

Interview Questions: SQL

Signal Data Science

See [here](#) for some stuff.

- What are the different types of joins? What are the differences between them?
- Why might a join on a subquery be slow? How might you speed it up?
- Describe the difference between primary keys and foreign keys in a SQL database.
 - [Microsoft MSDN reference](#)
 - “A table typically has a column or combination of columns that contain values that uniquely identify each row in the table. This column, or columns, is called the primary key (PK) of the table and enforces the entity integrity of the table. Because primary key constraints guarantee unique data, they are frequently defined on an identity column.”
 - “A foreign key (FK) is a column or combination of columns that is used to establish and enforce a link between the data in two tables to control the data that can be stored in the foreign key table. In a foreign key reference, a link is created between two tables when the column or columns that hold the primary key value for one table are referenced by the column or columns in another table. This column becomes a foreign key in the second table.”
- Given a COURSES table with columns course_id and course_name, a FACULTY table with columns faculty_id and faculty_name, and a COURSE_FACULTY table with columns faculty_id and course_id, how would you return a list of faculty who teach a course given the name of a course?
 - `SELECT faculty_name FROM COURSES INNER JOIN COURSE_FACULTY ON course_id INNER JOIN FACULTY ON faculty_id WHERE course_name = "whatever"`
- Given an IMPRESSIONS table with ad_id, click (an indicator that the ad was clicked), and date, write a SQL query that will tell me the clickthrough rate of each ad by month.

- Write a query that returns the name of each department and a count of the number of employees in each:
EMPLOYEES containing: Emp_ID (Primary key) and Emp_Name
EMPLOYEE_DEPT containing: Emp_ID (Foreign key) and Dept_ID (Foreign key)
DEPTS containing: Dept_ID (Primary key) and Dept_Name
- What's the difference between WHERE and HAVING?
 - See [here](#). The HAVING clause specifies a search condition if we use some grouping or aggregation clause like GROUP BY.
- What's the difference between LEFT JOIN, RIGHT JOIN, and INNER JOIN?