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Test Name: AD - KBA - SQL Assessment

Taken On: 25 Aug 2020 09:20:12 EDT

Time 32 min 53 sec/ 60 min

Taken:

Work 4 years

Experience:

City: Richmond

Course: [TEK Boston] 2020-Java Developer 01

Resume: https://hackerrank-

resumes.s3.amazonaws.com/8107755/Fuwt2Tl95luLxRLtHC21VQCQqamSVAIPZdQ8Xja1TleAghWPMUyGUFh_VkU7bH15Ag/Thomas_Zangari.pdf

scored in AD - KBA - SQL

Assessment in 32 min 53 sec

on 25 Aug 2020 09:20:12 EDT

81.5%

110/135

Invited by: James

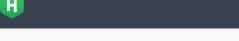
Invited on: 24 Aug 2020 19:30:01 EDT

Skills Score:

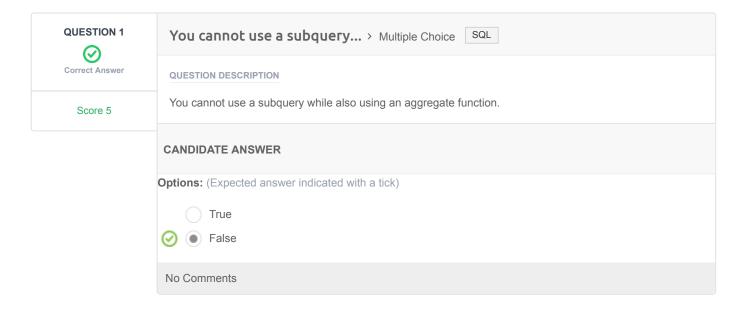
Tags Score: SQL 110/135

Recruiter/Team Comments:

	Question Description	Time Taken	Score	Status
Q1	You cannot use a subquery> Multiple Choice	1 min 47 sec	5/ 5	Ø
Q2	Given the below statement > Multiple Choice	2 min 53 sec	0/5	\otimes
Q3	What will this statement > Multiple Choice	1 min 46 sec	5/ 5	Ø
Q4	A Primary Key must be which > Multiple Choice	2 min 59 sec	5/ 5	Ø
Q5	Which select statement will return > Multiple Choice	21 sec	5/ 5	②
Q6	Which JOIN is the ANSI-standard method of > Multiple Choice	15 sec	5/ 5	②
Q7	ORDER BY > Multiple Choice	11 sec	5/ 5	Ø
Q8	You can use a combination > Multiple Choice	43 sec	5/ 5	Ø
Q9	Why will this query generate > Multiple Choice	6 min 37 sec	5/ 5	Ø
Q10	Multiple types of JOINs > Multiple Choice	25 sec	5/ 5	Ø



Q11	What does a CROSS JOIN > Multiple Choice	9 sec	5/ 5	Ø
Q12	How could you modify the following > Multiple Choice	1 min 3 sec	0/ 5	8
Q13	All tables MUST have at least one > Multiple Choice	24 sec	5/ 5	Ø
Q14	What will the following > Multiple Choice	46 sec	0/ 5	8
Q15	What will be the results of > Multiple Choice	1 min 43 sec	5/ 5	Ø
Q16	It is possible for a primary key to > Multiple Choice	13 sec	5/ 5	Ø
Q17	The ID column of the Products table > Multiple Choice	3 min 30 sec	5/ 5	Ø
Q18	Given two tables, EMP and SAL, how would you > Multiple Choice	55 sec	5/ 5	Ø
Q19	We use constraints for > Multiple Choice	26 sec	5/ 5	Ø
Q20	What will this query > Multiple Choice	1 min 10 sec	5/ 5	Ø
Q21	Which of the following will remove > Multiple Choice	1 min 7 sec	0/5	8
Q22	A table In a relational database > Multiple Choice	12 sec	5/ 5	Ø
Q23	In MariaDB databases, the value of a primary key> Multiple Choice	1 min 3 sec	5/ 5	Ø
Q24	What does the WHERE > Multiple Choice	12 sec	5/ 5	Ø
Q25	Why would normalized tables > Multiple Choice	38 sec	0/5	8
Q26	Which is correct regarding > Multiple Choice	37 sec	5/ 5	Ø
Q27	Which statement will change > Multiple Choice	33 sec	5/ 5	Ø



QUESTION 2



Score 0

Given the below statement... > Multiple Choice SQL

QUESTION DESCRIPTION

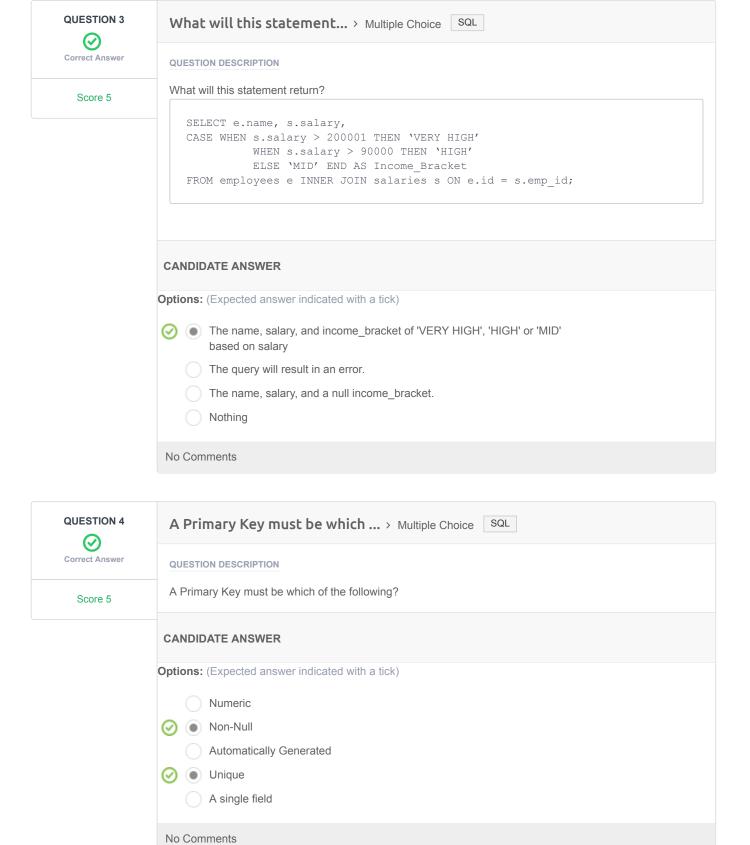
Given the below statement, what would happen if the inner query returned an empty list?

```
SELECT * FROM employees
WHERE employeeId NOT IN
    SELECT employeeId
   FROM employees
   WHERE departmentId = 14
);
```

CANDIDATE ANSWER

Options: (Expected answer indicated with a tick)

- A cartesian product would be returned
- All values in the employees table for employees with department_id of 14 would be returned.
- All of the values in the employees table would be returned for employees who are not in the department with an id of 14.
 - No values would be returned.

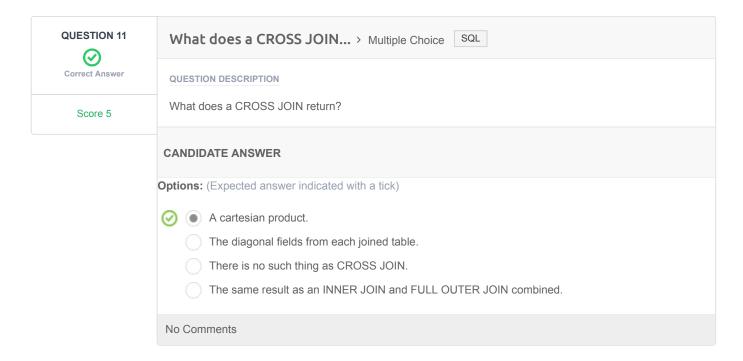


QUESTION 5	Which select statement will return > Multiple Choice SQL
Correct Answer	QUESTION DESCRIPTION
Score 5	Which SELECT statement will return the largest salary in the salaries table?
	CANDIDATE ANSWER
	Options: (Expected answer indicated with a tick)
	SELECT MAX(SALARY) FROM SALARIES;
	SELECT MAXIMUM(SALARY) FROM SALARIES;
	SELECT SALARY FROM SALARIES WHERE SALARY=MAX;
	SELECT LARGEST(SALARY) FROM SALARIES;
	No Comments
QUESTION 6	Which JOIN is the ANSI-standard method of > Multiple Choice SQL
Correct Answer	QUESTION DESCRIPTION
Score 5	Which JOIN is the ANSI-standard method of generating a Cartesian Product?
	CANDIDATE ANSWER
	Options: (Expected answer indicated with a tick)
	NATURAL
	O FULL
	None of the above
	No Comments
QUESTION 7	ORDER BY > Multiple Choice SQL
Correct Answer	QUESTION DESCRIPTION
Score 5	ORDER BY sorts data in descending order by default.
	CANDIDATE ANSWER
	Options: (Expected answer indicated with a tick)
	○ True
	No Comments

QUESTION 8	You can use a combination > Multiple Choice SQL
Correct Answer	QUESTION DESCRIPTION
Score 5	You can use a combination GROUP BY, HAVING and WHERE clauses in one SQL statement. True or False, and why?
	CANDIDATE ANSWER
	Options: (Expected answer indicated with a tick)
	False - these clauses can never be used together. True, but only if the WHERE clause comes last. False - these clauses can only be used in an UPDATE statement. True, but the WHERE clause must precede the GROUP BY clause and
	the HAVING clause must come after the GROUP BY clause. No Comments
QUESTION 9	Why will this query generate > Multiple Choice SQL
Correct Answer	QUESTION DESCRIPTION
Score 5	Why will this query generate an error?



QUESTION 10	Multiple types of JOINs > Multiple Choice SQL
Correct Answer	QUESTION DESCRIPTION
Score 5	Multiple types of JOINs (ie: INNER, LEFT OUTER) can be used in the same query.
	CANDIDATE ANSWER
	Options: (Expected answer indicated with a tick)
	○ False
	No Comments



QUESTION 12	How could you modify the following > Multiple Choice SQL
Wrong Answer	QUESTION DESCRIPTION
Score 0	How could you modify the following query in order to ONLY count customers with a first_name starting with "T"?
	<pre>SELECT c.last_name, c.first_name, COUNT(o.orderNumber) FROM customers c LEFT JOIN orders o ON c.customer_id = o.customer_id GROUP BY c.customer_id;</pre>
	CANDIDATE ANSWER
	Options: (Expected answer indicated with a tick)
	Use a WHERE clause at the end of the query.
	Use a WHERE clause before the GROUP BY.
	Use a HAVING clause before the GROUP BY.
	This cannot be done.
	No Comments
QUESTION 13	All tables MUST have at least one > Multiple Choice SQL
Correct Answer	QUESTION DESCRIPTION
Score 5	All tables In a relational database MUST contain at least one Foreign Key.
	CANDIDATE ANSWER

Options: (Expected answer indicated with a tick)

False True

QUESTION 14 What will the following... > Multiple Choice | SQL Wrong Answer QUESTION DESCRIPTION What will the following query return? Score 0 SELECT e.employee id, e.firstname, e.lastname FROM employees e LEFT OUTER JOIN salaries s ON e.employee id = s.employee id WHERE s.salary = NULL; **CANDIDATE ANSWER Options:** (Expected answer indicated with a tick) All employee_id, firstname, and lastname values in the employees table. Only employee_id, firstname, and lastname values in the employees table that have no matching entry in the SAL table. A syntax error would be returned. No values would be returned. No Comments

QUESTION 15 Ø

What will be the results of ... > Multiple Choice | SQL

Score 5

Correct Answer

QUESTION DESCRIPTION

What will be the results of the following statement?

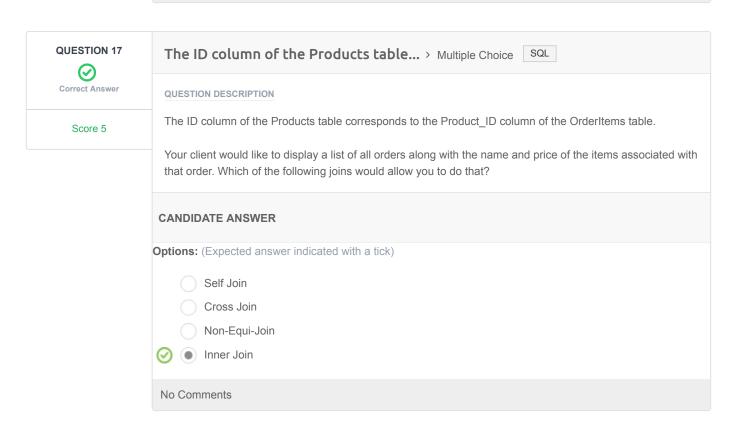
```
UPDATE PAYMENTS SET status= 'paid'
WHERE payment_id NOT IN
    SELECT payment_id
    FROM ACCOUNTS_PAYABLE
    WHERE status in ('pending', 'rejected')
);
```

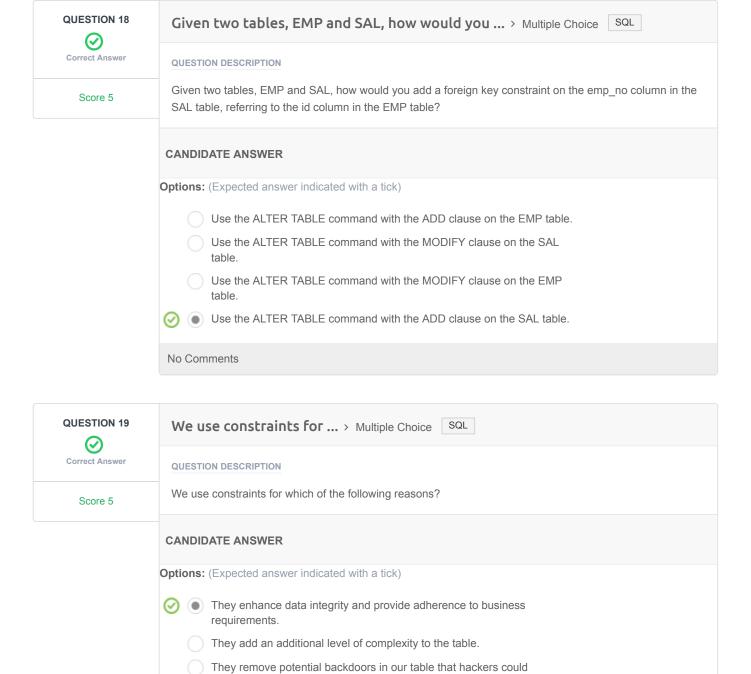
CANDIDATE ANSWER

Options: (Expected answer indicated with a tick)

- The statement will return an error.
- Nothing will happen because the nested query will always return null
- Payments that are 'pending' or 'rejected' in the ACCOUNTS_PAYABLE table will have their status set to 'paid'.
- Payments that are neither 'pending' nor 'rejected' in the ACCOUNTS_PAYABLE table will have their status set to 'paid'.

QUESTION 16	It is possible for a primary key to > Multiple Choice SQL
Correct Answer	QUESTION DESCRIPTION
Score 5	It is possible for a primary key to consist of multiple fields.
	CANDIDATE ANSWER
	Options: (Expected answer indicated with a tick)
	False
	No Comments





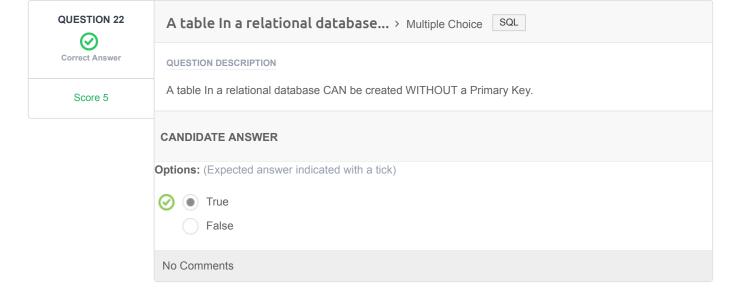
otherwise exploit.

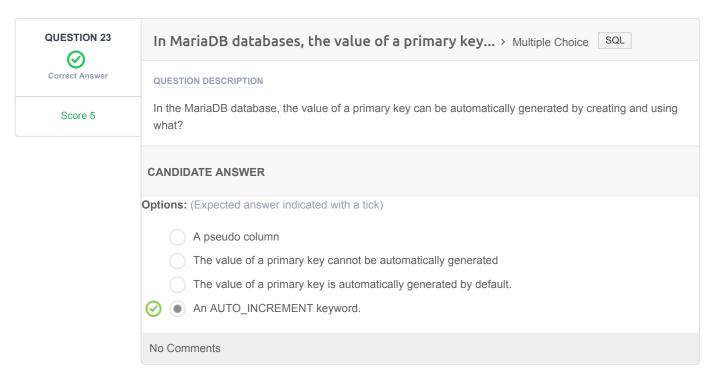
No Comments

Because our boss told us to. There is no other reason.

QUESTION 20	What will this query > Multiple Choice SQL
Correct Answer	QUESTION DESCRIPTION
Score 5	What will this query return?
	SELECT * FROM products p LEFT OUTER JOIN orderdetails od ON p.id = od.product_id WHERE od.product_id is null;
	CANDIDATE ANSWER
	Options: (Expected answer indicated with a tick)
	Everything for products that have an id of null.
	Everything for products that have no entry in the orderdetails table.
	Nothing because product_id is null.
	This query will result in an error.
	No Comments
QUESTION 21	Which of the following will remove > Multiple Choice SQL
Wrong Answer	QUESTION DESCRIPTION
Score 0	Which of the following will remove the foreign key named fk_employee_id from the SAL table?
	CANDIDATE ANSWER
	Options: (Expected answer indicated with a tick)
	ALTER TABLE SAL REMOVE FOREIGN KEY fk_employee_id;
	ALTER TABLE SAL DROP FOREIGN KEY fk_employee_id;
	ALTER TABLE SAL REMOVE CONSTRAINT fk_employee_id;

O ALTER TABLE SAL DROP CONSTRAINT fk_employee_id;





What does the WHERE > Multiple Choice SQL
QUESTION DESCRIPTION
What does the WHERE clause do?
CANDIDATE ANSWER
Options: (Expected answer indicated with a tick)
It defines the source of data to be imported into the database.
WHERE is used to define a JOIN predicate.
It defines the table(s) from which data is selected.
It defines one or more conditions that must be met for a row of data to be returned.
No Comments
Why would normalized tables > Multiple Choice SQL
QUESTION DESCRIPTION
Why would normalized tables be preferred over denormalized tables in a database?

Why would normalized tables ... > Multiple Choice SQL QUESTION DESCRIPTION Why would normalized tables be preferred over denormalized tables in a database? CANDIDATE ANSWER Options: (Expected answer indicated with a tick) None of the other answers. ⊗ Because they reduce the amount of redundancy Because they require user validation and are therefore more secure. They are never preferred. Denormalized tables will always be better. ⊗ Normalized tables simplify data maintenance. No Comments

QUESTION 26	Which is correct regarding > Multiple Choice SQL
Correct Answer	QUESTION DESCRIPTION
Score 5	Which is correct regarding these two statements? 1. SELECT employee_id, salary FROM SAL ORDER BY salary DESC; 2. SELECT employee_id, salary FROM SAL ORDER BY 2 DESC;
	CANDIDATE ANSWER
	Options: (Expected answer indicated with a tick) The two statements will produce identical results. Statement 2 will return an error. Since 2 is a constant and ordering by a constant is indeterminate, the outcome cannot be determined. There is no need to specify DESC as results are in descending order by default.
	No Comments
QUESTION 27	Which statement will change > Multiple Choice SQL
Correct Answer	QUESTION DESCRIPTION
Score 5	Which statement will change the city of a customer with the customer_id of 23 to "NYC"?

Which statement will change ... > Multiple Choice SQL

QUESTION DESCRIPTION

Which statement will change the city of a customer with the customer_id of 23 to "NYC"?

CANDIDATE ANSWER

Options: (Expected answer indicated with a tick)

ALTER TABLE customers MODIFY city='NYC' WHERE customer_id=23;

UPDATE customers MODIFY city='NYC' WHERE customer_id=23;

ALTER TABLE customers SET city='NYC' WHERE customer_id=23;

ALTER TABLE customers SET city='NYC' WHERE customer_id=23;

No Comments

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