



Daily SQL Interview Questions





41. Write an SQL query to show the second highest salary from a table.





- **SELECT name, MAX(salary)**
- **FROM employees**
- **WHERE salary <**
- **(SELECT MAX(salary) FROM employees)**





**42. How would you
select all the users
whose phone number
is NULL?**





```
SELECT user_name FROM users  
WHERE  
ISNULL(user_phonenumber);
```





**43. Write an SQL query
to fetch three max
salaries from a table**





SELECT TOP 1 salary FROM

**(SELECT TOP 3 salary FROM
employee_table ORDER BY salary
DESC)**

**AS emp ORDER
BY salary ASC;**





**What are the
differences
between the
HAVING clause,
and the WHERE
clause?**



S. No.	Where Clause	Having Clause
1	The WHERE clause specifies the criteria which individual records must meet to be selected by a query. It can be used without the GROUP BY clause	The HAVING clause cannot be used without the GROUP BY clause
2	The WHERE clause selects rows before grouping	The HAVING clause selects rows after grouping
3	The WHERE clause cannot contain aggregate functions	The HAVING clause can contain aggregate functions
4	WHERE clause is used to impose a condition on SELECT statement as well as single row function and is used before GROUP BY clause	HAVING clause is used to impose a condition on GROUP Function and is used after GROUP BY clause in the query
5	<pre>SELECT Column,AVG(Column_name)FROM Table_name WHERE Column > value GROUP BY Column_name</pre>	<pre>SELECT Column, AVG(Coulmn_name)FROM Table_name WHERE Column > value GROUP BY Column_name Having column_name>or<value</pre>



44. What is SYSTEM privilege?





- **Rights are given to a user, usually by the DBA, to perform a particular action on the database schema objects like creating tablespaces.**
- **The following are examples of system privileges that can be granted to users:**





- **CREATE TABLE** allows a grantee to create tables in the grantee's schema.
- **CREATE USER** allows a grantee to create users in the database.
- **CREATE SESSION** allows a grantee to connect to an Oracle database to create a user session.





**45. What are object
privileges?**



- **An object-level privilege is a permission granted to a database user account or role to perform some action on a database object. These object privileges include SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE, ALTER, INDEX on tables, and so on.**
- **The following example is of object privileges that can be granted to users: SELECT ON hr.employees TO myuser INSERT ON hr.employees TO myuser**



Thank You

