

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 Employee Details
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);
```