





**Interview Questions** 



#### 1. What are set in SQL?

Ans. The set command is used with update keyword to specify which column and value should be updated in a table.

```
Update Employee
set Name = 'Anurag' , city = 'Hyderabad'
where emp_id = 8008
```

- 2. If set A = {L M N O P} and set B = {P Q R S T}, what sets are generated by the following operations?
  - A union B
  - A union all B

Ans.

- 1. A union  $B = \{L M N O P Q R S T\}$
- 2. A union all B = {L M N O P P Q R S T}
- 3. On the above set also find out:
  - A intersect B
  - A except B

Ans.

- 1. A interest  $B = \{P\}$
- 2. A except  $B = \{L M N O\}$
- 4. Write a compound query that finds the first and last names of all actors and customers whose last name starts with L.

```
Ans.

Select first_name, last_name from actor where last_name like 'L%'

UNION

Select first_name, last_name from customer where last_name like 'L%';
```

5. On the above question sort the sort the results by last name.

Ans

```
Select first_name, last_name from actor where last_name like 'L%'
UNION
Select first_name, last_name from customer where last_name like 'L%'
order by last_name;
```



6. How can you concatenate two strings in SQL?

Ans.

```
select concat(fisrt_name, " " , last_name)
```

7. Write a query to extract a specific portion of a string.

Ans. Use the SUBSTRING function:

```
select Substring('Anurag', 2,3);
```

8. How do you determine the length of a string in SQL?

Ans.

```
select Length('Anurag');
```

9. How can you convert a string to uppercase or lowercase?

Ans. Use the UPPER or LOWER functions.

```
98 • SELECT UPPER(ColumnName) AS UppercaseString FROM TableName
```

10. Explain different ways to trim leading and trailing spaces from a string.

Ans. Use the LTRIM and RTRIM functions for left and right trimming, or TRIM for both.

11. Write a query to replace a specific character in a string.

Ans. Use the REPLACE function.

```
SELECT REPLACE(ColumnName, 'old', 'new') AS ModifiedString FROM TableName;
```

12. Write a query that involves basic arithmetic operations on numeric columns.

Ans. Use standard arithmetic operators (+, -, \*, /).

```
SELECT Column1 + Column2 AS Sum FROM TableName;
```



13. Consider a table named employees with a column full\_name containing full names of employees in the format "First Last". Write a SQL query to retrieve the distinct last names (surnames) from the full\_name column.

Ans.

```
SELECT DISTINCT SUBSTRING_INDEX(full_name, ' ', -1) AS last_name
FROM employees;
```

14. How can you round a numeric value to a specific number of decimal places?

```
Ans. SELECT ROUND(ColumnName, 2) AS RoundedNumber FROM TableName;
```

15. Write a query to find the maximum and minimum values in a numeric column.

```
Ans.

SELECT MAX(ColumnName) AS MaxValue, MIN(ColumnName) AS MinValue FROM TableName;
```

16. How would you calculate the percentage of a total based on numeric column values?

Ans. Divide the part by the total and multiply by 100

```
SELECT (Column1 / Column2) * 100 AS Percentage FROM TableName;
```

17. Write a query that returns the 17th through 25th characters of the string 'Please find the substring in this string'.

```
Ans. SELECT SUBSTRING('Please find the substring in this string',17,9);
```



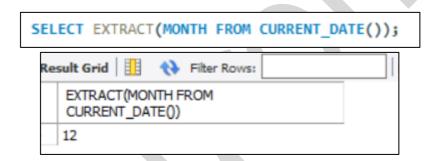
18 Write a query that returns the absolute value and sign (-1, 0, or 1) of the number -25.76823. Also return the number rounded to the nearest hundredth.

Ans.

SELECT ABS(-25.76823), S			SIGN(-25.76823), ROUND(-25.76823, 2);	
		ABS(-25.76823)	SIGN(-25.76823)	ROUND(-25.76823, 2)
	•	25.76823	-1	-25.77

19. Write a query to return just the month portion of the current date.

Ans.



20. Modify your query from the above question to count the number of payments made by each customer. Show the customer ID and the total amount paid for each customer.

Ans.

```
Select customer_id, count(*), sum(amount)
from payment_table
group by customer_id;
```