

Hexaware Coding Challenge Plan Day - 14

Problem - 1 Aggregation

HackerRank Prepare > SQL > Aggregation > Japan Population

Query the sum of the populations for all Japanese cities in **CITY**. The **COUNTRYCODE** for Japan is **JPN**.

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

Congratulations
You solved this challenge. Would you like to challenge your friends? [f](#) [t](#) [in](#) [Next Challenge](#)

Test case 0

Compiler Message
Success

Input (stdin)
1

Expected Output
1 879196

Problem - 2 Aggregation

HackerRank Prepare > SQL > Aggregation > Population Density Difference

Query the difference between the maximum and minimum populations in **CITY**.

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

Congratulations
You solved this challenge. Would you like to challenge your friends? [f](#) [t](#) [in](#) [Next Challenge](#)

Test case 0

Compiler Message
Success

Input (stdin)
1

Expected Output
1 4695354

Problem - 3 Aggregation

HackerRank

Prepare > SQL > Aggregation > The Blunder

Exit Full Screen View

Problem

Samantha was tasked with calculating the average monthly salaries for all employees in the **EMPLOYEES** table, but did not realize her keyboard's 0 key was broken until after completing the calculation. She wants your help finding the difference between her miscalculation (using salaries with any zeros removed), and the actual average salary.

Write a query calculating the amount of error (i.e.: *actual* – *miscalculated* average monthly salaries), and round it up to the next integer.

Input Format

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

Column	Type
ID	Integer
Name	String
Salary	Integer

Note: Salary is per month.

Constraints

1000 < Salary < 10⁵.

Submissions

Leaderboard

Discussions

You have earned 15.00 points!
You are now 110 points away from the gold level for your sql badge.

45% 540/650

Congratulations
You solved this challenge. Would you like to challenge your friends? [f](#) [t](#) [in](#) [Next Challenge](#)

Test case 0

Compiler Message
Success

Input (stdin) [Download](#)
1 INPUT

Expected Output [Download](#)
1 2253

Problem - 4 Aggregation

HackerRank

Prepare > SQL > Aggregation > Top Earners

Exit Full Screen View

Problem

We define an employee's total earnings to be their monthly *salary* × *months* worked, and the maximum total earnings to be the maximum total earnings for any employee in the **Employee** table. Write a query to find the maximum total earnings for all employees as well as the total number of employees who have maximum total earnings. Then print these values as 2 space-separated integers.

Input Format

The **Employee** table containing employee data for a company is described as follows:

Column	Type
employee_id	Integer
name	String
months	Integer
salary	Integer

where employee_id is an employee's ID number, name is their name, months is the total number of months they've been working for the company, and salary is the their monthly salary.

Sample Input

Submissions

Leaderboard

Discussions

You have earned 20.00 points!
You are now 90 points away from the gold level for your sql badge.

55% 560/650

Congratulations
You solved this challenge. Would you like to challenge your friends? [f](#) [t](#) [in](#) [Next Challenge](#)

Test case 0

Compiler Message
Success

Input (stdin) [Download](#)
1 INPUT

Expected Output [Download](#)
1 108864 7

Problem - 5 Aggregation

Problem

Submissions

Leaderboard

Discussions

HackerRank Prepare > SQL > Aggregation > Weather Observation Station 2

Exit Full Screen View

Query the following two values from the **STATION** table:

- The sum of all values in LAT_N rounded to a scale of 2 decimal places.
- The sum of all values in LONG_W rounded to a scale of 2 decimal places.

Input Format

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.

Output Format

Your results must be in the form:

You have earned 15.00 points!

You are now 75 points away from the gold level for your sql badge.

63%

575/650

Congratulations

You solved this challenge. Would you like to challenge your friends?

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Next Challenge

Test case 0

Compiler Message

Success

Input (stdin)

Download

1 INPUT

Expected Output

Download

1 42850.04 47381.48

Problem - 6 Aggregation

Problem

Submissions

Leaderboard

Discussions

HackerRank Prepare > SQL > Aggregation > Weather Observation Station 13

Exit Full Screen View

Query the sum of Northern Latitudes (LAT_N) from **STATION** having values greater than 38.7880 and less than 137.2345. Truncate your answer to 4 decimal places.

Input Format

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.

You have earned 10.00 points!

You are now 65 points away from the gold level for your sql badge.

68%

585/650

Congratulations

You solved this challenge. Would you like to challenge your friends?

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Next Challenge

Test case 0

Compiler Message

Success

Input (stdin)

Download

1 INPUT

Expected Output

Download

1 36354.8135