Day-6 Interview Questions

1.Explain the difference between the AND and OR operators in SQL.

The AND operator is used to combine two or more conditions, and all conditions must be true for a row to be included in the result set. The OR operator, on the other hand, retrieves rows if at least one of the conditions is true.

2. How do you retrieve records where either Condition A or Condition B is true in a SQL query?

You can use the OR operator to retrieve records where either Condition A or Condition B is true.

3. Explain the purpose of the NOT operator in SQL.

The NOT operator is used to negate a condition, meaning it retrieves records that do not satisfy the specified condition.

4.What is the purpose of the COUNT() function in SQL?

The COUNT() function is used to count the number of rows in a table that meet a specified condition.

5.How does the SUM() function work in SQL, and provide an example.

The SUM() function calculates the sum of values in a numeric column. Example: SELECT SUM(Salary) FROM employees;

6.Explain the difference between the AVG() and SUM() functions.

The AVG() function calculates the average value of a numeric column, while the SUM() function calculates the total sum of values in the column.

7.How is the MIN() function used in SQL?

The MIN() function retrieves the minimum value from a numeric column in a table.

8.Provide an example of using the MAX() function in a SQL query.

SELECT MAX(Price) FROM products; retrieves the maximum price from the "products" table.

9.How can you handle cases where there are NULL values in aggregate functions?

Aggregate functions ignore NULL values by default. If you want to include NULL values in the calculation, you can use the IFNULL() or COALESCE() function to replace NULL with a default value.

10.Explain the purpose of the GROUP BY clause in conjunction with aggregate functions.

The GROUP BY clause is used to group rows that have the same values in specified columns, allowing aggregate functions to perform calculations on each group separately.