DataBase Interview Question

1.create database:- CREATE DATABASE databaseName;

2.create database IF not exist:- CREATE DATABASE IF NOT EXIST databasename;

3.drop database:- DROP DATABASE databaseName;

4 Drop database if exist:- DROP DATABASE IF EXIST databasename;

5. use database:- USE databaseName;

6.Show database:- SHOW DATABASE;

7.Show table:- SHOW TABLE;

8.Create table:-

CREATE TABLE tableName(

Id int PRIMARY KEY,

Name varchar(50),

Salary int ,

Email Address varchar(50) UNIQUE

);

9. Insert data into table:- INSERT INTO tablename(id,Name,Salary,Email)

VALUES

(1,"Kishan",10000,”kishan@yopmail.com”),

(2,"Dinesh",200000,”dinesh@yopmail.com”),

(3,"Ritesh",30000,”ritesh@yopmail.com”),

(4,"Ravi",70000,”ravi@yopmail.com”),

(5,"Ganesh",50000,”genesh@yopmail.com”);

10. Print all table data :- SELECT \* FROM tableName;

11.Print according column Data :- SELECT columnName1,ColumnName2 FROM tableName;

12.print particular column Data:- SELECT \* FROM tableName WHERE column=1;

13. Print data with AND Operator keyword :- SELECT \* FROM tableName WHERE columnName=”xyz” AND columnName=2;

14. Print data with OR Operator keyword :- SELECT \* FROM tableName WHERE columnName=”xyz” AND columnName=2;

15.Print the salary above the particular salary:- SELECT \* FROM WHERE salary >10000;

16.Print the multiple only data which is available in table not all:- SELECT \* FROM employee WHERE name IN ("Kishan", "Ravi");

17.Print all the except the particular data:- SELECT \* FROM tableName WHERE columnname NOT IN(“Ganesh”,”Mohan);

18.Print data in range:- SELECT \* FROM tableName WHERE salary BETWEEN 50000 AND 200000;

19.Print data in limit:- SELECT \* FROM tablename LIMIT 3;

20. print data in ascending :- SELECT \* FROM tableName ORDER BY columnName ASC;

21. print data in descending order:- SELECT \* FROM tableName ORDER BY columnName DESC;

22.Print count data of table:- SELECT COUNT(salary) FROM tableName;

23.Print Maximum data from table:- SELECT MAX(salary) FROM tableName;

24.Print Minimum data from table:- SELECT MIN(salary)FROM tableName;

25.Print sum of data from table:- SELECT SUM(salary) FROM tableName;

26.Print Avarage data of table :- SELECT AVG(salary) FROM tablename;

27.Print group data of table:- SELECT salary,count(name) FROM tableName GROUP BY salary;

28.Update the table column:- UPDATE tableName SET email=”[codingkishan2001@yopmail.com](mailto:codingkishan2001@yopmail.com)” WHERE email=”[kishan@yopmail.com](mailto:kishan@yopmail.com)”;

29.DELETE ROWS from table:- DELETE FROM tableName WHERE email=”ganesh@yopmail.com”; or condition salary>20000;

30.Add column in table:- ALTER TABLE tablename ADD COLUMN age int NOT NULL DEFAULT 19;

31.Drop column from table:- ALTER TABLE tablename DROP COLUMN email;

32:- Modify colum in table:- ALTER TABLE tablename MODIFY COLUMN name varchar(30);

33.Rename table:- ALTER TABLE student RENAME TO employee;

34.Change columnName:- ALTER TABLE tablename CHANGE age stu\_age int;

35.Print data from table start with:- SELECT \* FROM tableName WHERE name LIKE ‘a%’ ;

36.Print data from table end with:- SELECT \* FROM tableName WHERE name LIKE ‘%a’;

37.Print data from table contains anychar :-

SELECT \* FROM tableName WHERE name ‘a%a’;

38 Print data from table start with and end with :- SELECT \* FROM tablename WHERE columnName LIKE ‘a%b’;

39 Print data fro table where column does not star with any char :- SELECT \* FROM tableName WHERE columnName NOT LIKE ‘a%’;

40.Select all records where the second letter of the City is an "a"

SELECT \* FROM Customers

WHERE City LIKE '%';

41.Select all records where the first letter of the City is an "a" or a "c" or an "s".

Ans:- SELECT \* FROM Customers

WHERE City LIKE '%';

42. Select all records where the first letter of the City starts with anything from an "a" to an "f".

Ans:- SELECT \* FROM Customers

WHERE City LIKE '%';

43.Select all records where the first letter of the City is NOT an "a" or a "c" or an "f".

Ans:- SELECT \* FROM Customers

WHERE City LIKE '%'

44.Query for inner join:- SELECT \* FROM firsttablename

INNER JOIN secondtableName

ON firsttablename.firsttable\_id = secondtablename.secondtable\_id;

45. Query for the left outer join :- SELECT \* FROM firsttablename

LEFT JOIN secondtableName

ON firsttablename.firsttable\_id = secondtablename.secondtable\_id;

46. Query for the right outer join: -

SELECT \* FROM firsttablename

RIGHT JOIN secondtableName

ON firsttablename.firsttable\_id = secondtablename.secondtable\_id;

47.SELECT \*FROM tablefirstname as a

LEFT JOIN secondtableName as b

ON a.id=b.id

UNION

SELECT \* FROM firsttble as a

RIGHT JOIN secondtablename as b

ON a.id=b.id;

Q1.Write the query for the find Highest salary for employee table:-

Ans:- SELECT MAX(salary) \* FROM tablename; or

SELECT \* FROM tableName

ORDER BY salary DESC

LIMIT 1;

Q2. Write the query for the find second highest salary for the employee table:-

Ans:- SELECT MAX(salary) AS second\_highest\_salary

FROM employees

WHERE salary < (SELECT MAX(salary) FROM employees);

3. Write the query for the find third highest salary for the employee table:-

SELECT DISTINCT Salary

FROM Employees

ORDER BY Salary DESC

LIMIT 2, 1;