

# SQL Interview Q/A

→ What are all the different normalizations?

• Data base normalizations can be easily understood with the help of a case study. The normal forms can be divided into 6 forms, And they are explained below:

1st normal form	2nd normal form	3rd normal form.	Boyce- Coddnf	4th normal form.	5th normal form.	6th. normal form.
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Data base Normal forms.

→ Write an SQL Query to fetch the count of employees working in project 'P1'.

• Here, we would be using aggregate function count ( ) with the SQL where clause -

```
SELECT COUNT (*)  
FROM Employee Salary  
WHERE Project = 'P1';
```

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→ Write an SQL Query to find the employee Id whose salary lies in range of 9000 and 15000.

• Here, we can use the 'Between' operator with a where clause.

```
SELECT Emp Id, Salary.  
FROM Employeesalary.  
WHERE Salary BETWEEN 9000 & 15000
```





Write an SQL query to fetch all those employees whose on project other than P1.

Here, we can use the **NOT** operator to fetch the rows which are not satisfying the given condition.

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```
SELECT EMP ID  
FROM EmployeeSalary.  
WHERE NOT Project = 'P1';
```

Or using the **not equal to** operator -

```
SELECT EMP ID  
FROM EmployeeSalary  
WHERE Project <> 'P1';
```



Write an SQL query to display the total salary of each employee adding the salary with variable value.

Here, we can simply use the **'+'** operator in SQL.

```
SELECT EMP ID  
Salary + Variable as TotalSalary  
FROM EmployeeSalary;
```



Write an SQL query to fetch the employee full name and replace the space with **'\_'**.

Using **'Replace'** function -

```
SELECT REPLACE (Full Name, ' ', '_')  
FROM Employee Details;
```





Write an SQL query to fetch the EmpIds that are present in both the tables -

'Employee Details' and 'Employee Salary'.

Using Subquery -

```
SELECT EmpId FROM  
EmployeeDetails  
Where EmpId IN  
(SELECT EmpId FROM EmployeeSalary);
```

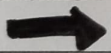


Write a SQL query to fetch the EmpIds that are present in Employee Details but not in Employee Salary.

Using Subquery -

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```
SELECT EmpId FROM  
EmployeeDetails  
Where EmpId NOT IN  
(SELECT EmpId FROM EmployeeSalary);
```



Write an SQL query to display both the EmpId and ManagerId together.

Here, we can use the **CONCAT** command.

```
SELECT CONCAT(EmpId, ManagerId) as New Id  
FROM EmployeeDetails;
```



→ Write an SQL query to uppercase the name of the Employee and lowercase the city values.

• We can use SQL **Upper** and **Lower** functions to achieve the intended results.

```
SELECT UPPER (Full Name), LOWER(city)  
FROM Employee Details;
```

→ Write an SQL query to update the employee names by removing Leading and trailing space.

• Using the 'Update' Command with the 'LTRIM' and 'RTRIM' Function.

```
UPDATE EmployeeDetails  
SET FullName = LTRIM (RTRIM (FullName));
```

→ Write an SQL query to find the current date - time.

• My SQL -

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```
SELECT NOW ( );
```

SQL Server -

```
SELECT Getdata ( );
```

Oracle -

```
SELECT SYSDATE FROM DUAL;
```





Fetch all the employees who are not working on any project.



This is one of the very basic interview questions in which the interviewer wants to see if the person knows about the commonly used - **IS NULL** operator.

```
SELECT EmpId  
FROM EmployeeSalary  
WHERE Project IS NULL;
```



Write an SQL query to fetch all employee records from EmployeeDetails table who have a salary record in EmployeeSalary table.



Using 'Exists' -

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```
SELECT * FROM EmployeeDetails E  
WHERE EXISTS  
(SELECT * FROM EmployeeSalary S  
WHERE E. EmpId = S. EmpId);
```