Interview Questions

Q 1.If we drop a table, does it also drop related objects like constraints, indexes, columns, default, views and stored procedures? (ZS)

Yes, SQL Server drops all related objects, which exist inside a table like constraints, indexes, columns, defaults etc. But dropping a table will not drop views and stored procedures as they exist outside the table.

Q 2. What is a join? (MICROSOFT)

This is a keyword used to query data from more tables based on the relationship between the fields of the tables. Keys play a major role when JOINs are used.

Q 3. What are the types of joining and explain each? (ADOBE)

There are various types of join that can be used to retrieve data and it depends on the relationship between tables.

- Inner Join.

Inner join returns rows when there is at least one match of rows between the tables.

- Right Join.

Right join returns rows that are common between the tables and all rows of the Right-hand side table. Simply, it returns all the rows from the right-hand side table even though there are no matches in the left-hand side table.

- Left Join.

Left join returns rows that are common between the tables and all rows of the Left-hand side table. Simply, it returns all the rows from the Left-hand side table even though there are no matches in the Right-hand side table.

Q 4. What is the difference between cross join and natural join? (SIEMENS)

The cross join produces the cross product or Cartesian product of two tables whereas the natural join is based on all the columns having the same name and data types in both the tables.

Q 5. What is Self-Join? (DELOITTE)

Self-join is set to be a query used to compare to itself. This is used to compare values in a column with other values in the same column in the same table. ALIAS ES can be used for the same table comparison.

Q 6. What is the difference between cross join and natural join? (INFOSYS)

The cross join produces the cross product or Cartesian product of two tables whereas the natural join is based on all the columns having the same name and data types in both the tables.