

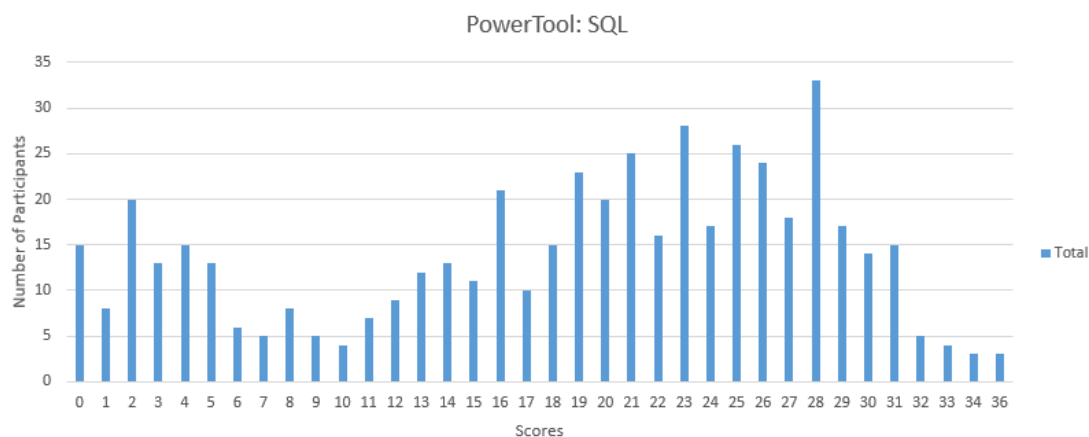
42 Questions on SQL for all aspiring Data Scientists

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Introduction

SQL is a universal tool in data science. Irrespective of which language you use as your main tool – you need to know SQL. There are no 2 ways about it. For most of the organisations, SQL is the way to store and retrieve structured data form underlying systems. So, if you are an aspiring data scientist or already a data science professional, having . expertise in SQL is a big boon.

To help our community test themselves on SQL, we designed a SQL skill test as part of DataFest 2017. More than 1500 people registered in the skill test and more than 500 people took the test. Below is the distribution of scores:



You can access the final scores [here](#). Here are a few statistics about the distribution:

Mean Score: 18.41

Median Score: 20

Mode Score: 28

Questions & Solution

1) Which of the following option(s) is/are correct?

1. SQL is case insensitive
2. SQL is a programming language

A) 1

B) 2

C) Both 1 and 2

D) None of these

Solution: (A)

SQL is a querying language and it is not case sensitive.

2) What is true for a Null value in SQL?

1. **Null +1 = Null**

2. **Null + 1 = 1**

3. **Null * 2 = Null**

4. **Null * 2 = 0**

A) 1 and 3

B) 2 and 4

C) 1 and 4

D) 2 and 3

Solution: (A)

NULL represents a unknown value so adding anything to null value will give a null value in result.

3) Which of the following is not an aggregate function in SQL?

A) MIN()

B) MAX()

C) DISTINCT()

D) COUNT()

Solution: (C)

All of the functions except DISTINCT function given in the question is an example of aggregate function.

4) Which of the following option is true for the below queries?

Query1: `select 1 in (1,2,1,2);` Query2: `select 1 in (1,2);`

A) Both queries will give different outputs.

B) Both queries will give same outputs.

C) Can't say

Solution: (B)

Both query will return the same output.

5) Which of the following cannot be a superkey in a relational schema with attributes A,B,C,D,E and primary key AD?

A) A B C D

B) A C D E

C) A B C E

D) A B D E

Solution: (C)

The attributes “A”, “D” should be present in the super key. Option C doesn’t have “D” attribute so C would be the right answer.

Questions Context 6-7

You run the following Queries in the following order:

Create a table “Me” using the below SQL query.

```
Query1: Create table Me(name varchar(20), salary int);
```

Next, you create a view based on “Me” table by using the following query.

```
Query2: Create view me_view as select name from me;
```

Finally, you run the following query:

```
Query3: Drop table Me;
```

6) Which of the following statements are true?

1. Query3 will give an error

2. Query3 will run smoothly

3. Query2 will give an error

4. Query2 will run smoothly

A) 1 and 3

B) 1 and 4

C) 2 and 3

D) 2 and 4

Solution: (B)

Query 2 is used for creating the view on table “Me” so it would run fine but if you run the Query3 it will generate the below error.

ERROR: cannot drop table me because other objects depend on it

DETAIL: view me_view depends on table me

HINT: Use DROP ... CASCADE to drop the dependent objects too.

7) Now, you have changed the 'Query3' as below.

```
Query3: DROP TABLE Me CASCADE;
```

And, you also want to run below query on the same table.

```
Query4: select * from me_view;
```

Which of the following statements are true for such cases?

1. Query3 will give an error
2. Query3 will run smoothly
3. Query4 will give an error
4. Query4 will run smoothly

A) 1 and 3

B) 1 and 4

C) 2 and 3

D) 2 and 4

Solution: (C)

If you drop the base table using cascade it will drop the base table as well as view table also so Query 3 will run fine but Query 4 will give an error.

8) Imagine, you have a column 'A' in table1 which is a primary key and it refers to column 'B' in table2.

Further, column 'A' has only three values (1,2,3). Which of the following options is / are correct?

1. Inserting a value 4 in column 'A' of table1 will result in an error
2. Inserting a value 4 in column 'B' of table2 will result in an error
3. Inserting a value 4 in column 'A' of table1 will be successful
4. Inserting a value 4 in column 'B' of table2 will be successful

A) 1 and 2

B) 2 and 3

C) 1 and 2

D) 3 and 4

Solution: (B)

You can insert any value except the duplicate values in column A in table 1 but you cannot insert the values other than 1,2 and 3 in columns B in table2 due to foreign key integrity because it is referenced by the column A.

9) Consider a table T1 which contains 'Column A' in it. Column A is declared as a primary key. Which of the following is true for column "A" in T1?

1. Column A can contain values [1,2,3,4,1]
2. Column A cannot contain values [1,2,3,4,1]
3. Column A can contain values [1,2,3,4,NULL]
4. Column A cannot contain values [1,2,3,4,NULL]

A) 1 and 4

B) 2 and 4

C) 1 and 3

D) 2 and 3

Solution: (B)

A primary key column cannot contain duplicate and null values.

10) Imagine you have a table "T1" which has three columns "A", "B" and "C" where A is a "primary key".

Which of the following query will return number of rows present in the table T1

Query1: SELECT COUNT(A) FROM T1; Query2: SELECT COUNT(*) FROM T1; Query3: SELECT COUNT(A,B) FROM T1;

A) 1 and 2

B) 2 and 3

C) 1 and 3

D) 1, 2 and 3

Solution: (A)

Query1 and Query2 will return the same output.

11) Which of the following statement describes the capabilities of UPDATE command most appropriately?

A) It can only modify one value of a single column

B) It can update multiple values of a single column

C) It can update one value of multiple columns

D) It can update multiple values of multiple columns

Solution: (D)

12) What is true about indexing in a database?

- A) Search will be faster after you have indexed the database
- B) Search will be slower after using indexing
- C) Indexing has nothing to do with search
- D) None of these

Solution: (A)

Option A is correct. Read more [here](#).

13) Consider three tables T1, T2 and T3. Table T1, T2 and T3 have 10, 20, 30 number of records respectively. Further, there are some records which are common in all three tables.

You want to apply a cartesian product on these three tables. How many rows will be available in cartesian product of these tables?

- A) 6000
- B) More than 6000
- C) Less than 6000
- D) None of these

Solution: (A)

14) Tables A, B have three columns (namely: 'id', 'age', 'name') each. These tables have no null values and there are 100 records in each of the table.

Here are two queries based on these two tables A and B.

Query1: `SELECT A.id FROM A WHERE A.age > ALL (SELECT B.age FROM B WHERE B.name = 'Ankit')` Query2: `SELECT A.id FROM A WHERE A.age > ANY (SELECT B.age FROM B WHERE B.name = 'Ankit')`

Which of the following statement is correct for the output of each query?

- A) The number of tuples in the output of Query 1 will be more than or equal to the output of Query 2
- B) The number of tuples in the output of Query 1 will be equal to the output of Query 2
- C) The number of tuples in the output Query 1 will be less than or equal to the output of Query 2
- D) Can't say

Solution: (C)

Answer C is correct because natural join always give either same or less number of rows if you compare it with cartesian product. To know more read from this [tutorial](#).

15) What will be the output of the following query in PostgreSQL?

Query 1: `SELECT DATE_PART('year', '2012-01-01'::date) - DATE_PART('year', '2011-10-02'::date);`

A)

?column?
365
(1 row)

B)

?column?
9
(1 row)

C)

?column?
1
(1 row)

D)

?column?
305
(1 row)

Solution: (C)

It will give the year difference in output so answer C is correct.

16) Imagine you are given the following table named “AV”.

ID	NAME	DOB
1	ANKIT	1990-09-19
2	FAIZAN	1993-01-01
3	SUNIL	1985-11-02
4	SAURABH	1994-11-12
5	KUNAL	1983-11-12

And you want to run the following queries Q1, Q2 and Q3 given below.

Q1: `DROP TABLE AV;` Q2: `DELETE FROM AV;` Q3: `SELECT * FROM AV;`

Which sequence for the three queries will not result in an error?

A) Q1 -> Q2 -> Q3

B) Q2 -> Q1 -> Q3

C) Q3 -> Q1 -> Q2

D) Q2 -> Q3 -> Q1

Solution: (D)

“DROP TABLE” will drop the table as well as its reference. So, you can’t access the table once you have dropped it. But in case of “DELETE TABLE” reference will not be dropped so you can still access the table if you use “DELETE TABLE” command.

17) Imagine you are given the following table named “AV”.

id	name	dob	sal
1	ANKIT	1990-09-19	200
2	FAIZAN	1993-01-01	300
3	SUNIL	1985-11-02	500
4	SAURABH	1994-11-12	350
5	KUNAL	1983-11-12	600

You apply the following query Q1 on AV, which is given below:

```
Q1: SELECT * FROM AV WHERE SAL BETWEEN 200 AND 500;
```

What will be the output for query Q1?

A)

Id	Name	Dob	sal
1	ANKIT	1990-09-19	200
2	FAIZAN	1993-01-01	300
3	SUNIL	1985-11-02	500
4	SAURABH	1994-11-12	350

B)

Id	Name	Dob	sal
1	ANKIT	1990-09-19	200
2	FAIZAN	1993-01-01	300
4	SAURABH	1994-11-12	350

C)

Id	Name	Dob	Sal
1	FAIZAN	1993-01-01	300
2	SUNIL	1985-11-02	500
3	SAURABH	1994-11-12	350

D)

Id	Name	Dob	Sal
1	FAIZAN	1993-01-01	300
2	SAURABH	1994-11-12	350

Solution: (A)

The boundary salaries (200 and 500) will also be in the out so A is the right answer.

18) Imagine you are given the following table named “AV”.

id	name	dob	sal
1	ANKIT	1990-09-19	200
2	FAIZAN	1993-01-01	300
3	SUNIL	1985-11-02	500
4	SAURABH	1994-11-12	350
5	KUNAL	1983-11-12	600

What would be the output for the following query?

```
Query: SELECT ID, SUBSTRING(NAME,2,5) "sub_name" FROM AV;
```


A)

Id	Sub_name
1	NKI
2	AIZ
3	UNI
4	AUR
5	UNA

B)

Id	Sub_name
1	NKIT
2	AIZAN
3	UNIL
4	AURAB
5	UNAL

C)

Id	Sub_name
1	NK
2	AI
3	UN
4	AU
5	UN

Solution: (B)

Question Context 19-21

Assume you are given the two tables AV1 and AV2 which represent two different departments of AV.

AV1 TABLE

Id	name
1	ANKIT
2	FAIZAN
3	SUNIL
4	SAURABH
5	KUNAL

AV2 TABLE

Id	name
1	DEEPAK
2	SWATI
3	DEEPIKA
4	PRANAV
5	KUNAL
5	SUNIL

19) Now, you want the names of all people who work in both the departments. Which of the following SQL query would you write?

A) SELECT NAME FROM AV1 INTERSECT SELECT NAME FROM AV2;

B) SELECT NAME FROM AV1 UNION SELECT NAME FROM AV2;

C) SELECT NAME FROM AV1 DIFFERENCE SELECT NAME FROM AV2;

D) None of these

Solution: (A)

INTERSECT would be used for such output.

20) What is the output for the below query?

Query: SELECT NAME FROM AV1 EXCEPT SELECT NAME FROM AV2;

A)

name
FAIZAN
SAURABH
ANKIT

B)

name
FAIZAN
SAURABH
ANKIT
SUNIL
KUNAL

C) ERROR

D) None of these

Solution: (A)

This query will give the names in AV1 which are not present in AV2.

21) What will be the output of below query?

Query: SELECT NAME FROM AV1 NATURAL JOIN AV2;

A)

name
SUNIL
KUNAL

B)

name
SUNIL

C) None of these

Solution: (B)

Question Context 22-24

Suppose you are given the below table called A_V.

Id	Name	Sal	dept
1	ANKIT	100	DS

2	FAIZAN	200	DS
3	SUNIL	800	ALL
4	SAURABH		INTERN
5	KUNAL	1000	ALL

22) What is the output for the below query?

Query: SELECT DEPT, AVG(SAL) FROM A_V GROUP BY DEPT,NAME;

A)

dept	avg
DS	100.0000000000000000
ALL	800.0000000000000000
ALL	1000.0000000000000000
DS	200.0000000000000000

B)

dept	avg
INTERN	
DS	100.0000000000000000
ALL	800.0000000000000000
ALL	1000.0000000000000000
DS	200.0000000000000000

C) ERROR

D) None of these

Solution: (B)

23) What is the output for the below query?

Query: SELECT COALESCE(sal,2)+100 AS sal FROM A_V;

A)

Sal
202
302
902
Null
1102

B)

Sal
200
300
900
102
1100

C)

Sal
202
302
902

D) None of these

Solution: (B)

First replace null value will be replaced to 2 using COALESCE then 100 will be added.

24) What is the output for the below query?

Query: SELECT * FROM a_v WHERE name In ('Ankit', 'Faizan');

A)

Id	Name	Sal	Dept
1	ANKIT	100	DS
2	FAIZAN	200	DS

B) Empty output

C)Error

D)None of these

Solution: (B)

SQL is not case sensitive but when you search for something in a string column it becomes case sensitive. So output will have zero rows because 'Ankit' != 'ANKIT' and 'Faizan' != 'FAIZAN'.

25) You are given a string " AnalyticsVidhya ". The string contains two unnecessary spaces – one at the start and another at the end. You find out the length of this string by applying the below queries.

Query1: SELECT length(rtrim(' AnalyticsVidhya ')); Query2: SELECT length(ltrim(' AnalyticsVidhya ')); Query3: SELECT length(rtrim(ltrim(' AnalyticsVidhya '))); Query4: SELECT length(ltrim(rtrim(' AnalyticsVidhya ')));

If op1, op2, op3, op4 are the output of the Query 1, 2, 3 and 4 respectively, what will be the correct relation between these four queries?

1. op1 = op2 and op3 = op4
2. op1 < op3 and op2 > op4
3. op1 > op3 and op2 < op4
4. op1 > op3 and op2 > op4

A) 1 or 2

B) 2

C) 3

D) 1 and 4

Solution: (D)

Option D is correct. For more information read from this tutorial.

Questions Context 26-27

Below you are given a table “split”.

uk	id
ANKIT-001-1000-AV1	1
SUNIL-002-2000-AV2	2
FAIZY-007-3000-AV1	3

26) Now, you want to apply a query on this.

Query: SELECT SPLIT_PART(uk, '-', 0) FROM SPLIT;

What is the output for the above query?

A)

split_part
ANKIT
SUNIL
FAIZY

B)

split_part
001
002
007

C)

split_part
1000
2000
3000

D)

split_part
AV1
AV2
AV1

E) Error

Solution:(E)

The query will give the below error.

ERROR: field position must be greater than zero

27) In the above table “split”, you want to replace some characters using “translate” command. Which of the following will be the output of the following query?

Query: SELECT TRANSLATE(UK, 'ANK', '123') FROM SPLIT;

A)

translate
123IT-001-1000-1V1
SU2IL-002-2000-1V2
F1IZY-007-3000-1V1

B)

translate
123IT-001-1000-AV1
SUNIL-002-2000-AV2
FAIZY-007-3000-AV1

- C) Error
- D)None of these

Solution: (A)

In the above query character “A” will replace to “1”, “B” to 2 and “C” to 3.

28) Which of the following query will list all station names which contain their respective city names. For example, station “Mountain View Caltrain Station” is for city “Mountain View”.

Refer to the table below this question.

Index	Station_name	City
1	Mountain View Caltrain Station	Mountain View
2	Dlf Square Phase 2	Dlf Square
3	Sikandarpur Metro Gurgaon	Gurgaon
4	Akola Station	Akola

- A) select * from station where station_name like ‘%’ || city || ‘%’;
- B) select * from station where city like ‘%’ || station_name || ‘%’ ;
- C) Error
- D) None of these

Solution: (A)

29) Consider the following legal instance of a relational schema S with attributes ABC.

Which of following functional dependencies is/are not possible?

- 1. A->B
 - 2. C->A
 - 3. B->A
- A) 1 and 2
 - B) 2 and 3
 - C) 1 and 3
 - D) None of above

Solution: (D)

Read from this [tutorial](#).

30) Suppose you have a table called “Student” and this table has a column named “marks”. Now, you apply Query1 on “Student” table.

Query 1: SELECT *FROM Student where marks * 100 > 70;

After this, you create an index on column “marks” and then you re-run Query 2 (same as Query 1).

Query 2: `SELECT * FROM Student where marks * 100 > 70;`

If Query 1 is taking time T1 and Query 2 is taking time T2.

Which of the following is true for the query time?

- A) $T1 > T2$
- B) $T2 > T1$
- C) $T1 \sim T2$
- D) None of these

Solution: (C)

To search fast you need to create the index on `marks*100` but in the question we have created the index on `marks`.

31) Suppose you have 1000 records in a table called “Customers”. You want to select top 100 records from it. Which of the below commands can you use?

1. `SELECT TOP 100 * FROM Customers;` 2. `SELECT TOP 10 PERCENT * FROM Customers;`

- A) 1
- B) 2
- C) 1 and 2
- D) None of them

Solution: (C)

Both query can be used to get the desired output.

32) Which of the following is the outcome of the following query?

Query: `SELECT REPLACE('Faizan and Ankit are close friends', 'Faizan', 'Ankit')`

- A) Faizan and Ankit are close friends
- B) Ankit and Ankit are close friends
- C) Faizan and Faizan are close friends
- D) Ankit and Faizan are close friends

Solution: (B)

“Faizan” will be replaced by “Ankit”.

33) Which one of the following queries always gives the same answer as the nested “Query” shown below.

Query: select * from R where a in (select S.a from S)

- A) select R.* from R, S where R.a=S.a
- B) select distinct R.* from R,S where R.a=S.a
- C) select R.* from R,(select distinct a from S) as S1 where R.a=S1.a
- D) None of above

Solution: (C)

Option C is correct.

Question Context 34-35

Consider the following table “avian” (id, name, sal).

Id	Name	Sal
1	Ankit	20
1	Faizan	10
2	Faizan	10
3	Faizan	20
1	Sunil	10
2	Sunil	20
1	Kunal	10
10	Nikam	30

34) Which of the following options will be required at the end of the following SQL query?

Query: SELECT P1.name FROM avian P1

So that the appended query finds out the name of the employee who has the maximum salary?

- A) WHERE P1.sal >= Any (select P2.sal from avian P2)
- B) WHERE P1.sal <= All(select max(P2.sal) from avian P2)
- C) WHERE P1.sal > Any (select max(P2.sal) from avian P2)
- D) WHERE P1.sal >= Any (select max(P2.sal) from avian P2)

Solution: (D)

- B – Returns the addresses of all theaters.
- C – Returns null set. max() returns a single value and there won't be any value > max.
- D – Returns null set. Same reason as C. All and ANY works the same here as max returns a single value.

35) Which of the following options can be used to find the name of the person with second highest salary?

- A) select max(sal) from avian where sal < (select max(sal) from avian)
- B) Both
- C) None of these

Solution: (B)

Query in the option B

”(select max(sal) from avian)”

first return the highest salary(say H) then the query

”(select max(sal) from avian where sal < H)”

will search for highest salary which is less then H.

Question Context 36-39

Suppose you are given a database of bike sharing which has three tables: Station, Trip and Weather.

Station Table

station_id	station_name	city	zip_code
2	M	S1	95113
3	N	S2	95112
4	L	S3	95114
5	G	S4	95115
6	O	San Jose	95115
1	K	San Jose	95115

Trip Table

Id	Duration	start_time	start_station_name	start_station_id	end_time	end_station_name	end_station_name	bike_id
5081	183	2013-08-29 22:08:00	M	2	2013-08-29 22:12:00	M	2	309
5082	100	2013-08-01 22:08:00	N	3	2013-08-01 22:12:00	L	4	301
5083	283	2013-08-02 22:08:00	O	6	2013-08-02 22:12:00	G	5	303
5084	23	2013-08-09 22:08:00	M	2	2013-08-10 22:12:00	O	7	305

Weather Table

zip_code	max_temp	min_temp
95113	74	61
95112	70	21
95115	91	40

36) Imagine, you run following query on above schema.

Query: select city , count(station_id) as cnt from station group by city order by cnt desc , city asc;

Which of the following option is correct for this query?

A) This query will print city name and number of stations sorted by number of stations in increasing magnitude. If number of stations are same, it will print by decreasing order of city name.

B) This query will print city name and number of stations sorted by city name in increasing magnitude. For cities with same name, it will print by decreasing order of number of stations.

C) None of these

Solution: (A)

A is correct answer.

37) Which of the following query will find the percentage (round to 5 decimal places) of self-loop trips (which start and end at the same station) among all trips?

A)

```
select round(self_loop_cnt.cnt * 1.0/trip_cnt.cnt,5) as percentage from (select count(*) as cnt from trip where start_station_id = end_station_id) as self_loop_cnt ,(select count(*) as cnt from trip) as trip_cnt;
```

B)

```
select round (self_loop_cnt.cnt ? 1.0 , 5 ) as percentage from ( select count(?) as cnt from trip where start_station_id = end_station_id) as self_loop_cnt;
```

C)

```
select round (trip_cnt.cnt , 5 ) as percentage from ( select count(?) as cnt from trip) as trip_cnt;
```

D) None of these

Solution: (A)

Query in option A will give the desired result

38 Which of the following statements is / are true for the below query?

```
Query: select station_name from station where zip_code = (select zip_code from weather where max_temp = (select max(max_temp) from weather))
```

Note: All the zip_code are present in table weather also present in station table

1. The query will return names of all stations where maximum temperature was found across all cities.
2. This query will always give more than zero records.
3. This query will always give 1 record

A) 1 and 2

B) 1 and 3

C) 1

D) 1,2 and 3

Solution: (A)

39) What will be the output of the following query?

Query: select end_time , (select sum(duration) from trip as i where i.bike_id = 301 and i.end_time <= o.end_time) as ac from trip as o where o.bike_id = 301 order by ac asc ;

A)

end_time | ac -----+----- 2013-08-09 22:12:00 | 653

B.

end_time | ac -----+----- 2013-08-01 22:12:00 | 100 2013-08-09 22:12:00 | 653

C) Error

D) None of these

Solution: (B)

This query will find a cumulative traveling durations of bike 301.

Question Context 40-42

Suppose you are given 4 tables: Team, Player, Game and GameStats. Below are the SQL statements which create these tables.

```
CREATE TABLE Team (
    name varchar(50) PRIMARY KEY,
    city varchar(50));
CREATE TABLE Player (
    playerID integer PRIMARY KEY,
    name varchar(50),
    position varchar(10),
    height integer,
    weight integer,
    team varchar(50) REFERENCES Team(name),
    CHECK (position='Guard' OR position='Center' OR position='Forward'));
CREATE TABLE Game (
    gameID integer PRIMARY KEY,
    hometeam varchar(50) REFERENCES Team(name) NOT NULL,
    awayteam varchar(50) REFERENCES Team(name) NOT NULL,
    homescore integer,
    awayscore integer,
    CHECK (hometeam <> awayteam));
CREATE TABLE GameStats (
    playerID integer REFERENCES Player(playerID) NOT NULL,
    gameID integer REFERENCES Game(gameID) NOT NULL,
    points integer,
    assists integer,
    rebounds integer,
    PRIMARY KEY (playerID, gameID))
```

40) Which of the following query will return distinct names of the players who play at “Guard” Position and their name contains “Jo”. (ORDER BY A)

A) SELECT name FROM player WHERE position=’Guard’ AND name LIKE ’%jo%’ ORDER BY name

B) SELECT name FROM player WHERE position=’Guard’ AND name LIKE ’%Jo%’ ORDER BY name

C) Both of them

D) None of them

Solution: (B)

This query Finds any values that have “Jo” in any position using ‘%jo%’ expression in command. Notice that ‘Jo’ is different then ‘jo’ because expression in like operator is case sensitive.

41) What will be the output for the below query?

```
Query:  SELECT COUNT(*) AS num_of_games      FROM player p1, player p2, gamestats g1, gamestats g2      WHERE p1.name='Saurabh' AND p2.name='Faizan' AND g1.playerid=p1.playerid AND      g2.playerid=p2.playerid AND g1.gameid=g2.gameid AND g1.points > g2.points
```

- A) Return the number of games where ‘Saurabh’ scored more points than ‘Faizan’
- B) Return the number of games where ‘Saurabh’ scored less points than ‘Faizan’
- C) Error
- D) None of these

Solution: (A)

42) What is the expected output of the following query?

```
Query: SELECT s.playerid, AVG(s.points) AS average_points FROM (SELECT st.playerid, st.points FROM player p, game g, gamestats st WHERE st.gameid=g.gameid AND p.team=g.hometeam AND p.playerid= st.playerid) s GROUP BY s.playerid ORDER BY s.playerid
```

- A) List all players’ playerIDs and their average points in all home games that they played in (ORDER BY Players’ playerID)
- B) List all players’ playerIDs and their average points in all games that they played in (ORDER BY Players’ playerID)
- C) Error
- D) None of these

Solution: (A)

End Notes

I hope you enjoyed the questions and were able to test your knowledge about SQL. Irrespective of what role you are in data science, you need to know SQL. If you haven’t done already, take time out to undergo the test and reflect on where you went wrong.

If you have any questions or doubts, feel free to post them below.

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Ankit is currently working as a data scientist at UBS who has solved complex data mining problems in many domains. He is eager to learn more about data science and machine learning algorithms.