Basic SQL Questions

- 1. What is SQL? Differentiate between SQL, MySQL, and PostgreSQL.
- 2. What are the different types of SQL commands (DDL, DML, DCL, TCL)? Give examples.
- 3. What is the difference between CHAR and VARCHAR data types?
- 4. Explain PRIMARY KEY, UNIQUE, and FOREIGN KEY.
- 5. What is the difference between WHERE and HAVING clauses?
- 6. What is the difference between DELETE, TRUNCATE, and DROP?
- 7. How does NULL behave in SQL? How do you handle it in conditions?
- Explain the difference between INNER JOIN, LEFT JOIN, RIGHT JOIN, and FULL JOIN.
- 9. What is the difference between UNION and UNION ALL?
- 10. Write a guery to fetch the **second highest salary** from an employees table.

Intermediate SQL Questions

- 11. What are GROUP BY and aggregate functions? Give an example.
- 12. Explain the concept of indexes in SQL. What are clustered vs non-clustered indexes?
- 13. What are **window functions** in SQL? Explain with an example (ROW_NUMBER, RANK, DENSE_RANK).
- 14. What is a **Common Table Expression (CTE)**? How is it different from a subquery?
- 15. Write a guery to find employees who earn more than the average salary.
- 16. What is the difference between IN and EXISTS?
- 17. What is normalization? Explain 1NF, 2NF, 3NF, and BCNF.
- 18. What is denormalization? When would you use it?
- 19. Explain CASE WHEN in SQL with an example.
- 20. Write a query to find duplicate rows in a table.

Advanced SQL Questions

- 21. Explain the difference between **OLTP and OLAP** systems in terms of SQL usage.
- 22. What are stored procedures, functions, and triggers? How are they different?
- 23. Explain **ACID** properties in databases.
- 24. What is a materialized view? How is it different from a normal view?
- 25. Write a query to get a **running total** using window functions.
- 26. Explain the concept of partitioning in SQL.

- 27. What are **transactions** in SQL? Explain COMMIT, ROLLBACK, and SAVEPOINT.
- 28. What is a **deadlock** in SQL? How can it be prevented?
- 29. Explain the difference between **horizontal scaling and vertical scaling** in databases.
- 30. Write a SQL query to **pivot** and **unpivot** a table.