Day 4-Interview Questions

1. Explain the purpose of the LIMIT clause in SQL.

The LIMIT clause is used to restrict the number of rows returned by a query, effectively limiting the result set.

2.How would you implement pagination using the LIMIT clause?

Pagination is achieved by combining the LIMIT clause with an OFFSET or using the OFFSET shorthand. For example, LIMIT 10 OFFSET 20 retrieves rows 21 to 30.

3. When might you use the LIMIT clause in a SELECT query?

The LIMIT clause is often used when you want to view a subset of rows, implement pagination, or limit the size of the result set for performance reasons.

4 Explain the purpose of the DISTINCT keyword in SQL.

DISTINCT is used to eliminate duplicate rows from the result set, ensuring that only unique values are included.

5. How is the DISTINCT keyword different from the GROUP BY clause?

DISTINCT is used to retrieve unique values from one or more columns, while GROUP BY is used for aggregations, grouping rows based on specified columns.

6.Can you use DISTINCT with multiple columns?

Yes, you can use DISTINCT with multiple columns to retrieve unique combinations of values across those columns.

7.Is there a specific "not distinct" keyword or concept in SQL?

No, there is no specific "not distinct" keyword. If you don't use the DISTINCT keyword, the query naturally includes all rows, including duplicates.

8. How would you retrieve all rows from a column, including duplicate values?

Simply omit the DISTINCT keyword from the SELECT query. For example, SELECT column_name FROM table_name;

9 In what scenarios might you intentionally include duplicate values in a result set?

You might include duplicates when you need to view the raw, unaltered data or when aggregating functions require multiple occurrences of the same value.