

All

1. SQL : Information

 MCQ ATTEMPTED

You are working with a database containing employee information. You want to find employees who are either in the 'Engineering' department and have a salary greater than \$80,000, or employees in the 'Sales' department with a 'Senior' job title.

Which **SQL query** should you use to achieve this?

Answer

Please choose a correct answer.

 CLEAR

SELECT * FROM employees WHERE (department = 'Engineering' AND salary > 80000) OR (department = 'Sales' AND job_title = 'Senior');

SELECT * FROM employees WHERE (department = 'Engineering' OR department = 'Sales') AND (salary > 80000 OR job_title = 'Senior');

SELECT * FROM employees WHERE (department = 'Engineering' AND salary > 80000) AND (department = 'Sales' AND job_title = 'Senior');

SELECT * FROM employees WHERE (department = 'Engineering' AND salary > 80000) XOR (department = 'Sales' AND job_title = 'Senior');



All

2. SQL : Query Is Correct

 MCQ ATTEMPTED

There is a **Student table** that has two column IDs and names.

We need to update the name of the student with id = 10 as "John". Which of the following **query is correct?**

Answer

Please choose a correct answer.

 CLEAR

```
UPDATE STUDENT SET NAME ="John" WHERE ID=10;
```



```
UPDATE NAME FROM STUDENT SET NAME ="John" WHERE ID=10;
```



```
UPDATE NAME ="John" FROM STUDENT WHERE ID=10;
```



None of the mentioned.

All

4. SQL: Analysis

MCQ

ATTEMPTED



Assume that you work for a company that operates an e-commerce website. You are tasked with **updating the order status** for a particular customer's orders. You are provided with the given table schema:

```
CREATE TABLE customers (
    id INT PRIMARY KEY,
    name VARCHAR(50),
    email VARCHAR(50) UNIQUE
);

CREATE TABLE orders (
    id INT PRIMARY KEY,
    customer_id INT,
    status VARCHAR(20)
);
```

Which SQL statement can be used to update the status of all the orders for the customer with the email "[john@example.com](#)" to "shipped"?

Answer

Please choose a correct answer.



CLEAR

```
UPDATE orders
SET status = 'shipped'
```

All

Which SQL query retrieves information about the **primary key columns** of the “customers” table?

Answer

Please choose a correct answer.

CLEAR

`SELECT CONSTRAINT_NAME, COLUMN_NAME
FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.KEY_COLUMN_USAGE
WHERE TABLE_NAME = 'customers' AND CONSTRAINT_NAME = 'PRIMARY';`

`SELECT CONSTRAINT_NAME, COLUMN_NAME
FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.KEY_COLUMN_USAGE
WHERE REFERENCED_TABLE_NAME = 'customers' AND CONSTRAINT_TYPE = 'PRIMARY KEY';`

`SELECT COLUMN_NAME, CONSTRAINT_NAME
FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.CONSTRAINT_COLUMN_USAGE
WHERE TABLE_NAME = 'customers' AND CONSTRAINT_TYPE = 'PRIMARY KEY';`

`SELECT COLUMN_NAME, CONSTRAINT_NAME
FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.CONSTRAINT_COLUMN_USAGE
WHERE REFERENCED_TABLE_NAME = 'customers' AND CONSTRAINT_TYPE = 'PRIMARY';`



All

Consider a scenario where a company possesses two tables: the first one holds **customer** details with columns such as **customer_id**, **customer_name**, and **email**, and the second one contains **order** information with columns like **order_id**, **customer_id**, **total_amount**, and **order_date**.

Describe how you would formulate a SQL query to combine these tables and obtain the total amount spent by each customer.

Answer

Please choose a correct answer.

CLEAR

```
SELECT customer.customer_id, SUM(total_amount) AS total_spent
FROM customer
INNER JOIN order ON customer_id = order.customer_id
GROUP BY customer_id;
```

```
SELECT customer_id, SUM(order_amount) AS total_spent
FROM customer
INNER JOIN order ON customer_id = order.customer_id
GROUP BY customer.customer_id;
```

```
SELECT customer.customer_id, SUM(order.total_amount) AS total_spent
FROM customer
INNER JOIN order ON customer.customer_id = order.customer_id
GROUP BY customer.customer_id;
```



All

9. SQL: Product Data

MCQ

ATTEMPTED



Assume you are a database administrator for a company that is **updating an existing SQL** database with new product data. The new data requires a change in the data type for the **"price"** column in the **"product"** table from decimal to an integer.

Which SQL command should you use to change the data type?

Answer

Please choose a correct answer.

CLEAR

- MODIFY ALTER COLUMN
- ALTER COLUMN
- CHANGE ALTER COLUMN
- ALTER UPDATE COLUMN



All

8. SQL : Student Schema

MCQ

ATTEMPTED



You want to allow records to be inserted with a **blank email ID** field initially. However, you need to ensure that this blank field is automatically populated with a random email ID ending in '**@gmail.com**' after insertion.

Which combination of **constraints** and **mechanisms** should you use to achieve this?

Answer

Please choose a correct answer.

CLEAR

- CHECK
- DEFAULT
- NOT NULL
- UNIQUE '@gmail.com'



All

Assume that your company has a database that stores information about employees and their salaries. The HR department needs to **update the salary** of a specific employee who has just received a raise.

Which DML command should the HR admin use to update the salary of the employee with **employee_id 101**?

Answer

Please choose a correct answer.

UPDATE employees SET salary = 75000 WHERE employee_id = 101;

DELETE FROM employees WHERE employee_id = 101;

SELECT * FROM employees WHERE employee_id = 101;

INSERT INTO employees (employee_id, first_name, last_name, salary) VALUES (101, 'John', 'Doe', 75000);



Having an issue with this question? Report

All

```
1      first_name NVARCHAR(255),  
2      last_name NVARCHAR(255),  
3      job_title NVARCHAR(255),  
4      hire_date DATETIME,  
5      salary MONEY  
6  );
```

```
4      CREATE TABLE employees (  
5          emp_id INT PRIMARY KEY AUTO_INCREMENT,  
6          first_name VARCHAR(255),  
7          last_name VARCHAR(255),  
8          job_title VARCHAR(255),  
9          hire_date DATE,  
10         salary DECIMAL(10,2)  
11     );
```

```
10     CREATE TABLE employees (  
11         emp_id INTEGER PRIMARY KEY,  
12         first_name VARCHAR(255),  
13         last_name VARCHAR(255),  
14         job_title VARCHAR(255),  
15         hire_date DATE,  
16         salary DECIMAL(10,2)  
17     );
```



All

Assume that you are working as a database administrator for a company that has recently implemented a new payroll system. As part of this system, you need to create a new table named "employees" that will store information about all the company's employees. The "employees" table should have the given columns:

1 emp_id (integer, auto-incremented, primary key)

2 first_name (string)

3 last_name (string)

4 job_title (string)

5 hire_date (date)

6 salary (decimal)

7 Which SQL statement can be used to create the "employees" table with the required columns? Analyze the given choices and select the correct option.

8 Answer

9 Please choose a correct answer.

CLEAR

```
10 CREATE TABLE employees (
    11     emp_id SERIAL PRIMARY KEY,
    12     first_name TEXT,
    13     last_name TEXT,
    14     job_title TEXT,
    15     hire_date DATE,
    16     salary NUMERIC(10,2)
    17 );
```



CREATE TABLE employees (



12. MySQL : Most Active Users on Social Media

02m 22s
leftDatabase ACCEPTED

Environment Specifications & Instructions

Type of Database

MySQL

Help

All

Database Name to be used

SocialData

Problem Statement

Write a SQL query to find the **top 4 most active users** on a social media platform, where activity is defined as the maximum number of posts created.

The query should include a column called the user_id as **userId**, the username as **userName**, and no_of_post as **topPost** that indicates the user who created the maximum number of posts.

Return the output result based on topPost in **descending order**.

Column Name: userId, userName, topPost

Table Description:

- **Users**

+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+
Field Type Null Key				
Default				
Extra				

MySQL

```
1 use SocialData;
2 /*
3 * Enter your query below.
4 * Please append a semicolon ";" at the end of the query
5 */
6 SELECT U.USER_ID AS userId,U.USERNAME AS userName,P.NO_OF_POST as topPost
7 FROM USERS U JOIN POSTS P ON U.USER_ID =P.USER_ID
8 ORDER BY P.NO_OF_POST DESC LIMIT 4;
```

Ln 2, Col 3 MySQL

Test Results

TEST QUERY

▶ RUN & SUBMIT

» NEXT QUESTION

Testcase #1



Passed

Testcase #2



Description

Testcase passed! The solution's output matches the expected output.

0.00s

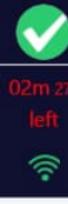
Eval Time

0s

CPU

6MB

Memory



11. MySQL : Employee Data

02m 27s
left

ACCEPTED



Environment Specifications & Instructions

Type of Database

MySQL

Database Name to be used

EmployeeData

Problem Statement

Write a standard SQL query that will return the value of "EMPID" and "EMPNAME" for those employees who earn more than their managers. Additionally, the query will return the salary of an employee as column name "EMPSALARY" and the salary of a manager as column name "MANAGERSALARY".

The rows should be returned in the increasing order of "EMPID".

Column Name: EMPID, EMPNAME, EMPSALARY, MANAGERSALARY

Table Description:

- tblemployee

Field	Type	Null	Key
Default	Extra		

MySQL

```
1 use EmployeeData;
2 /*
3 * Enter your query below.
4 * Please append a semicolon ";" at the end of the query
5 */
6 select E.EMPID,E.EMPNAME,E.SALARY AS EMPSALARY,M.SALARY AS MANAGERSALARY
7 from TBLEMPLOYEE E join TBLEMPLOYEE M on E.MANAGERID = M.EMPID AND E.SALARY > M.
SALARY ORDER BY EMPID;
```



Ln 2, Col 3 MySQL

Test Results

TEST QUERY

RUN & SUBMIT

NEXT QUESTION

Testcase #1



Passed

Description

Testcase passed! The solution's output matches the expected output.

0.00s
Eval Time0s
CPU12MB
Memory



13. MySQL : Employee with Highest Salary

02m 03s
left

ACCEPTED



Environment Specifications & Instructions

Type of Database

MySQL

Database Name to be used

CompanyDb

Problem Statement

Write a SQL query to retrieve a list of **department_id**, **department_name**, and the **first_name & the last_name** of the employee with their salary in each department. If a department has no employees or salary information, it should still appear in the result with NULL values.

The rows should be returned in the increasing order of **"department_id"**.

Column Name: department_id, department_name, first_name, last_name, salary

Table Description:

- departments

Key	Field	Type	Default	Extra

MySQL

```
1 use CompanyDb;
2 /*
3 * Enter your query below.
4 * Please append a semicolon ";" at the end of the query
5 */
6
7 SELECT D.DEPARTMENT_ID,D.DEPARTMENT_NAME,A.FIRST_NAME,A.LAST_NAME,A.SALARY
8 FROM DEPARTMENTS D LEFT JOIN
9 (SELECT E.FIRST_NAME,E.LAST_NAME,E.DEPARTMENT_ID,S.SALARY
10 FROM EMPLOYEES E JOIN SALARIES S ON E.EMPLOYEE_ID =S.EMPLOYEE_ID) A
11 ON D.DEPARTMENT_ID = A.DEPARTMENT_ID
12 ORDER BY D.DEPARTMENT_ID;
```

Ln 2, Col 3 MySQL

Test Results

Testcase #1 Passed

Testcase #2 Passed

▶ TEST QUERY ▶ RUN & SUBMIT ▶ NEXT QUESTION

Description

Testcase passed! The solution's output matches the expected output.

0.00s	0s	0kB
Eval Time	CPU	Memory



15. MySQL : Course Fees

01m 49s
left

ACCEPTED

Environment Specifications & Instructions

- Type of Database: MySQL
- Database Name to be used: DB_Institute

Help

All

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TBL_Students_Enroll is described below:

ID	int
StudentNm	varchar(50)
StudentID	varchar(50)
EmailID	varchar(50)
CourseNm	varchar(50)
MobileNo	varchar(50)
Address	varchar(50)
DtEnroll	datetime

TBL_Students_Fees are described below:

Column Name	Data Type
ID	int
StudentId	varchar(50)
FeesPaid	int
FeesDue	int
PaymentDate	datetime

Problem Statement

Construct a query that displays **StudentID, Name, DateOfEnrollment, FeesPaid, FeesDue, and PaymentDate**.

MySQL

```
1 use DB_Institute;
2 /*
3  * Enter your query below.
4  * Please append a semicolon ";" at the end of the query
5  */
6 SELECT E.STUDENTID AS StudentID,E.STUDENTNM AS Name,E.DTENROLL AS DateOfEnrollment,F.
FEESPAID AS FeesPaid ,F.FEESDUE AS FeesDue,F.PAYMENTDATE as PaymentDate FROM
7 (SELECT * FROM TBL_STUDENTS_ENROLL WHERE STUDENTID NOT IN
8 (SELECT E.STUDENTID
9 FROM
10 TBL_STUDENTS_ENROLL E JOIN
11 TBL_STUDENTS_FEES F ON
12 E.STUDENTID=F.STUDENTID
13 AND E.COURSENM='PYTHON') AND COURSENM='PYTHON') E
14 LEFT JOIN
15 TBL_STUDENTS_FEES F
16 ON E.STUDENTID=F.STUDENTID
17 ORDER BY E.STUDENTNM
18
19
```

Ln 2, Col 3 MySQL

Test Results

TEST QUERY

RUN & SUBMIT

NEXT QUESTION

Testcase #1



Passed

Testcase #2



Description

Testcase passed! The solution's output matches the expected output.

0.00s

Eval Time

0s

CPU

0kB

Memory



14. MySQL: Order placed by Customer

01m 56s
left

Help

All

7

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15

Database ACCEPTED

Environment Specifications & Instructions

Type of Database

MySQL

Database: Customerdb

Problem Statement:-

Write a SQL query to find the customer who has placed more than two orders with a total amount exceeding \$500.

Display the **customer_id** and the total number of orders placed by that customer as **total_orders**.

The rows should be returned in the increasing order of **"customer_id"**.

Column Name: customer_id, total_orders

Table Description :

orders

Field	Type	Null	Key
Default	Extra		
order_id	int(11)	NO	PRI
NULL			
customer_id	int(11)	YES	
NULL			

MySQL

```
1 use Customerdb;
2 /*
3  * Enter your query below.
4  * Please append a semicolon ";" at the end of the query
5  */
6 SELECT A.CUSTOMER_ID,B.TOTAL_ORDERS FROM
7 (SELECT CUSTOMER_ID,COUNT(ORDER_ID) AS TOTAL_ORDERS
8 FROM ORDERS WHERE TOTAL_AMOUNT > 500.00
9 GROUP BY CUSTOMER_ID) A JOIN
10 (
11 SELECT CUSTOMER_ID,COUNT(ORDER_ID) AS TOTAL_ORDERS
12 FROM ORDERS
13 GROUP BY CUSTOMER_ID
14 ) B
15 ON A.CUSTOMER_ID=B.CUSTOMER_ID AND A.TOTAL_ORDERS>=2
16 ORDER BY A.CUSTOMER_ID;
```

Ln 2, Col 3 MySQL

Test Results

TEST QUERY

▶ RUN & SUBMIT

» NEXT QUESTION

Testcase #1

✓

Passed

Description

Testcase passed! The solution's output matches the expected output.

Testcase #2

✓

Locked

Description

Testcase passed! The solution's output matches the expected output.

0.00s

Eval Time

0s

CPU

10MB

Memory

All

18. Publishing Test

MCQ

ATTEMPTED



When publishing a test execution report, which key attribute(s) must the report contain? Select all that apply.

Answer

Please choose all correct answers.

CLEAR

- Test cases
- Test environment and configuration
- Defects
- Root cause of any failures



All

17. Metrics Monitor

MCQ

ATTEMPTED



Which of the following metrics would be most useful to monitor during test execution?

Answer

Please choose a correct answer.

CLEAR

- Percentage of test cases written
- Number of test environments remaining to be configured
- Number of defects found and fixed
- Percentage of requirements for which a test has been written



All

16. Comparision Following

13 MCQ

ATTEMPTED



14 Which of the following comparisons of component testing and system testing are TRUE?

15

16 Answer

17 Please choose a correct answer.

CLEAR

- 18 Component testing verifies the functioning of software modules, program objects, and classes that are separately testable, whereas system testing verifies interfaces between components and interactions with different parts of the system.
- 19 Test cases for component testing are usually derived from component specifications, design specifications, or data models, whereas test cases for system testing are usually derived from requirement specifications, functional specifications or use cases. 
- 20 Component testing focuses on functional characteristics, whereas system testing focuses on functional and non-functional characteristics.
- 21
- 22
- 23
- 24
- 25



All

20. Employee Bonus

MCQ

ATTEMPTED



Software is used to calculate Employee bonuses. Bonus cannot be negative, but it can be zero. The bonus is based on the duration of the employment. An employee can be employed for less than or equal to 2 years, more than 2 years but less than 5 years, 5 to 10 years, or longer than 10 years. Depending on this period of employment, an employee will get a bonus of 0%, 10%, 25% or 35%.

How many equivalence partitions are needed to test the calculation of the bonus?

Answer

Please choose a correct answer.

CLEAR

 3 5 2 4

All

19. Review Formal

MCQ

ATTEMPTED

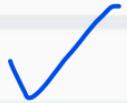


Which of the following are the main phases of a formal review?

Answer

Please choose a correct answer.

CLEAR

- Initiation, status, preparation, review meeting, rework, follow up.
- Planning, preparation, review meeting, rework, closure, follow up. 
- Planning, kick off, individual preparation, review meeting, rework, follow up.
- Preparation, review meeting, rework, closure, follow up, root cause analysis.



All

22. Design Test

MCQ

ATTEMPTED



In software testing, a "flaky test" is a term used to describe a test that:

Answer

Please choose a correct answer.

CLEAR

- Always produces the same result under the same conditions.
- Produces non-deterministic outcomes, sometimes passing and sometimes failing, under the same conditions.
- Is only applicable for performance and load testing scenarios.
- Refers to a test that is not automated but conducted manually.
- Is specifically designed to test the security features of the application.



All

21. Enough Testing

MCQ ATTEMPTED

How much testing is enough?

Answer

Please choose a correct answer.

CLEAR

- This question is impossible to answer
- This question is easy to answer
- The answer depends on the risk for your industry, contract and special requirements
- This answer depends on the maturity of your developers



All

23. Supported Quality

MCQ

ATTEMPTED



Which of the following function(s) is(are) typically supported by a software quality information system?

(Select all that apply)

Answer

Please choose all correct answers.

CLEAR

 Test Management System design Defect Tracking Configuration Management

All

24. Important Thing

MCQ

ATTEMPTED



The most important thing about early test design is that it?

Answer

Please choose a correct answer.

CLEAR

- makes test preparation easier
- means inspections are not required
- can prevent fault multiplication
- will find all faults

