Query a list of **CITY** and **STATE** from the **STATION** table.

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

STATION

Field	Type
ID	NUMBER
CITY	VARCHAR2(21)
STATE	VARCHAR2(2)
LAT_N	NUMBER
LONG_W	NUMBER

where **LAT_N** is the northern latitude and **LONG_W** is the western longitude.

MySQL

```
1  SELECT CITY, STATE FROM STATION;
```

Line: 1 Col: 33

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Congratulations

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

Next Challenge

Query a list of **CITY** names from **STATION** for cities that have an even **ID** number. Print the results in any order, but exclude duplicates from the answer.

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

STATION

Field	Type
ID	NUMBER
CITY	VARCHAR2(21)
STATE	VARCHAR2(2)
LAT_N	NUMBER
LONG_W	NUMBER

where **LAT_N** is the northern latitude and **LONG_W** is the western longitude.

MySQL

```
1  SELECT DISTINCT CITY FROM STATION WHERE ID % 2 = 0;
```

Line: 1 Col: 14

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Congratulations

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

Next Challenge

Problem

Submissions

Leaderboard

ussions

Query the total population of all cities in **CITY** where District is **California**.

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

MySQL

```
1  SELECT SUM(POPULATION) FROM CITY WHERE DISTRICT = "California";
```

Line: 1 Col: 62

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Submit Code

Congratulations

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

Next Challenge

Query a count of the number of cities in **CITY** having a Population larger than $100,000$.

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

```
1  SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT NAME) FROM CITY WHERE POPULATION > 100000;
```

Line: 1 Col:

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Run Code

Submit Cod

You have earned 10.00 points!

You are now 75 points away from the 2nd star for your sql badge.

21%

100

Congratulations

Write a query identifying the type of each record in the **TRIANGLES** table using its three side lengths. Output one of the following statements for each record in the table:

- **Equilateral**: It's a triangle with 3 sides of equal length.
- **Isosceles**: It's a triangle with 2 sides of equal length.
- **Scalene**: It's a triangle with 3 sides of differing lengths.
- **Not A Triangle**: The given values of A, B, and C don't form a triangle.

Input Format

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

Column	*Type*
A	*Integer*
B	*Integer*
C	*Integer*

Each row in the table denotes the lengths of each of a triangle's three sides.

Sample Input

MySQL

```
1  SELECT
2      CASE
3          WHEN NOT((A + B) > C) OR NOT((A + C) > B) OR  NOT((B + C) > A) THEN 'Not A
   Triangle'
4          WHEN A = B AND B = C THEN 'Equilateral'
5          WHEN A = B OR A = C OR B = C THEN 'Isosceles'
6          ELSE 'Scalene'
7      END
8  FROM triangles;
```

Line: 7

Upload Code as File

Run Code Submit

Congratulations

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

Next Challeng