random walk](#) best described by the following puzzle:

You are the dinner host of a weekly gathering of 8 friends (including yourself). You want to determine who hosts of the next dinner party using the following scheme:

After dinner, the guests sit around a round table. You (the current host) flip a fair coin. If it comes up heads, you pass it to the person on your right, and if it comes up tails, you pass it to person on your left. The person who receives the coin repeats the procedure, flipping it and passing it right or left, depending on the outcome of the flip. This process keeps going until all but one dinner guest has held the coin. The last member who has not yet touched the coin is then declared the winner and must host the next dinner party.

Which person is more likely to host the next dinner party?

Answers to the puzzles are located in the following GitHub repository.

[AdvancedSQLPuzzles/Advanced SQL Puzzles](#)

Puzzle #20

Markov Chain

Perform a [Markov Chain](#) best described by the following puzzle:

In Probability Land, on a sunny day there is an equal probability of the next day being sunny or rainy. On a rainy day, there is a 70% chance it will rain the next day, and a 30% chance it will be sunny the next day.

On average, how many rainy days are there in Probability Land?

Answers to the puzzles are located in the following GitHub repository.

[AdvancedSQLPuzzles/Advanced SQL Puzzles](#)

Puzzle #21

100 Prisoners Riddle

Run 10,000 simulations of the [100 Prisoners Problem](#) to prove it is true.

Answers to the puzzles are located in the following GitHub repository.
[AdvancedSQLPuzzles/Advanced SQL Puzzles](#)

THE END