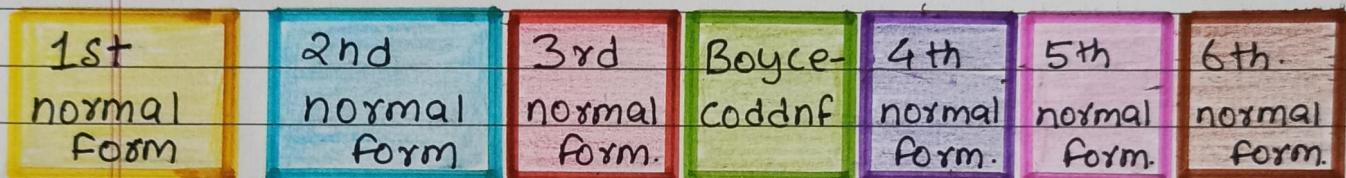# SQL Interview Q/A

➡️ <u>What are all the different normalizations?</u>

● 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.

<u>Data base Normal forms.</u>

➡️ <u>Write an SQL Query to fetch the count of employees working in project 'P1'.</u>

● Here, we would be using aggregate function count ( ) with the SQL where clause —

```
SELECT COUNT ( * )
FROM Employee Salary
WHERE Project = 'P1';
```

ATUL KUMAR (LINKEDIN).
NOTES GALLERY (TELEGRAM).

➡️ <u>Write an SQL Query to find the employee Id whose salary lies in range of 9000 and 15000.</u>

● Here, we can use the 'Between' operator with a where clause.

```
SELECT Emp Id , Salary.
FROM EmployeeSalary.
WHERE Salary BETWEEN 9000 & 15000
```

1.

→ <u>Write an SQL query to fetch all those employees</u>
<u>whose on project other than P1.</u>

● Here, we can use the NOT operator to fetch
the rows which are not satisfying the given
condition.

```
SELECT EMP ID
FROM EmployeeSalary.
WHERE NOT Project = 'P1';
```

Or using the not equal to Operator −

```
SELECT EMP ID
FROM EmployeeSalary
WHERE Project < > 'P1';
```

→ <u>Write an SQL query to display the total salary</u>
<u>of each employee adding the salary with</u>
<u>variable value.</u>

● Here, we can simply use the '+' operator in SQL.

```
SELECT EMP Id
Salary + Variable as Total Salary
FROM EmployeeSalary;
```

→ <u>Write an SQL query to fetch the employee full</u>
<u>name and replace the space with '−'.</u>

● Using 'Replace' function −

```
SELECT REPLACE (Full Name, ' ', '_')
FROM Employee Details;
```

2.

→ 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
Employee Details
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 —

```
SELECT EMPId FROM
Employee Details
Where EMPId NOT IN
(SELECT EMPId FROM Employee Salary);
```

→ 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 Employee Details;
```

➡ **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 (Full Name));
```

➡ **Write an SQL query to find the current date - time.**

- My SQL -

```
SELECT NOW ( );
```

SQL Server -

```
SELECT Get data ( );
```

Oracle -

```
SELECT SYSDATE FROM DUAL;
```

4.

➡️ **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 Employee Salary
WHERE Project IS NULL;
```

➡️ **Write an SQL query to fetch all employee records from EmployeeDetails table who have a salary record in Employee Salary table.**

• Using 'Exists'–

```
SELECT * FROM Employee Details  E
WHERE EXISTS
(SELECT * FROM Employee Salary  S
WHERE E. EmpId = S. EmpId );
```