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

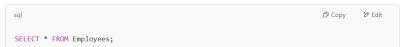
For a 2-year experienced full-stack developer, interviewers typically expect proficiency in SQL queries, covering basic CRUD operations, joins, aggregations, window functions, subqueries, and performance optimizations.

Memory Full (i)

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

# 1.3 Update a record

```
sql

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UPDATE Employees

SET salary = 65000

WHERE id = 101;
```

### 1.4 Delete a record

```
sql

DELETE FROM Employees WHERE id = 101;
```

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

# 2.1 Get employees from IT or HR department

### 2.2 Find employees whose name starts with 'J'

```
sql

SELECT * FROM Employees

WHERE name LIKE 'J%';
```

# 2.3 Get employees with salary between 50K and 80K

99



### 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

sql 🗗 Copy 🍪 Edit

```
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 (

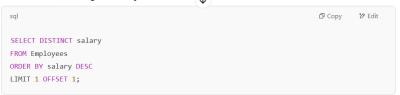
SELECT MIN(id)

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