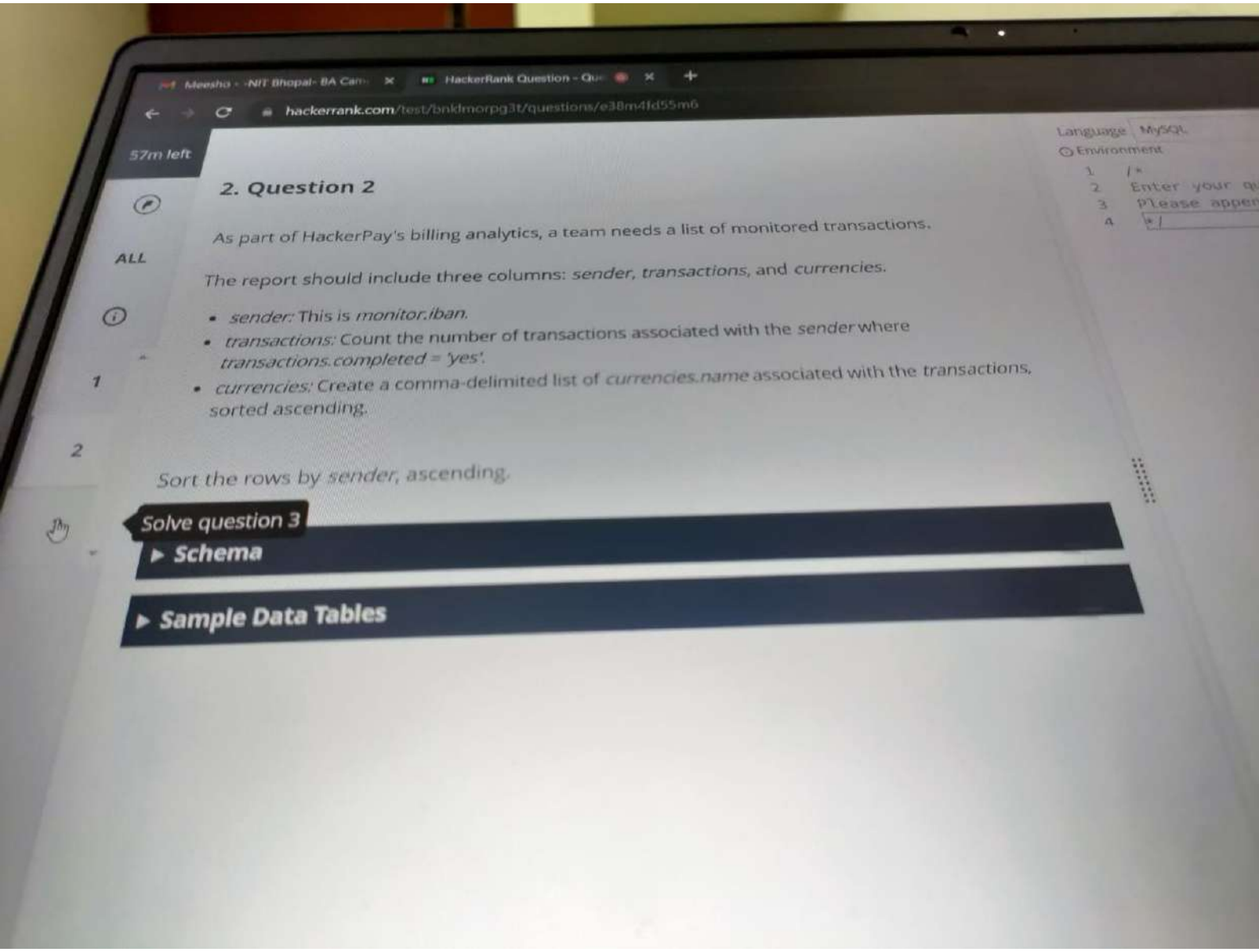
Meesho - NIT Bhopal- BA Cam
HackerRank Question - Qu
hackerrank.com/test/bnkdmorpg3t/questions/e38m4fd55m6
57m left
2. Question 2
As part of HackerPay's billing analytics, a team needs a list of monitored transactions.
ALL
The report should include three columns: sender, transactions, and currencies.
sender: This is monitor.iban.
transactions: Count the number of transactions associated with the sender where transactions.completed = 'yes'.
currencies: Create a comma-delimited list of currencies.name associated with the transactions, sorted ascending.
1
2
Sort the rows by sender, ascending.
Solve question 3
Schema
Sample Data Tables
Language MySQL
Environment
1 /*
2 Enter your q
3 Please appen
4 */

left

3. Question 3

Traffic on a website was recorded on multiple days over 4 years, 2017-2020.

Create a query that, for each month, will return a row with the *month number, median for that month in 2017, in 2018, in 2019, in 2020*. Order the results by month.

Note: Check the sample output below for the correct output format.

▶ **Schema**

▶ **Sample Data Tables**

3

▼ Schema

There is 1 table:

access_log		
name	**type**	**description**
dt	VARCHAR(19)	Request timestamp
method	VARCHAR(4)	Request method
request_uri	VARCHAR(255)	Request URI

▶ Sample Data Tables

1. Question 1

A department store maintains data on customers, products, and purchase records in three tables: *CUSTOMER*, *PRODUCT*, and *PURCHASE*. The store manager wants to know which product is on maximum discount for each category. Write a query to print the following fields for each category, ordered by category, ascending: *category*, *product ID* and *discount* for the product that has the maximum discount in the category. In the case of multiple products having same maximum discount within a category, print the product with minimum *product_id*.

▸ **Table Schema**

▸ **Sample Case 0**

59m left

ALL

There are 3 tables:

currencies		
name	**type**	**description**
code	VARCHAR(64)	Currency code
name	VARCHAR(64)	Currency name

transactions		
name	**type**	**description**
currency_code	VARCHAR(64)	Currency code
sender	VARCHAR(64)	Sender IBAN
completed	VARCHAR(64)	Completion status

monitor		
name	**type**	**description**
iban	VARCHAR(64)	Sender IBAN

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▼ Sample Data Tables

2023.10.10 18:44

...bles: *Candidates* and *Results*.

Candidates

Name	Type	Description
id	INTEGER	It is the primary key.
gender	STRING	The gender of the candidate.
age	INTEGER	Age of the candidate.
party	STRING	The party to which the candidate belongs to.

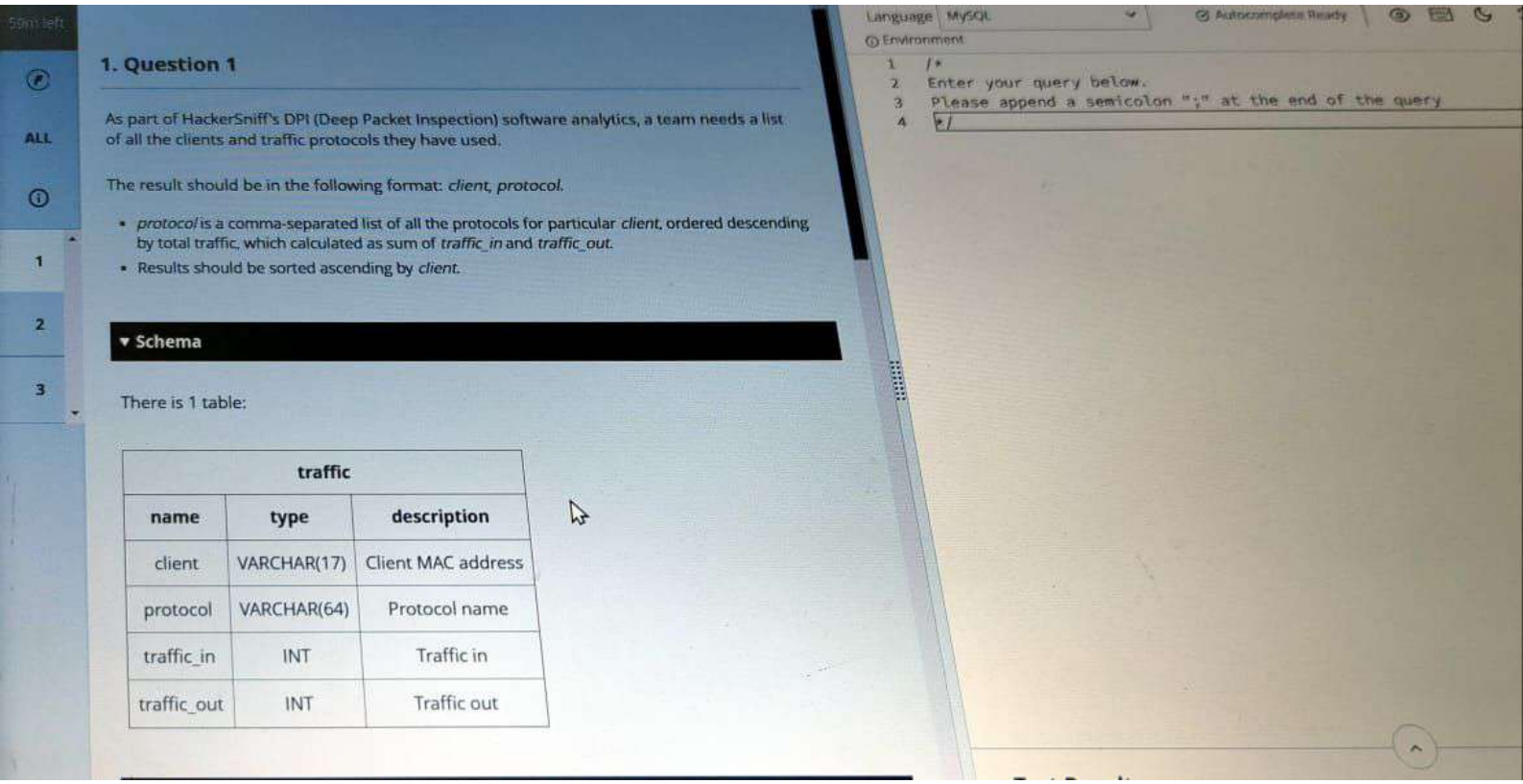
Results

Name	Type	Description
constituency_id	INTEGER	It is the constituency to which the candidate is contesting from.
candidate_id	INTEGER	It is the primary key.
votes	INTEGER	The number of votes won by the candidate.

▶ **Sample Data Tables**

▼ Sample Data Tables

traffic		
id	record_day	count
8949	2017-01-01	7735
3618	2017-01-06	9701
6655	2017-01-13	2073
5781	2017-01-19	4035
7183	2017-01-26	3314
9735	2018-01-07	5536
8906	2018-01-12	6202
2349	2018-01-18	6892
8514	2018-01-25	4810
6836	2018-01-31	5792
8279	2019-01-07	4742
1149	2019-01-14	1655


59m left
ALL
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1. Question 1
As part of HackerSniff's DPI (Deep Packet Inspection) software analytics, a team needs a list of all the clients and traffic protocols they have used.
The result should be in the following format: client, protocol.
protocol is a comma-separated list of all the protocols for particular client, ordered descending by total traffic, which calculated as sum of traffic_in and traffic_out.
Results should be sorted ascending by client.
▼ Schema
There is 1 table:
traffic
name type description
client VARCHAR(17) Client MAC address
protocol VARCHAR(64) Protocol name
traffic_in INT Traffic in
traffic_out INT Traffic out
Language MySQL
Autocomplete Ready
Environment
1 /*
2 Enter your query below.
3 Please append a semicolon ";" at the end of the query
4 */

58m left

ALL

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3. Question 3

Before HackerLife Insurance issues a policy, they determine a risk category for each applicant. The category is based on the outcome of various medical tests, i.e. KFT, LFT, and CBC. Each test result is a value of 1 to 10.

If the sum of test scores is:

- Greater than 20 then the risk is 'Low'
- Between 16 and 20, inclusive, then the risk is 'Medium'
- Lower than 16 then the risk is 'High'

Write a query to fetch all the details of user along with the risk analysis in the format specified in the sample output. The columns are user_id, insurance_type, KFT score, LFT score, CBC score, risk category.

Note: Order the result by the type of insurance, then risk category, user id.

▸ **Schema**

▸ **Sample Data Tables**

2726	birth	2002
3856	death	2002
6594	birth	2003
9013	death	2005
4657	birth	2001
1782	death	2005
9744	birth	2004
5149	death	2001
2054	birth	2003
7423	death	2003
7156	birth	2002
2956	death	2001
3273	birth	2001
3721	death	2002
9756	birth	2002

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30°C
Partly cloudy

2023.10.10 18:46

As the part of "HackerProxy" SaaS launch process, analyze the service access log. Create a report that lists the most popular extension(s) of each request method, grouped by day of week. The report should include the columns *method, monday, tuesday, ... , sunday*

- The report should only include information for June, 2021.
- There should be one row for each request method seen.
- Sort the report alphabetically increasing by request method name.
- In each row, for each day of the week, determine the highest frequency any one file type is requested using the method.
  - If there are no requests that use the method on a day of the week, return *NULL*.
  - If there is only one file type that has the maximum number of requests, return the file extension.
  - If there is a tie between multiple file types, create a comma-delimited list of the most popular extension(s), sorted alphabetically ascending.

▶ **Schema**

▶ **Sample Data Tables**

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hackerrank.com/test/bnkdmorpg3t/questions/82rq0si4prp

58m left

Language: MySQL

Environment

```
1  /*
2  Enter yo
3  Please
4  */
5
```

1. Question 1

ALL

Write a query that will return sales details of all customers and products. The query should return all customers, even customers without invoices and also all products, even those products that were not sold. Print "N/A" for a null customer or product name, and 0 for a null quantity.

For each row return customer name, product name, and the quantity of the product sold. Order the result ascending by customer id, product id and invoice item id.

Table definitions and a data sample are given below.

▶ Schema

▶ Sample Data Tables

ALL

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▼ Sample Data Tables

For the sample data in table:

access_log		
dt	code	request_uri
2021-06-23 12:13:25	GET	/dui/vel.html
2021-05-31 04:01:53	GET	/odio/donec/vitae/nisi.aspx
2021-06-18 14:48:13	GET	/donec/odio/justo/sollicitudin/ut.jpg
2021-06-01 00:30:59	GET	/varius/nulla/facilisi/cras/non/velit.jsp
2021-06-21 21:32:27	HEAD	/habitasse/platea.json
2021-06-09 08:33:02	HEAD	/dis/parturient.aspx
2021-06-28 09:08:43	HEAD	/vel/nisl/duis/ac/nibh/fusce/lacus.js
2021-06-25 08:01:01	HEAD	/posuere/nonummy/integer/non/velit.png
2021-06-20 20:09:00	GET	/risus/dapibus/augue/vel/accumsan.js
2021-06-09 04:41:55	HEAD	/vestibulum/sed/magna/at.jsp
2021-05-31 18:39:21	HEAD	/felis/eu.xml
2021-06-21 15:50:21	HEAD	

```
1  /*
2  Enter your
3  Please app
4  */
```

hackerrank.com

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2. Question 2

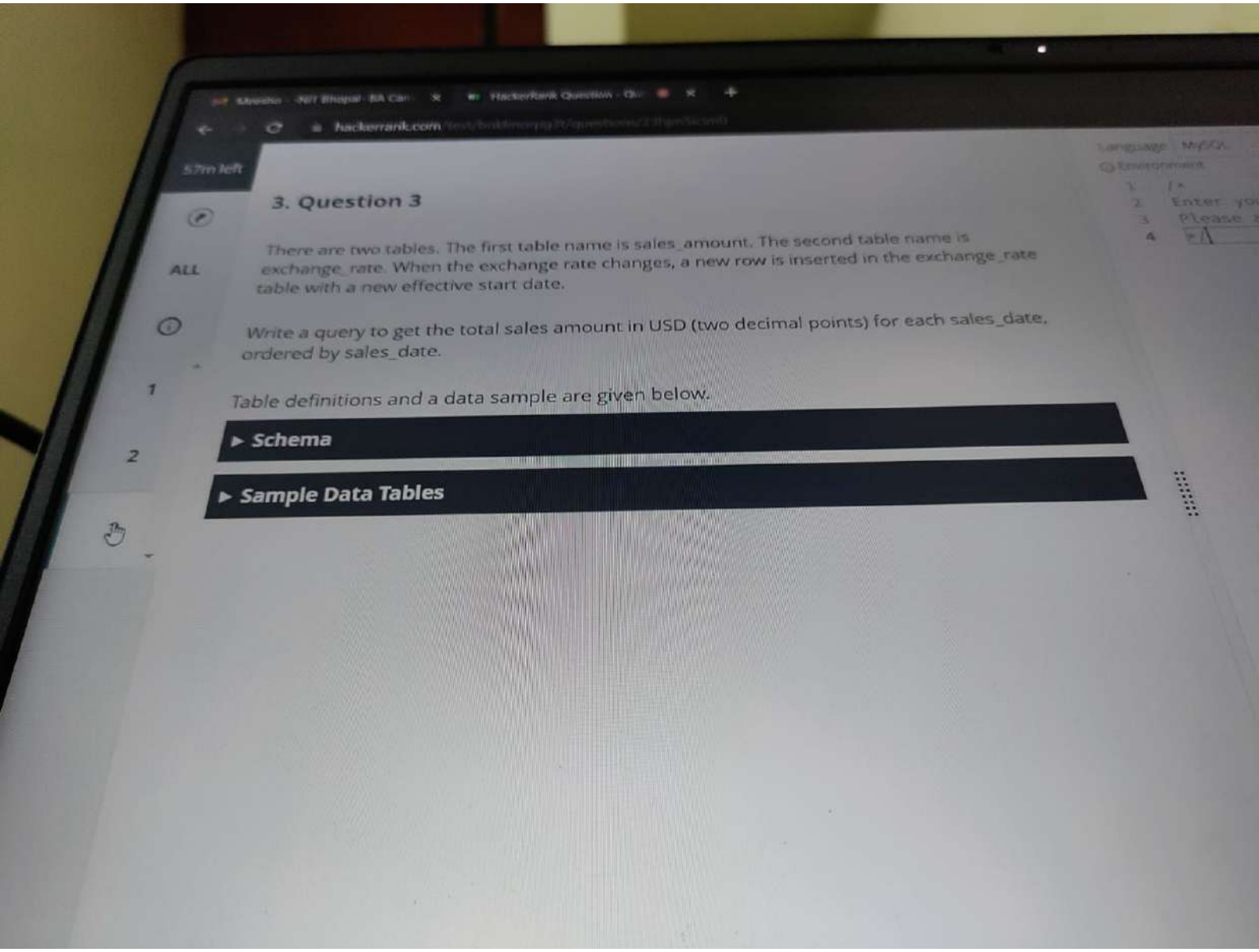
Write a query that will return sales details of all customers and products. The query should return all customers, even customers without invoices and also all products, even those products that were not s
Print "N/A" for a null customer or product name, and 0 for a null quantity.

For each row return customer name, product name, and the quantity of the product sold. Order the ascending by customer id, product id and invoice item id.

able definitions and a data sample are given below.

Schema

ample Data Tables


hackerrank.com
57m left
3. Question 3
There are two tables. The first table name is sales_amount. The second table name is exchange_rate. When the exchange rate changes, a new row is inserted in the exchange_rate table with a new effective start date.
Write a query to get the total sales amount in USD (two decimal points) for each sales_date, ordered by sales_date.
Table definitions and a data sample are given below.
▸ Schema
▸ Sample Data Tables

2. Question 2

As part of HackerAd's advertising system analytics, they need a list of the customers who have the most failures and successes in ad campaigns.

There should be exactly two rows that contain *type, customer, campaign, total*.

- *type* contains 'success' in the first row and 'failure' in the second. These relate to *events.statu*
- *customer* is the *customers.first_name* and *customers.last_name*, separated by a single space.
- *campaign* is a comma-separated list of *campaigns.name* that are associated with the custom ordered ascending.
- *total* is the number of associated events.

Report only 2 customers, the two with the most successful and the most failing campaign

▶ **Schema**

▶ **Sample Data Tables**

There are 3 tables: *country*, *state*, *state_weather_stats*

country		
Name	Type	Description
id	INTEGER	The country's id number. It is the primary key.
name	STRING	The country's name.

state		
Name	Type	Description
id	INTEGER	The state's id number. It is the primary key.
name	STRING	The state's name.
country_id	INTEGER	The country's id number.

state_weather_stats		
Name	Type	Description
state_id	INTEGER	The state's id number.
record_date	DATE	The date when the stat was recorded.
temperature	INTEGER	Recorded temperature value.

3. Question 3

Traffic on a website was recorded on multiple days over 4 yea

Create a query that, for each month, will return a row with th
that month in 2017, in 2018, in 2019, in 2020. Order the resul

Note: Check the sample output below for the correct output

▼ **Schema**

There is 1 table: `traffic`.

traffic		
Name	Type	Description
id	int	the unique id
record_day	date	the date the traffic was recorded
count	int	the number of visitors to the websit

▶ **Sample Data Tables**

1149	2019-01-14	1655
8277	2019-01-19	6444
3104	2019-01-25	2786
3362	2019-01-31	2594
3667	2020-01-02	5000
2373	2020-01-08	6754
5900	2020-01-15	4994
2038	2020-01-22	1038
8390	2020-01-29	1245

OUTPUT				
month	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	4035	5792	2786	4994

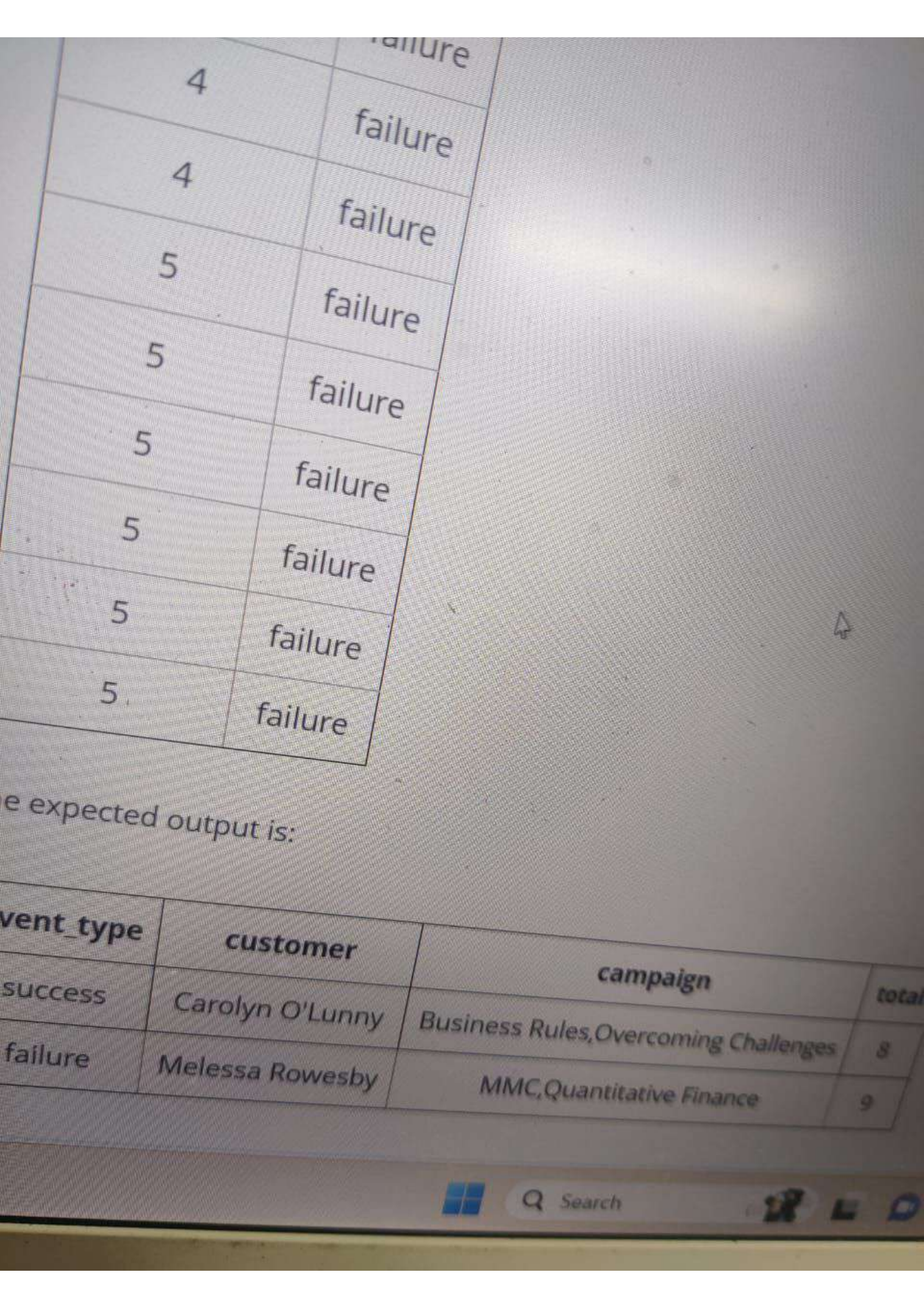
Explanation

In January, 2017, traffic was [7735, 9701, 2073, 4035, 3314, **4035**, 7735, 9701]

4	failure
4	failure
5	failure
5	failure
5	failure
5	failure
5	failure
5	failure

e expected output is:

vent_type	customer	campaign	total
success	Carolyn O'Lunny	Business Rules,Overcoming Challenges	8
failure	Melessa Rowesby	MMC,Quantitative Finance	9



customers		
name	**type**	**description**
id	SMALLINT	Customer ID
first_name	VARCHAR(64)	Candidate first name
last_name	VARCHAR(64)	Candidate last name

campaigns		
name	**type**	**description**
id	SMALLINT	Campaign ID
customer_id	SMALLINT	Customer ID
name	VARCHAR(64)	Campaign name

events		
name	**type**	**description**
campaign_id	SMALLINT	Campaign ID
status	VARCHAR(64)	Event status

1. Question 1

There is a database that contains temperature and humidity statistics by state for vari countries. Return a list of states with their associated country names. For each record return the state's average humidity and average temperature during the month of November, 2018. The average temperature should be displayed as a *weather type* as follows:

- COLD - If 0 ≤ average monthly temperature < 15.
- WARM - If 15 ≤ average monthly temperature < 30.
- HOT - If 30 ≤ average monthly temperature.

The result should be in the following format: *state.name | country.name | average_monthly_humidity | weather_type* ordered descending by average humidity ascending by state name if there is a tie.

Note: The average humidity should be shown with 4 places after the decimal, e.g. 1 shown as 10.0000

▼ Schema

There are 3 tables: *country*, *state*, *state_weather_stats*

country		
Name	Type	Description
id	INTEGER	The country's id number. It is the primary key.
name	STRING	The country's name.

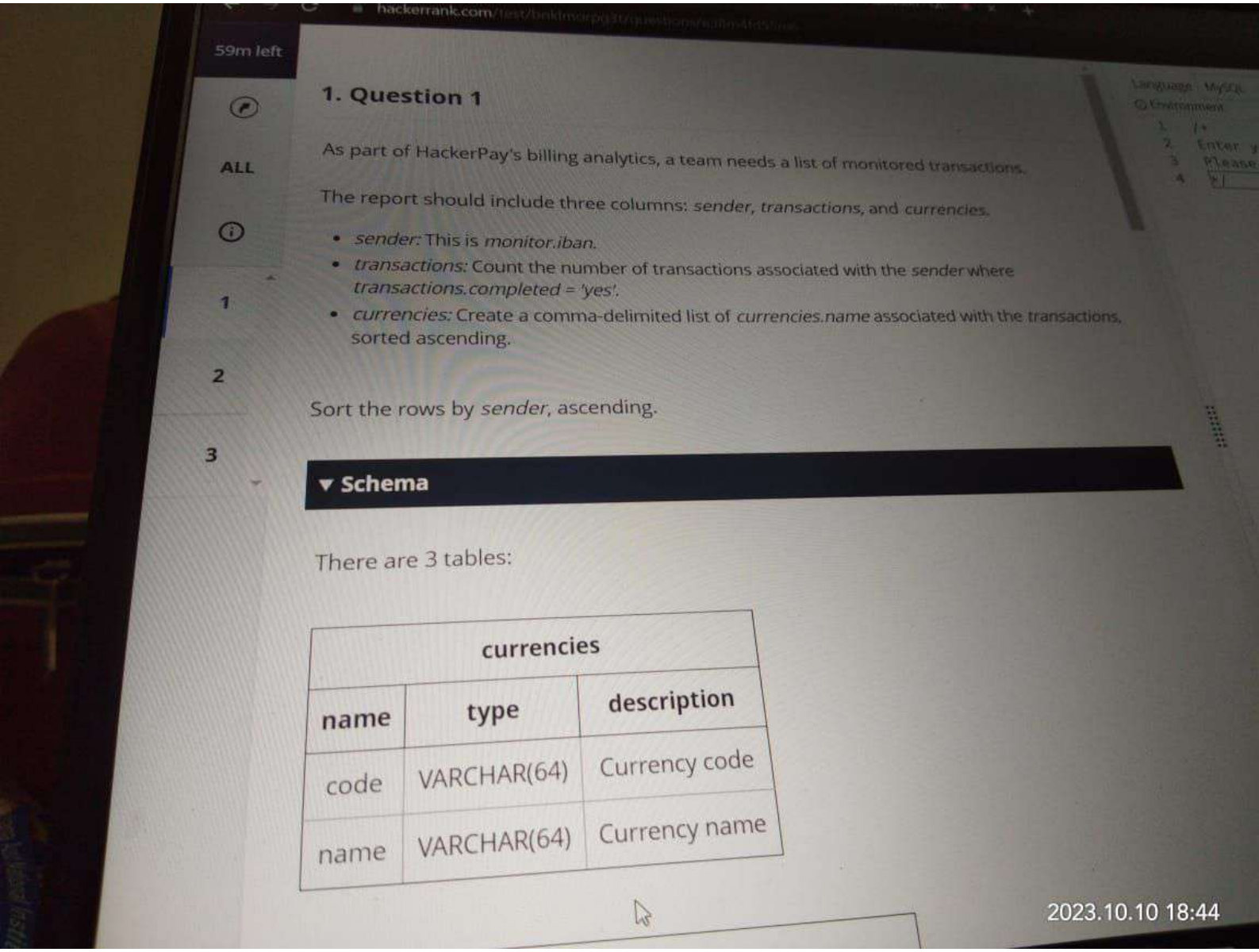
m left

ALL

customers		
id	first_name	last_name
1	Carolyn	O'Lunny
2	Matteo	Husthwaite
3	Melessa	Rowesby

campaigns		
id	customer_id	name
2	1	Overcoming Challenges
4	1	Business Rules
3	2	YUI
1	3	Quantitative Finance
5	3	MMC

events	
campaign_id	status
1	success


hackerrank.com
59m left
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1. Question 1
As part of HackerPay's billing analytics, a team needs a list of monitored transactions.
The report should include three columns: sender, transactions, and currencies.
sender: This is monitor.iban.
transactions: Count the number of transactions associated with the sender where transactions.completed = 'yes'.
currencies: Create a comma-delimited list of currencies.name associated with the transactions, sorted ascending.
Sort the rows by sender, ascending.
▼ Schema
There are 3 tables:
currencies
name
type
description
code
VARCHAR(64)
Currency code
name
VARCHAR(64)
Currency name
2023.10.10 18:44

ALL

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▼ Sample Data Tables

For the sample data in tables:

currencies	
code	**name**
CAD	Canadian dollar
EUR	Euro
GBP	British pound sterling
RUB	Russian ruble
USD	United States dollar

transactions		
currency_code	**sender**	**com**
EUR	AE86 7126 7286 8713 0806 517	
EUR	FR58 5866 6355 884Q AT6C XESE U02	

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3. Question 3

You are provided with the records of births and deaths during the course of years. Their records consist of a year and a type, either 'birth' or 'death'. Determine the year(s) when the population is highest versus the starting population. Return the year and the amount of the increase in population. If there is a tie, return the earliest of them.

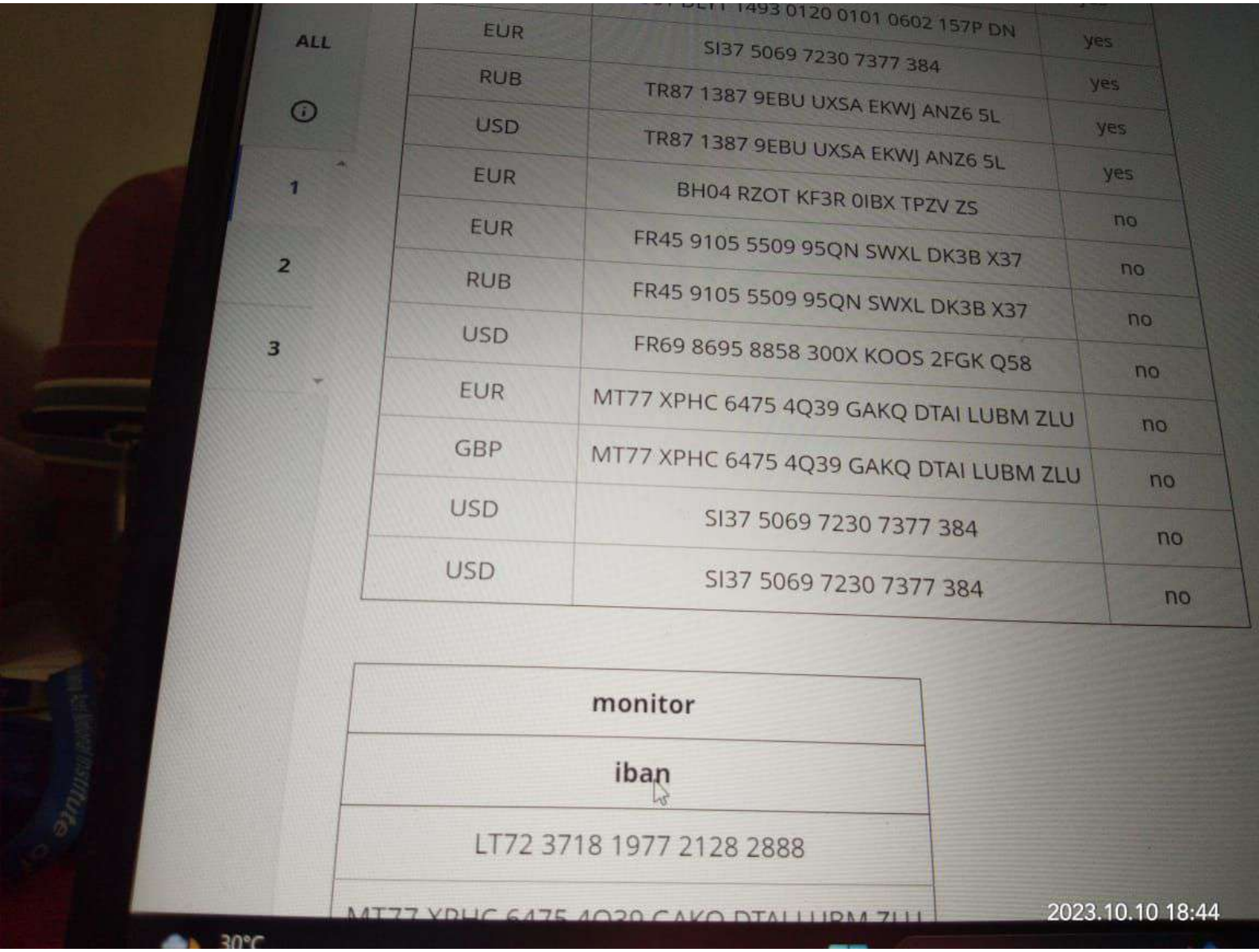
▼ Schema

You are provided 1 table: records.

records		
Name	Type	Description
id	int	The unique id of a record.
type	char(5)	The type of record (birth/death).
year	int	The year in which the birth/death happened.

▶ Sample Data Tables

2023.10.10 18:45



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EUR	[illegible] 1493 0120 0101 0602 157P DN	yes
RUB	SI37 5069 7230 7377 384	yes
USD	TR87 1387 9EBU UXSA EKWJ ANZ6 5L	yes
EUR	TR87 1387 9EBU UXSA EKWJ ANZ6 5L	yes
EUR	BH04 RZOT KF3R 0IBX TPZV ZS	no
RUB	FR45 9105 5509 95QN SWXL DK3B X37	no
USD	FR45 9105 5509 95QN SWXL DK3B X37	no
EUR	FR69 8695 8858 300X KOOS 2FGK Q58	no
GBP	MT77 XPHC 6475 4Q39 GAKQ DTAI LUBM ZLU	no
USD	MT77 XPHC 6475 4Q39 GAKQ DTAI LUBM ZLU	no
USD	SI37 5069 7230 7377 384	no
USD	SI37 5069 7230 7377 384	no

monitor
iban
LT72 3718 1977 2128 2888
MT77 XPHC 6475 4Q39 GAKQ DTAI LUBM ZLU

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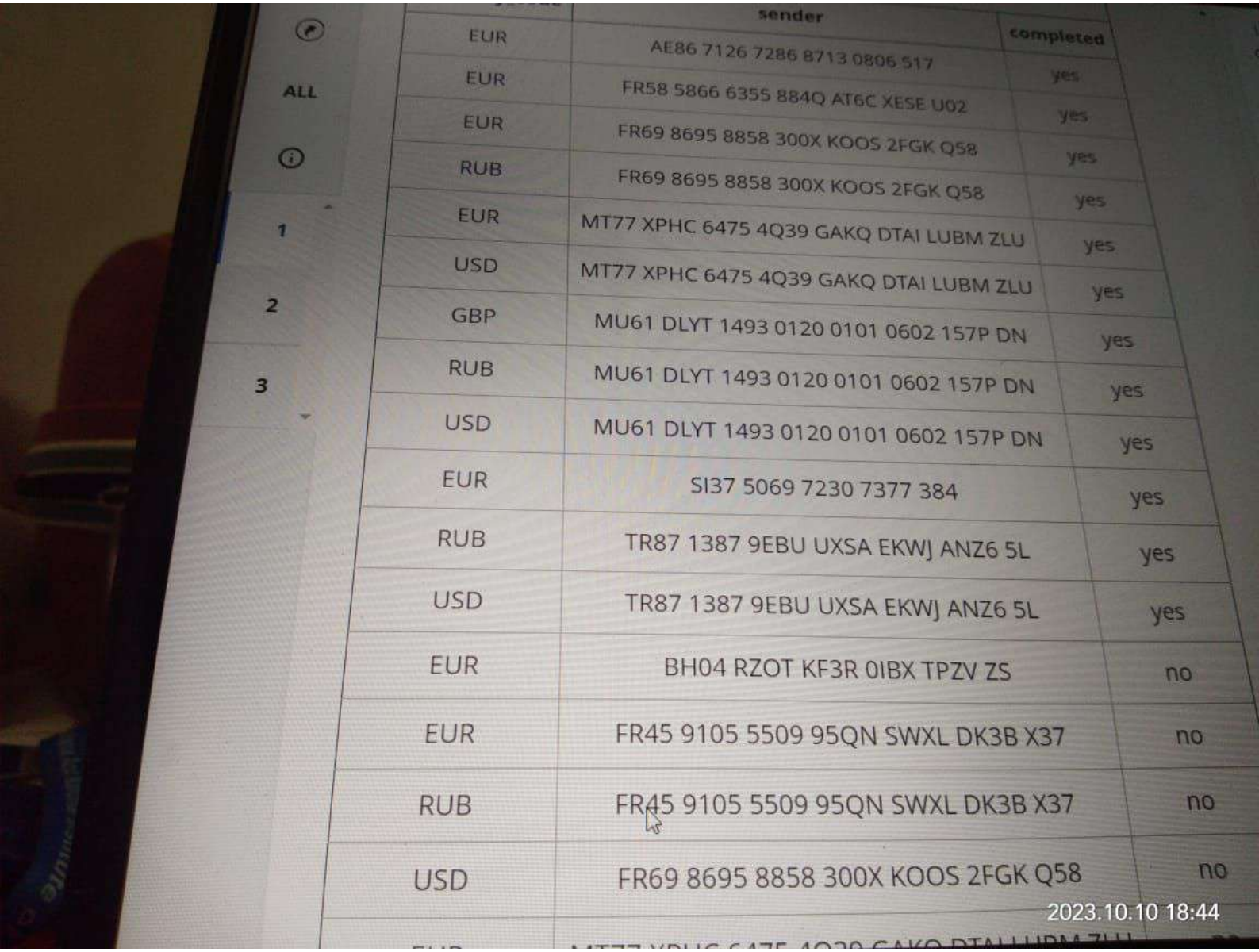

	sender	completed
EUR	AE86 7126 7286 8713 0806 517	yes
EUR	FR58 5866 6355 884Q AT6C XESE U02	yes
EUR	FR69 8695 8858 300X KOOS 2FGK Q58	yes
RUB	FR69 8695 8858 300X KOOS 2FGK Q58	yes
EUR	MT77 XPHC 6475 4Q39 GAKQ DTAI LUBM ZLU	yes
USD	MT77 XPHC 6475 4Q39 GAKQ DTAI LUBM ZLU	yes
GBP	MU61 DLYT 1493 0120 0101 0602 157P DN	yes
RUB	MU61 DLYT 1493 0120 0101 0602 157P DN	yes
USD	MU61 DLYT 1493 0120 0101 0602 157P DN	yes
EUR	SI37 5069 7230 7377 384	yes
RUB	TR87 1387 9EBU UXSA EKWJ ANZ6 5L	yes
USD	TR87 1387 9EBU UXSA EKWJ ANZ6 5L	yes
EUR	BH04 RZOT KF3R 0IBX TPZV ZS	no
EUR	FR45 9105 5509 95QN SWXL DK3B X37	no
RUB	FR45 9105 5509 95QN SWXL DK3B X37	no
USD	FR69 8695 8858 300X KOOS 2FGK Q58	no

2. Question 2

Given a database of the results of an election, find the number of seats won by each party.
There are some rules to going about this:

- There are many constituencies in a state and many candidates who are contesting the election from each constituency.
- Each candidate belongs to a party.
- The candidate with the maximum number of votes in a given constituency wins for that constituency.

The output should be in the following format: Party Seats_won
The ordering should be in the order of seats won in descending order.

▼ Schema

There are 2 tables: *Candidates* and *Results*.

Candidates		
Name	Type	Description
id	INTEGER	It is the primary key.
gender	STRING	The gender of the candidate.
age	INTEGER	Age of the candidate.
party	STRING	The party to which the candidate belongs to.

Results

2023.10.10 18:45

Tech Impact on Brewing

hackerrank.com

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ALL

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Candidates			
id	gender	age	party
1	M	55	Democratic
2	M	51	Democratic
3	F	62	Democratic
4	M	60	Republic
5	F	61	Republic
6	F	58	Republic

Results		
constituency_id	candidate_id	votes
1	1	847529
1	4	283409
2	2	293841
2	5	394385
3	3	429084
3	6	303890

Expected Output:

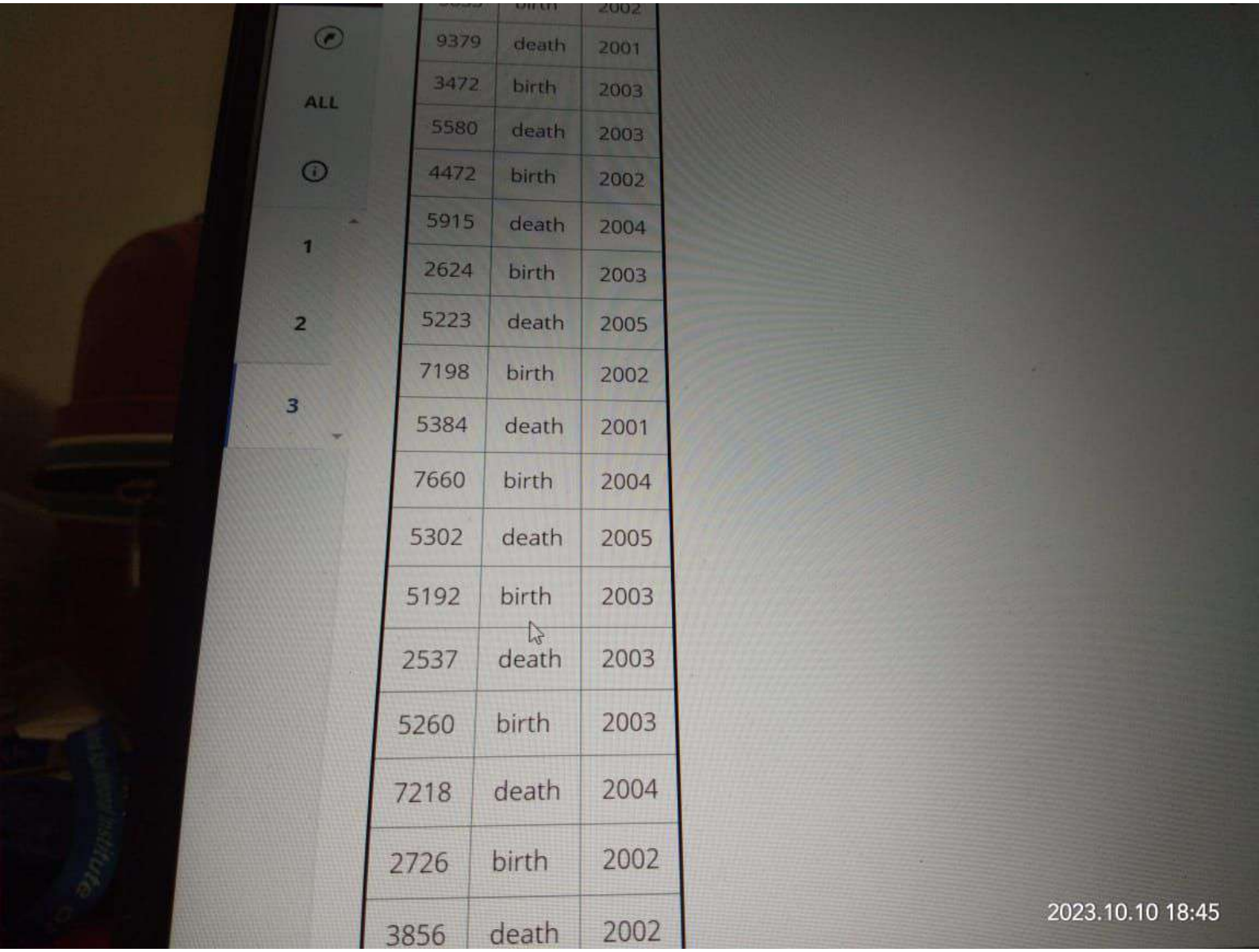
2023.10.10 18:45

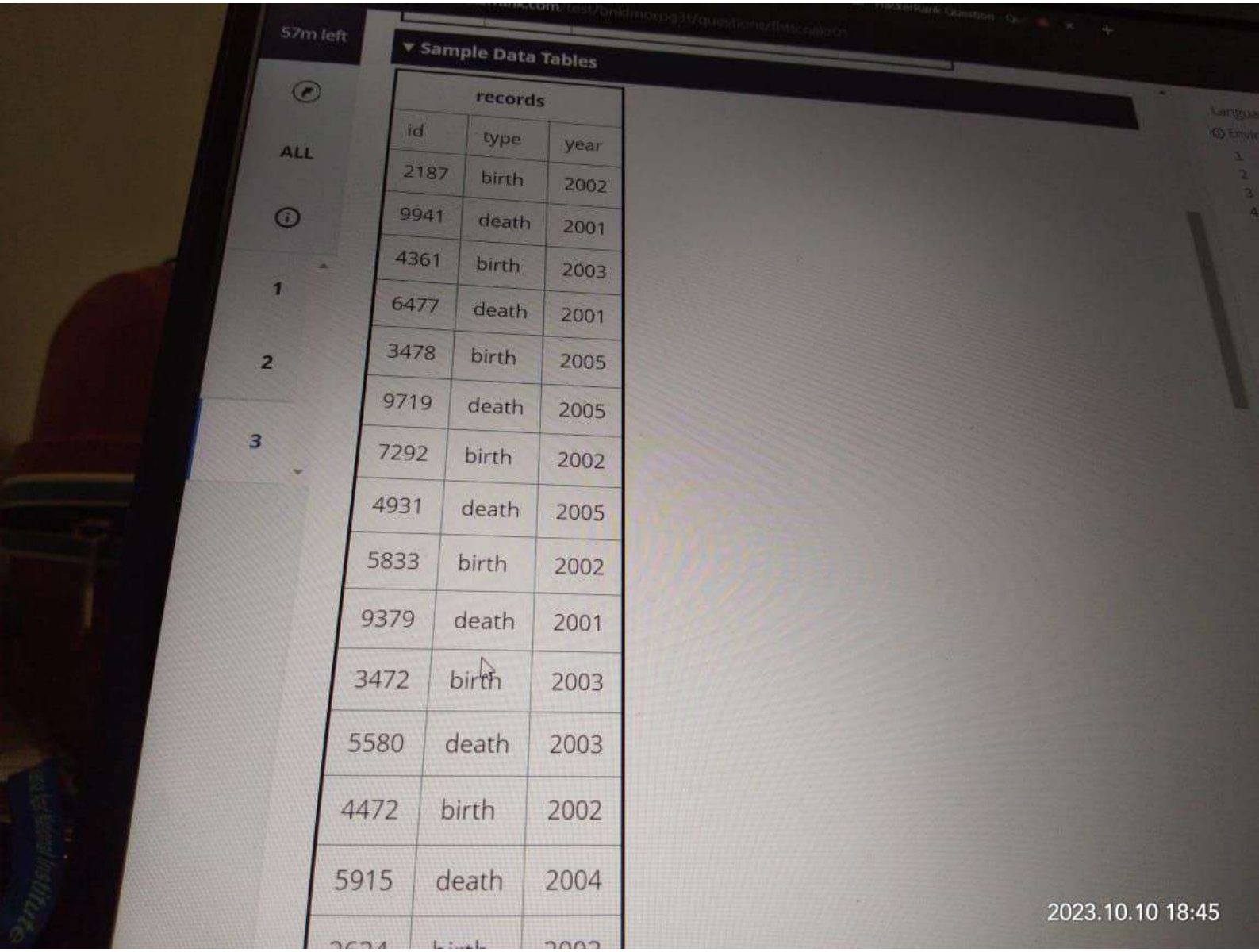
	FR69 8695 8858 300X KOOS 2FGK Q58	no
EUR	MT77 XPHC 6475 4Q39 GAKQ DTAI LUBM ZLU	no
GBP	MT77 XPHC 6475 4Q39 GAKQ DTAI LUBM ZLU	no
USD	SI37 5069 7230 7377 384	no
USD	SI37 5069 7230 7377 384	no

monitor
iban
LT72 3718 1977 2128 2888
MT77 XPHC 6475 4Q39 GAKQ DTAI LUBM ZLU
MU61 DLYT 1493 0120 0101 0602 157P DN

The expected output is:

sender	transactions	curr
MT77 XPHC 6475 4Q39 GAKQ DTAI LUBM ZLU	2	Euro,United
MU61 DLYT 1493 0120 0101 0602 157P DN	3	British pound sterling,Russi


ALL
1
2
3
9379 death 2001
3472 birth 2003
5580 death 2003
4472 birth 2002
5915 death 2004
2624 birth 2003
5223 death 2005
7198 birth 2002
5384 death 2001
7660 birth 2004
5302 death 2005
5192 birth 2003
2537 death 2003
5260 birth 2003
7218 death 2004
2726 birth 2002
3856 death 2002
2023.10.10 18:45


57m left
ALL
1
2
3
Sample Data Tables
records
id type year
2187 birth 2002
9941 death 2001
4361 birth 2003
6477 death 2001
3478 birth 2005
9719 death 2005
7292 birth 2002
4931 death 2005
5833 birth 2002
9379 death 2001
3472 birth 2003
5580 death 2003
4472 birth 2002
5915 death 2004
2023.10.10 18:45

	count
2003	5

1

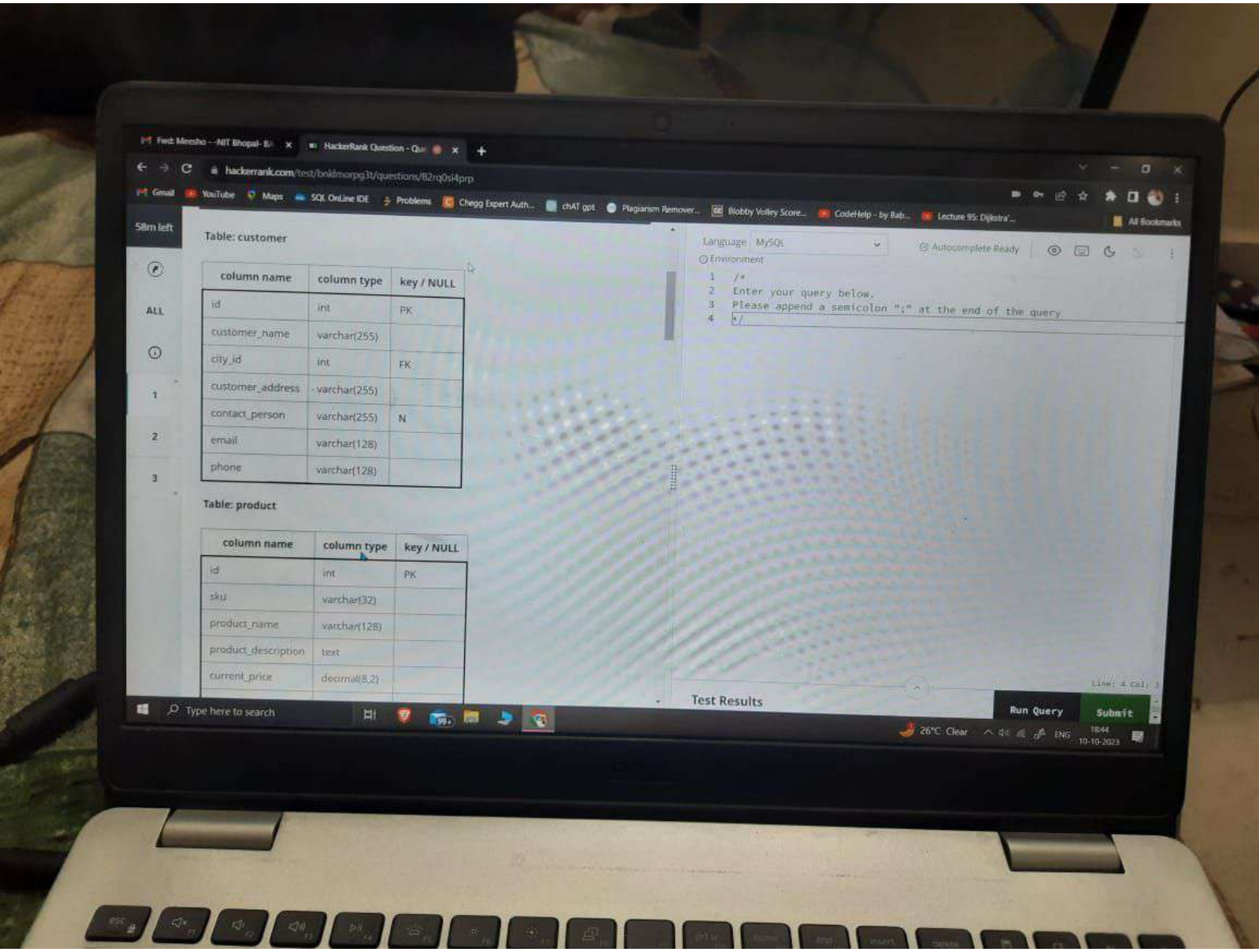
2

3

Explanation		
year	count	cumulative
2001	-4	-4
2002	6	2
2003	3	5
2004	0	5
2005	-5	0

The highest cumulative increase in population is in the years 2003 and 2004. Return the earlier of the two, so the output is:

2003 5


hackerrank.com/test/bnldmorpg3t/questions/82rq0si4prp
58m left
Table: customer
column name | column type | key / NULL
id | int | PK
customer_name | varchar(255) |
city_id | int | FK
customer_address | varchar(255) |
contact_person | varchar(255) | N
email | varchar(128) |
phone | varchar(128) |
Table: product
column name | column type | key / NULL
id | int | PK
sku | varchar(32) |
product_name | varchar(128) |
product_description | text |
current_price | decimal(8,2) |
Language MySQL
Autocomplete Ready
Environment
/*
Enter your query below.
Please append a semicolon ";" at the end of the query
*/
Test Results
Run Query
Submit
Type here to search
26°C Clear
ENG
18:44
10-10-2023

2956	death	2001
3273	birth	2001
3721	death	2002
9756	birth	2002
6632	death	2003

ALL

1

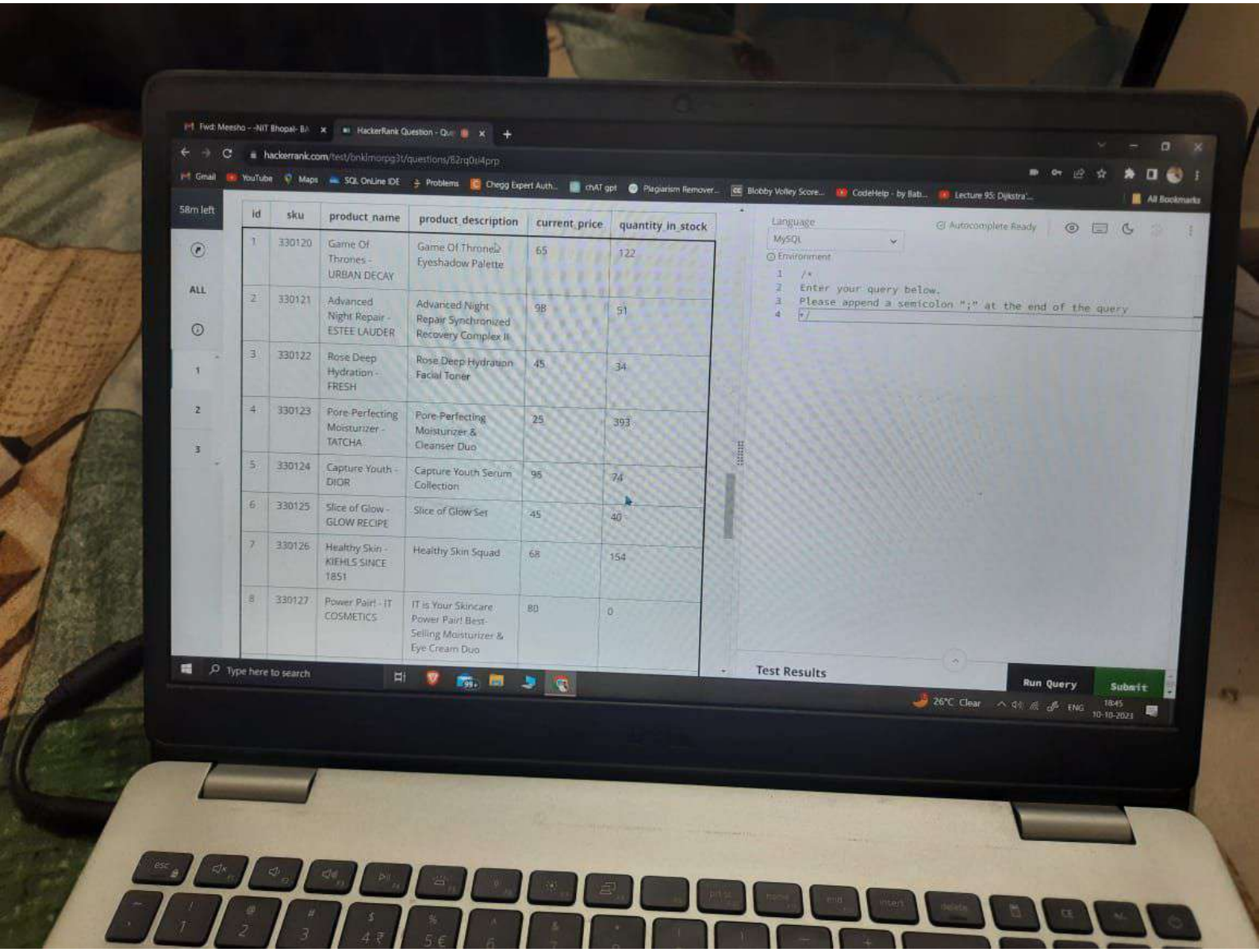
2

3

OUTPUT	
year	count
2003	5

Explanation		
year	count	cumulative
2001	-4	-4
2002	6	2
2003	3	5
2004	0	5
2005	-5	0

2023.10.10 18:46


Fwd: Meesho - -NIT Bhopal- BA
HackerRank Question - Que
hackerrank.com/test/bnklmorpg3t/questions/82rq0ui4prp
Gmail
YouTube
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Problems
Chegg Expert Auth...
chAT gpt
Plagiarism Remover...
Blobby Volley Score...
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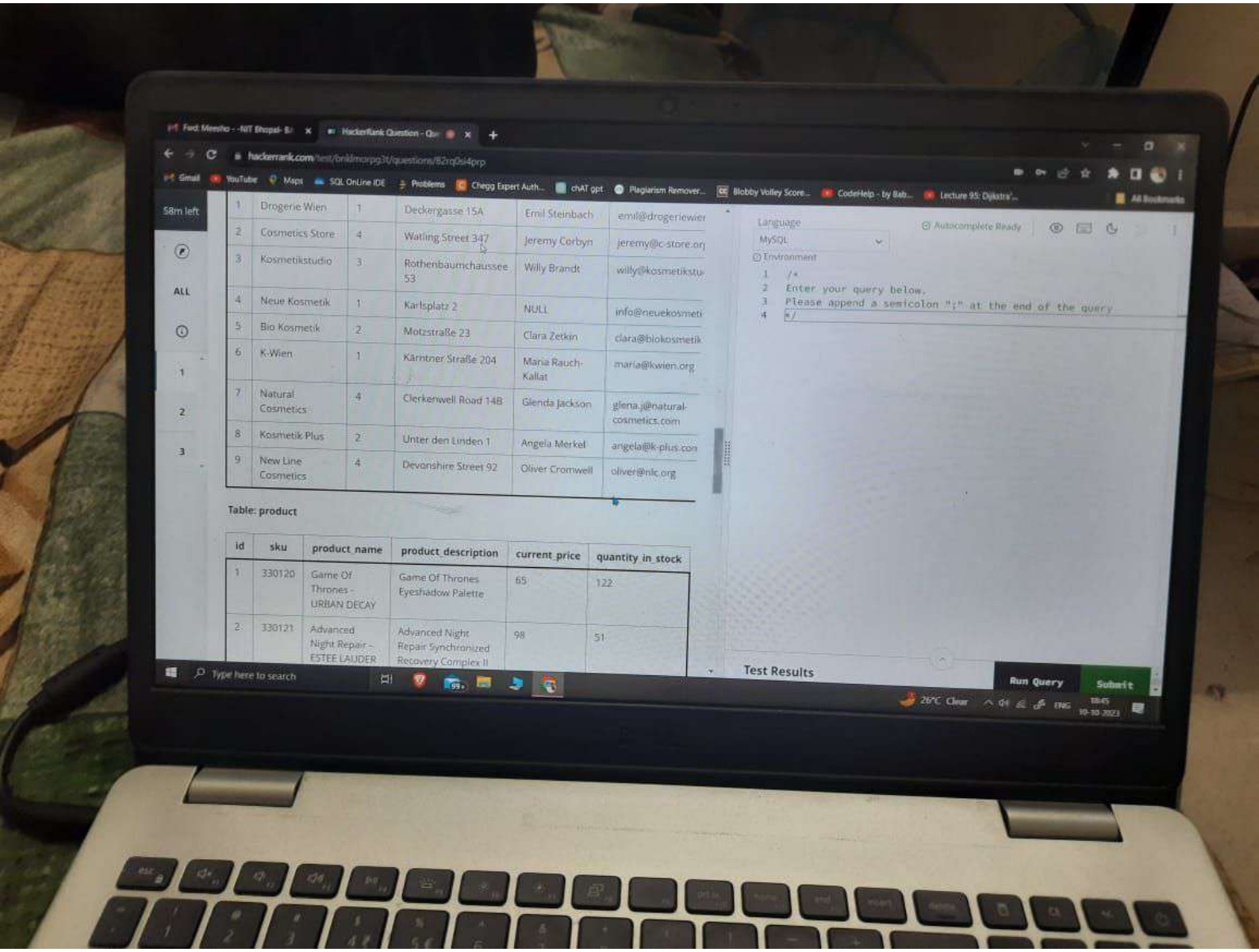
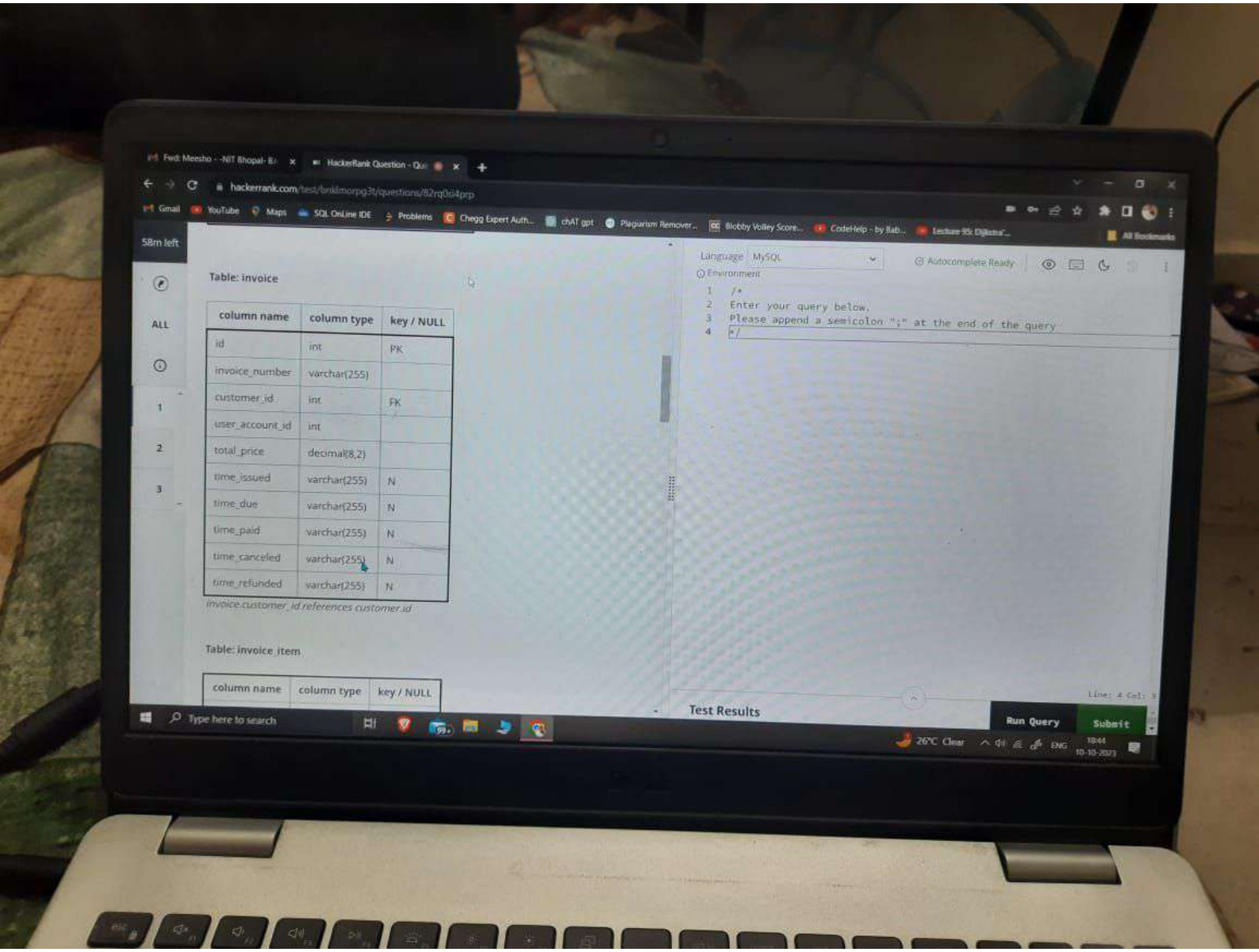
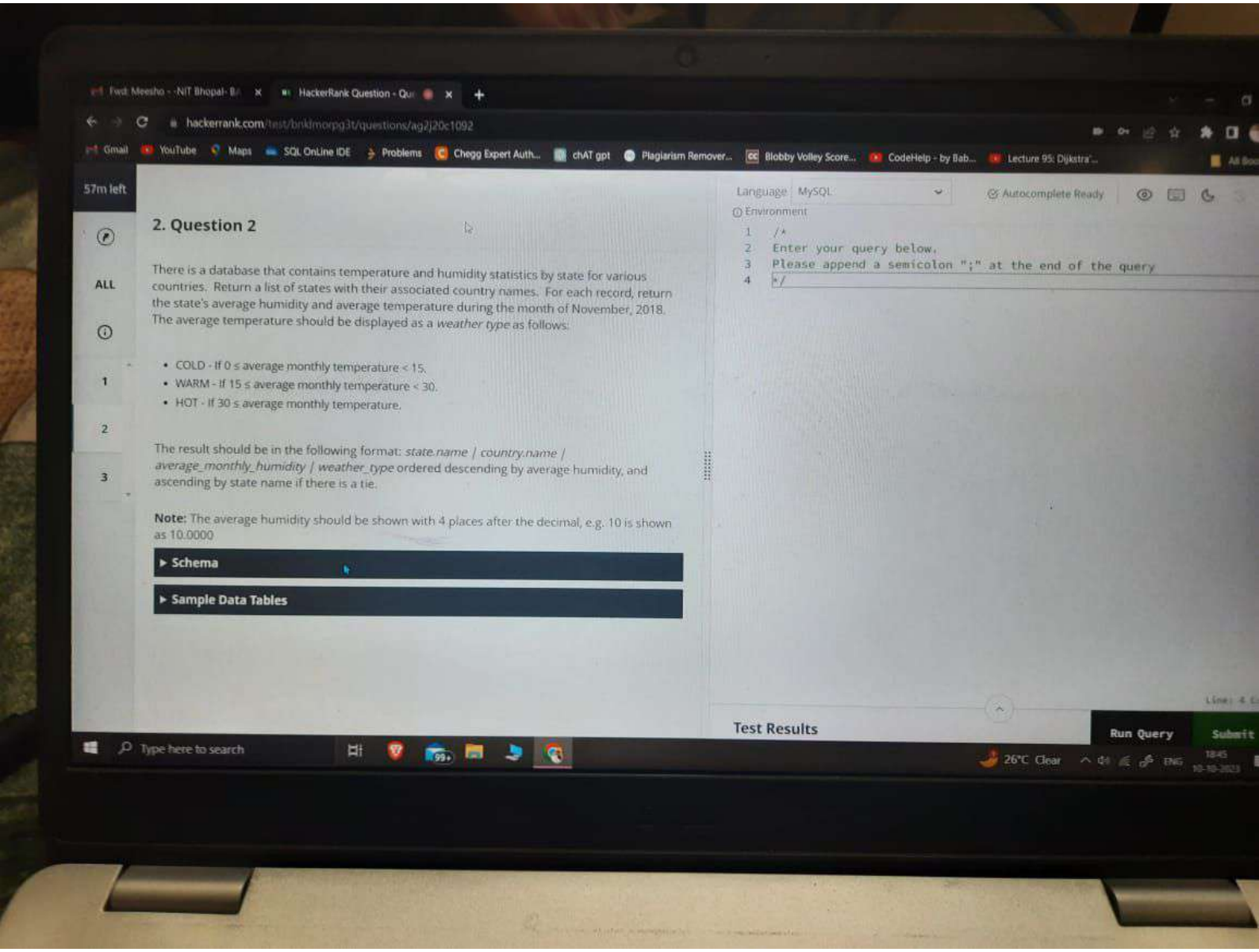
Lecture 95: Dijkstra'...
All Bookmarks
58m left
ALL
1
2
3
id | sku | product_name | product_description | current_price | quantity_in_stock
1 | 330120 | Game Of Thrones - URBAN DECAY | Game Of Thrones Eyeshadow Palette | 65 | 122
2 | 330121 | Advanced Night Repair - ESTEE LAUDER | Advanced Night Repair Synchronized Recovery Complex II | 98 | 51
3 | 330122 | Rose Deep Hydration - FRESH | Rose Deep Hydration Facial Toner | 45 | 34
4 | 330123 | Pore-Perfecting Moisturizer - TATCHA | Pore-Perfecting Moisturizer & Cleanser Duo | 25 | 393
5 | 330124 | Capture Youth - DIOR | Capture Youth Serum Collection | 95 | 74
6 | 330125 | Slice of Glow - GLOW RECIPE | Slice of Glow Set | 45 | 40
7 | 330126 | Healthy Skin - KIEHLS SINCE 1851 | Healthy Skin Squad | 68 | 154
8 | 330127 | Power Pair! - IT COSMETICS | IT is Your Skincare Power Pair! Best-Selling Moisturizer & Eye Cream Duo | 80 | 0
Language
MySQL
Autocomplete Ready
Environment
1 /*
2 Enter your query below.
3 Please append a semicolon ";" at the end of the query
4 */
Test Results
Run Query
Submit
Type here to search
26°C Clear
ENG
18:45
10-10-2023


58m left
ALL
1
2
3
1	Drogerie Wien	1	Deckergasse 15A	Emil Steinbach	emil@drogeriewier
2	Cosmetics Store	4	Watling Street 347	Jeremy Corbyn	jeremy@c-store.or
3	Kosmetikstudio	3	Rothenbaumchaussee 53	Willy Brandt	willy@kosmetikstu
4	Neue Kosmetik	1	Karlsplatz 2	NULL	info@neuekosmeti
5	Bio Kosmetik	2	Motzstraße 23	Clara Zetkin	clara@biokosmetik
6	K-Wien	1	Kärntner Straße 204	Maria Rauch-Kallat	maria@kwien.org
7	Natural Cosmetics	4	Clerkenwell Road 148	Glenda Jackson	glena.j@natural-cosmetics.com
8	Kosmetik Plus	2	Unter den Linden 1	Angela Merkel	angela@k-plus.com
9	New Line Cosmetics	4	Devonshire Street 92	Oliver Cromwell	oliver@nlc.org
Table: product
id	sku	product_name	product_description	current_price	quantity_in_stock
1	330120	Game Of Thrones - URBAN DECAY	Game Of Thrones Eyeshadow Palette	65	122
2	330121	Advanced Night Repair – ESTEE LAUDER	Advanced Night Repair Synchronized Recovery Complex II	98	51
Language
MySQL
Autocomplete Ready
Environment
/*
Enter your query below.
Please append a semicolon ";" at the end of the query
*/
Test Results
Run Query
Submit
Type here to search
26°C Clear
ENG
18:45
10-10-2023


58m left
Table: invoice
column name | column type | key / NULL
id | int | PK
invoice_number | varchar(255) |
customer_id | int | FK
user_account_id | int |
total_price | decimal(8,2) |
time_issued | varchar(255) | N
time_due | varchar(255) | N
time_paid | varchar(255) | N
time_canceled | varchar(255) | N
time_refunded | varchar(255) | N
invoice.customer_id references customer.id
Table: invoice_item
column name | column type | key / NULL
Language MySQL
Autocomplete Ready
Environment
/*
Enter your query below.
Please append a semicolon ";" at the end of the query
*/
Test Results
Run Query
Submit
Type here to search
26°C Clear
ENG
18:44
10-10-2023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Gmail
YouTube
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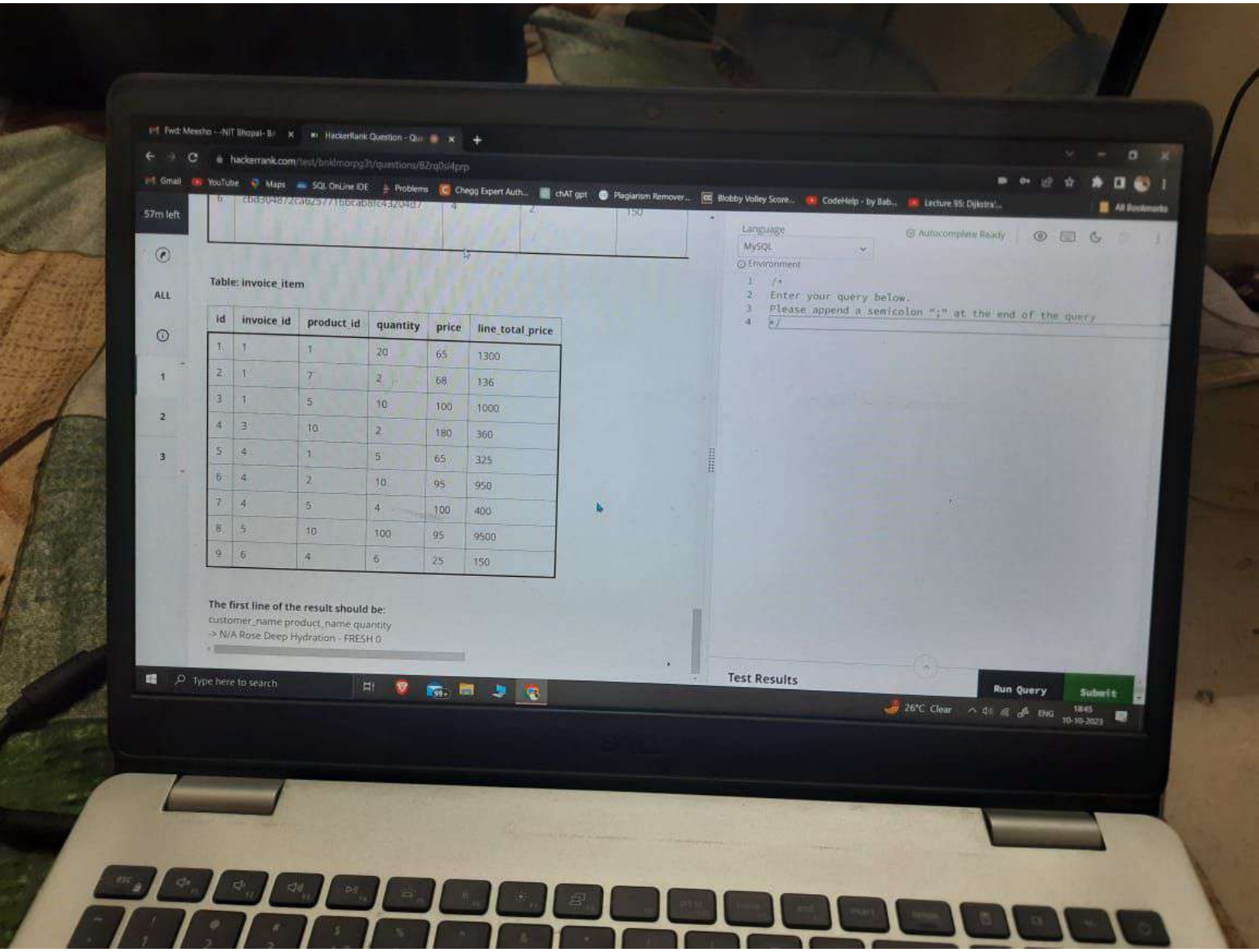
Lecture 95: Dijkstra'...
57m left
ALL
1
2
3
2. Question 2
There is a database that contains temperature and humidity statistics by state for various countries. Return a list of states with their associated country names. For each record, return the state's average humidity and average temperature during the month of November, 2018. The average temperature should be displayed as a weather type as follows.
COLD - If 0 ≤ average monthly temperature < 15.
WARM - If 15 ≤ average monthly temperature < 30.
HOT - If 30 ≤ average monthly temperature.
The result should be in the following format: state.name | country.name | average_monthly_humidity | weather_type ordered descending by average humidity, and ascending by state name if there is a tie.
Note: The average humidity should be shown with 4 places after the decimal, e.g. 10 is shown as 10.0000
▸ Schema
▸ Sample Data Tables
Language MySQL
Autocomplete Ready
Environment
1 /*
2 Enter your query below.
3 Please append a semicolon ";" at the end of the query
4 */
Test Results
Run Query
Submit
Type here to search
26°C Clear
ENG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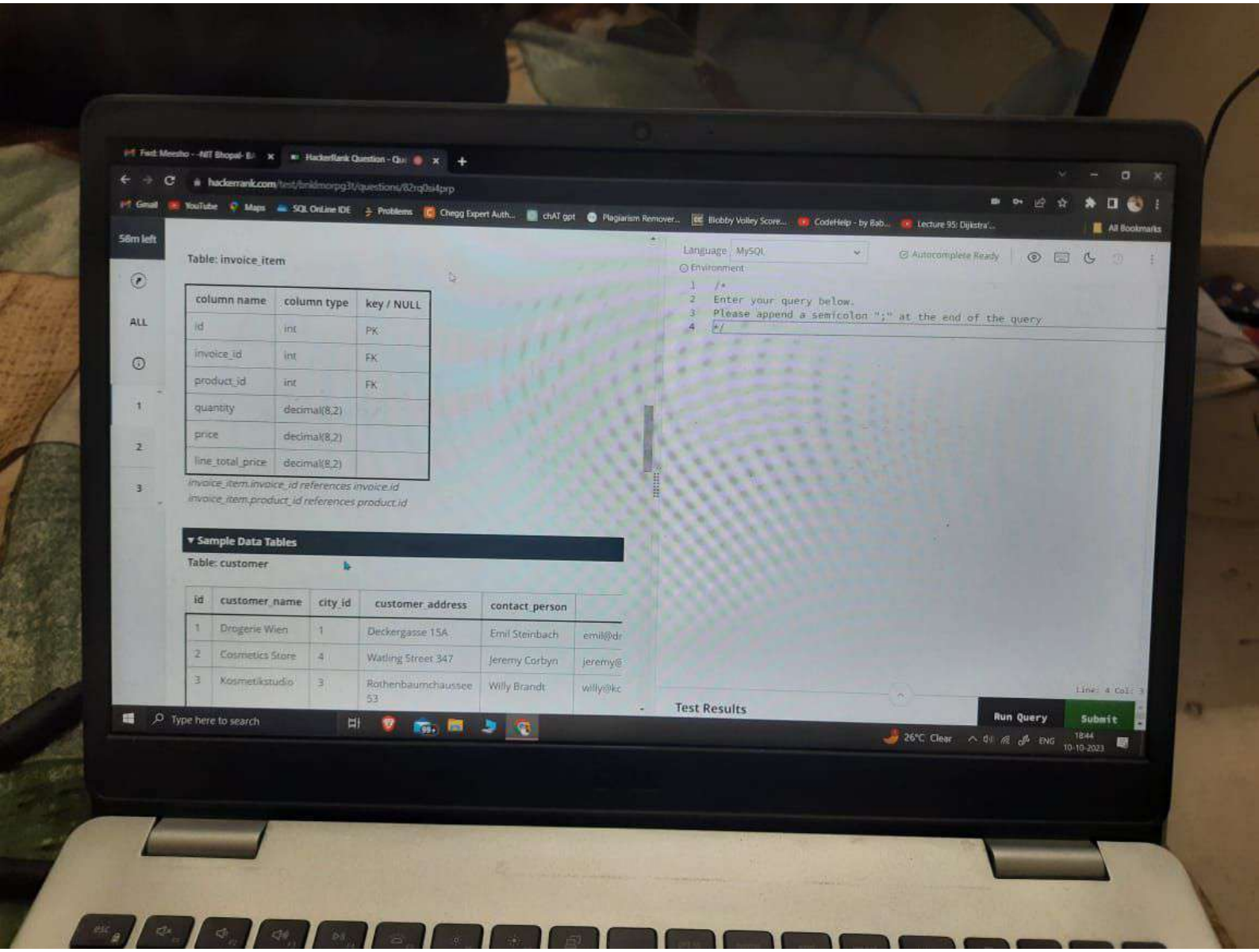
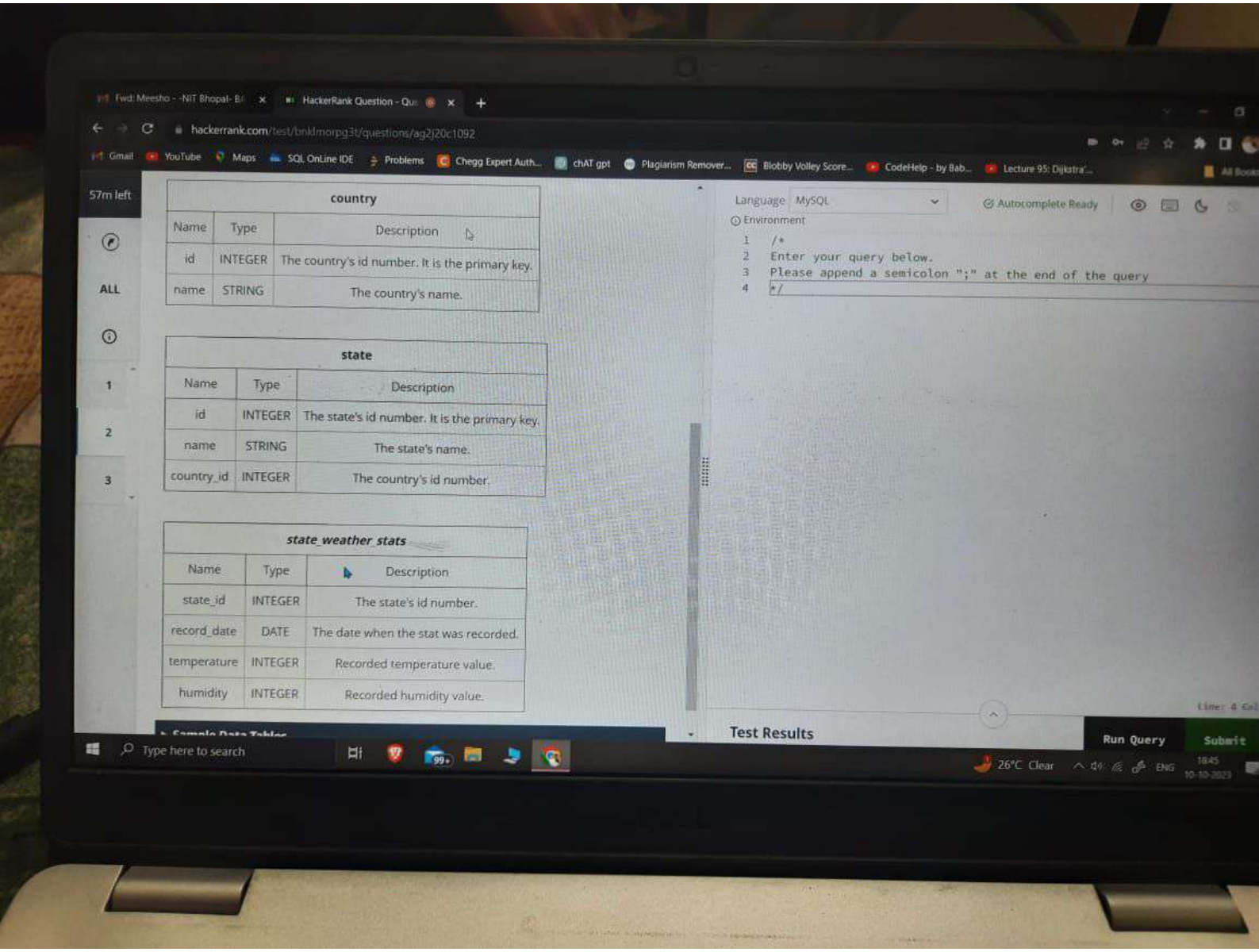
Problems
Chegg Expert Auth...
chAT gpt
Plagiarism Remover...
Blobby Volley Score...
CodeHelp - by Bab...
Lecture 95: Dijkstra's...
All Bookmarks
57m left
ALL
1
2
3
Table: invoice_item
id | invoice_id | product_id | quantity | price | line_total_price
1 | 1 | 1 | 20 | 65 | 1300
2 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 68 | 136
3 | 1 | 5 | 10 | 100 | 1000
4 | 3 | 10 | 2 | 180 | 360
5 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 65 | 325
6 | 4 | 2 | 10 | 95 | 950
7 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 100 | 400
8 | 5 | 10 | 100 | 95 | 9500
9 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 25 | 150
The first line of the result should be:
customer_name product_name quantity
-> N/A Rose Deep Hydration - FRESH 0
Language
MySQL
Autocomplete Ready
Environment
/*
Enter your query below.
Please append a semicolon ";" at the end of the query
*/
Test Results
Run Query
Submit
Type here to search
26°C Clear
ENG
18:45
10-10-2023


58m left
Table: invoice_item
column name | column type | key / NULL
id | int | PK
invoice_id | int | FK
product_id | int | FK
quantity | decimal(8,2)
price | decimal(8,2)
line_total_price | decimal(8,2)
invoice_item.invoice_id references invoice.id
invoice_item.product_id references product.id
Sample Data Tables
Table: customer
id | customer_name | city_id | customer_address | contact_person
1 | Drogerie Wien | 1 | Deckergasse 15A | Emil Steinbach
2 | Cosmetics Store | 4 | Watling Street 347 | Jeremy Corbyn
3 | Kosmetikstudio | 3 | Rothenbaumchaussee 53 | Willy Brandt
Language MySQL
Autocomplete Ready
Environment
/*
Enter your query below.
Please append a semicolon ";" at the end of the query
*/
Test Results
Run Query
Submit
Type here to search
26°C Clear
ENG
18:44
10-10-2023



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ALL

1

2

3

country

Name	Type	Description
id	INTEGER	The country's id number. It is the primary key.
name	STRING	The country's name.

state

Name	Type	Description
id	INTEGER	The state's id number. It is the primary key.
name	STRING	The state's name.
country_id	INTEGER	The country's id number.

state_weather_stats

Name	Type	Description
state_id	INTEGER	The state's id number.
record_date	DATE	The date when the stat was recorded.
temperature	INTEGER	Recorded temperature value.
humidity	INTEGER	Recorded humidity value.

Language MySQL | Autocomplete Ready

Environment

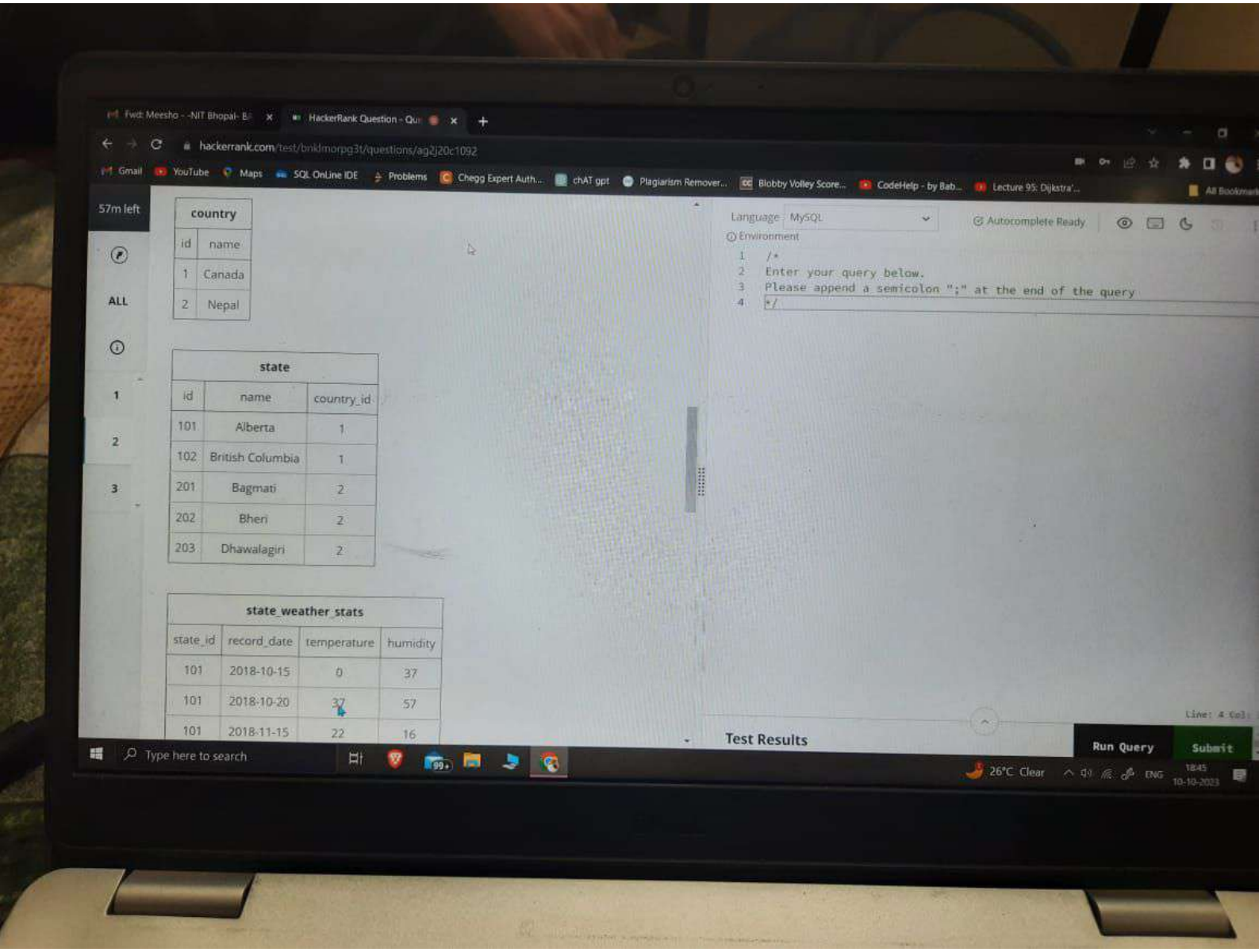
```
1  /*
2  Enter your query below.
3  Please append a semicolon ";" at the end of the query
4  */
```

Test Results

Run Query | Submit

Type here to search

26°C Clear | ENG | 18:45 | 10-10-2023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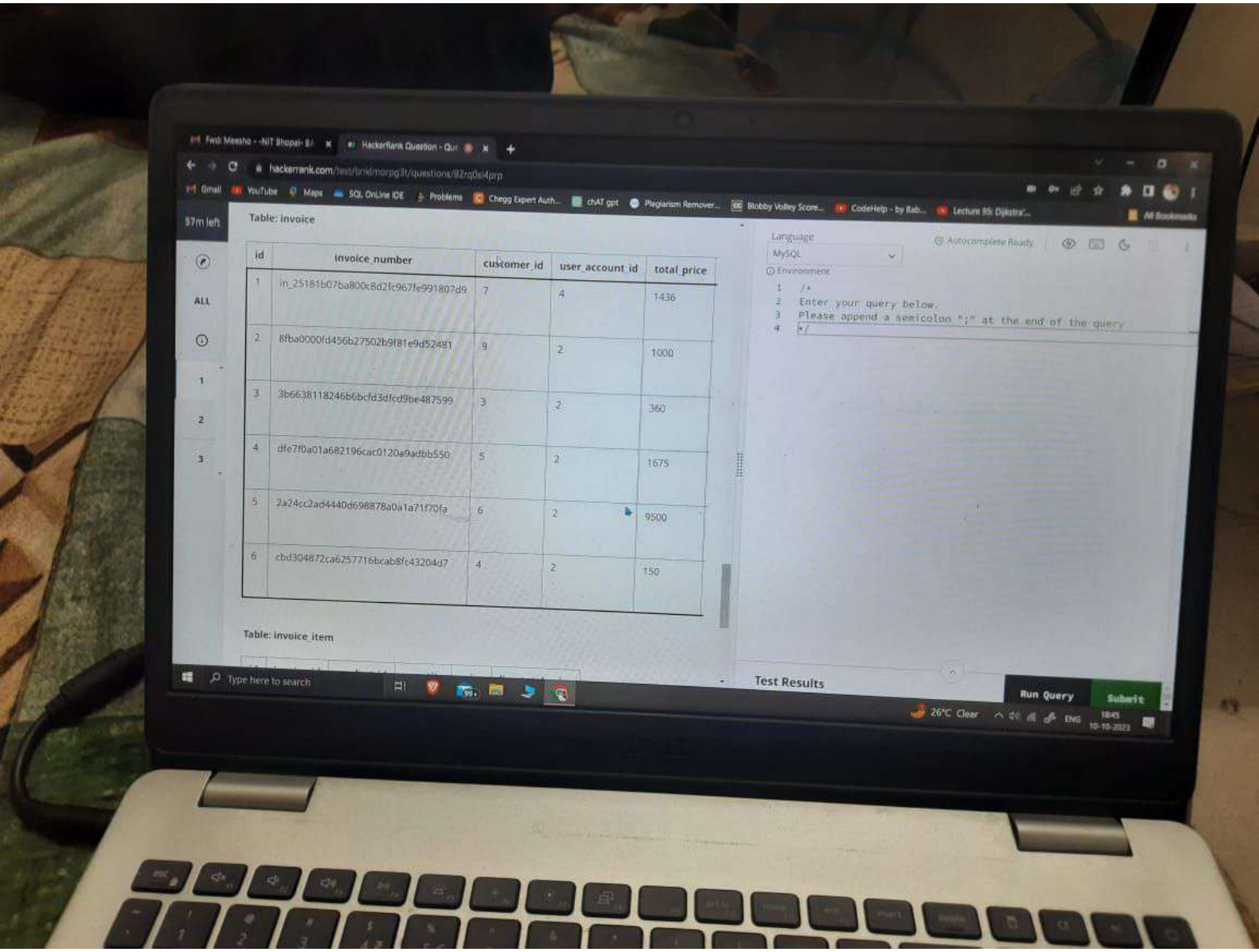
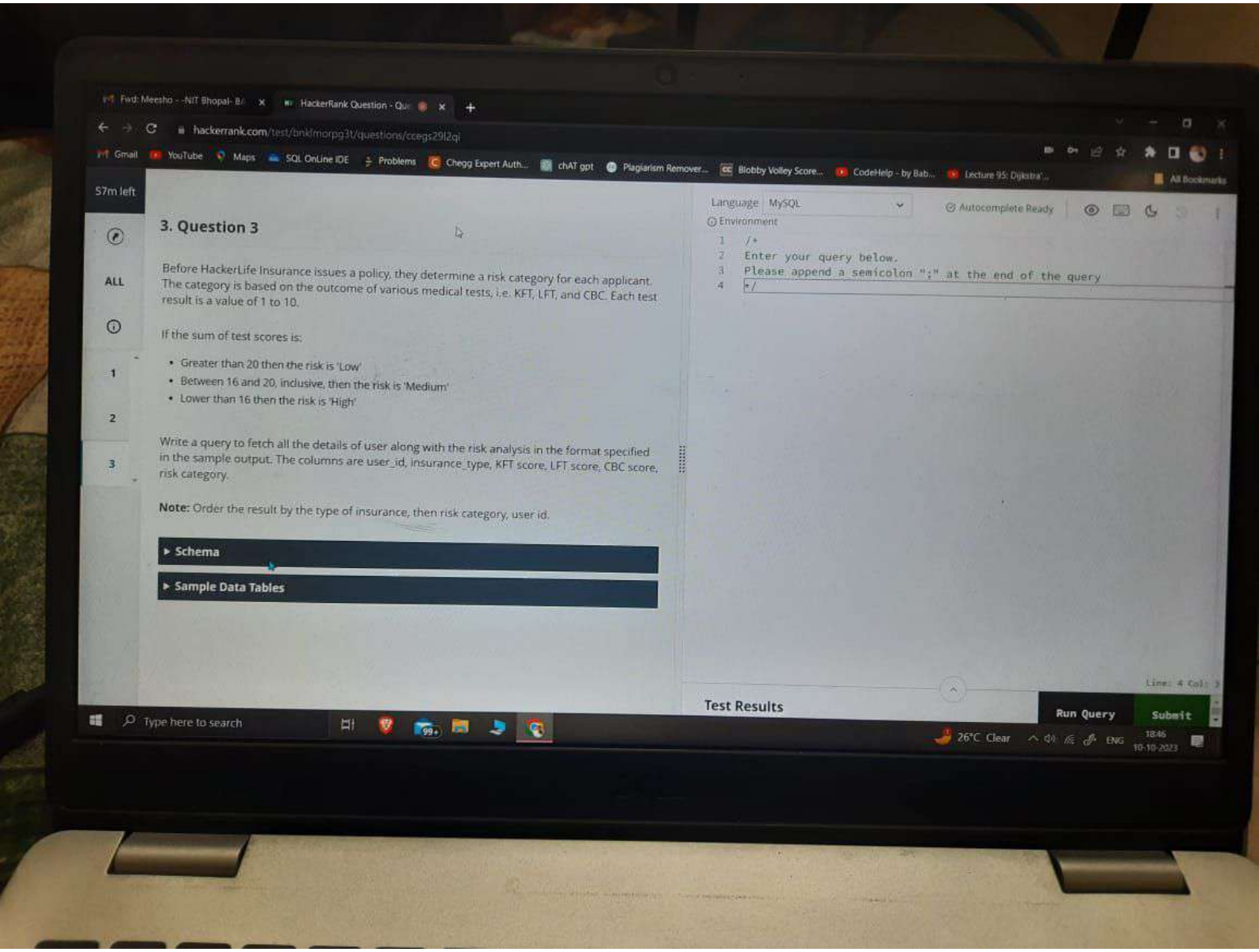
Plagiarism Remover...
Blobby Volley Score...
CodeHelp - by Bab...
Lecture 95: Dijkstra'...
57m left
ALL
1
2
3
country
id name
1 Canada
2 Nepal
state
id name country_id
101 Alberta 1
102 British Columbia 1
201 Bagmati 2
202 Bheri 2
203 Dhawalagiri 2
state_weather_stats
state_id record_date temperature humidity
101 2018-10-15 0 37
101 2018-10-20 37 57
101 2018-11-15 22 16
Language MySQL
Autocomplete Ready
Environment
1 /*
2 Enter your query below.
3 Please append a semicolon ";" at the end of the query
4 */
Test Results
Run Query
Submit
Type here to search
26°C Clear
ENG
18:45
10-10-2023


hackerrank.com/test/bnkl/morpg3t/questions/8Zrq0si4prp
57m left
Table: invoice
id
invoice_number
customer_id
user_account_id
total_price
1
in_25181b07ba800c8d2fc967fe991807d9
7
4
1436
2
8fba0000fd456b27502b9f81e9d52481
9
2
1000
3
3b6638118246b6bcfd3dfcd9be487599
3
2
360
4
dfe7f0a01a682196cac0120a9adbb550
5
2
1675
5
2a24cc2ad4440d698878a0a1a71f70fa
6
2
9500
6
cbd304872ca6257716bcab8fc43204d7
4
2
150
Table: invoice_item
Language
MySQL
Environment
/*
Enter your query below.
Please append a semicolon ";" at the end of the query
*/
Test Results
Run Query
Submit
Type here to search
26°C Clear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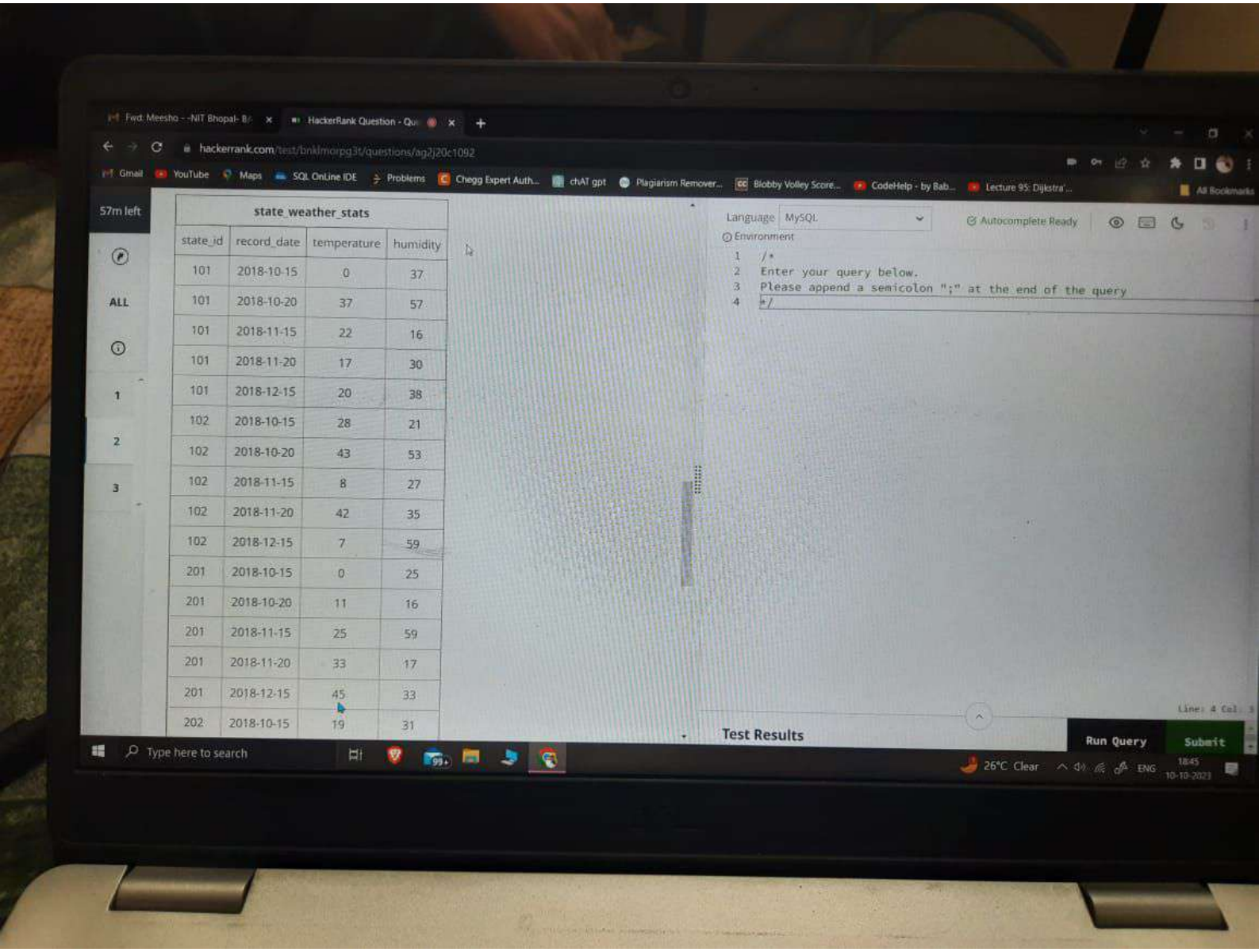
SQL OnLine IDE
Problems
Chegg Expert Auth...
chAT gpt
Plagiarism Remover...
Blobby Volley Score...
CodeHelp - by Bab...
Lecture 95: Dijkstra'...
All Bookmarks
57m left
ALL
1
2
3
3. Question 3
Before HackerLife Insurance issues a policy, they determine a risk category for each applicant. The category is based on the outcome of various medical tests, i.e. KFT, LFT, and CBC. Each test result is a value of 1 to 10.
If the sum of test scores is:
Greater than 20 then the risk is 'Low'
Between 16 and 20, inclusive, then the risk is 'Medium'
Lower than 16 then the risk is 'High'
Write a query to fetch all the details of user along with the risk analysis in the format specified in the sample output. The columns are user_id, insurance_type, KFT score, LFT score, CBC score, risk category.
Note: Order the result by the type of insurance, then risk category, user id.
Schema
Sample Data Tables
Language MySQL
Autocomplete Ready
Environment
1 /*
2 Enter your query below.
3 Please append a semicolon ";" at the end of the query
4 */
Test Results
Run Query
Submit
Type here to search
26°C Clear
ENG
18:46
10-10-2023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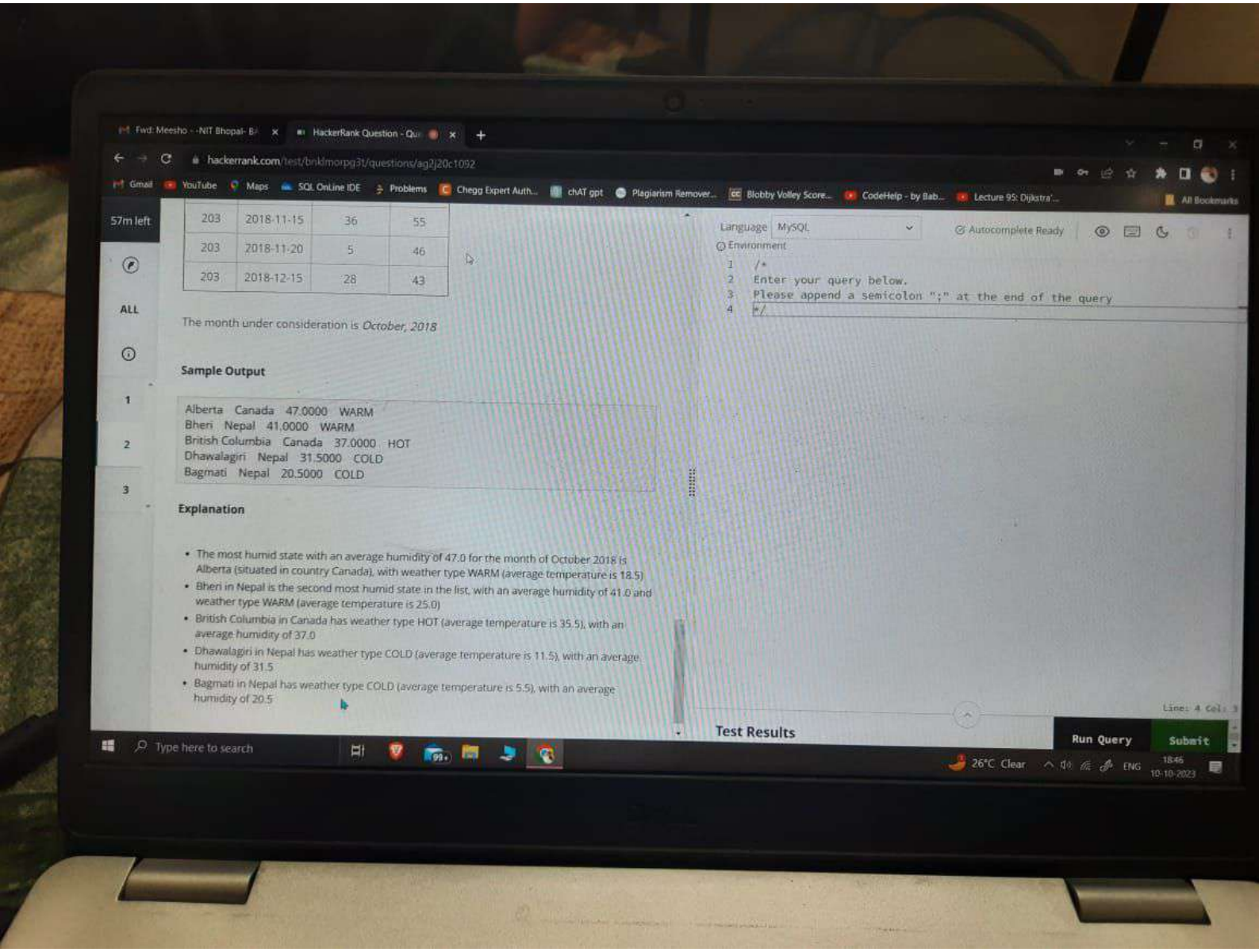
CodeHelp - by Bab...
Lecture 95: Dijkstra'...
All Bookmarks
57m left
ALL
1
2
3
state_weather_stats
state_id | record_date | temperature | humidity
101 | 2018-10-15 | 0 | 37
101 | 2018-10-20 | 37 | 57
101 | 2018-11-15 | 22 | 16
101 | 2018-11-20 | 17 | 30
101 | 2018-12-15 | 20 | 38
102 | 2018-10-15 | 28 | 21
102 | 2018-10-20 | 43 | 53
102 | 2018-11-15 | 8 | 27
102 | 2018-11-20 | 42 | 35
102 | 2018-12-15 | 7 | 59
201 | 2018-10-15 | 0 | 25
201 | 2018-10-20 | 11 | 16
201 | 2018-11-15 | 25 | 59
201 | 2018-11-20 | 33 | 17
201 | 2018-12-15 | 45 | 33
202 | 2018-10-15 | 19 | 31
Language MySQL
Autocomplete Ready
Environment
/*
Enter your query below.
Please append a semicolon ";" at the end of the query
*/
Line: 4 Col: 3
Test Results
Run Query
Submit
Type here to search
26°C Clear
ENG
18:45
10-10-2023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Gmail
YouTube
Maps
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Problems
Chegg Expert Auth...
chAT gpt
Plagiarism Remover...
Blobby Volley Score...
CodeHelp - by Bab...
Lecture 95: Dijkstra'...
All Bookmarks
57m left
ALL
1
2
3
203 2018-11-15 36 55
203 2018-11-20 5 46
203 2018-12-15 28 43
The month under consideration is October, 2018
Sample Output
Alberta Canada 47.0000 WARM
Bheri Nepal 41.0000 WARM
British Columbia Canada 37.0000 HOT
Dhawalagiri Nepal 31.5000 COLD
Bagmati Nepal 20.5000 COLD
Explanation
The most humid state with an average humidity of 47.0 for the month of October 2018 is Alberta (situated in country Canada), with weather type WARM (average temperature is 18.5)
Bheri in Nepal is the second most humid state in the list, with an average humidity of 41.0 and weather type WARM (average temperature is 25.0)
British Columbia in Canada has weather type HOT (average temperature is 35.5), with an average humidity of 37.0
Dhawalagiri in Nepal has weather type COLD (average temperature is 11.5), with an average humidity of 31.5
Bagmati in Nepal has weather type COLD (average temperature is 5.5), with an average humidity of 20.5
Language MySQL
Autocomplete Ready
Environment
1 /*
2 Enter your query below.
3 Please append a semicolon ";" at the end of the query
4 */
Line: 4 Col: 3
Test Results
Run Query
Submit
Type here to search
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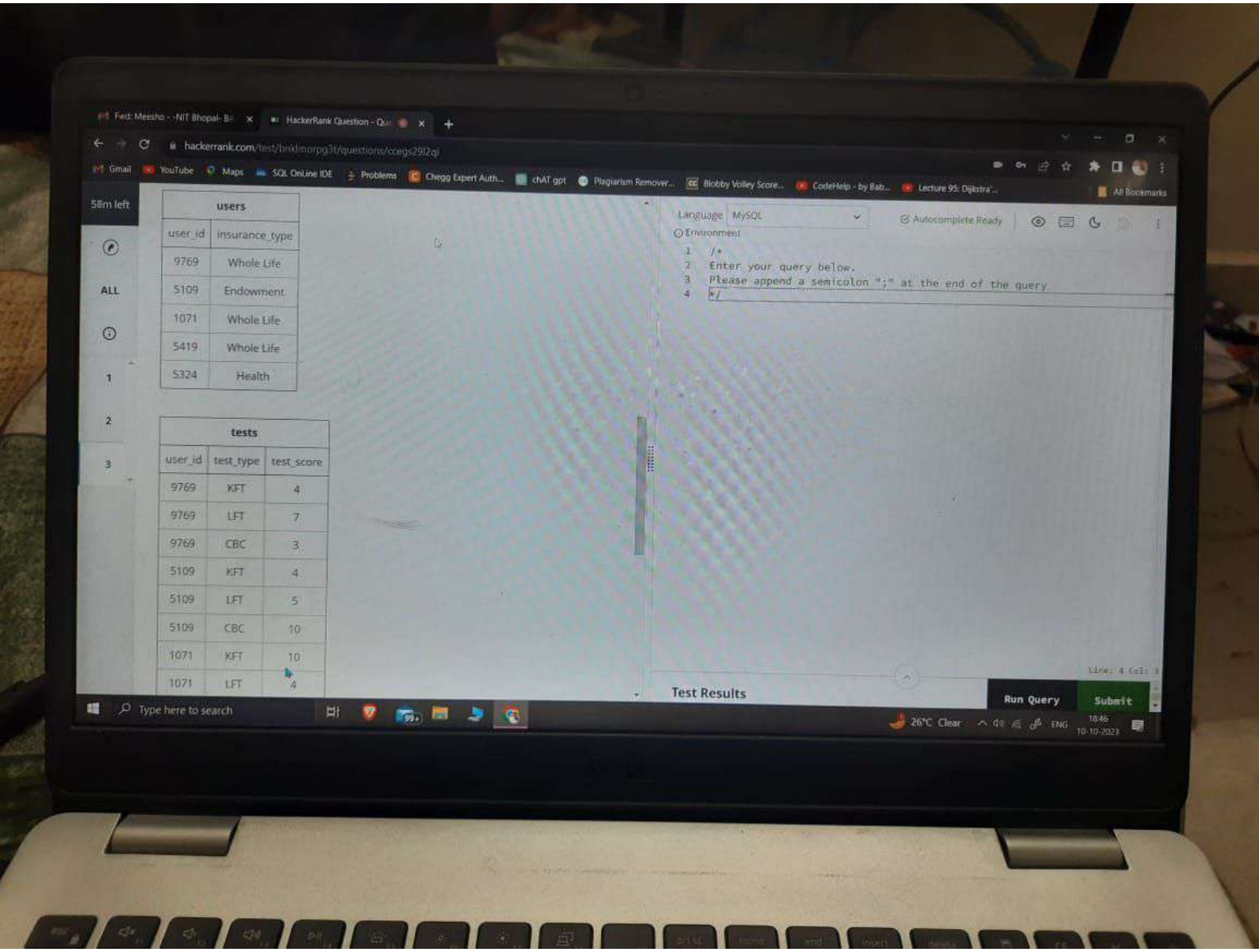
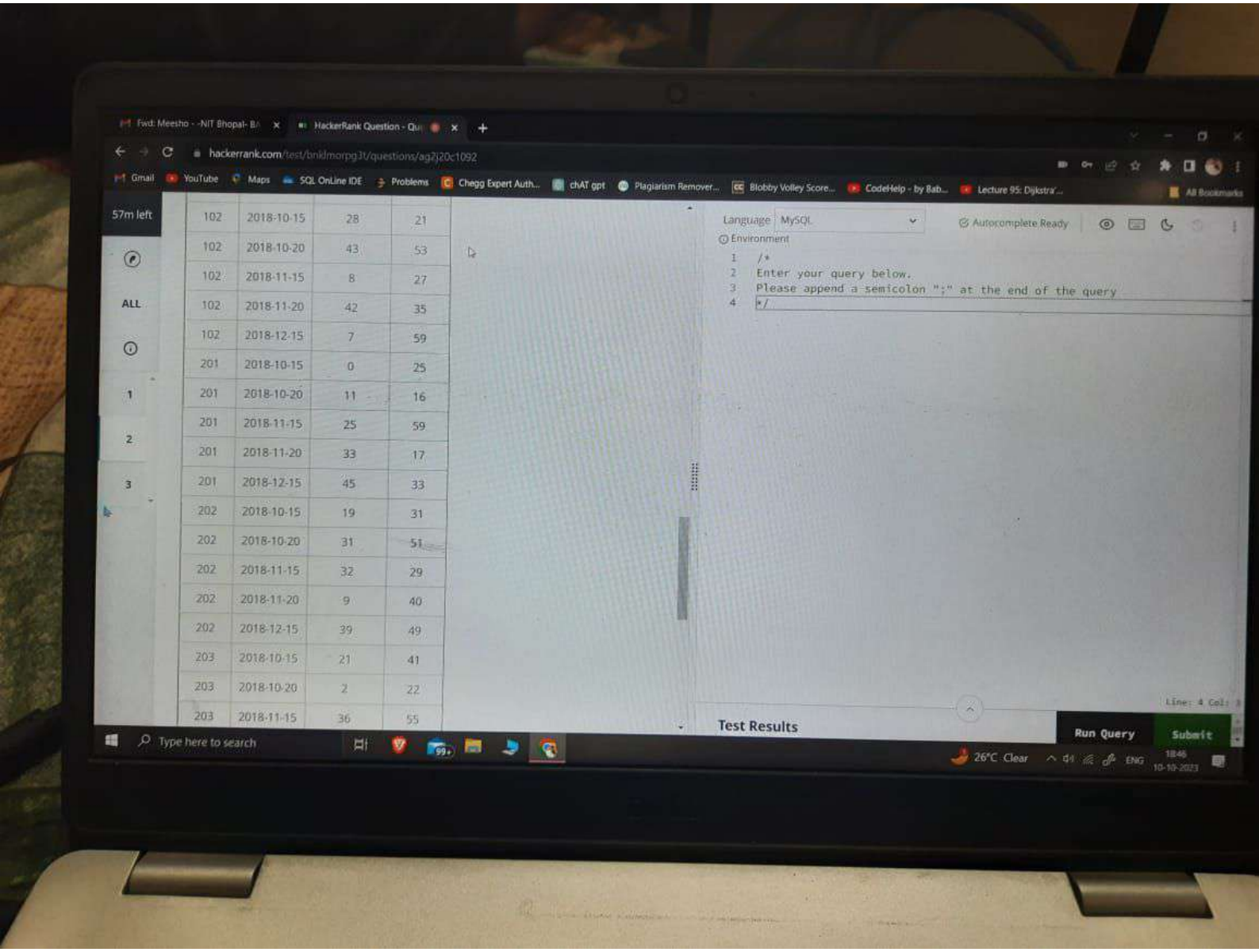
10-10-2023


58m left
ALL
users
user_id insurance_type
9769 Whole Life
5109 Endowment
1071 Whole Life
5419 Whole Life
5324 Health
tests
user_id test_type test_score
9769 KFT 4
9769 LFT 7
9769 CBC 3
5109 KFT 4
5109 LFT 5
5109 CBC 10
1071 KFT 10
1071 LFT 4
Language MySQL
Autocomplete Ready
Environment
/*
Enter your query below.
Please append a semicolon ";" at the end of the query
*/
Test Results
Run Query
Submit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Lecture 95: Dijkstra'...
All Bookmarks
57m left
ALL
1
2
3
102 2018-10-15 28 21
102 2018-10-20 43 53
102 2018-11-15 8 27
102 2018-11-20 42 35
102 2018-12-15 7 59
201 2018-10-15 0 25
201 2018-10-20 11 16
201 2018-11-15 25 59
201 2018-11-20 33 17
201 2018-12-15 45 33
202 2018-10-15 19 31
202 2018-10-20 31 51
202 2018-11-15 32 29
202 2018-11-20 9 40
202 2018-12-15 39 49
203 2018-10-15 21 41
203 2018-10-20 2 22
203 2018-11-15 36 55
Language MySQL
Autocomplete Ready
Environment
1 /*
2 Enter your query below.
3 Please append a semicolon ";" at the end of the query
4 */
Test Results
Run Query
Submit
Type here to search
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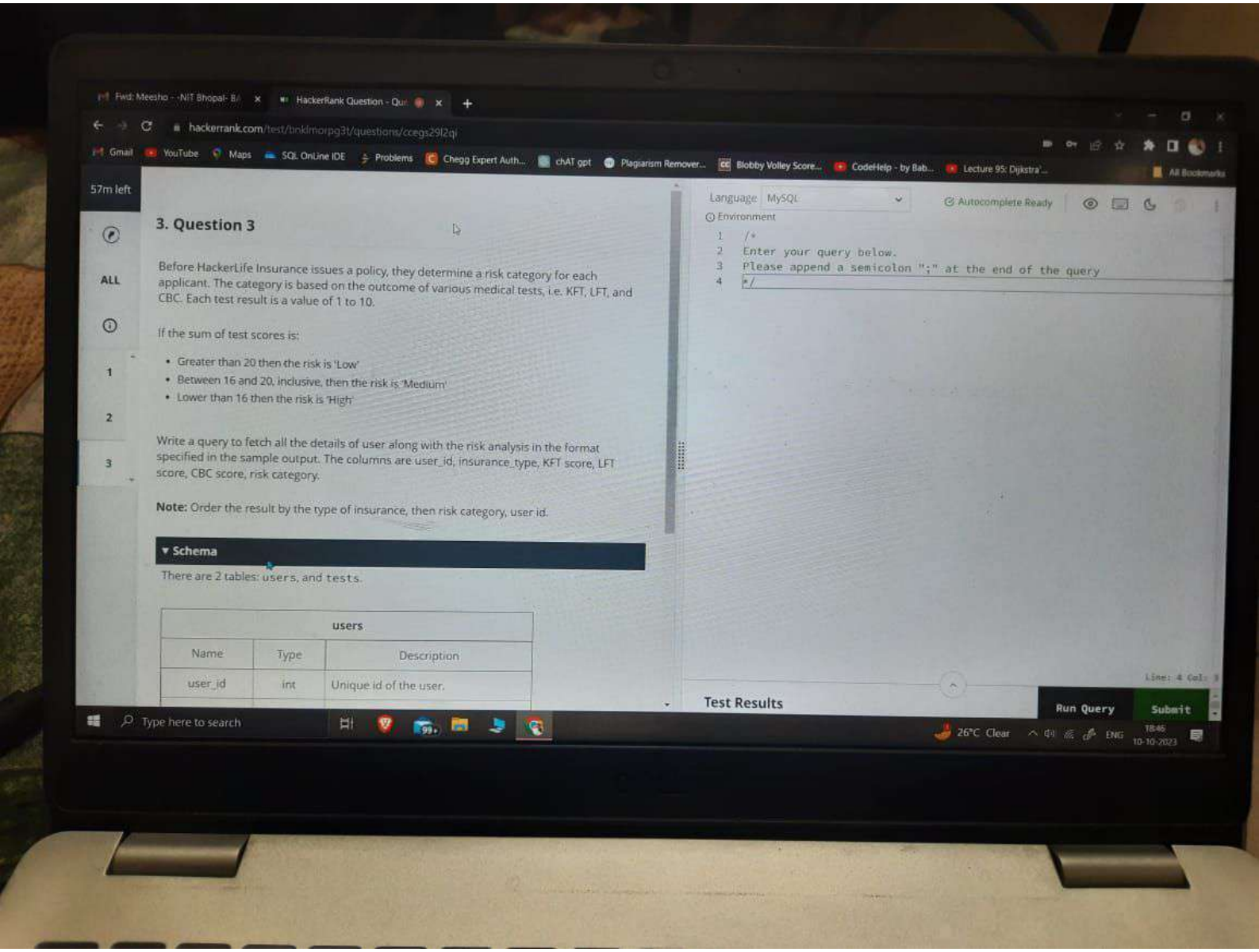
Fwd: Meesho - -NIT Bhopal- B/
HackerRank Question - Qu
hackerrank.com/test/bnklmorpg3t/questions/ccegs29l2qi
Gmail
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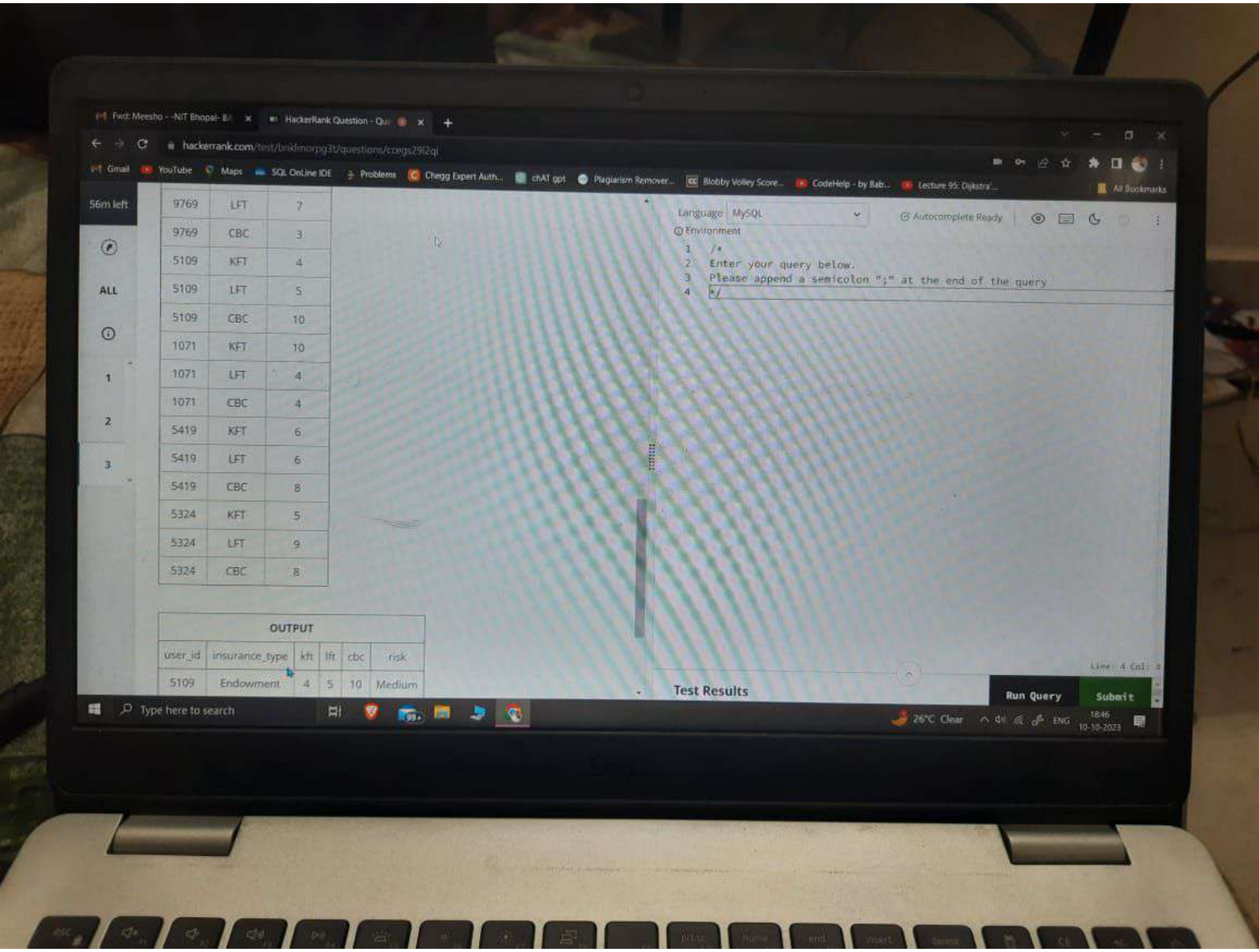
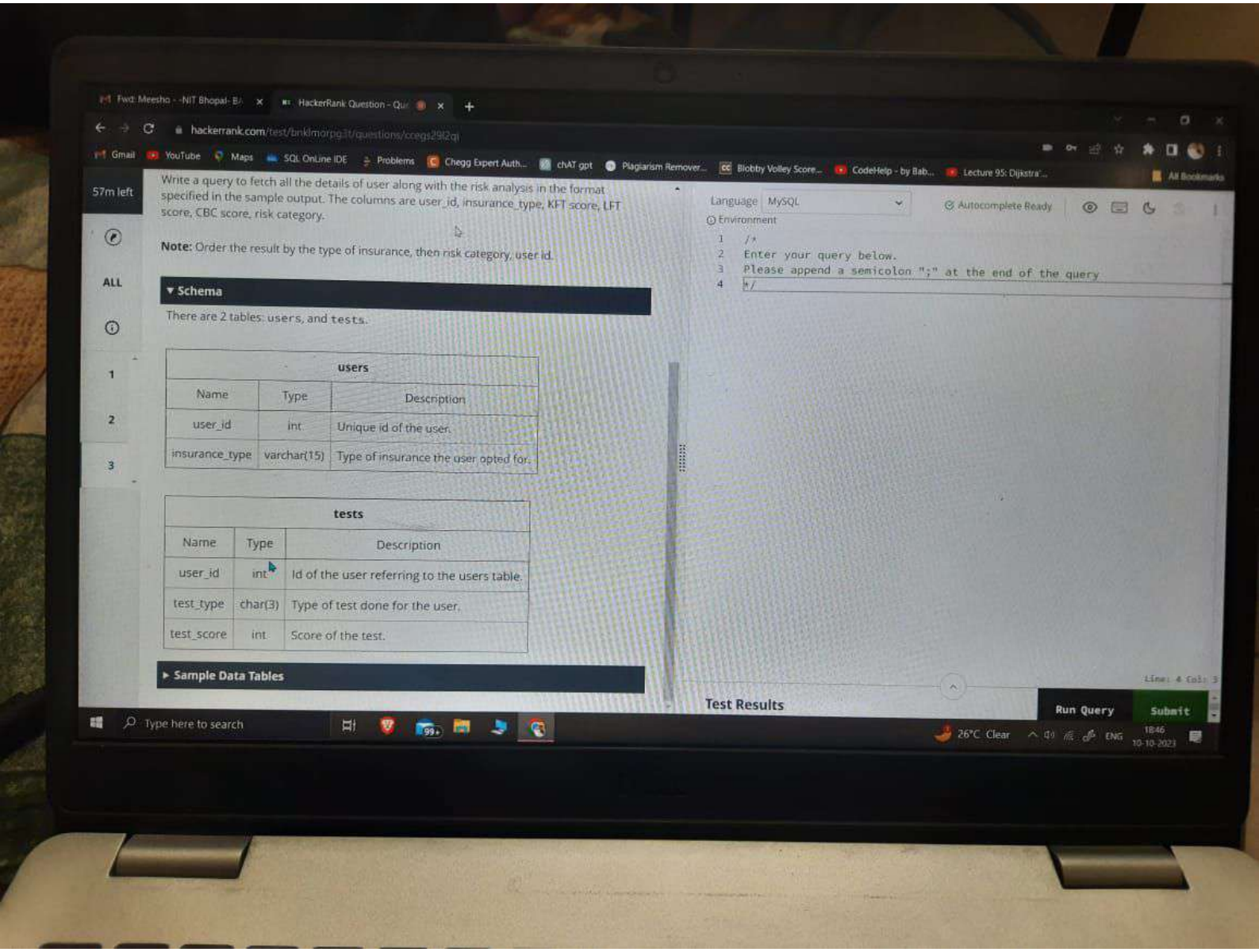
3. Question 3
Before HackerLife Insurance issues a policy, they determine a risk category for each applicant. The category is based on the outcome of various medical tests, i.e. KFT, LFT, and CBC. Each test result is a value of 1 to 10.
If the sum of test scores is:
Greater than 20 then the risk is 'Low'
Between 16 and 20, inclusive, then the risk is 'Medium'
Lower than 16 then the risk is 'High'
Write a query to fetch all the details of user along with the risk analysis in the format specified in the sample output. The columns are user_id, insurance_type, KFT score, LFT score, CBC score, risk category.
Note: Order the result by the type of insurance, then risk category, user id.
Schema
There are 2 tables: users, and tests.
users
Name
Type
Description
user_id
int
Unique id of the user.
Language MySQL
Autocomplete Ready
Environment
1 /*
2 Enter your query below.
3 Please append a semicolon ";" at the end of the query
4 */
Test Results
Run Query
Submit
Type here to search
26°C Clear
ENG
18:46
10-10-2023


Fwd: Meesho - -NIT Bhopal- B
HackerRank Question - Qu
hackerrank.com/test/bridmorpg3t/questions/ccegs29l2ql
Gmail
YouTube
Maps
SQL OnLine IDE
Problems
Chegg Expert Auth...
chAT gpt
Plagiarism Remover...
Blobby Volley Score...
CodeHelp - by Bab...
Lecture 95: Dijkstra'...
All Bookmarks
56m left
ALL
1
2
3
9769 LFT 7
9769 CBC 3
5109 KFT 4
5109 LFT 5
5109 CBC 10
1071 KFT 10
1071 LFT 4
1071 CBC 4
5419 KFT 6
5419 LFT 6
5419 CBC 8
5324 KFT 5
5324 LFT 9
5324 CBC 8
OUTPUT
user_id insurance_type kft lft cbc risk
5109 Endowment 4 5 10 Medium
Language MySQL
Autocomplete Ready
Environment
1 /*
2 Enter your query below.
3 Please append a semicolon ";" at the end of the query
4 */
Test Results
Run Query
Submit
Type here to search
26°C Clear
ENG
1846
10-10-2023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57m left
ALL
1
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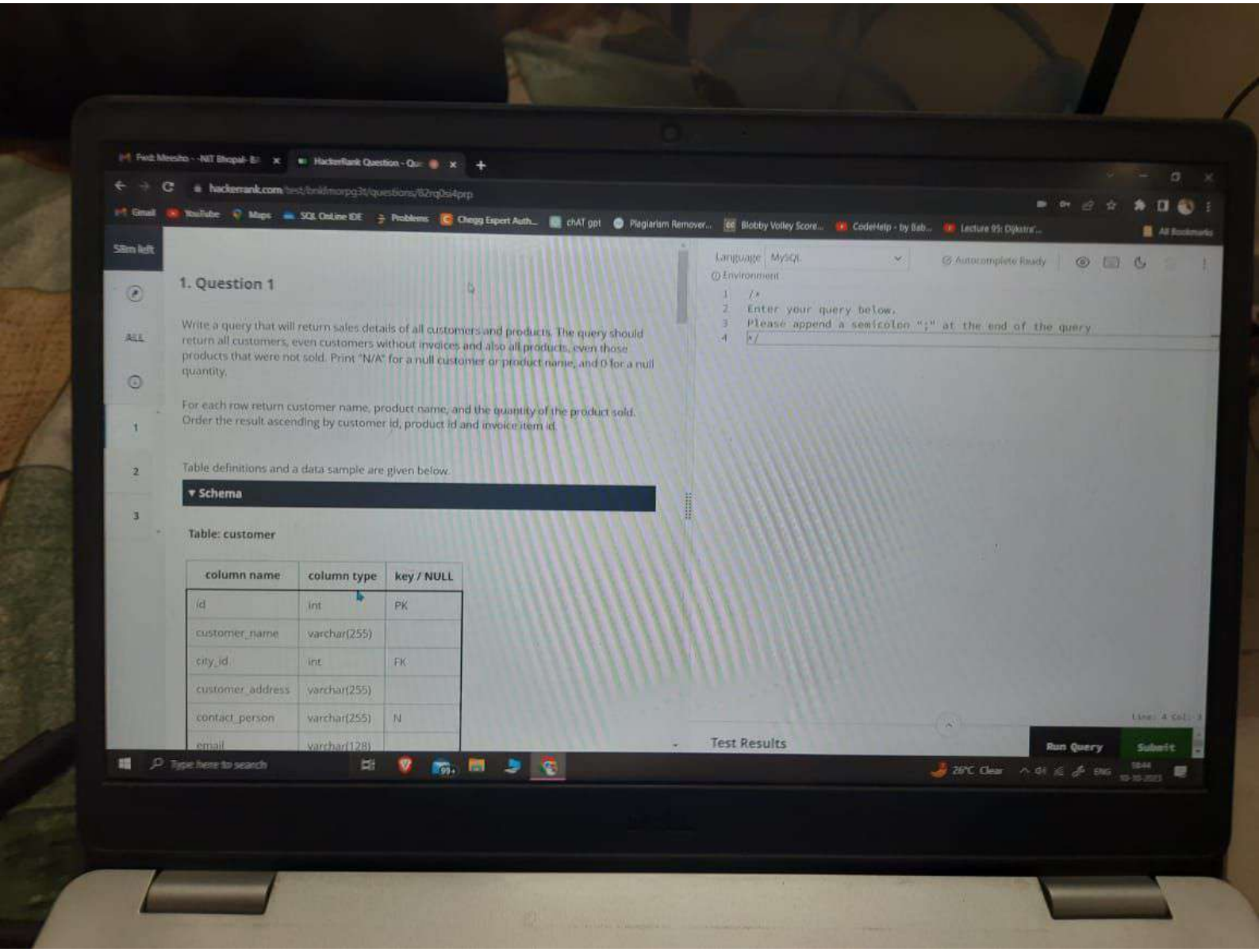
3
Write a query to fetch all the details of user along with the risk analysis in the format specified in the sample output. The columns are user_id, insurance_type, KFT score, LFT score, CBC score, risk category.
Note: Order the result by the type of insurance, then risk category, user id.
▼ Schema
There are 2 tables: users, and tests.
users
Name | Type | Description
user_id | int | Unique id of the user.
insurance_type | varchar(15) | Type of insurance the user opted for.
tests
Name | Type | Description
user_id | int | Id of the user referring to the users table.
test_type | char(3) | Type of test done for the user.
test_score | int | Score of the test.
▸ Sample Data Tables
Language MySQL
Autocomplete Ready
Environment
1 /*
2 Enter your query below.
3 Please append a semicolon ";" at the end of the query
4 */
Test Results
Run Query
Submit
Type here to search
26°C Clear
ENG
18:46
10-10-2023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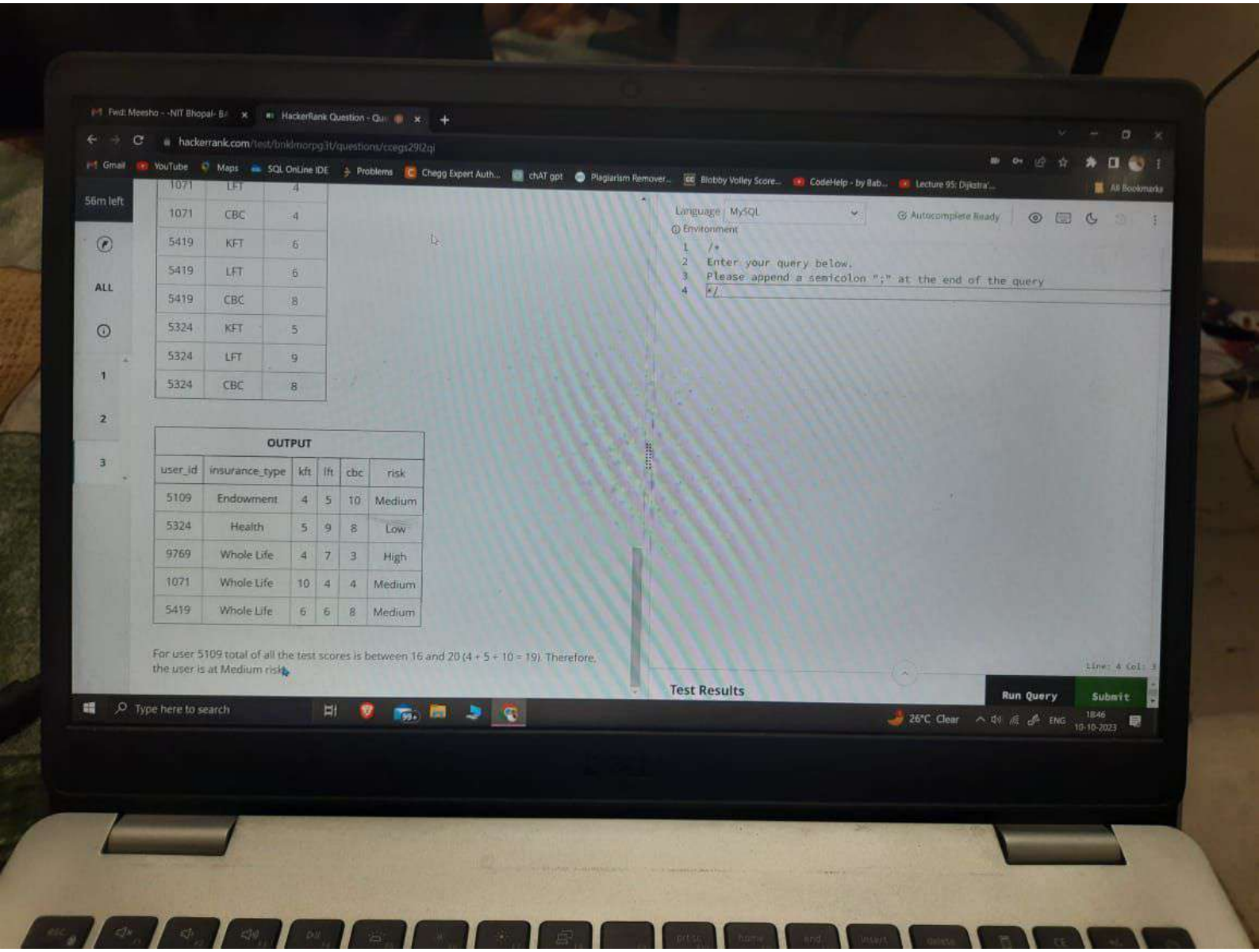
58m left
1. Question 1
Write a query that will return sales details of all customers and products. The query should return all customers, even customers without invoices and also all products, even those products that were not sold. Print "N/A" for a null customer or product name, and 0 for a null quantity.
For each row return customer name, product name, and the quantity of the product sold. Order the result ascending by customer id, product id and invoice item id.
Table definitions and a data sample are given below.
▼ Schema
Table: customer
column name
column type
key / NULL
id
int
PK
customer_name
varchar(255)
city_id
int
FK
customer_address
varchar(255)
contact_person
varchar(255)
N
email
varchar(128)
Language MySQL
Autocomplete Ready
Environment
1 /*
2 Enter your query below.
3 Please append a semicolon ";" at the end of the query
4 */
Test Results
Run Query
Submit
Type here to search
26°C Clear
ENG


Fwd: Meesho - -NIT Bhopal- B
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SQL OnLine IDE
Problems
Chegg Expert Auth...
chAT gpt
Plagiarism Remover...
Blobby Volley Score...
CodeHelp - by Bab...
Lecture 95: Dijkstra'...
All Bookmarks
56m left
ALL
1
2
3
1071 LFT 4
1071 CBC 4
5419 KFT 6
5419 LFT 6
5419 CBC 8
5324 KFT 5
5324 LFT 9
5324 CBC 8
OUTPUT
user_id insurance_type kft lft cbc risk
5109 Endowment 4 5 10 Medium
5324 Health 5 9 8 Low
9769 Whole Life 4 7 3 High
1071 Whole Life 10 4 4 Medium
5419 Whole Life 6 6 8 Medium
For user 5109 total of all the test scores is between 16 and 20 (4 + 5 + 10 = 19). Therefore, the user is at Medium risk.
Language MySQL
Autocomplete Ready
Environment
1 /*
2 Enter your query below.
3 Please append a semicolon ";" at the end of the query
4 */
Test Results
Run Query
Submit
Type here to search
26°C Clear
ENG
18:46
10-10-2023

2. Question 2

A department store maintains data on customers, products, and purchase records in three tables: *CUSTOMER*, *PRODUCT*, and *PURCHASE*. The store manager wants to know which product is on maximum discount for each category. Write a query to print the following fields for each category, ordered by category, ascending: *category*, *product ID* and *discount* for the product that has the maximum discount in the category. In the case of multiple products having same maximum discount within a category, print the product with minimum *product_id*.

▶ **Table Schema**

▶ **Sample Case 0**

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3. Question 3

A pizza-eating competition is organized. All the participants are organized into different groups. In a contest, any participants who eat the most pieces of pizza receive their original bet plus 30% of all losing participants' bets. Return the winning participants' names and the amounts of their payouts, ordered ascending by name.

Note: It is important that the payouts from losing participants are calculated and rounded individually. Summing all of the losers' bets, then calculating 30% and rounding will fail.

▶ **Schema**

▶ **Sample Data Tables**

2. Question 2

As part of HackerFinance's accounting software development process, a team needs a special query.

For each customer, determine the amount of *debit* and *credit* transactions during December. Subtract their total credits from their total debits to get *net borrowing*.

The report should have two lines with 2 columns each:

Row 1 contains the word 'positive' followed by a comma-delimited list of names of customers with positive net borrowing, sorted descending by the net borrowing amount.

Row 2 contains the word 'negative' followed by a comma-delimited list of names of customers with negative net borrowing, sorted ascending by the net borrowing amount.

▶ **Schema**

▶ **Sample Data Tables**