

1. **How to select UNIQUE records from a table using a SQL Query?**

select distinct EMPLOYEE\_ID,NAME,SALARY from employee

select EMPLOYEE\_ID,NAME,SALARY from employee group by EMPLOYEE\_ID

1. **How to delete DUPLICATE records from a table using a SQL Query?**

select \* from employee

select \*,count(\*) from employee group by emp\_id,name,salary having count(\*)>1

delete from employee where emp\_id not in (select min(emp\_id) from employee group by name,salary)

1. **How to read TOP 5 records from a table using a SQL query?**

Consider below table DEPARTMENTS as the source data.



select \* from departments order by Department\_ID asc limit 5

select \* from departments limit 5

1. **How to read LAST 5 records from a table using a SQL query?**

select \* from departments order by Department\_ID desc limit 5

## here last 5 records in ascending order

(select \* from departments order by Department\_ID desc limit 5) order by Department\_ID

1. **How to find the employee with second MAX Salary using a SQL query?**

select max(salary) as second\_max\_salary from employee where salary not in (select max(salary) from employee).

## If we need all the columns too

with

temp as(

select max(salary) as salary from employee where salary not in

(select max(salary) as salary from employee)

)

select a.\* from employee a join temp b on a.salary = b.salary

1. **How to find the employee with third MAX Salary using a SQL query without using Analytic Functions?**

Consider the same EMPLOYEES table as source discussed in previous question

SELECT name, salary FROM Employee e1

WHERE 3-1 =

(SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT salary) FROM Employee e2 WHERE e2.salary > e1.salary)

1. **Assume you have the below tables on sessions that users have, and a users table. Write a query to get the active user count of daily cohorts.**



By definition, daily cohorts are active users from a particular day. First, we can use a subquery to get the sessions of new users by day using an inner join with users. This is to filter for only active users by a particular join date for the cohort. Then we can get a distinct count to return the active user count:

with new\_users\_by\_date as(

select s.\* from sessions s join users u on s.user\_id = u.user\_id s.date = u.date)

select date,count(distinct user\_id) as active\_user\_count from new\_users\_by\_date group by date order by asc