

- 1) Se realiza un test técnico en Hackerrank. No llegué a sacar captura a todo el ejercicio 1 y 2, pero por el nombre se pueden conseguir también ejercicios parecidos. Está todo en inglés, en negrita están las respuestas que marqué, que tampoco significa que estén todas bien.

1. Balancing Parentheses

Given a string that consists of left and right parentheses, '(' and ')', balance the parentheses by inserting parentheses as necessary. Determine the minimum number of characters that must be inserted.

Example
 $s = '())'$

Insert 1 left parenthesis at the left end of the string to get '(()))'. The string is balanced after 1 insertion.

$s = ')))('$

Insert 2 left parentheses at the start and 2 right parentheses at the end of the string to get '(()(())' after 4 insertions.

Constraints

- $1 \leq \text{length of } s \leq 10^5$

► **Input Format For Custom Testing**

▼ **Sample Case 0**

Sample Input

STDIN	Function
(())	→ $s = '()())'$

Sample Output

2

Explanation
Insert a '(' 2 times at the beginning of the string to make it valid: '(()())'.

► **Sample Case 1**

Language JavaScript (Node.js)

```
1 > 'use strict';--
26 /*
27  * Complete the 'getMin' function below.
28  *
29  * The function is expected to return an INTEGER.
30  * The function accepts STRING s as parameter.
31  */
32
33 function getMin(s) {
34     // Write your code here
35     let balance = 0;
36     let parentheses = 0;
37     [...s].forEach((character, i) => {
38         balance += s[i] == '(' ? 1 : -1;
39
40         if (balance == -1) {
41             parentheses += 1;
42             balance += 1;
43         })
44     return balance + parentheses;
45 }
46
47 > function main() { --
```

Test Results Custom Input

2. Count Duplicate Elements

Given an integer array, *numbers*, count the number of elements that occur more than once.

Example
numbers = [1, 3, 3, 4, 4, 4]

There are two non-unique elements: 3 and 4.

Function Description
 Complete the function *countDuplicate* in the editor below.

countDuplicate has the following parameter(s):
int numbers[n]: an array of integers

Returns:
int: an integer that denotes the number of non-unique values in the *numbers* array

Constraints

- $3 \leq n \leq 1000$
- $1 \leq \text{numbers}[i] \leq 1000, 0 \leq i < n$

► Input Format Format for Custom Testing

▼ Sample Case 0

Sample Input

STDIN	Function
8	→ numbers[] size n = 8
1	→ numbers = [1, 3, 1, 4, 5, 6, 3, 2]
3	
1	
4	
5	
6	

Language: JavaScript (Node.js)

```

29  * The function is expected to return an INTEGER.
30  * The function accepts INTEGER_ARRAY numbers as parameter.
31  */
32
33  function countDuplicate(numbers) {
34      numbers.sort();
35      let ans = [];
36      for(let i = 0; i < numbers.length; i++){
37          if(numbers[i] === numbers[i+1]){
38              if(ans[ans.length - 1] !== numbers[i]){
39                  ans.push(numbers[i])
40              }
41          }
42      }
43      return ans.length;
44  }
45  > function main() {...
```

Test Results **Custom Input**

Compiled successfully. All available test cases passed

- ✓ Test case 1
- ✓ Test case 2
- ✓ Test case 3
- ✓ Test case 4
- ✓ Test case 5
- ✓ Test case 6
- ✓ Test case 7

Input (stdin)

1	8
2	1
3	3
4	1
5	4
6	5
7	6
8	3
9	2

Your Output (stdout)

3. Time complexity 2

Consider the following assertions regarding time complexity and check the ones you think are false.

-Insertion in an array is $O(n)$

-Access Time in an array is $O(n)$

-Search time in a linked list is $O(\log n)$ if the list is sorted

-Deletion of an element in a linked list is $O(1)$ if we know the address of node previous the node to be deleted.

4. Associative Arrays 1

Check all the answers that you think are true.

-An associative array is also known as a dictionary

-An associative array allows duplicated keys // no puede haber repetidos

-An associative array has $O(1)$ time complexity // DECLARAS ALGO, no tiene complejidad

-Associative arrays and hash functions are not related // PREGUNTAR

5. Tracking changes

We make a change over a file tracked by git and add it to be part of the next commit. Before committing, we make another change over the same file without adding it. Finally we commit.

-Git will commit both changes

-Git will commit the first change but not the second

-Git won't allow me to commit since there are pending changes to be confirmed.

6. What's the difference between Fork and Clone?

-Fork is a new remote repository, Clone is a local copy of a remote repository

-Fork is a local copy of a remote repository, Clone is a remote copy of a repository.

-All of the above

-None of the above

7. How do you get a copy of a remote repository?

-git checkout <https://github.com/mercadolibre/example-repo.git>

-git clone <https://github.com/mercadolibre/example-repo.git>

-git fork <https://github.com/mercadolibre/example-repo.git>

-none of the above

8. How do you create a local branch, if your HEAD is pointing to master?

- git branch -c feature/does-cool-stuff
 - git branch --new feature/does-cool-stuff
 - git checkout -b feature/does-cool-stuff // copia para que toques**
 - none of the above
-

9. What's the difference between a 301 or 307 HTTP status code redirect?

- They're identical
 - 301 is a permanent redirect, 307 is a temporary redirect**
 - 301 is a permanent redirect, 307 is not a redirect status code
 - none of the above
-

10. REST Basics

REST is an architecture to provide access to data over a network through an API, Which of the following are true?

-REST is strictly a client-server interaction type meaning that the client performs requests and the server sends responses to the requests.

-REST is a server-server interaction meaning that both sides can make requests and send responses to requests.

-In REST architecture, a properly designed access endpoint should not specify actions as a part of the resource URI. Instead, actions should be specified using appropriate protocol methods such as GET, POST, PUT, and DELETE over HTTP

-REST responses are not capable of specifying any caching related information regarding the accessed resource. Caching must be resolved with other mechanisms.

11. REST 1

Which of these URLs conforms better to REST API standards?

-GET <https://www.hackerrank.com/tests/4/stats>
-GET <https://www.hackerrank.com/lern/api>
-POST <https://www.hackerrank.com/do?type=test&id=4&operation=delete>
-HEAD <https://www.hackerrank.com/tests/4/>

12. Pass the Test Case

```
//your applications custom code
function getValue( a, b){
// YOUR CODE COMES HERE
};
```

```
//the Jasmine test code
describe("getValue(a,b) function", function(){
it("should be equal", function(){
expect(getValue(1,2).toBe(7);
});
it ("should be equal", function(){
expect(getValue(7,4) ).toBe(29);
}):
});
```

What should be the code at //YOUR CODE COMES HERE, so that the Jasmine test cases pass?

-return 2*a + 3*b
-return 3*a + 2*b
-return 3*a + 3*b
-return 2*a + 2*b

- 2) Lo siguiente fue una entrevista con alguien de People, me preguntaron cosas del CV, estudios, experiencia, y luego me avisó que me iban a pedir referencias.
- 3) Envían un correo con un form para cargar las referencias, los llaman de verdad para preguntarles qué relación tienen, si en el trabajo tenía gente a cargo, etc.
- 4) Entrevista grupal:

Te presentás:

Nombre	Empleos, estudios, hobbies.	¿Por qué te gustaría ser parte del IT Bootcamp?
País	¿Con qué tecnologías trabajaste mayormente?	¿Qué le podés aportar a MELI?

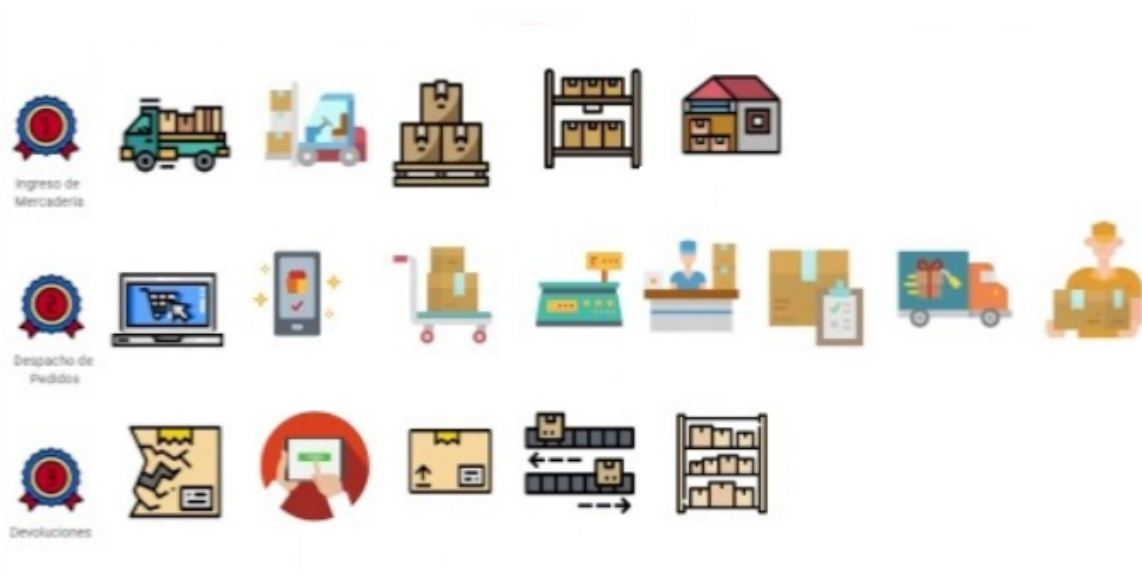
Acordate que la duración es de

2 minutos

Te cuentan sobre el ADN MELI. Te hacen elegir uno y explicar por qué te sentís identificado.



Luego hacen una actividad grupal donde ven cómo interactúan con el resto, la imagen que nos tocó fue esta:



No hay respuesta correcta, pero si después tenés que justificar por qué la ordenaron así.

Al finalizar, cada uno va a una sala con un líder técnico donde pueden realizarte preguntas del hackerrank, algunos les tomaron un ejercicio en vivo, otros fueron preguntas sobre diferentes temas, a mi solo me preguntó que experiencia tenía en backend, y si ya había hecho algún proyecto integrador.

Preguntas que encontré por internet que les realizaron en la entrevista técnica:

- Diferencia entre una relación de generalización y asociación entre clases
- Agregación y composición
- Principios de programación orientada a objetos
- Principios solid
- API Rest
- Patrones de diseño
- Microservicios
- Git/github
- Base de datos
- SQL
- Bases de datos relacionales y no relacionales