Top 40 SQL Query Interview Questions and Answers for Practice

Last updated on September 1, 2021

Hello friends! in this post, we will see some of the most common SQL queries asked in interviews. Whether you are a DBA, developer, tester, or data analyst, these **SQL query interview questions and answers** are going to help you.

In fact, I have been asked most of these questions during interviews in the different phases of my career.

If you want to skip the basic questions and start with some tricky SQL queries then you can directly move to our SQL queries interview questions for the experienced section.

Consider the below two tables for reference while trying to solve the **SQL queries for practice**.

Table – EmployeeDetails

EmpId	FullName	ManagerId	DateOfJoining	City
121	John Snow	321	01/31/2014	Toronto
321	Walter White	986	01/30/2015	California
421	Kuldeep Rana	876	27/11/2016	New Delhi

Table – EmployeeSalary

EmpId	Project	Salary	Variable
121	P1	8000	500
321	P2	10000	1000
421	P1	12000	0

For your convenience, I have compiled the top 10 questions for you. You can try solving these questions and click on the links to go to their respective answers.

1. SQL Query to fetch records that are present in one table but not in another table.
2. SQL query to fetch all the employees who are not working on any project.

3. SQL query to fetch all the Employees from EmployeeDetails who joined in the Year 2020.
4. Fetch all employees from EmployeeDetails who have a salary record in EmployeeSalary.
5. Write an SQL query to fetch project-wise count of employees.
6. Fetch employee names and salary even if the salary value is not present for the employee.
7. Write an SQL query to fetch all the Employees who are also managers.
8. Write an SQL query to fetch duplicate records from EmployeeDetails.
9. Write an SQL query to fetch only odd rows from the table.
10. Write a query to find the 3rd highest salary from a table without top or limit keyword.

Or, you can also jump to our below two sections on interview questions for freshers and experienced professionals.

Content

SQL Query Interview Questions for Freshers

Here is a list of top SQL query interview questions and answers for fresher candidates that will help them in their interviews. In these queries, we will focus on the basic SQL commands only.

Ques.1. Write an SQL query to fetch the EmpId and FullName of all the employees working under Manager with id – '986'.
Ans. We can use the EmployeeDetails table to fetch the employee details with a where clause for the manager-

```
SELECT  EmpId, FullName
FROM EmployeeDetails
WHERE ManagerId = 986;
```

Ques.2. Write an SQL query to fetch the different projects available from the EmployeeSalary table.
Ans. While referring to the EmployeeSalary table, we can see that this table contains project values corresponding to each employee, or we can say that we will have duplicate project values while selecting Project values from this table.

So, we will use the distinct clause to get the unique values of the Project.

```
SELECT DISTINCT(Project)
FROM EmployeeSalary;
```

Ques.3. Write an SQL query to fetch the count of employees working in project 'P1'.

Ans. Here, we would be using aggregate function count() with the SQL **where** clause-

```
SELECT COUNT(*)
FROM EmployeeSalary
WHERE Project = 'P1';
```

Ques.4. Write an SQL query to find the maximum, minimum, and average salary of the employees.

Ans. We can use the aggregate function of SQL to fetch the max, min, and average values-

```
SELECT Max(Salary),
Min(Salary),
AVG(Salary)
FROM EmployeeSalary;
```

Ques.5. Write an SQL query to find the employee id whose salary lies in the range of 9000 and 15000.

Ans. Here, we can use the 'Between' operator with a where clause.

```
SELECT EmpId, Salary
FROM EmployeeSalary
WHERE Salary BETWEEN 9000 AND 15000;
```

Ques.6. Write an SQL query to fetch those employees who live in Toronto and work under manager with ManagerId – 321.

Ans. Since we have to satisfy both the conditions – employees living in 'Toronto' and working in Project 'P2'. So, we will use AND operator here-

```
SELECT EmpId, City, ManagerId
FROM EmployeeDetails
WHERE City='Toronto' AND ManagerId='321';
```

Ques.7. Write an SQL query to fetch all the employees who either live in California or work under a manager with ManagerId – 321.

Ans. This interview question requires us to satisfy either of the conditions – employees living in 'California' and working under Manager with ManagerId '321'. So, we will use the OR operator here-

```
SELECT EmpId, City, ManagerId
FROM EmployeeDetails
WHERE City='California' OR ManagerId='321';
```

Ques.8. Write an SQL query to fetch all those employees who work on Project other than P1.
Ans. Here, we can use the NOT operator to fetch the rows which are not satisfying the given condition.

```
SELECT EmpId
FROM EmployeeSalary
WHERE NOT Project='P1';
```

Or using the not equal to operator-

```
SELECT EmpId
FROM EmployeeSalary
WHERE Project <> 'P1';
```

For the difference between NOT and <> SQL operators, check this link – Difference between the NOT and != operators.

Ques.9. Write an SQL query to display the total salary of each employee adding the Salary with Variable value.
Ans. Here, we can simply use the '+' operator in SQL.

```
SELECT EmpId,
Salary+Variable as TotalSalary
FROM EmployeeSalary;
```

Ques.10. Write an SQL query to fetch the employees whose name begins with any two characters, followed by a text "hn" and ending with any sequence of characters.
Ans. For this question, we can create an SQL query using like operator with '_' and '%' wild card characters, where '_' matches a single character and '%' matches '0 or multiple characters'.

```
SELECT FullName
FROM EmployeeDetails
WHERE FullName LIKE '__hn%';
```

Ques.11. Write an SQL query to fetch all the EmpIds which are present in either of the tables – 'EmployeeDetails' and 'EmployeeSalary'.

Ans. In order to get unique employee ids from both the tables, we can use Union clause which can combine the results of the two SQL queries and return unique rows.

```
SELECT EmpId FROM EmployeeDetails
UNION
SELECT EmpId FROM EmployeeSalary;
```

Ques.12. Write an SQL query to fetch common records between two tables.

Ans. SQL Server – Using INTERSECT operator-

```
SELECT * FROM EmployeeSalary
INTERSECT
SELECT * FROM ManagerSalary;
```

MySQL – Since MySQL doesn't have INTERSECT operator so we can use the sub query-

```
SELECT *
FROM EmployeeSalary
WHERE EmpId IN
(SELECT EmpId from ManagerSalary);
```

Ques.13. Write an SQL query to fetch records that are present in one table but not in another table.

Ans. SQL Server – Using MINUS- operator-

```
SELECT * FROM EmployeeSalary
MINUS
SELECT * FROM ManagerSalary;
```

MySQL – Since MySQL doesn't have MINUS operator so we can use LEFT join-

```
SELECT EmployeeSalary.*
FROM EmployeeSalary
LEFT JOIN
ManagerSalary USING (EmpId)
WHERE ManagerSalary.EmpId IS NULL;
```

Ques.14. Write an SQL query to fetch the EmpIds that are present in both the tables – 'EmployeeDetails' and 'EmployeeSalary.

Ans. Using sub query-

```
SELECT EmpId FROM
EmployeeDetails
where EmpId IN
(SELECT EmpId FROM EmployeeSalary);
```

Ques.15. Write an SQL query to fetch the EmpIds that are present in EmployeeDetails but not in EmployeeSalary.

Ans. Using sub query-

```
SELECT EmpId FROM
EmployeeDetails
where EmpId Not IN
(SELECT EmpId FROM EmployeeSalary);
```

Ques.16. Write an SQL query to fetch the employee full names and replace the space with '-'.

Ans. Using 'Replace' function-

```
SELECT REPLACE(FullName, ' ', '-')
FROM EmployeeDetails;
```

Ques.17. Write an SQL query to fetch the position of a given character(s) in a field.

Ans. Using 'Instr' function-

```
SELECT INSTR(FullName, 'Snow')
FROM EmployeeDetails;
```

Ques.18. Write an SQL query to display both the EmpId and ManagerId together.

Ans. Here we can use the CONCAT command.

```
SELECT CONCAT(EmpId, ManagerId) as NewId
FROM EmployeeDetails;
```

Ques.19. Write a query to fetch only the first name(string before space) from the FullName column of the EmployeeDetails table.

Ans. In this question, we are required to first fetch the location of the space character in the FullName field and then extract the first name out of the FullName field.

For finding the location we will use the LOCATE method in MySQL and CHARINDEX in SQL SERVER and for fetching the string before space, we will use the SUBSTRING OR MID method.

MySQL – using MID

```
SELECT MID(FullName, 1, LOCATE(' ',FullName))
FROM EmployeeDetails;
```

SQL Server – using SUBSTRING

```
SELECT SUBSTRING(FullName, 1, CHARINDEX(' ',FullName))
FROM EmployeeDetails;
```

Ques.20. Write an SQL query to upper case the name of the employee and lower case the city values.

Ans. We can use SQL Upper and Lower functions to achieve the intended results.

```
SELECT UPPER(FullName), LOWER(City)
FROM EmployeeDetails;
```

Ques.21. Write an SQL query to find the count of the total occurrences of a particular character – 'n' in the FullName field.

Ans. Here, we can use the 'Length' function. We can subtract the total length of the FullName field with a length of the FullName after replacing the character – 'n'.

```
SELECT FullName,
LENGTH(FullName) - LENGTH(REPLACE(FullName, 'n', ''))
FROM EmployeeDetails;
```

Ques.22. Write an SQL query to update the employee names by removing leading and trailing spaces.

Ans. Using the ‘Update’ command with the ‘LTRIM’ and ‘RTRIM’ function.

```
UPDATE EmployeeDetails
SET FullName = LTRIM(RTRIM(FullName));
```

Ques.23. Fetch all the employees who are not working on any project.

Ans. This is one of the very basic interview questions in which the interviewer wants to see if the person knows about the commonly used – Is NULL operator.

```
SELECT EmpId
FROM EmployeeSalary
WHERE Project IS NULL;
```

Ques.24. Write an SQL query to fetch employee names having a salary greater than or equal to 5000 and less than or equal to 10000.

Ans. Here, we will use BETWEEN in the ‘where’ clause to return the EmpId of the employees with salary satisfying the required criteria and then use it as subquery to find the fullName of the employee from EmployeeDetails table.

```
SELECT FullName
FROM EmployeeDetails
WHERE EmpId IN
(SELECT EmpId FROM EmployeeSalary
WHERE Salary BETWEEN 5000 AND 10000);
```

Ques.25. Write an SQL query to find the current date-time.

Ans. MySQL-

```
SELECT NOW();
```

SQL Server-

```
SELECT getdate();
```

Oracle-

```
SELECT SYSDATE FROM DUAL;
```

Ques.26. Write an SQL query to fetch all the Employees details from EmployeeDetails table who joined in the Year 2020.

Ans. Using BETWEEN for the date range ’01-01-2020′ AND ’31-12-2020′-

```
SELECT * FROM EmployeeDetails
WHERE DateOfJoining BETWEEN '2020/01/01'
AND '2020/12/31';
```

Also, we can extract year part from the joining date (using YEAR in mySQL)-

```
SELECT * FROM EmployeeDetails
WHERE YEAR(DateOfJoining) = '2020';
```

Ques.27. Write an SQL query to fetch all employee records from EmployeeDetails table who have a salary record in EmployeeSalary table.

Ans. Using ‘Exists’-

```
SELECT * FROM EmployeeDetails E
WHERE EXISTS
(SELECT * FROM EmployeeSalary S
WHERE  E.EmpId = S.EmpId);
```

Ques.28. Write an SQL query to fetch project-wise count of employees sorted by project’s count in descending order.

Ans. The query has two requirements – first to fetch the project-wise count and then to sort the result by that count.

For project-wise count, we will be using the GROUP BY clause and for sorting, we will use the ORDER BY clause on the alias of the project-count.

```
SELECT Project, count(EmpId) EmpProjectCount
FROM EmployeeSalary
GROUP BY Project
ORDER BY EmpProjectCount DESC;
```

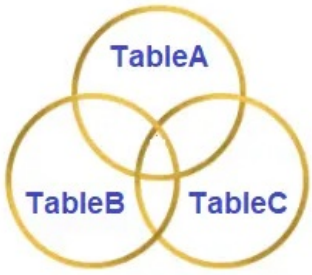
Ques.29. Write a query to fetch employee names and salary records. Display the employee details even if the

salary record is not present for the employee.
Ans. This is again one of the very common interview questions in which the interviewer just wants to check the basic knowledge of SQL JOINS.

Here, we can use left join with EmployeeDetail table on the left side of the EmployeeSalary table.

```
SELECT E.FullName, S.Salary
FROM EmployeeDetails E
LEFT JOIN
EmployeeSalary S
ON E.EmpId = S.EmpId;
```

Ques.30. Write an SQL query to join 3 tables.
Ans. Considering 3 tables TableA, TableB, and TableC, we can use 2 joins clauses like below-



Joining 3 Tables

```
SELECT column1, column2
FROM TableA
JOIN TableB ON TableA.Column3 = TableB.Column3
JOIN TableC ON TableA.Column4 = TableC.Column4;
```

> *"For more questions on SQL Joins, you can also check our top **SQL Joins Interview Questions**.*

SQL Query Interview Questions for Experienced

Here is the list of some of the most frequently asked SQL query interview questions for experienced professionals. These questions cover SQL queries on advanced SQL JOIN concepts, fetching duplicate rows, odd and even rows, nth highest salary, etc.

Ques. 31. Write an SQL query to fetch all the Employees who are also managers from the EmployeeDetails table.

Ans. Here, we have to use Self-Join as the requirement wants us to analyze the EmployeeDetails table as two tables. We will use different aliases ‘E’ and ‘M’ for the same EmployeeDetails table.

```
SELECT DISTINCT E.FullName
FROM EmployeeDetails E
INNER JOIN EmployeeDetails M
ON E.EmpID = M.ManagerID;
```

To learn more about Self Join along with some more queries, you can watch the below video that explains the self join concept in a very simple way.

Ques.32. Write an SQL query to fetch duplicate records from EmployeeDetails (without considering the primary key – EmpId).

Ans. In order to find duplicate records from the table, we can use GROUP BY on all the fields and then use the HAVING clause to return only those fields whose count is greater than 1 i.e. the rows having duplicate records.

```
SELECT FullName, ManagerId, DateOfJoining, City, COUNT(*)
FROM EmployeeDetails
GROUP BY FullName, ManagerId, DateOfJoining, City
HAVING COUNT(*) > 1;
```

Ques.33. Write an SQL query to remove duplicates from a table without using a temporary table.

Ans. Here, we can use delete with alias and inner join. We will check for the equality of all the matching records and them remove the row with higher EmpId.

```
DELETE E1 FROM EmployeeDetails E1
INNER JOIN EmployeeDetails E2
WHERE E1.EmpId > E2.EmpId
AND E1.FullName = E2.FullName
AND E1.ManagerId = E2.ManagerId
AND E1.DateOfJoining = E2.DateOfJoining
```

```
AND E1.City = E2.City;
```

Ques.34. Write an SQL query to fetch only odd rows from the table.

Ans. In case we have an auto-increment field e.g. EmpId then we can simply use the below query-

```
SELECT * FROM EmployeeDetails
WHERE MOD (EmpId, 2) <> 0;
```

In case we don't have such a field then we can use the below queries.

Using Row_number in SQL server and checking that the remainder when divided by 2 is 1-

```
SELECT E.EmpId, E.Project, E.Salary
FROM (
   SELECT *, Row_Number() OVER(ORDER BY EmpId) AS RowNumber
   FROM EmployeeSalary
) E
WHERE E.RowNumber % 2 = 1;
```

Using a user defined variable in MySQL-

```
SELECT *
FROM (
     SELECT *, @rowNumber := @rowNumber+ 1 rn
     FROM EmployeeSalary
     JOIN (SELECT @rowNumber:= 0) r
    ) t
WHERE rn % 2 = 1;
```

Ques.35. Write an SQL query to fetch only even rows from the table.

Ans. In case we have an auto-increment field e.g. EmpId then we can simply use the below query-

```
SELECT * FROM EmployeeDetails
WHERE MOD (EmpId, 2) = 0;
```

In case we don't have such a field then we can use the below queries.

Using Row_number in SQL server and checking that the remainder when divided by 2 is 1-

```
SELECT E.EmpId, E.Project, E.Salary
FROM (
   SELECT *, Row_Number() OVER(ORDER BY EmpId) AS RowNumber
   FROM EmployeeSalary
) E
WHERE E.RowNumber % 2 = 0;
```

Using a user defined variable in MySQL-

```
SELECT *
FROM (
     SELECT *, @rowNumber := @rowNumber+ 1 rn
     FROM EmployeeSalary
     JOIN (SELECT @rowNumber:= 0) r
    ) t
WHERE rn % 2 = 0;
```

Ques.36. Write an SQL query to create a new table with data and structure copied from another table.

Ans.

```
CREATE TABLE NewTable
SELECT * FROM EmployeeSalary;
```

Ques.37. Write an SQL query to create an empty table with the same structure as some other table.

Ans. Here, we can use the same query as above with False 'WHERE' condition-

```
CREATE TABLE NewTable
SELECT * FROM EmployeeSalary where 1=0;
```

Ques.38. Write an SQL query to fetch top n records?

Ans. In MySQL using LIMIT-

```
SELECT *
FROM EmployeeSalary
ORDER BY Salary DESC LIMIT N;
```

In SQL server using TOP command-

```
SELECT TOP N *
FROM EmployeeSalary
ORDER BY Salary DESC;
```

Ques.39. Write an SQL query to find the nth highest salary from table.

Ans, Using Top keyword (SQL Server)-

```
SELECT TOP 1 Salary
FROM (
    SELECT DISTINCT TOP N Salary
    FROM Employee
    ORDER BY Salary DESC
    )
ORDER BY Salary ASC;
```

Using limit clause(MySQL)-

```
SELECT Salary
FROM Employee
ORDER BY Salary DESC LIMIT N-1,1;
```

Ques.40. Write SQL query to find the 3rd highest salary from a table without using the TOP/limit keyword.

Ans. This is one of the most commonly asked interview questions. For this, we will use a correlated subquery.

In order to find the 3rd highest salary, we will find the salary value until the inner query returns a count of 2 rows having the salary greater than other distinct salaries.

```
SELECT Salary
FROM EmployeeSalary Emp1
WHERE 2 = (
            SELECT COUNT( DISTINCT ( Emp2.Salary ) )
            FROM EmployeeSalary Emp2
            WHERE Emp2.Salary > Emp1.Salary
        )
```

For nth highest salary-

```
SELECT Salary
FROM EmployeeSalary Emp1
WHERE N-1 = (
            SELECT COUNT( DISTINCT ( Emp2.Salary ) )
```

```
        FROM EmployeeSalary Emp2
        WHERE Emp2.Salary > Emp1.Salary
    )
```

This concludes our post on frequently asked **SQL query interview questions and answers**. I hope you practice these questions and ace your database interviews.

If you feel, we have missed any of the common **interview questions on SQL** then do let us know in the comments and we will add those questions to our list.

> *Do check our article on – **RDBM Interview Questions**, focussing on the theoretical interview questions based on the DBMS and SQL concepts.*

Kuldeep Rana

Kuldeep is the founder and lead author of ArtOfTesting. He is skilled in test automation, performance testing, big data, and CI-CD. He brings his decade of experience to his current role where he is dedicated to educating the QA professionals. You can connect with him on LinkedIn.

Interview, SQL

< JMeter Interview Questions

> Top RDBMS Interview Questions | DBMS Viva Questions

37 thoughts on “Top 40 SQL Query Interview Questions and Answers for Practice”

Alex levenson

December 27, 2019 at 5:57 pm

Thank You so much, these queries are very useful.

Reply

Paula
January 14, 2020 at 3:21 pm

Thanks for the queries.

Reply

Kuldeep Rana
January 20, 2020 at 3:35 pm

Hi Geet, thanks for pointing out, please let us know, what you find wrong in this query.

Reply

RAMESH MAHATO
February 14, 2020 at 12:03 pm

can I write the query for 6th question like

Select FullName from EmployeeDeatils
where ManagerId is not null;

Because if anyone has ManagerId then he must be a manager right.so need to join??

Reply

Kuldeep Rana
February 14, 2020 at 12:09 pm

Hi Ramesh, the ManagerId field in the EmployeeDetails table refers to the Manager of that Employee. So, your query will return only the Employees with Manager assigned.

Reply

shraddha upadhyay

April 17, 2020 at 7:46 pm

how to fetch last second row
records ????
and anyone sugest me the most asking sql queries in mnc

Reply

Snehasish Choudhury

September 23, 2020 at 1:01 pm

```
SELECT TOP 1 *
FROM (SELECT TOP 2 * FROM Table1 ORDER BY RowID DESC) X
ORDER BY RowID
```

Reply

Arpit

July 24, 2021 at 2:26 pm

Oracle 12c and above:

select * from DEPARTMENTS offset (select count(*) -2 from departments) rows fetch next 1 rows only;

Reply

Amit

May 10, 2020 at 6:59 pm

Very good

Reply

amit singh
October 15, 2020 at 6:29 pm

Thanks a lot for sharing these SQL queries. I have my interview tomorrow, these questions will really help.

Reply

Kuldeep Rana
October 15, 2020 at 6:43 pm

Appreciate your feedback Amit :-).
Best of luck with your interview.

Reply

Mithilesh Kumar Yadav
October 31, 2020 at 5:20 am

Hi Kuldeep,
Appreciate your efforts…

In Que.12 and Que. 13 , you have unconsciously written table name ‘ManagerSalary’ instead of EmployeeDetails.

Rest it is good blend of list of questions.

Reply

Kuldeep Rana
October 31, 2020 at 3:07 pm

Hi Mithilesh,

Thanks. Actually, I have intentionally used a new table ManagerSalary. Since I have used ‘*’ in the queries which would require a similar table structure. Hence I introduced a new table – ManagerSalary, assuming the table to have a similar structure like that of EmployeeSalary.

Reply

April Drake
September 30, 2021 at 1:05 am

This confused me too

Reply

Phil
February 12, 2021 at 4:21 am

Hi Kuldeep,

Great and fun article! A word of warning about the first answer to question 26. Not sure about SQL Server, but definitely in Oracle using BETWEEN with dates could get you in trouble. In “BETWEEN ‘2020/01/01’AND ‘2020/12/31’”, those dates are interpreted with a timestamp of 00:00. So with the latter date, it’ll only retrieve those hired until 2020/12/30 (or 2020/12/31 at exactly 00:00), and it would miss anyone hired after 00:00 on 2020/12/31 (so a person hired at 09:00 on 12/31 would be missed. Plus there are lots of additional complexities with doing something like BETWEEN ‘2020/01/01’AND ‘2020/12/31 23:59:59’. So in my experience, to get everyone hired in 2020, you’re better off using:
AND dateOfJoining >= ‘2020/01/01’
AND dateOfJoining < '2021/01/01'
…or just use the extract function like in your second answer

Reply

Kuldeep Rana
February 12, 2021 at 12:14 pm

Thanks a lot, Phil.

Reply

Roshan Pandey
March 6, 2021 at 7:20 am

Thanks for it

Reply

Aruna

March 9, 2021 at 5:10 pm

getting records of one managerid under their employeeid details alone have to come like their group memeber alone

Reply

Prakarsh Tiwari

May 2, 2021 at 1:46 am

In the following query can you please explain this line

WHERE Emp2.Salary > Emp1.Salary

```
SELECT Salary
FROM EmployeeSalary Emp1
WHERE 2 = (
SELECT COUNT( DISTINCT ( Emp2.Salary ) )
FROM EmployeeSalary Emp2
WHERE Emp2.Salary > Emp1.Salary
)
```

Reply

Nagraj Panchal

May 16, 2021 at 6:32 pm

For nth highest salary- SQL Server

```
SELECT Salary
FROM EmployeeSalary Emp1
WHERE N-1 = (
SELECT COUNT( DISTINCT ( Emp2.Salary ) )
FROM EmployeeSalary Emp2
WHERE Emp2.Salary > Emp1.Salary
```

)

Getting Error : Invalid column name ‘n’.
Please tell me Some One ?

Reply

Kuldeep Rana
May 17, 2021 at 2:31 pm

You don’t have to directly use ‘n’. You need to replace ‘n’ with a number e.g. if you want to find the 3rd highest salary, n would be 3.

Reply

Roopa
May 25, 2021 at 7:42 am

This is be a more simple solution.

For nth highest salary,

Select Salary
From EmployeeSalary
Order By `Salary` Desc limit n-1,1;

For example, if we need 3rd highest salary, query will be

Select Salary
From EmployeeSalary
Order By `Salary` Desc limit 2,1;

Reply

Vishal Bhadauria
June 17, 2021 at 2:07 am

But by this query, list will be printed from 3rd to minimum. Right ?

Reply

Tapas Das
September 29, 2021 at 1:23 pm

Try this:

select max Salary from (select distinct Salary from EmployeeSalary order by Salary desc) where rownum < n+1;

Reply

Deneen Curling
May 28, 2021 at 7:18 am

thanks for sharing

Reply

Kunal
May 29, 2021 at 5:19 pm

Hi Kuldeep,
Really useful and on point article, Great help at interviews. Thanks

Reply

Shanky rajput
June 9, 2021 at 1:34 pm

Hi, Can you please provide me the Create query for the above table and also provide me the create a query of ManagerSalary with insert data.

Reply

Rahul

June 19, 2021 at 8:04 pm

Hi kuldeep, Thanks for the effort you put in creating this blog. It's very nice.

I just want to add one more sql query problem which i was asked in my Oracle Interview.

Suppose there is a table with 3 attr :
city 1 city2 Distance
Hyd. goa. 500
goa. Hyd. 500

These tuples represent the same information , so write an SQL query to remove these type of duplicates.

Ans : delete from t where (city1,city2) in
((select t1.city1,t1.city2 from t t1 where exists(select t2.city2 from t t2 where t2.city2=t1.city1) and exists(select t2.city1 from t t2 where t2.city1=t1.city2))
minus
(select t1.city1,t1.city2 from t t1 where exists(select t2.city2 from t t2 where t2.city2=t1.city1) and exists(select t2.city1 from t t2 where t2.city1=t1.city2)
fetch first 1 rows only));

Reply

Kuldeep Rana

June 21, 2021 at 10:27 pm

Thanks a lot, Rahul. These types of questions will definitely help other readers. Keep contributing :-).

Reply

Akashdeep Kashyap

November 3, 2021 at 12:13 am

Cant we solve this using self join?

Delete E1 from E1.tab Join E2.tab
where E1.city1 = E2.city2 and E1.city2 = E2.city 1
and E1.cost = E2.cost;

Reply

Vidya
July 28, 2021 at 12:59 pm

Display list of employee having first name David or Diana without using like, in and or operater.please answer

Reply

Suryakant Maharana
October 2, 2021 at 3:06 pm

Thanks kuldeep for such a good article and sharing valuable sql questions and answers which will help a lot for interview preparation.Hats off you.

Reply

Jeremiah
October 11, 2021 at 4:26 am

How to fetch emplid with full name second letter is o

Reply

Richa yadav
October 16, 2021 at 12:53 pm

select Fullname from employeedetails where Fullname like'_o%';

Reply

Richa yadav
October 16, 2021 at 12:43 pm

hi kuldeep sir,
In my pc SQL does not support TOP keyword but it support LIMIT keyword. rest of the queries is nicely understandable.

Reply

rohit
October 23, 2021 at 7:30 pm

Thanks a lot for sharing these SQL queries. I have my interview tomorrow, these questions will really help.

Reply

sam
January 4, 2022 at 7:36 pm

Hi All,

I am a beginner in SQL and I was asked the below questions in one of my interviews, can anyone help me with the below.

Question1:-
transaction table has 5 columns (transaction_id, customer_id, transation_date, product_id, transaction_amount)

write query to fetch 10 transaction made in last month by 1 customer

Question2:-
transaction table has 5 columns (transaction_id, customer_id, transation_date, product_id, transaction_amount)
product table has 2 columns (product_id, product_name)

write query to list all the product which are never sold
write query to list all the product which are most sold

Question3:-
transaction table has 5 columns (transaction_id, customer_id, transation_date, product_id, transaction_amount)
product table has 2 columns (product_id, product_name)

Write query to fetch customer id, first transaction date, last transaction date, the difference in transaction

amount, and difference in transaction date

Thanks

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