

10 ADVANCED SQL INTERVIEW QUESTIONS



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1

WHAT DO YOU UNDERSTAND ABOUT INDEXES IN SQL?

- Indexes in SQL are used to help retrieve data smoothly and efficiently.
- There are three main types of indexes in SQL - Unique, Clustered, and Non-Clustered.
- In SQL, tables can have many non-clustered indexes but only one clustered index.





2

WHAT DO YOU DO WHEN DATA GETS OVERLOADED IN YOUR RELATIONAL DATABASE?

- If data is overloaded, you're ideally required to apply a soft link.
- A soft link lets you store .idb and .frm files and retrieve them whenever necessary.





3

WHAT DO YOU UNDERSTAND ABOUT AUTO INCREMENT IN SQL?

- This is one of the most common advanced SQL interview questions asked in technical interviews.
- Auto Increment is a command through which a unique number is generated immediately when a new record is entered into a table.



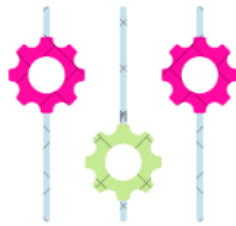


4

WHICH COMMAND IS USED TO SELECT A UNIQUE ENTRY OR RECORD IN A TABLE?

The command used to select a unique entry from the table is - “distinct.”





5

WHAT ARE THE TWO TYPES OF VARIABLES IN SQL?

- There are mainly two types of variables in SQL - Local and Global.
- Local variables are those that exist in a single function.
- Global variables exist in multiple functions and can be present throughout the program.





6

WHAT DO YOU UNDERSTAND BY RECURSIVE STORED PROCEDURE?

- The Recursive Stored Procedure is a common procedure through which developers can use the same code snippet multiple times in a program.
- Through this procedure, code snippets call themselves until a specific boundary condition is reached.





7

WHAT IS THE MAIN USE OF THE NVL() FUNCTION IN SQL?

- The NVL() function in SQL is essentially used to replace null entries with default values.
- If the first parameter has a null value, the function returns the next parameter.
- This is a function that is specific to Oracle databases.





8

WHAT IS THE UNIQUE CONSTRAINT IN SQL?

- The Unique Constraint in SQL ensures that every value in a particular record is unique.
- It prevents identical or similar values in a column from appearing in two different records.





9

WHAT ARE SOME MAJOR DIFFERENCES BETWEEN SQL AND NOSQL?

This is a common SQL interview question asked in technical interviews.

- SQL is a language used to manage data in relational databases, whereas NoSQL applies to non-relational databases.
- SQL is a language used to store, manage and retrieve structured data, whereas NoSQL is used for unstructured data.
- NoSQL databases scale horizontally while SQL databases scale vertically.
- SQL databases contain data in the form of tables, while NoSQL databases contain data in the form of documents, records, key-values, or graphs.





10

WHAT DO YOU UNDERSTAND ABOUT SQL SANDBOX?

- SQL Sandbox is an environment within the SQL databases where untested programs can be tested and run.
- There are primarily three types of SQL Sandboxes:
 - Sandbox for External Access
 - Safe Access Sandbox
 - Unsafe Access Sandbox



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