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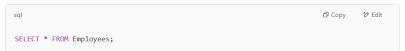
for 2 yr experieced full stack developer give me the list of queries which a interviewer expects from me that i can solve? give me list of queries and also their solutions

For a 2-year experienced full-stack developer, interviewers typically expect proficiency in SQL queries, covering basic CRUD operations, joins, aggregations, window functions, subqueries, and performance optimizations.

Here's a list of SQL queries with solutions that you should prepare:

1. Basic CRUD Queries





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1.2 Insert a new record

```
INSERT INTO Employees (id, name, department, salary)
VALUES (101, 'John Doe', 'IT', 60000);
```

1.3 Update a record

```
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                                                                                                        ₺ Edit
UPDATE Employees
SET salary = 65000
WHERE id = 101;
```

1.4 Delete a record

```
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DELETE FROM Employees WHERE id = 101;
```

2. Filtering Data (WHERE, LIKE, IN, BETWEEN)

2.1 Get employees from IT or HR department

```
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                                                                                     ₺ Edit
SELECT * FROM Employees
WHERE department IN ('IT', 'HR');
```

2.2 Find employees whose name starts with 'J'

```
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SELECT * FROM Employees
WHERE name LIKE 'J%';
```

2.3 Get employees with salary between 50K and 80K

```
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SELECT * FROM Employees
WHERE salary BETWEEN 50000 AND 80000;
```

3.1 Get the highest salary

3.2 Get the total salary paid per department

```
SELECT department, SUM(salary) AS TotalSalary
FROM Employees
GROUP BY department;
```

3.3 Get the average salary of employees

3.4 Count employees per department

```
sql

SELECT department, COUNT(*) AS EmployeeCount
FROM Employees
GROUP BY department;
```

4. Joins

4.1 Get employee details along with their department details

4.2 Get employees who have no department assi $\sqrt{\ d}$ (LEFT JOIN)

```
sql

SELECT e.id, e.name, e.salary, d.department_name

FROM Employees e

LEFT JOIN Departments d ON e.department_id = d.id

WHERE d.department_name IS NULL;
```

5. Subqueries

5.1 Get employees with salary greater than the $a \downarrow a$ ige salary

5.2 Get employees who belong to the 'IT' department using a subquery

```
sql

SELECT * FROM Employees

WHERE department_id = (SELECT id FROM Departments WHERE department_name = 'IT');
```

6. Window Functions

6.1 Rank employees by salary within each department

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```
SELECT id, name, department, salary,

RANK() OVER (PARTITION BY department ORDER BY salary DESC) AS SalaryRank

FROM Employees;
```

6.2 Get the running total of salaries

```
sql

SELECT id, name, salary,

SUM(salary) OVER (ORDER BY id) AS RunningTotal

FROM Employees;
```

7. Performance Optimization Queries

7.1 Use Index for faster search

7.2 Find duplicate records in a table

```
SELECT name, COUNT(*)
FROM Employees
GROUP BY name
HAVING COUNT(*) > 1;
```

7.3 Delete duplicate records but keep one

```
Sql

DELETE FROM Employees

WHERE id NOT IN (

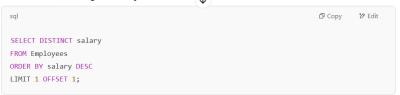
SELECT MIN(id)

FROM Employees

GROUP BY name
);
```

8. Advanced Queries

8.1 Find the second-highest salary



8.2 Find employees who joined in the last 30 days

```
sql

SELECT * FROM Employees

WHERE join_date >= NOW() - INTERVAL 30 DAY;
```

8.3 Retrieve employees with same salary as someone else

```
sql

SELECT e1.*

FROM Employees e1

JOIN Employees e2 ON e1.salary = e2.salary AND e1.id <> e2.id;
```

Conclusion

ChatGPT can make mistakes. Check important info.

+ ⊕ Search ♀ Reason