

### 3. Question 3

You are provided with data of airplane bookings which contain total seats in an airplane and the bookings done. Every airplane has some seats that are not booked. Find out the average number of seats that go without booking for every airline and fetch the airplanes for each airline whose number of empty seats is closest to the average number of seats that remain empty.

In case there are more than one airplane with same number of empty seats fetch them in order of `airplane_id` separated by comma. Also order the result by `airline_id`.

► Schema

► Sample Data Tables

Environment

1 /\*  
2 Enter your c  
3 Please appe  
4 \*/

59m left

## 2. Question 2

ALL

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*.

1

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.

2

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.

3

► Schema

► Sample Data Tables

Language: MySQL

Environment

1 /\*

2 Enter your query below

3 Please append a semicolon

4 \*/

59m left

## 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

► Sample Data Tables

Language MySQL

Environment

```
1 /*
2 Enter your query here
3 Please append a semicolon at the end
4 */
```

ZLU	no
	no
	no

2 Enter your query below.  
 3 Please append a semicolon ";" at the end of the query  
 4 \*/  
 5 SELECT sender,monitor\_iban AS sender,COUNT(transactions.id) AS  
 transactions,GROUP\_CONCAT(currencies.name ORDER BY currencies.name ASC)  
 6 AS currencies FROM sender JOIN transactions ON sender.id=transactions.  
 sender\_id JOIN currencies ON transactions.currency\_id=  
 7 currencies.id WHERE transactions.completed='yes' GROUP BY sender,  
 monitor\_iban ORDER BY sender ASC;

Line: 7 Col: 85

## Test Results

Run Query

Submit

## Runtime Error

### ✖ Test case 0

Error (stderr)

ERROR 1146 (42502) at line 5: Table 'sender' doesn't

Your Output (stdout)

- no response on stdout -

Expected Output

Download



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Euro,United  
ound sterling,Russi

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### 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

Language: MySQL

Environment

```
1 /*
2 Enter your query b
3 Please append a s
4 */
```



2021-11-26 17:05:41	Orrin Curley	15.00	
2021-12-16 09:12:35	Orrin Curley	33.35	3
2021-12-20 04:24:48	Orrin Curley	79.68	1.
2021-12-24 18:38:34	Orrin Curley	25.75	96
2021-12-29 21:12:41	Orrin Curley	23.55	82.

the expected output is:

balance_type	customer
positive	Harley Lyddiard,Donaugh Furneaux
negative	Orrin Curley

°C  
rtly cloudy



Search

ideapad GAMING



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**Query:**

```
SELECT status AS event_type,concat(first_name," "(last_name) As Customer_name as campaign,count(campaign_id) As total FROM customers,campaigns,events WHERE customers.id=campaigns.customer_id AND campaigns.id=events.campaign_id GROUP BY status,customer_id ORDER BY status DESC limit 1 UNION SELECT status AS event_type,concat(first_name," "(last_name) As Customer_name as campaign,count(campaign_id) As total FROM customers,campaigns,events WHERE customers.id=campaigns.customer_id AND campaigns.id=events.campaign_id GROUP BY status,customer_id ORDER BY status ASC limit 1;
```

**Explanation:**

This query will return desired output of a customer with the most successful campaign and the customer with the most unsuccessful campaign.

**P.S:**

I hope it is clear for you and do comment if you have any queries.



2021-12-27 01:20:38	Donaugh Furneaux	70.83	72.19
2021-12-02 00:47:52	Harley Lyddiard	66.45	7.85
2021-12-04 05:18:53	Harley Lyddiard	72.07	11.45
2021-12-07 05:36:06	Harley Lyddiard	81.45	45.75
2021-12-09 14:35:59	Harley Lyddiard	19.78	29.27
2021-12-17 08:29:43	Harley Lyddiard	34.99	25.64
2021-11-22 12:49:43	Orrin Curley	46.70	86.76
2021-11-23 09:28:58	Orrin Curley	27.53	26.90
2021-11-26 10:15:33	Orrin Curley	44.11	80.50
2021-11-26 17:05:41	Orrin Curley	15.00	25.55
2021-12-16 09:12:35	Orrin Curley	33.35	35.24
2021-12-20 04:24:48	Orrin Curley	79.68	12.78
2021-12-24 18:38:34	Orrin Curley	25.75	96.17
2021-12-29 21:12:41	Orrin Curley	23.55	82.93

the expected output is:

balance_type	customer
--------------	----------





0



Given a sales table with sales amount stored in local currencies and an exchange rate table containing currency conversion rate, to get total sales amount in USD for each sales date I need query



Sales Table:



Sales Date	Sales Amount	Currency
01-JAN-16	500	INR
01-JAN-16	100	GBP
02-JAN-16	1000	INR
02-JAN-16	150	GBP
03-JAN-16	1500	INR

Exchange Rate Table:

Source Currency	Target Currency	Exchar
INR	USD	
INR	USD	
GBP	USD	
GBP	USD	
GBP	USD	

have no idea how I should proceed

I have to do two things match the currency and then check for the same date exchange rate or before sales\_date

[sql](#)
[oracle](#)

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edited Feb 1, 2017 at 14:17



user5683823

asked Feb 1, 2017 at 8:53

customers with negative net borrowing, sorted ascending by the net borrowing amount.

### ▼ Schema

There is 1 table:

transactions		
name	type	description
dt	VARCHAR(19)	Transaction timestamp
customer	VARCHAR(64)	Customer name
debit	DECIMAL(5,2)	Transaction debit
credit	DECIMAL(5,2)	Transaction credit

## Test Results

Run Query

Submit

### Runtime Error

#### ✖ Test case 0

Error (stderr)

```
1 ERROR 1064 (42000) at line 5: You have an error in your  
2 FROM  
3 monitor AS senders JOIN  
4 transactions ON sen' at line 2
```

Your Output (stdout)

```
~ no response on stdout ~
```

ENG  
IN

19:23  
10-10-2023



## Test Results

Run Query

Submit

### Runtime Error

#### ✖ Test case 0

Error (stderr)

line 5: Unknown column 'events.customer\_id' in 'on clause'

Your Output (stdout)

~ no response on stdout ~

Expected Output

Download



ENG  
IN



19:04  
10-10-2023

1	phone	varchar(128)	
---	-------	--------------	--

2 **Table: product**

3	column name	column type	key / NULL
	id	int	PK
	sku	varchar(32)	
	product_name	varchar(128)	
	product_description	text	
	current_price	decimal(8,2)	
	quantity_in_stock	int	

**Table: invoice**

Test Res



► Schema

▼ Sample Data Tables

For the sample data in table:

transactions			
dt	customer	debit	credit
2021-11-22 04:22:56	Donaugh Furneaux	16.40	50.96
2021-11-30 20:38:13	Donaugh Furneaux	76.39	72.36
2021-12-19 16:36:49	Donaugh Furneaux	68.68	17.57
2021-12-21 15:44:36	Donaugh Furneaux	34.06	71.41
2021-12-23 07:56:31	Donaugh Furneaux	46.29	4.62
2021-12-24 22:23:54	Donaugh Furneaux	96.84	84.71
2021-12-27 01:20:38	Donaugh Furneaux	70.83	72.19
2021-12-02 00:47:52	Harley Lyddiard	66.45	7.85
2021-12-04 05:18:53	Harley Lyddiard	72.07	11.45
2021-12-07 05:36:06	Harley Lyddiard	81.45	45.75

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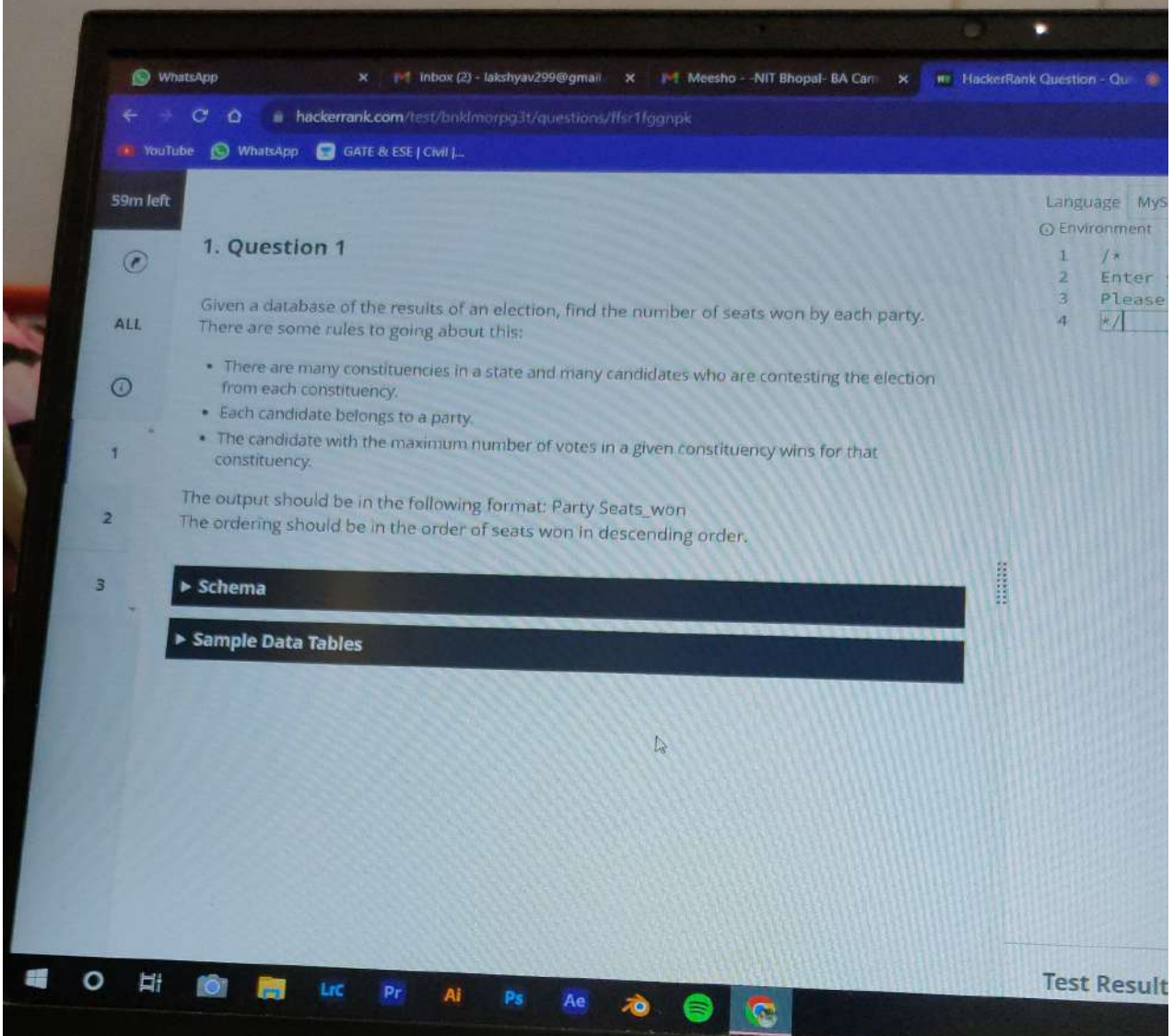


Search

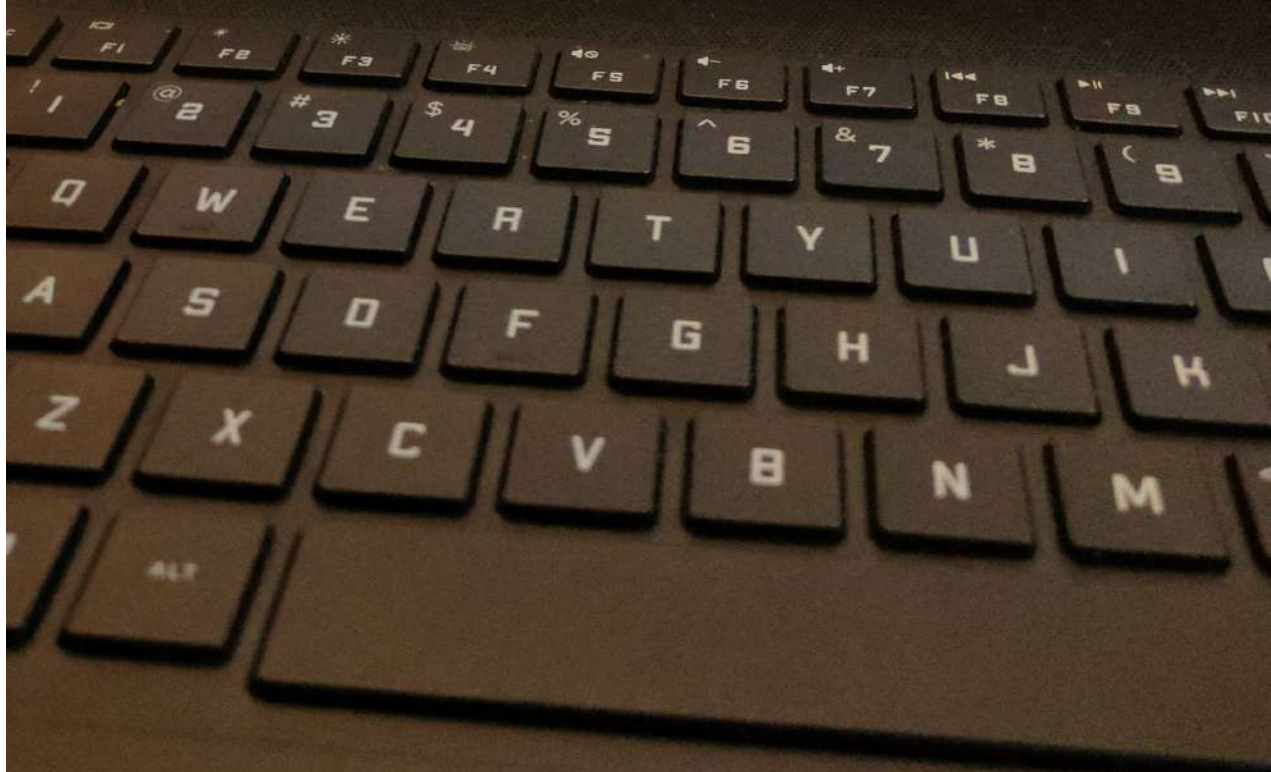


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OMEN



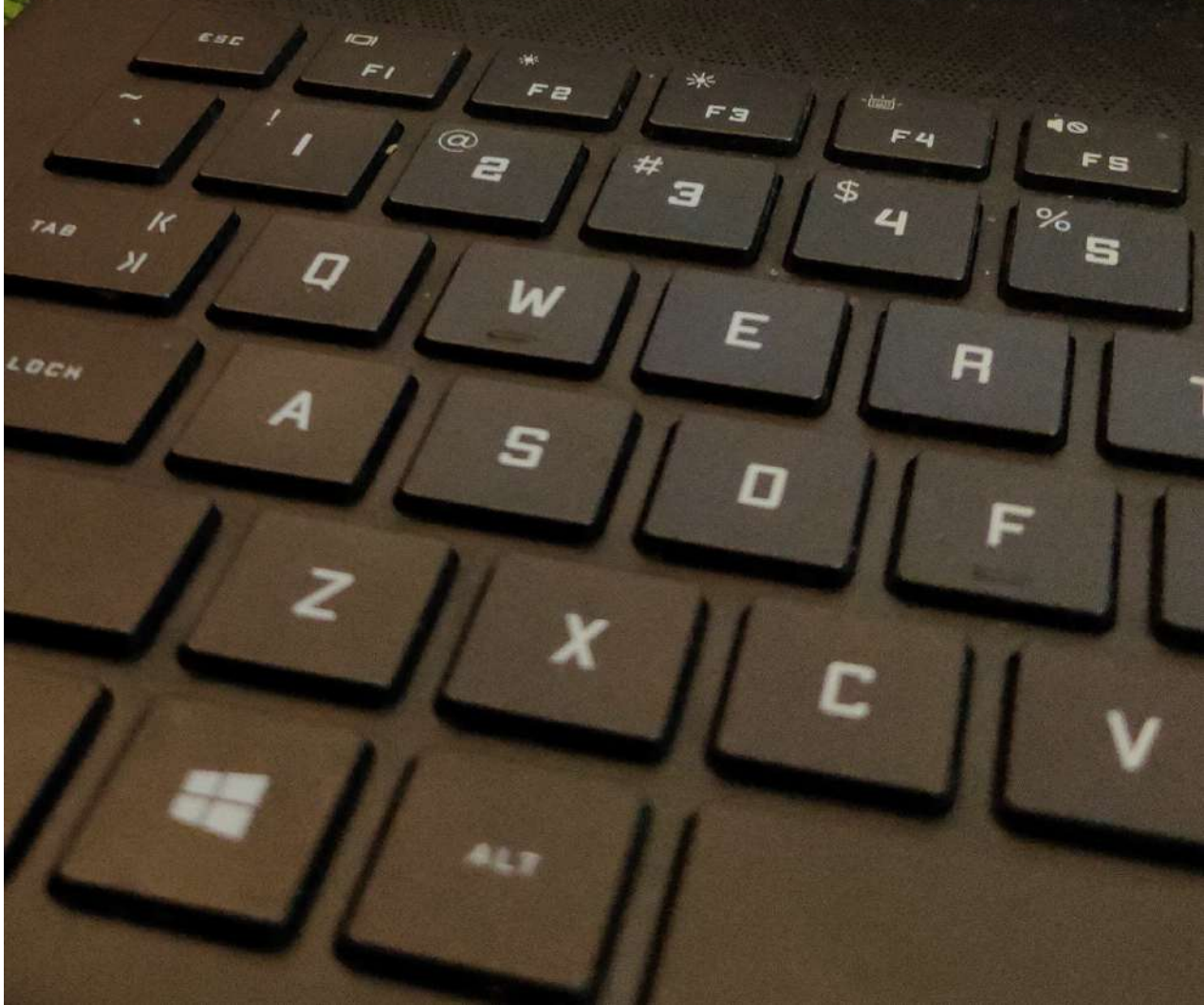


1	1	847529
1	4	283409
2	2	293841
2	5	394385
3	3	429084
3	6	303890

**Expected Output:**

Democratic 2

Republic 1





hackerrank.com/test/bnldmorp3/questions/bhhfn7/62a3

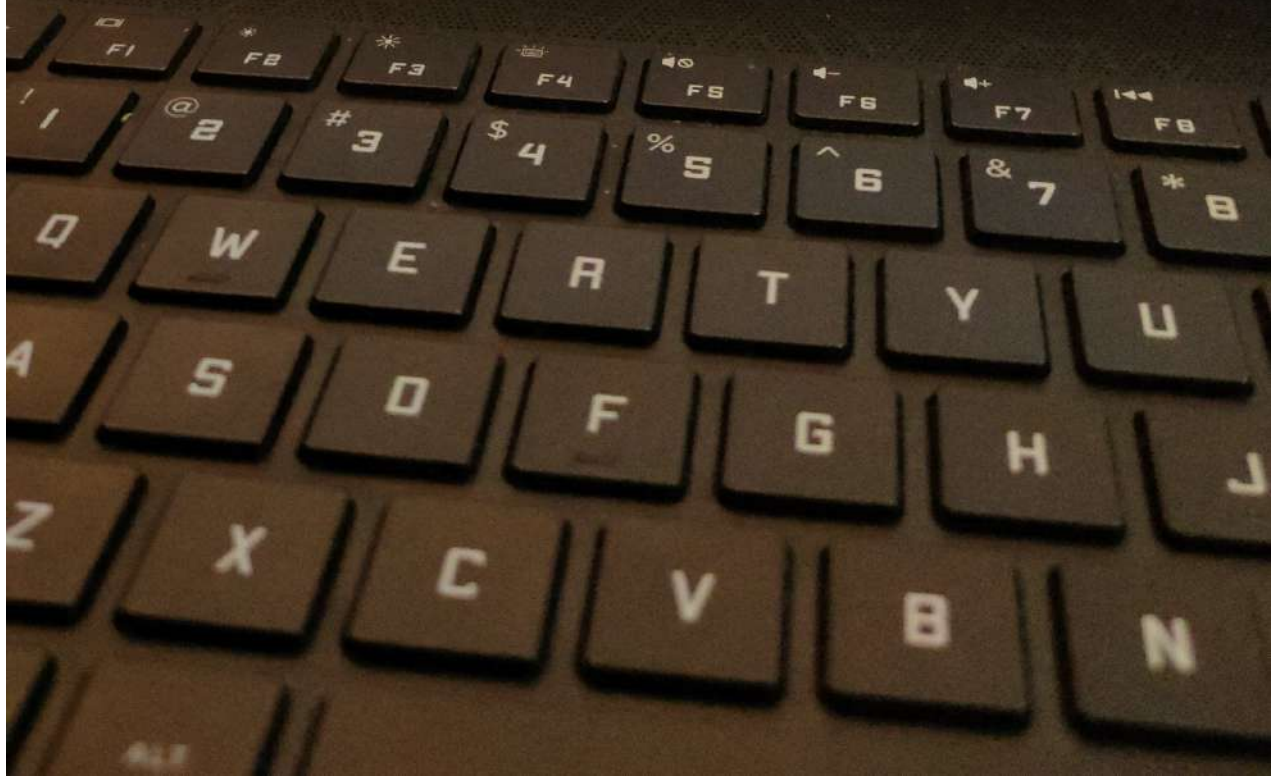
YouTube WhatsApp GATE & ESE | Civil |...

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	CUSTOMER_NAME	String	A customer's name. This field contains between 1 and 100 characters (inclusive).
ALL	CITY	String	A city name. This field contains between 1 and 50 characters (inclusive).
	STATE	String	A state name. This field contains between 1 and 50 characters (inclusive).
1	PRODUCT		
2	Name	Type	Description
3	PRODUCT_ID	Integer	A product's ID in the inclusive range [1, 500]. This is a primary key.
	PRODUCT_NAME	String	A product's name. This field contains between 1 and 50 characters (inclusive).
	CATEGORY	String	A category name of the product. This field contains between 1 and 50 characters (inclusive).
	PRICE	Integer	The price of the product in the inclusive range [500

Windows Taskbar: File Explorer, Camera, Lrc, Pr, Ai, Ps, Ae, Spotify, Chrome

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Sample Data Tables

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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

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## ▼ Sample Case 0

## Sample Input for Custom Testing

## CUSTOMER

CUSTOMER_ID	CUSTOMER_NAME	CITY	STATE
1	Pickett	Wilhelm Park	SD
2	Pickett	Ipswich	AZ
3	Poole	Farwell	KS
4	Pollard	Bent Pine	WV
5	Phelps	Momford Landing	VA

## PRODUCT

PRODUCT_ID	PRODUCT_NAME	CATEGORY	PRICE	DISCOUNT	AVAILABLE
1	P-1	C-5	720	10	1
2	P-2	C-1	935	17	1
3	P-3	C-2	588	19	1
4	P-4	C-4	619	5	0
5	P-5	C-1	803	16	1

## PURCHASE



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2

### Sample Output

C-1 2 17

C-2 3 19

C-4 4 5

C-5 1 10

3

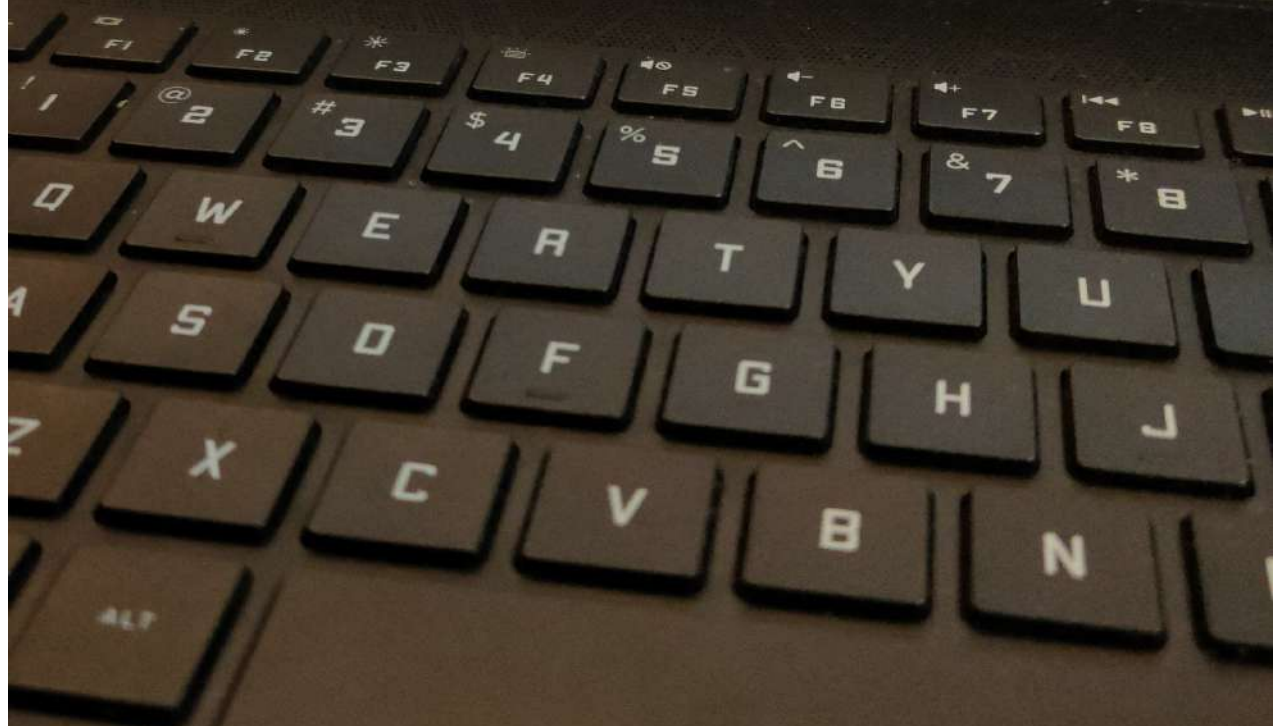
### Explanation

By referring to the sample data above, we find that:

- For category C-1, there are two products P-2 and P-5 with discount 17 and 16 respectively. So the maximum discount is for product P-2 which is 17.
- For category C-2, there is only one product P-3 with discount 19, so this is the product with maximum discount in this category.
- For category C-4, there is only one product P-4 with discount 5, so this is the product with maximum discount in this category.
- For category C-5, there is only one product P-1 with discount 10, so this is the product with maximum discount in this category.



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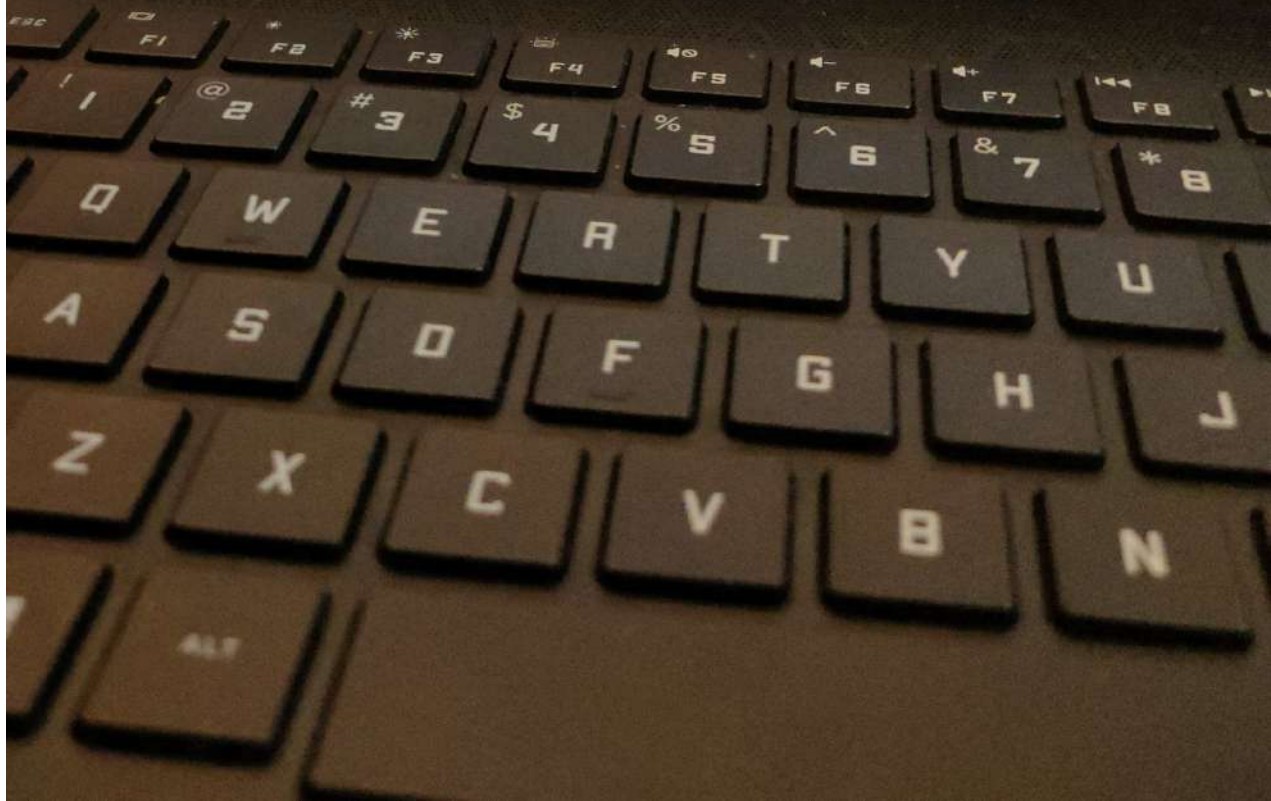
WhatsApp | Inbox (2) - lakshyav299@gmail.com | Meesho - NIT Bhopal- BA Cam | HackerRank

hackerrank.com/test/bnklmorg3t/questions/bhhfn7762a3

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	PRICE	Integer	The price of the product in the inclusive range [500, 1000].
	DISCOUNT	Integer	The discount associated with the product in the inclusive range [5, 20].
ALL	AVAILABLE	Integer	The availability of a product. It is 1 if the product is available or it is 0 if the product is not available.
1	PURCHASE		
2	Name	Type	Description
3	ID	Integer	An id associated with a purchase that is done in the inclusive range [1, 1000]. This is a primary key.
	CUSTOMER_ID	Integer	A customer ID. This is a foreign key to customer.customer_id.
	PRODUCT_ID	Integer	A product ID. This is a foreign key to product.product_id.
	PURCHASE_DATE	Date	The date associated with a purchase. The date falls in

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airplane_id	int	Id of the airplane referring to airlines_detail table.
booked	int	Number of seats booked in a timeperiod.

### ▼ Sample Data Tables

airlines_detail		
airplane_id	airline_id	total_seats
2187	425	260
4361	747	290
3478	747	270
7292	425	250
5833	425	310
3472	425	300
4472	747	290
2624	425	320

bookings	
airplane_id	booked
2187	40
4361	30
4361	10



OME





### 3. Question 3

You are provided with data of airplane bookings which contain total seats in an airplane and the bookings done. Every airplane has some seats that are not booked. Find out the average number of seats that go without booking for every airline and fetch the airplanes for each airline whose number of empty seats is closest to the average number of seats that remain empty.

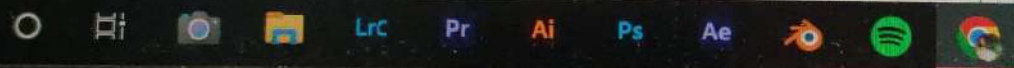
In case there are more than one airplane with same number of empty seats fetch them in order of airplane\_id separated by comma. Also order the result by airplane\_id.

#### ▼ Schema

You are provided 2 tables: airlines\_detail, bookings.

airlines_detail		
Name	Type	Description
airplane_id	int	Unique id of the airplane.
airline_id	int	Unique id of the airline that owns airplane.
total_seats	int	Total number of seats available to book.

bookings		
Name	Type	Description
airplane_id	int	Id of the airplane referring to airlines_detail table.



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HackerRank Question

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2. Question 2

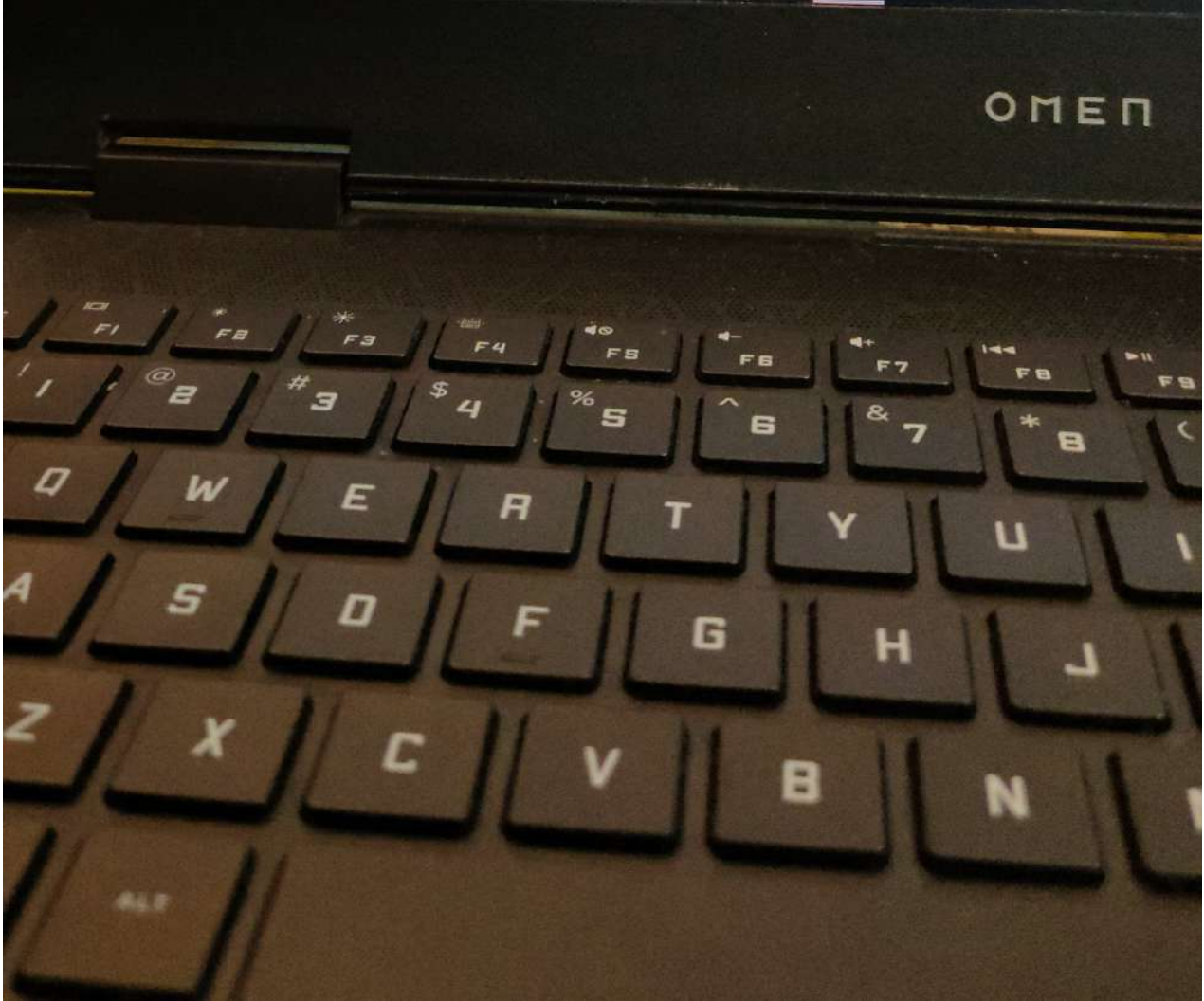
A department store maintains data on customers, products, and purchase records in three tables: *CUSTOMER*, *PRODUCT*, and *PURCHASE*. The store manager wants to know which product is on maximum discount for each category. Write a query to print the following fields for each category, ordered by category, 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

CUSTOMER		
Name	Type	Description
CUSTOMER_ID	Integer	A customer's ID in the inclusive range [1, 500]. This is a primary key.
CUSTOMER_NAME	String	A customer's name. This field contains between 1 and 100 characters (inclusive).
CITY	String	A city name. This field contains between 1 and 50 characters (inclusive).
		A state name. This field

Windows Taskbar

Taskbar icons: File Explorer, Camera, Lc, Pr, Ai, Ps, Ae, Spotify, Chrome



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hackerrank.com/test/bnklmorg3t/questions/ffsr1fggnpk

consistency.

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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

ALL 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		
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



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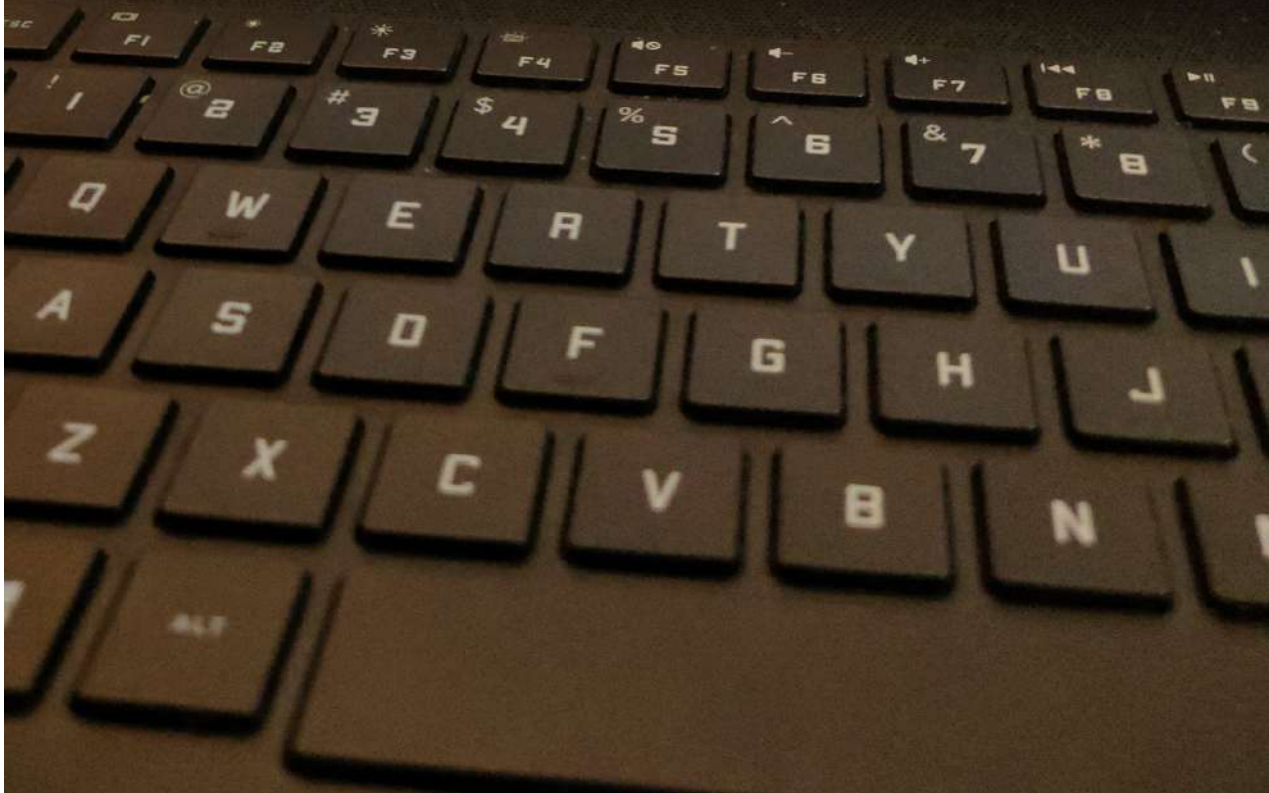




Table: customer

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

Test Res

31°C  
Partly cloudy



Search





invoice.customer\_id references customer.id

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

Test Results

31°C  
Partly cloudy



Search



## 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

► Sample Data Tables

	id	int	PK
	invoice_number	varchar(255)	
1	customer_id	int	FK
2	user_account_id	int	
	total_price	decimal(8,2)	
3	time_issued	varchar(255)	N
	time_due	varchar(255)	N
	time_paid	varchar(255)	N
	time_cancelled	varchar(255)	N
	time_refunded	varchar(255)	N

invoice.customer\_id references customer.id

Table: invoice\_item

column name	column type	key / NULL
-------------	-------------	------------

Test Results





ALL

There are 3 tables:

①

1

2

3

currencies		
name	type	description
code	VARCHAR(54)	Currency code
name	VARCHAR(54)	Currency name

transactions		
name	type	description
currency_code	VARCHAR(54)	Currency code
sender	VARCHAR(54)	Sender IBAN
completed	VARCHAR(54)	Completion status

monitor		
name	type	description

Test Results

37°C  
Partly sunny



Search



ALL



1

2

3

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

► Sample Data Tables

2 Enter your query  
3 Please append a semicolon  
4 \*/

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e transactions,

Language MySQL

Environment

Autocomplete Ready

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



For the sample data in tables;

ALL

1

2

3

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

transactions		
currency_code	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 4020 CAYO DTAL UPM 711	yes

1 /\*  
2 Enter your query below.  
3 Please append a semicolon ";" a  
4 \*/

Test Results

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## 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.status*.
- *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 customer, ordered ascending.
- *total* is the number of associated events.

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

► Schema

► Sample Data Tables

Environment

```
1 /*
2 Enter your query
3 Please append
4 */
```

There are 3 tables:

ALL

1

2

3

3

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

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Search

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ALL

i

1

2

3

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

5km left



ALL



1

2

3

airlines, detail

airplane_id	airline_id	total_seats
2187	425	260
4361	747	290
3478	747	270
7292	425	250
5833	425	310
3472	425	300
4472	747	290
2624	425	320

bookings

airplane_id	booked
2187	40
4361	30
4361	10
5833	30
4361	20

1  
2  
3  
4

/\*

Enter your

Please appe

\*/

You are provided 2 tables: airlines\_detail, bookings.

airlines_detail		
Name	Type	Description
airplane_id	int	Unique id of the airplane.
airline_id	int	Unique id of the airline that owns airplane.
total_seats	int	Total number of seats available to book.

bookings		
Name	Type	Description
airplane_id	int	Id of the airplane referring to airlines_detail table.
booked	int	Number of seats booked in a timeperiod.

► Sample Data Tables

Test Results



USD	SI37 5069 7230 7377 384	no
USD	SI37 5069 7230 7377 384	no

①

1

2

3

<b>monitor</b>
<b>iban</b>
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	curri
MT77 XPHC 6475 4Q39 GAKQ DTAI LUBM ZLU	2	Euro,United
MU61 DLYT 1493 0120 0101 0602 157P DN	3	British pound sterling,Russi

Test Results

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Search



1

airline_id	airplanes
425	7292
747	4361

2

3

Explanation		
airplane_id	airline_id	empty_seats
2187	425	160
7292	425	230
5833	425	280
3472	425	260
2624	425	280

For airline with id 425 the average number of empty seats are 242. Therefore the airplane which closest to this average is 7292.

Test Results