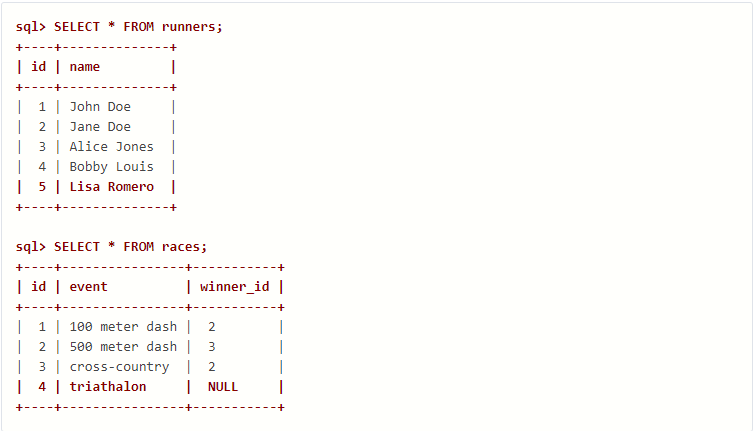
**SQL:**

**Question: 1**

**Given the following tables:**

****

**What will be the result of the query below?**

**SELECT \* FROM runners WHERE id NOT IN (SELECT winner\_id FROM races)**

**Explain your answer and also provide an alternative version of this query that will avoid the issue that it exposes.**

Answer:

SELECT \* FROM runners WHERE id NOT IN (SELECT winner\_id FROM races)

This query selects all records from the 'runners' table where the 'id' of the runner is not found in the 'winner\_id' column of the 'races' table.

This query has an issue, 'winner\_id' column in the 'races' table contains NULL values.

**the alternative version using LEFT JOIN of this query that will avoid the issue:**

**```**

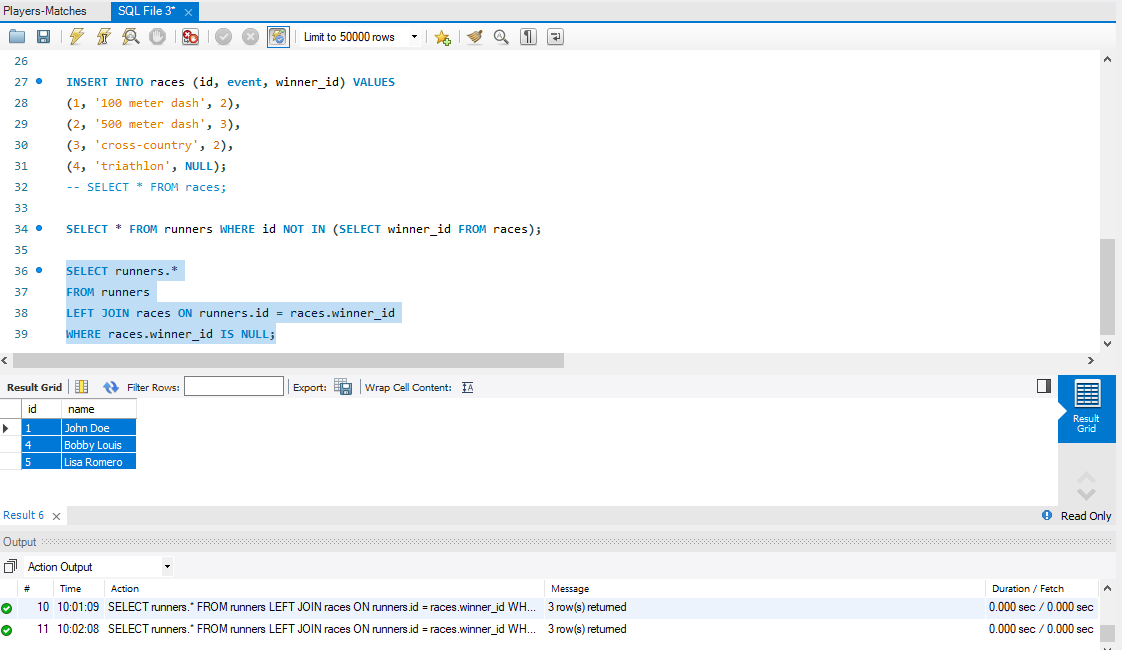
**SELECT runners.\***

**FROM runners LEFT JOIN races**

**ON runners.id = races.winner\_id**

**WHERE races.winner\_id IS NULL;**

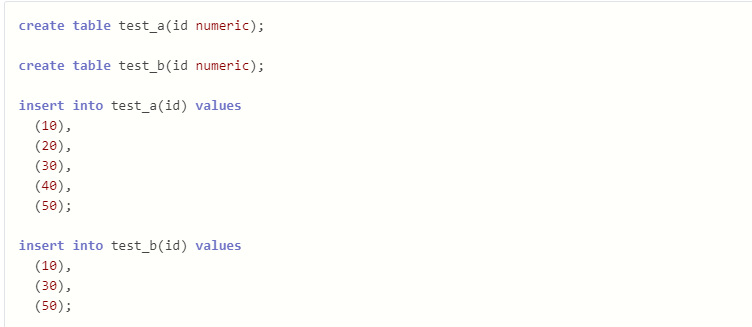
**```**

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**Question: 2**

Given two tables created as follows



Write a query to fetch values in table test\_a that are and not in test\_b without using the NOT keyword.

Answer:

```

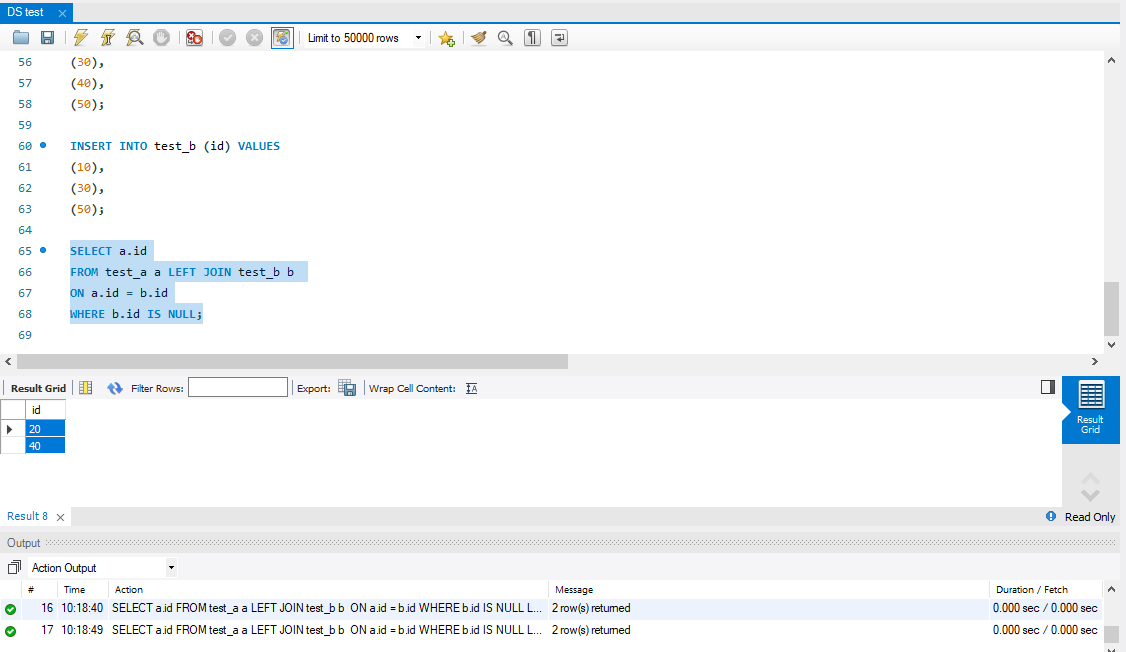
SELECT a.id

FROM test\_a a

LEFT JOIN test\_b b ON a.id = b.id

WHERE b.id IS NULL;

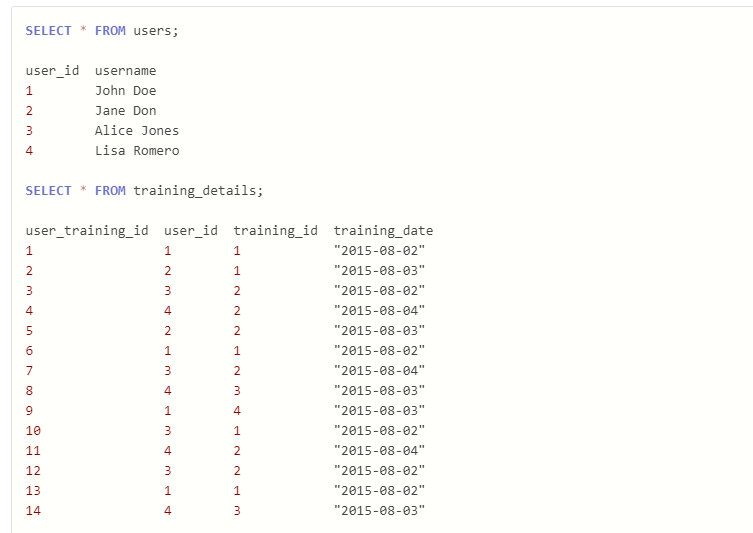
```



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**Question: 3**

Given the following tables:



Write a query to to get the list of users who took the a training lesson more than once in the same day, grouped by user and training lesson, each ordered from the most recent lesson date to oldest date.

Answer:

```

SELECT u.user\_id, u.username, td.training\_id, td.training\_date

FROM users u

JOIN training\_details td ON u.user\_id = td.user\_id

WHERE td.training\_date IN (

SELECT training\_date

FROM training\_details

WHERE user\_id = u.user\_id AND training\_id = td.training\_id

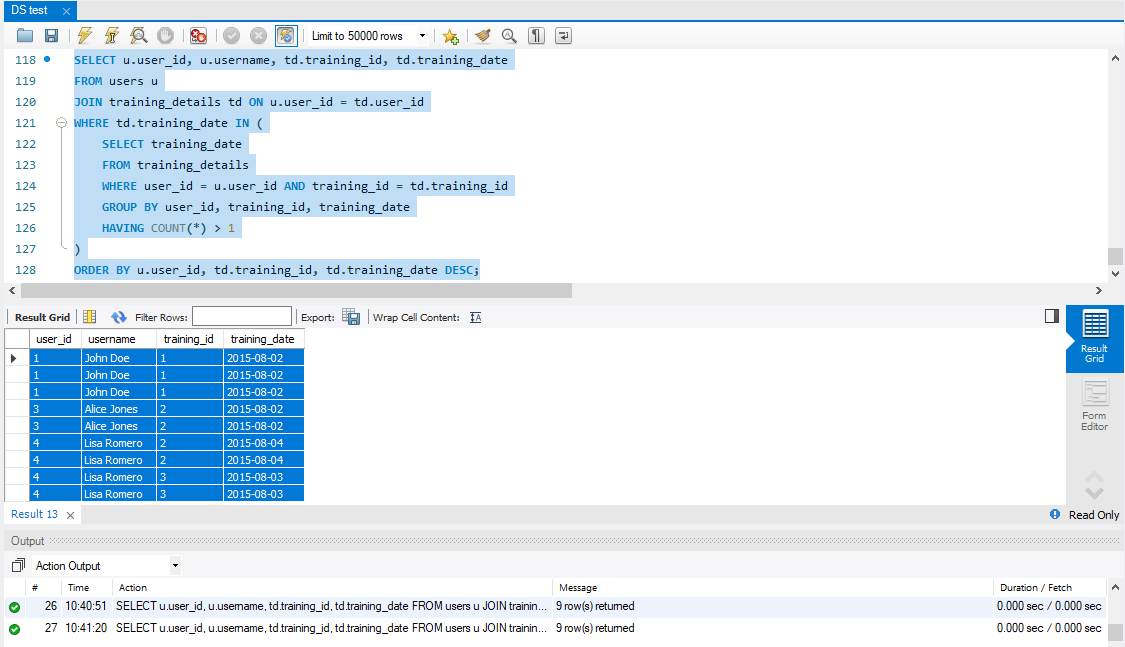
GROUP BY user\_id, training\_id, training\_date

HAVING COUNT(\*) > 1

)

ORDER BY u.user\_id, td.training\_id, td.training\_date DESC;

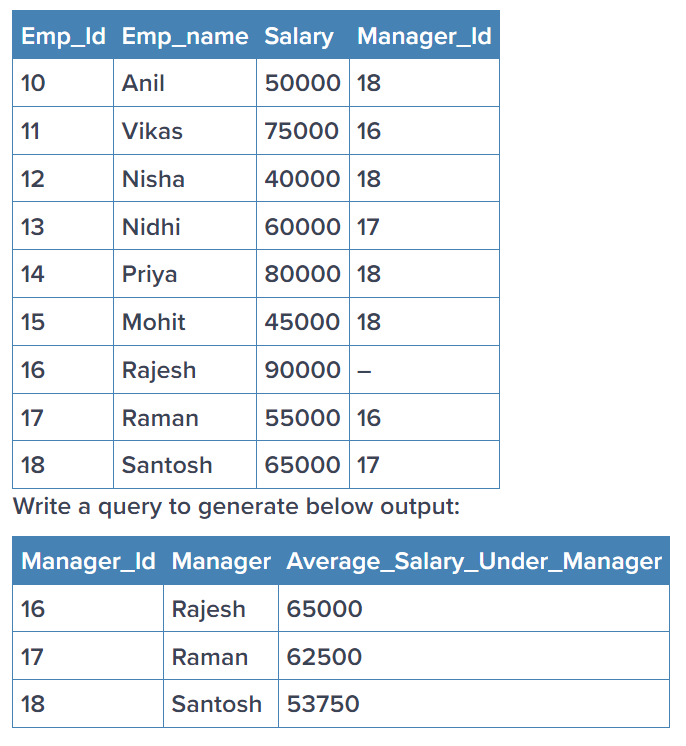
```



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**Question: 4**

Consider the Employee table below.



Answer:

```

WITH ManagerData AS (

SELECT

e.Manager\_Id AS Manager\_Id,

m.Emp\_Name AS Manager\_Name,

e.Salary,

AVG(e.Salary) OVER (PARTITION BY e.Manager\_Id) AS Average\_Salary\_Under\_Manager

FROM Employe e INNER JOIN Employe m ON e.Manager\_Id = m.Emp\_Id

)

SELECT

DISTINCT Manager\_Id AS Manager\_Id,

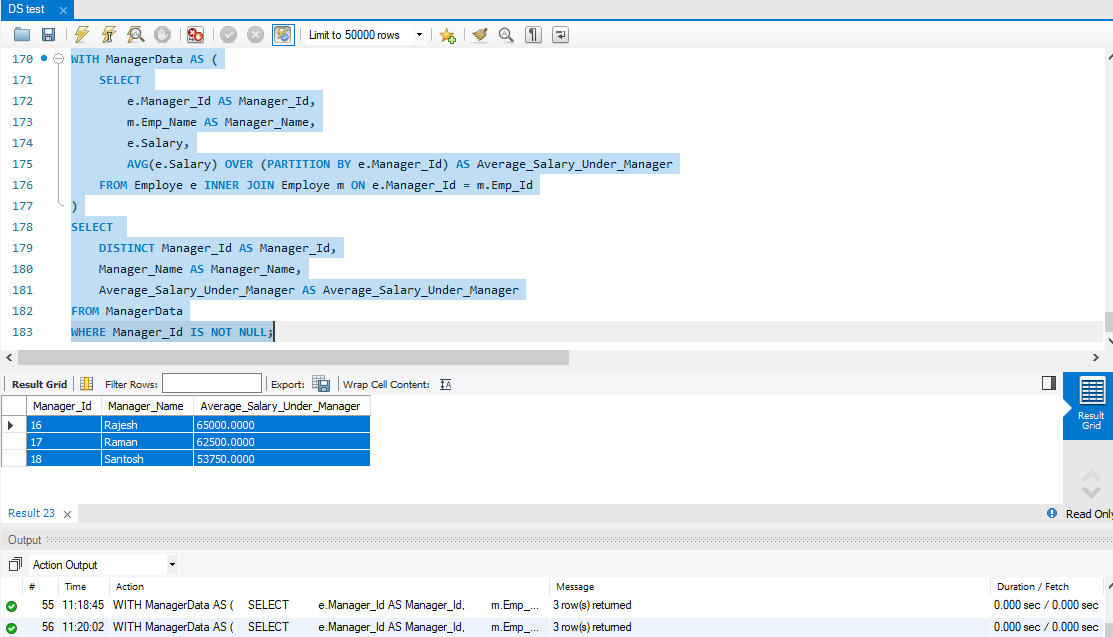
Manager\_Name AS Manager\_Name,

Average\_Salary\_Under\_Manager AS Average\_Salary\_Under\_Manager

FROM ManagerData

WHERE Manager\_Id IS NOT NULL;

```



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**Statistics:**

**Question: 1**

What is the meaning of six sigma in statistics? Give proper example

Answer:

In statistics, sigma represents the standard deviation, which measures how spread out data points are from the average value (mean) in a particular set of data.

Six Sigma uses sigma as a metric for process capability. It refers to a process that has very minimal variability, resulting in almost no defects. A six sigma process achieves a defect rate of only 3.4 DPMO (defects per million opportunities), which translates to a 99.99966% success rate.

Eg:

A normal shop might have some pizzas with slightly burnt crusts (a few standard deviations away from ideal). Six Sigma aims to get nearly every pizza perfect, with almost no burnt crusts (very few standard deviations from ideal). This translates to super happy customers.

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**Question: 2**

What type of data does not have a log-normal distribution or a Gaussian distribution? Give proper example

Answer:

a. Uniform Distribution:

This distribution represents data where all values within a specific range have an equal probability of occurring.

Example: Imagine rolling a fair six-sided die. Each number (1 to 6) has an equal chance of appearing.

This scenario wouldn't be suited for a normal distribution because the normal curve concentrates probability around the center, with lower probabilities at the extremes. In contrast, the uniform distribution spreads probability evenly across the entire range.

b. Exponential Distribution:

This distribution describes the time between events in situations where events occur continuously and independently at a constant average rate.

Example: The time between the arrivals of buses at a stop follows an exponential distribution. We know buses will arrive eventually, but the exact timing between them is uncertain.

An exponential distribution wouldn't be ideal for a normal distribution because the normal curve is symmetrical, with values on either side of the center balancing each other out. The exponential distribution, however, depicts a one-sided trend, with a higher probability of shorter wait times and a decreasing probability of longer waits.

c. Poisson Distribution:

This distribution represents the number of events occurring in a fixed interval of time or space. It's particularly useful for modeling rare events that occur randomly and independently of each other.

Example: The number of customer complaints received by a call center in an hour can be modeled with a Poisson distribution. Complaints are unlikely to be clustered or dependent on one another.

A normal distribution wouldn't be optimal for Poisson data because the normal curve allows for negative values, which don't make sense for counts. Additionally, the normal distribution predicts a smooth, continuous curve across all possible values, whereas complaint counts tend to cluster around smaller whole numbers with a gradual decrease as the numbers increase.

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