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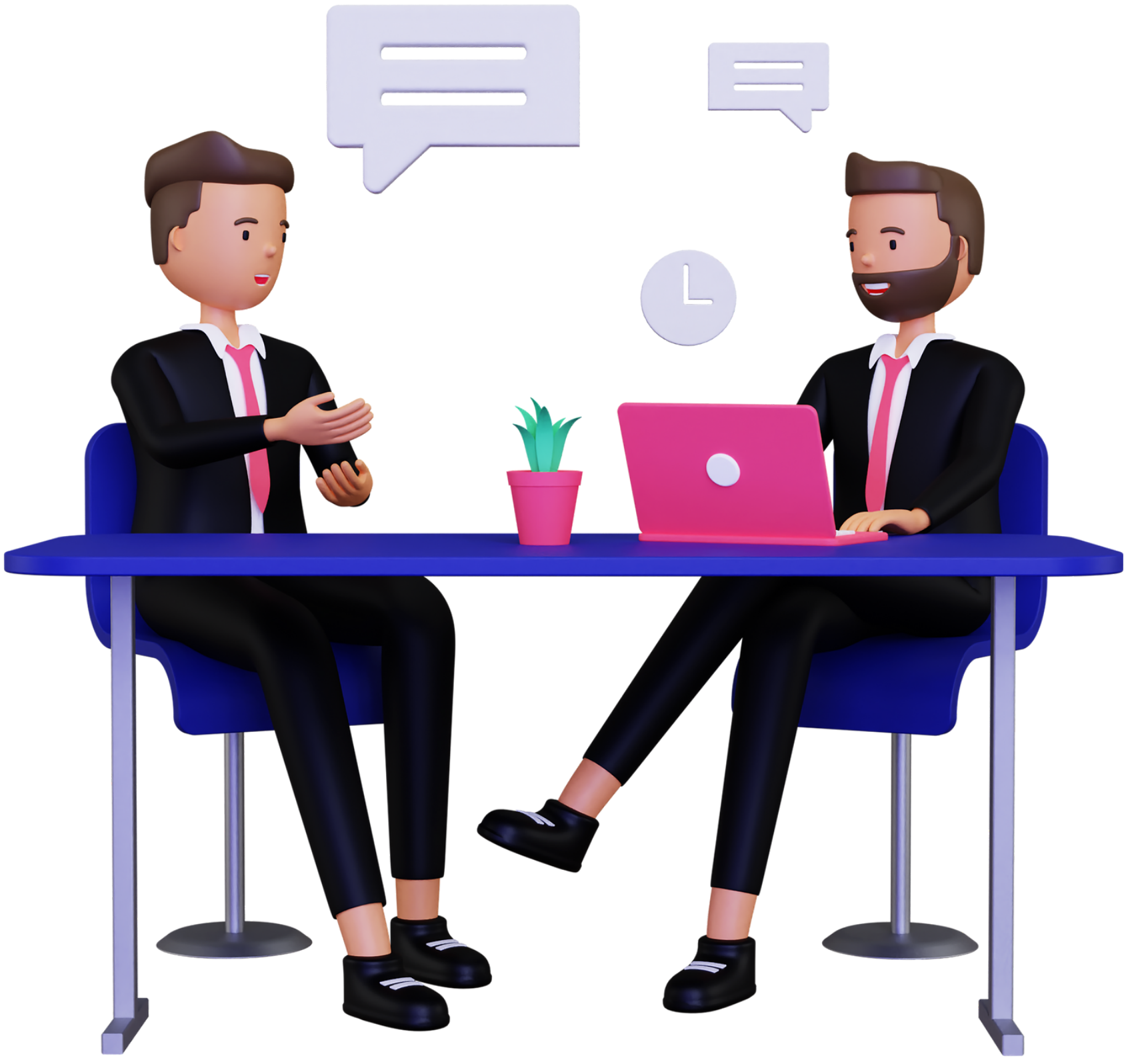
Top 30

SQL Interview Questions



Part - 3

SWIPE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Introduction

SQL (Structured Query Language) is a programming language used for managing and manipulating relational databases. It allows users to interact with databases by performing tasks like querying data, inserting records, updating information, and deleting entries, making it essential for handling data effectively in various applications.

Table : Employees

ID	Name	Department	Salary
1.	Brayden	IT	52000
2.	Chris	HR	54000
3.	Ailani	Marketing	65000
4.	Dalton	Finance	68000
5.	Lara	IT	46000
6.	Anala	Finance	71000
7.	Marshall	HR	42000
8.	Ishana	Marketing	59000

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Q21. Retrieve names and salaries of employees with a salary higher than the average salary of all employees

```
SELECT Name, Salary
FROM Employees
WHERE Salary > ( SELECT AVG( Salary ) FROM Employees ) ;
```

Q22. Retrieve employees with the highest salary from the Employees Table

```
SELECT *
FROM Employees
WHERE Salary = ( SELECT MAX( Salary ) FROM Employees ) ;
```

Q23. Update salaries of all employees in the Finance Department by adding 7000

```
UPDATE Employees
SET = Salary + 7000
WHERE Department = ' Finance ' ;
```


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Q24. Insert a new employee record into the Employees Table

```
INSERT INTO Employees ( Name, Department, Salary )
VALUES ( ' Justin ', ' IT ', 44000 ) ;
```

Q25. Calculate the average salary in each department

```
SELECT Department, AVG( Salary )
FROM Employees
GROUP BY Department ;
```

Q26. Count the number of employees in each department

```
SELECT Department, COUNT(*)
AS NumEmployees
FROM Employees
GROUP BY Department ;
```

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Q27. Retrieve names and salaries of employees with a salary equal to at least one HR Department employee

```
SELECT Name, Salary
FROM Employees
WHERE Salary = ANY ( SELECT Salary FROM Employees WHERE
Department = ' HR ' ) ;
```

Q28. Retrieve names and salaries of employees within a range of +/- 2000 from the average salary of all employees

```
SELECT Name, Salary
FROM Employees
WHERE Salary BETWEEN ( SELECT AVG( Salary ) FROM
Employees ) - 2000 AND ( SELECT AVG( Salary ) FROM
Employees ) + 2000 ;
```


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Q29. Retrieve names and salaries of employees with a salary higher than all Finance Department employees

```
SELECT Name, Salary
FROM Employees
WHERE Salary > ALL ( SELECT Salary FROM Employees WHERE
Department = ' Finance ') ;
```

Q30. Retrieve departments with more than 3 employees and display the department name along with the count of employees

```
SELECT Department, COUNT(*)
AS NumEmployees
FROM Employees
GROUP BY Department
HAVING COUNT(*) > 3 ;
```

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