Revising the Select Query I

Query all columns for all American cities in the **CITY** table with populations larger than `100000`. The **CountryCode** for America is USA.

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

CITY

Field	Type
ID	NUMBER
NAME	VARCHAR2(17)
COUNTRYCODE	VARCHAR2(3)
DISTRICT	VARCHAR2(20)
POPULATION	NUMBER

Author PRASHANTB1984

Difficulty Easy

Max Score 10

Submitted By 921065

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Suggest Edits

Current Buffer (saved locally, editable) MySQL

```
1 SELECT *
2 FROM CITY
3 WHERE POPULATION > 100000 AND COUNTRYCODE = 'USA';
```

Line: 3 Col: 51

Upload Code as File

Run Code Submit Code

Revising the Select Query II

Your Revising the Select Query II submission got 10.00 points. शेयर करें

You are now 30 points away from the 1st star for your sql badge.

Try the next challenge | Try a Random Challenge

Problem | Submissions | Leaderboard | Discussions | Editorial

Query the **NAME** field for all American cities in the **CITY** table with populations larger than `120000`. The CountryCode for America is USA.

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

CITY

Field	Type
ID	NUMBER
NAME	VARCHAR2(17)
COUNTRYCODE	VARCHAR2(3)
DISTRICT	VARCHAR2(20)
POPULATION	NUMBER

Author PRASHANTB1984
Difficulty Easy
Max Score 10
Submitted By 864266

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Current Buffer (saved locally, editable) MySQL

```
1 SELECT NAME
2 FROM CITY
3 WHERE POPULATION > 120000 AND COUNTRYCODE = 'USA';
```

Line: 3 Col: 51

Upload Code as File

Run Code Submit Code

You have earned 10.00 points!
You are now 30 points away from the 1st star for your sql badge.

63% 50/80

Congratulations

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

Next Challenge

Test case 0

Compiler Message

Success

Input (stdin) Download

Expected Output Download

```
1 Scottsdale
2 Corona
3 Concord
4 Cedar Rapids
```

Select By ID

Your Select By ID submission got 10.00 points. शेयर करें Tweet

You are now 10 points away from the 1st star for your sql badge.

Try the next challenge | Try a Random Challenge

Problem | Submissions | Leaderboard | Discussions | Editorial

Query all columns for a city in **CITY** with the ID 1661.

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

CITY

Field	Type
ID	NUMBER
NAME	VARCHAR2(17)
COUNTRYCODE	VARCHAR2(3)
DISTRICT	VARCHAR2(20)
POPULATION	NUMBER

Author abhiranjan
Difficulty Easy
Max Score 10
Submitted By 858207

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Current Buffer (saved locally, editable) MySQL

```
1 SELECT *
2 FROM CITY
3 WHERE ID = 1661;
```

Line: 3 Col: 17

Upload Code as File

Run Code Submit Code

You have earned 10.00 points!
You are now 10 points away from the 1st star for your sql badge.

88% 70/80

Congratulations

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

Next Challenge

Test case 0

Compiler Message

Success

Input (stdin) Download

1

Expected Output Download

1 1661 Sayama JPN Saitama 162472

Weather Observation Station 4

Find the difference between the total number of **CITY** entries in the table and the number of distinct **CITY** entries in the 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.

For example, if there are three records in the table with **CITY** values 'New York', 'New York', 'Bengalaru', there are 2 different city names: 'New York' and 'Bengalaru'. The query returns 1, because
$\text{total number of records} - \text{number of unique city names} = 3 - 2 = 1$.

Author AvmnuSng
Difficulty Easy
Max Score 10
Submitted By 651913

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Suggest Edits

Current Buffer (saved locally, editable) MySQL

```
/*
Enter your query here.
*/

SELECT COUNT(CITY) - COUNT(DISTINCT CITY)
FROM STATION;
```

Line: 6 Col: 14

Upload Code as File Run Code Submit Code

You have earned 10.00 points!
You are now 50 points away from the 2nd star for your sql badge.
47% 125/175

Congratulations

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

Test case 0

Compiler Message
Success

Input (stdin) Download
```
INPUT
```

Expected Output Download
```
13
```

Weather Observation Station 5

Problem | Submissions | Leaderboard | Discussions

Query the two cities in **STATION** with the shortest and longest CITY names, as well as their respective lengths (i.e.: number of characters in the name). If there is more than one smallest or largest city, choose the one that comes first when ordered alphabetically.

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.

Sample Input

For example, **CITY** has four entries: **DEF, ABC, PQRS** and **WXY**.

Sample Output

```
ABC 3
PQRS 4
```

Explanation

When ordered alphabetically, the **CITY** names are listed as **ABC, DEF, PQRS,** and **WXY**, with lengths $3, 3, 4,$ and 3. The longest name is **PQRS**, but there are 3 options for shortest named city. Choose **ABC**, because it comes first alphabetically.

Note

You can write two separate queries to get the desired output. It need not be a single query.

Current Buffer (saved locally, editable) MySQL

```
/*
Enter your query here.
*/
SELECT CITY, LENGTH(CITY)
FROM
STATION
ORDER BY LENGTH(CITY) , CITY
LIMIT 1;

SELECT CITY, LENGTH(CITY)
FROM
STATION
ORDER BY LENGTH(CITY) DESC , CITY
LIMIT 1 ;
```

Line: 14 Col: 10

Upload Code as File | Run Code | Submit Code

Congratulations!

You have passed the sample test cases. Click the submit button to run your code against all the test cases.

Sample Test case 0

Your Output (stdout)

```
Amo 3
Marine On Saint Croix 21
```

Weather Observation Station 7

Your Weather Observation Station 7 submission got 10.00 points. शेयर करें Tweet

You are now 125 points away from the 3rd star for your sql badge.

Try the next challenge | Try a Random Challenge

Problem | Submissions | Leaderboard | Discussions

Query the list of CITY names ending with vowels (a, e, i, o, u) from **STATION**. Your result cannot contain duplicates.

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.

Author AvmnuSng
Difficulty Easy
Max Score 10
Submitted By 490959

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Current Buffer (saved locally, editable) MySQL

```
/*
Enter your query here.
*/

SELECT DISTINCT CITY
FROM STATION
WHERE CITY REGEXP "[aeiou]$";
```

Line: 5 Col: 1

Upload Code as File

Run Code Submit Code

You have earned 10.00 points!
You are now 125 points away from the 3rd star for your sql badge.

0% 175/300

Congratulations

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

Test case 0

Compiler Message

Success

Input (stdin) Download

```
INPUT
```

Expected Output Download

```
Acme
Aguanga
Alba
Aliso Viejo
Alpine
Amazonia
```

Weather Observation Station 8

Your Weather Observation Station 8 submission got 15.00 points. फेसबुक करें Tweet

You are now 110 points away from the 3rd star for your sql badge.

Try the next challenge | Try a Random Challenge

Problem | Submissions | Leaderboard | Discussions

Query the list of CITY names from **STATION** which have vowels (i.e., a, e, i, o, and u) as both their first and last characters. Your result cannot contain duplicates.

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.

Author AvmnuSng
Difficulty Easy
Max Score 15
Submitted By 463539

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Download problem statement
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Suggest Edits

Current Buffer (saved locally, editable) MySQL

```
/*
Enter your query here.
*/
SELECT DISTINCT CITY
FROM STATION
WHERE CITY REGEXP "^[aeiou].*[aeiou]$";
```

Line: 4 Col: 21

Upload Code as File | Run Code | Submit Code

You have earned 15.00 points!
You are now 110 points away from the 3rd star for your sql badge.
12% 190/300

Congratulations

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

Test case 0

Compiler Message

Success

Input (stdin) Download

```
INPUT
```

Expected Output Download

```
Acme
Aguanga
Alba
Aliso Viejo
Alpine
Amazonia
```

Higher Than 75 Marks

Your Higher Than 75 Marks submission got 15.00 points. शेयर करें Tweet

You are now 45 points away from the 3rd star for your sql badge.

Try the next challenge

Problem | Submissions | Leaderboard | Discussions

Query the Name of any student in **STUDENTS** who scored higher than 75 Marks. Order your output by the last three characters of each name. If two or more students both have names ending in the same last three characters (i.e.: Bobby, Robby, etc.), secondary sort them by ascending ID.

Input Format

Column	Type
ID	Integer
Name	String
Marks	Integer

The **STUDENTS** table is described as follows: The Name column only contains uppercase (A-Z) and lowercase (a-z) letters.

Sample Input

ID	Name	Marks
1	Ashley	81
2	Samantha	75
4	Julia	76
3	Belvet	84

Sample Output

```
Ashley
Julia
Belvet
```

Explanation

Only Ashley, Julia, and Belvet have Marks > 75. If you look at the last three characters of each of their names, there are no duplicates and 'ley' < 'lia' < 'vet'.

Author AymnuSng
Difficulty Easy
Max Score 15
Submitted By 412187

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Suggest Edits

Current Buffer (saved locally, editable) MySQL

```
/*
Enter your query here.
*/
SELECT NAME
FROM STUDENTS
WHERE MARKS > 75
ORDER BY SUBSTRING(NAME,-3) , ID;
```

Line: 4 Col: 1

Upload Code as File Run Code Submit Code

You have earned 15.00 points!
You are now 45 points away from the 3rd star for your sql badge.
64% 255/300

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

Test case 0

Compiler Message
Success

Input (stdin) Download
```
INPUT
```

Expected Output Download
```
Stuart
Kristeen
Christene
Amina
Aamina
Priya
```

Type of Triangle

Your Type of Triangle submission got 20.00 points. शेयर करें Tweet

You are now 5 points away from the 3rd star for your sql badge.

Try the next challenge | Try a Random Challenge

Problem | Submissions | Leaderboard | Discussions

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

A	B	C
20	20	23
20	20	20
20	21	22
13	14	30

Sample Output

```
Isosceles
Equilateral
Scalene
Not A Triangle
```

Explanation

Values in the tuple $(20, 20, 23)$ form an Isosceles triangle, because $A \equiv B$.
Values in the tuple $(20, 20, 20)$ form an Equilateral triangle, because $A \equiv B \equiv C$. Values in the tuple $(20, 21, 22)$ form a Scalene triangle, because $A \neq B \neq C$.
Values in the tuple $(13, 14, 30)$ cannot form a triangle because the combined value of sides A and B is not larger than that of side C.

Author AvmnuSng
Difficulty Easy
Max Score 20
Submitted By 245915

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Current Buffer (saved locally, editable) MySQL

```
/*
Enter your query here.
*/

SELECT CASE
WHEN A+B > C AND B+C > A AND A+C > B THEN
    CASE
        WHEN A=B AND B=C THEN "Equilateral"
        WHEN A=B OR B=C OR A=C THEN "Isosceles"
        ELSE "Scalene"
    END
ELSE "Not A Triangle"
END

FROM TRIANGLES;
```

Line: 8 Col: 44

Upload Code as File | Run Code | Submit Code

You have earned 20.00 points!
You are now 5 points away from the 3rd star for your sql badge.
96% 295/300

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

Test case 0

Compiler Message
Success

Input (stdin) Download
```
INPUT
```

Expected Output Download
```
Equilateral
Equilateral
Isosceles
Equilateral
Isosceles
Equilateral
```

The PADS

Problem | Submissions | Leaderboard | Discussions

Generate the following two result sets:

1. Query an alphabetically ordered list of all names in **OCCUPATIONS**, immediately followed by the first letter of each profession as a parenthetical (i.e.: enclosed in parentheses). For example: `AnActorName(A)`, `ADoctorName(D)`, `AProfessorName(P)`, and `ASingerName(S)`.
2. Query the number of ocurrences of each occupation in **OCCUPATIONS**. Sort the occurrences in ascending order, and output them in the following format:

```
There are a total of [occupation_count] [occupation]s.
```

where `[occupation_count]` is the number of occurrences of an occupation in **OCCUPATIONS** and `[occupation]` is the lowercase occupation name. If more than one Occupation has the same `[occupation_count]`, they should be ordered alphabetically.

Note: There will be at least two entries in the table for each type of occupation.

Input Format

Column	Type
Name	String
Occupation	String

The **OCCUPATIONS** table is described as follows: Occupation will only contain one of the following values: **Doctor**, **Professor**, **Singer** or **Actor**.

Sample Input

An **OCCUPATIONS** table that contains the following records:

Name	Occupation
Samantha	Doctor
Julia	Actor
Maria	Actor
Meera	Singer
Ashely	Professor
Ketty	Professor
Christeen	Professor
Jane	Actor
Jenny	Doctor
Priya	Singer

Sample Output

```
Ashely(P)
Christeen(P)
Jane(A)
Jenny(D)
Julia(A)
Ketty(P)
Maria(A)
Meera(S)
Priya(S)
Samantha(D)
There are a total of 2 doctors.
There are a total of 2 singers.
There are a total of 3 actors.
There are a total of 3 professors.
```

Explanation

The results of the first query are formatted to the problem description's specifications.

The results of the second query are ascendingly ordered first by number of names corresponding to each profession ($2 \leq 2 \leq 3 \leq 3$), and then alphabetically by profession ($doctor \leq singer$, and $actor \leq professor$).

Author AvmnuSng
Difficulty Medium
Max Score 30
Submitted By 230062

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Suggest Edits

Current Buffer (saved locally, editable) MySQL

```
/*
Enter your query here.
*/
SELECT CONCAT(NAME,"(" , SUBSTRING(OCCUPATION,1,1),")")
FROM OCCUPATIONS
ORDER BY NAME;

SELECT CONCAT("There are a total of ",COUNT(*)," ",lower(OCCUPATION),"s.")
FROM OCCUPATIONS
GROUP BY OCCUPATION
ORDER BY COUNT(*),OCCUPATION;
```

Line: 1 Col: 1

Upload Code as File Run Code Submit Code

Draw The Triangle 1

Problem | Submissions | Leaderboard | Discussions

P(R) represents a pattern drawn by Julia in R rows. The following pattern represents P(5):

```
* * * * *
* * * *
* * *
* *
*
```

Write a query to print the pattern P(20).

Author AvmnuSng
Difficulty Easy
Max Score 25
Submitted By 71505

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Suggest Edits

Current Buffer (saved locally, editable) MySQL

```
1  /*
2  Enter your query here.
3  */
4  SET @NUMBER = 21;
5  SELECT REPEAT('* ', @NUMBER := @NUMBER - 1)
6  FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.TABLES;
```

Line: 6 Col: 32

Upload Code as File

Run Code Submit Code

The Blunder

Your The Blunder submission got 15.00 points. Share on Tweet

You are now 190 points away from the gold level for your sql badge.

Try the next challenge | Try a Random Challenge

Problem | Submissions | Leaderboard | Discussions

Author AvmnuSng
Difficulty Easy
Max Score 15
Submitted By 202563

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Suggest Edits

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

$1000 < \text{Salary} < 10^5$.

Sample Input

ID	Name	Salary
1	Kristeen	1420
2	Ashley	2006
3	Julia	2210
4	Maria	3000

Sample Output

```
2061
```

Explanation

The table below shows the salaries without zeros as they were entered by Samantha:

ID	Name	Salary
1	Kristeen	142
2	Ashley	26
3	Julia	221
4	Maria	3

Samantha computes an average salary of 98.00. The actual average salary is 2159.00.

The resulting error between the two calculations is $2159.00 - 98.00 = 2061.00$. Since it is equal to the integer 2061, it does not get rounded up.

Current Buffer (saved locally, editable) MySQL

```
/*
Enter your query here.
*/

SELECT CEIL(AVG(SALARY) - AVG(REPLACE(SALARY,"0","")))
FROM EMPLOYEES;
```

Line: 6 Col: 16

Upload Code as File | Run Code | Submit Code

You have earned 15.00 points!
You are now 190 points away from the gold level for your sql badge.
5% 460/650

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

Test case 0

Compiler Message
Success

Input (stdin) Download
```
INPUT
```

Expected Output Download
```
2253
```

Weather Observation Station 13

Problem | Submissions | Leaderboard | Discussions

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.

Current Buffer (saved locally, editable) MySQL

```
/*
Enter your query here.
*/
SELECT TRUNCATE(SUM(LAT_N),4) AS LA
FROM STATION
WHERE LAT_N >38.7880 AND LAT_N < 137.2345;
```

Line: 7 Col: 1

Upload Code as File Run Code Submit Code

Congratulations!

You have passed the sample test cases. Click the submit button to run your code against all the test cases.

Sample Test case 0

Your Output (stdout)

```
36354.8135
```

Weather Observation Station 20

Problem | Submissions | Leaderboard | Discussions

A median is defined as a number separating the higher half of a data set from the lower half. Query the median of the Northern Latitudes (LAT_N) from **STATION** and round 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.

Author AvmnuSng
Difficulty Medium
Max Score 40
Submitted By 124280

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MORE DETAILS

Download problem statement
Download sample test cases
Suggest Edits

Current Buffer (saved locally, editable) MySQL

```
/*
Enter your query here.
*/
SET @ROWINDEX := -1;
SELECT ROUND(AVG(LAT_N),4)
FROM

(SELECT @ROWINDEX:=@ROWINDEX+1 AS ROWINDEX, LAT_N
FROM STATION
ORDER BY LAT_N) AS L
WHERE L.ROWINDEX IN (FLOOR(@ROWINDEX/2), CEIL(@ROWINDEX/2));
```

Line: 11 Col: 61

Upload Code as File

Run Code Submit Code

The Report

You are given two tables: Students and Grades. Students contains three columns ID, Name and Marks.

Column	Type
ID	Integer
Name	String
Marks	Integer

Grades contains the following data:

Grade	Min_Mark	Max_Mark
1	0	9
2	10	19
3	20	29
4	30	39
5	40	49
6	50	59
7	60	69
8	70	79
9	80	89
10	90	100

Ketty gives Eve a task to generate a report containing three columns: Name, Grade and Mark. Ketty doesn't want the NAMES of those students who received a grade lower than 8. The report must be in descending order by grade -- i.e. higher grades are entered first. If there is more than one student with the same grade (8-10) assigned to them, order those particular students by their name alphabetically. Finally, if the grade is lower than 8, use "NULL" as their name and list them by their grades in descending order. If there is more than one student with the same grade (1-7) assigned to them, order those particular students by their marks in ascending order.

Write a query to help Eve.

Sample Input

ID	Name	Marks
1	Julia	88
2	Samantha	68
3	Maria	99
4	Scarlet	78
5	Ashley	63
6	Jane	81

Sample Output

```
Maria 10 99
Jane 9 81
Julia 9 88
Scarlet 8 78
NULL 7 63
NULL 7 68
```

Note

Print "NULL" as the name if the grade is less than 8.

Explanation

Consider the following table with the grades assigned to the students:

ID	Name	Marks	Grade
1	Julia	88	9
2	Samantha	68	7
3	Maria	99	10
4	Scarlet	78	8
5	Ashley	63	7
6	Jane	81	9

So, the following students got 8, 9 or 10 grades:

- Maria (grade 10)
- Jane (grade 9)
- Julia (grade 9)
- Scarlet (grade 8)

Author AvmnuSng
Difficulty Medium
Max Score 20
Submitted By 156114

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Suggest Edits

Current Buffer (saved locally, editable) MySQL

```
/*
Enter your query here.
*/
SELECT IF(GRADE >= 8, NAME, NULL), GRADE, MARKS
FROM STUDENTS JOIN GRADES
WHERE MARKS BETWEEN MIN_MARK AND MAX_MARK
ORDER BY GRADE DESC, NAME;
```

Line: 7 Col: 27

Upload Code as File

Run Code Submit Code

Top Competitors

Julia just finished conducting a coding contest, and she needs your help assembling the leaderboard! Write a query to print the respective hacker_id and name of hackers who achieved full scores for more than one challenge. Order your output in descending order by the total number of challenges in which the hacker earned a full score. If more than one hacker received full scores in same number of challenges, then sort them by ascending hacker_id.

Input Format

The following tables contain contest data:

Column	Type
hacker_id	Integer
name	String

- Hackers: The hacker_id is the id of the hacker, and name is the name of the hacker.
- Difficulty: The difficult_level is the level of difficulty of the challenge, and score is the score of the challenge for the difficulty level.

Column	Type
difficulty_level	Integer
score	Integer

- Challenges: The challenge_id is the id of the challenge, the hacker_id is the id of the hacker who created the challenge, and difficulty_level is the level of difficulty of the challenge.

Column	Type
challenge_id	Integer
hacker_id	Integer
difficulty_level	Integer

- Submissions: The submission_id is the id of the submission, hacker_id is the id of the hacker who made the submission, challenge_id is the id of the challenge that the submission belongs to, and score is the score of the submission.

Column	Type
submission_id	Integer
hacker_id	Integer
challenge_id	Integer
score	Integer

Sample Input

Hackers Table:

hacker_id	name
5580	Rose
8439	Angela
27205	Frank
52243	Patrick
52348	Lisa
57645	Kimberly
77726	Bonnie
83082	Michael
86870	Todd
90411	Joe

Difficulty Table:

difficulty_level	score
1	20
2	30
3	40
4	60
5	80
6	100
7	120

Challenges Table:

challenge_id	hacker_id	difficulty_level
4810	77726	4
21089	27205	1
36566	5580	7
66730	52243	6
71055	52243	2

Submissions Table:

submission_id	hacker_id	challenge_id	score
68628	77726	36566	30
65300	77726	21089	10
40326	52243	36566	77
8941	27205	4810	4
83554	77726	66730	30
43353	52243	66730	0
55385	52348	71055	20
39784	27205	71055	23
94613	86870	71055	30
45788	52348	36566	0
93058	86870	36566	30
7344	8439	66730	92
2721	8439	4810	36
523	5580	71055	4
49105	52348	66730	0
55877	57645	66730	80
38355	27205	66730	35
3924	8439	36566	80
97397	90411	66730	100
84162	83082	4810	40
97431	90411	71055	30

Sample Output

```
90411 Joe
```

Explanation

Hacker 86870 got a score of 30 for challenge 71055 with a difficulty level of 2, so 86870 earned a full score for this challenge.

Hacker 90411 got a score of 30 for challenge 71055 with a difficulty level of 2, so 90411 earned a full score for this challenge.

Hacker 90411 got a score of 100 for challenge 66730 with a difficulty level of 6, so 90411 earned a full score for this challenge.

Only hacker 90411 managed to earn a full score for more than one challenge, so we print the their hacker_id and name as 2 space-separated values.

Author AvmnuSng
Difficulty Medium
Max Score 30
Submitted By 108923

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Current Buffer (saved locally, editable) MySQL

```sql
SELECT HACKERS.HACKER_ID , HACKERS.NAME
FROM SUBMISSIONS
INNER JOIN
CHALLENGES
ON SUBMISSIONS.CHALLENGE_ID = CHALLENGES.CHALLENGE_ID
INNER JOIN DIFFICULTY
ON
CHALLENGES.DIFFICULTY_LEVEL = DIFFICULTY.DIFFICULTY_LEVEL
INNER JOIN
HACKERS
ON
HACKERS.HACKER_ID = SUBMISSIONS.HACKER_ID
WHERE SUBMISSIONS.SCORE = DIFFICULTY.SCORE AND CHALLENGES.DIFFICULTY_LEVEL =
DIFFICULTY.DIFFICULTY_LEVEL

GROUP BY HACKERS.HACKER_ID , HACKERS.NAME
HAVING COUNT(SUBMISSIONS.HACKER_ID) > 1
ORDER BY COUNT(SUBMISSIONS.HACKER_ID) DESC , HACKERS.HACKER_ID;
```

Line: 17 Col: 64

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