

Day 3-Interview questions

1. What is the purpose of the WHERE clause in SQL?

The WHERE clause is used in SQL queries to filter rows from a table based on specified conditions. It allows us to retrieve, update, delete, or insert data selectively.

2.How can you retrieve all columns for rows that meet a specific condition using the WHERE clause?

We can use the SELECT statement with the WHERE clause to specify the condition.

For example:

```
SELECT * FROM table_name WHERE condition;
```

3.What are some common comparison operators used in the WHERE clause?

Common comparison operators include =, != (or <>), <, >, <=, >=, BETWEEN, LIKE, IN, and IS NULL.

4.Explain the difference between the AND and OR logical operators in the WHERE clause.

The AND operator is used to combine multiple conditions, and all conditions must be true for a row to be included in the result. The OR operator, on the other hand, combines conditions, and if any of the conditions are true, the row is included in the result.

5.What is the purpose of the UPDATE statement in SQL?

The UPDATE statement is used to modify existing records in a table based on specified conditions. It allows us to change the values of one or more columns in selected rows.

6.What is the basic syntax of the UPDATE statement?

The basic syntax of the UPDATE statement is as follows:

```
UPDATE table_name SET column1 = new_value1, column2 = new_value2, ...  
WHERE condition;
```

7.What is the purpose of the DELETE statement in SQL?

The DELETE statement is used to remove one or more rows from a table based on specified conditions. It allows us to delete data from a table.

8.What is the basic syntax of the DELETE statement?

The basic syntax of the DELETE statement is as follows:

```
DELETE FROM table_name  
WHERE condition;
```

9. How can you delete all rows from a table without specifying a condition in the DELETE statement?

We can delete all rows from a table by omitting the WHERE clause in the DELETE statement:

```
DELETE FROM table_name;
```

10. Explain the purpose of the FROM clause in a SQL query.

The FROM clause specifies the table or tables from which the data should be retrieved in a SQL query. It establishes the source of the data for the SELECT statement.

11. What is the significance of the alias in the FROM clause? Provide an example.

An alias is a temporary name given to a table or a column in a query. It is used for brevity and readability. Example: `SELECT e.employee_id, e.employee_name FROM employees AS e.`