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Sql interview query questions and answers pdf

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 create queries for the questions asked here.Table - EmployeeDetailsEmpIdFullNameManagerIdDateOfJoiningCity121John Snow32101/31/2014Toronto321Walter White98601/30/2015California421Kuldeep Rana87627/11/2016New DelhiTable - EmployeeSalaryEmpIdProjectSalaryVariable121P18000500321P2100001000421P1120000For 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.Or, you can also jump to our below two sections on interview questions for freshers and experienced professionals.SQL Query Interview Questions for FreshersHere 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 MIDSELECT MID(FullName, 1, LOCATE(' ',FullName)) FROM EmployeeDetails; SQL Server - using SUBSTRINGSELECT 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-SQL Server-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-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 ExperiencedHere 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.Self Join and Its Demonstration 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 then 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)) FROM EmployeeSalary Emp2 WHERE Emp2.Salary > Emp1.Salary) This concludes our post on frequently asked SQL query interview questions and answers. I hope these questions help you with 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 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. sql query interview questions and answers for experienced developers. join query in sql interview questions and answers. complex sql query interview questions and answers for experienced. sql query interview questions and answers for 5 years experience. sql join query interview questions and answers for experienced. pl sql query interview questions and answers. oracle sql query interview questions and answers. sql query interview questions and answers for experienced professionals

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