QUESTION 1:

Result of provided query: SELECT * FROM runners WHERE id NOT IN (SELECT winnner_id FROM races) is blank.

Solution:

```
create table runners(id numeric, name varchar(64))
create table races (id numeric, event varchar(64), winnner_id numeric)
insert into runners (id, name) VALUES (1, 'John Doe')
insert into runners (id, name) VALUES (2, 'Jane Doe')
insert into runners (id, name) VALUES (3, 'Alice Jones')
insert into runners (id, name) VALUES (4, 'Bobby Louis')
insert into runners (id, name) VALUES (5, 'Lisa Romero')

insert into races (id,event,winnner_id) Values (1, '100 meter dash',2)
insert into races (id,event,winnner_id) Values (2, '500 meter dash',3)
insert into races (id,event,winnner_id) Values (3, 'cross-country',2)
insert into races (id,event,winnner_id) Values (4, 'triathlon',NULL)

SELECT winnner id from races
```

--Solution

SELECT * FROM runners WHERE id NOT IN (SELECT winnner_id FROM races WHERE winnner id IS NOT null)

```
SolQueryLagl- Attest1.TEST11 (TECHPSSNappservices (54))* - Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio (Administrator)

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Question 2:

```
create table test_a (id numeric);

create table test_b (id numeric);

insert into test_a(id) values (10),(20),(30),(40),(50);
insert into test_b(id) values (10),(30),(50)

Select * from test_a

Left join test_b on (test_a.id = test_b.id) where test_b.id is null
```

Question 3:

```
Create table users(user id numeric, username varchar(64))
insert into users(user id, username) VALUES (1, 'John Doe')
insert into users(user id, username) VALUES (2, 'Jane Doe')
insert into users(user id, username) VALUES (3,'Alice Jones')
insert into users(user id, username) VALUES (1,'Lisa Romero')
Create table training details(user training id numeric, user id numeric,
training id numeric, training date varchar(64))
Insert into training details (user training id, user id, training id,
training date) VALUES (1,1,1,'2015-08-02')
Insert into training details (user training id, user id, training id,
training date) VALUES (2,2,1,'2015-08-03')
Insert into training details (user training id, user id, training id,
training date) VALUES (3,3,2,'2015-08-02')
Insert into training details (user training id, user id, training id,
training date) VALUES (4,4,2,'2015-08-04')
Insert into training details (user training id, user id, training id,
training date) VALUES (5,2,2,'2015-08-03')
Insert into training details (user training id, user id, training id,
training date) VALUES (6,1,1,'2015-08-02')
Insert into training details (user training id, user id, training id,
training date) VALUES (7,3,2,'2015-08-04')
```

```
Insert into training_details (user_training_id, user_id, training_id, training_date) VALUES (8,4,3,'2015-08-03')
Insert into training_details (user_training_id, user_id, training_id, training_date) VALUES (9,1,4,'2015-08-03')
Insert into training_details (user_training_id, user_id, training_id, training_date) VALUES (10,3,1,'2015-08-02')
Insert into training_details (user_training_id, user_id, training_id, training_date) VALUES (11,4,2,'2015-08-04')
Insert into training_details (user_training_id, user_id, training_id, training_date) VALUES (12,3,2,'2015-08-02')
Insert into training_details (user_training_id, user_id, training_id, training_date) VALUES (13,1,1,'2015-08-02')
Insert into training_details (user_training_id, user_id, training_id, training_date) VALUES (14,4,3,'2015-08-03')
```

Solution:

```
SELECT
    u.user_id,
    username,
    training_id,
    training_date,
    count( user_training_id ) AS count
FROM users u JOIN training_details t ON t.user_id = u.user_id
GROUP BY u.user_id,
    username,
    training_id,
    training_date
HAVING count( user_training_id ) > 1
ORDER BY training_date DESC;
```

Question 4:

Solution: