l'm not robot



"Unfortunately, it seems that cookies are disabled in your browser, which is preventing you from accessing this website. However, don't worry! If you want to improve your SQL skills, we recommend installing a SQL package like MySQL and starting with practice questions. To get you started, we've prepared 50 SQL query questions for you to try out. These queries have been selected from top IT companies' interviews, including Flipkart and Amazon, so you'll gain real-time experience by solving them. Before you begin, make sure to create a test database and tables using the provided scripts. We recommend trying to form your own queries instead of just reading them. However, you can't start until you have the required sample data in place. To help you get started, we've included some practice questions below. Create the test data in your database software before proceeding. Additionally, be sure to check out our other posts on SQL interview preparation if you're interested. Let's begin learning SQL with these 50 query questions!" I removed the extra text and reformatted the content to make it easier to read and understand. Let me know if you have any further requests! CREATE TABLE Bonus (WORKER REF ID) REFERENCES Worker (WORKER ID) ON DELETE CASCADE); INSERT INTO Bonus (WORKER_REF_ID, BONUS_AMOUNT, BONUS_DATE) VALUES (1, 5000, '2023-02-20'), (2, 3000, '2023-02-20'), (1, 4500, '2023-02-20'), (2, 3500, ' REFERENCES Worker (WORKER ID) ON DELETE CASCADE); INSERT INTO Title (WORKER REF ID, WORKER TITLE, AFFECTED FROM) VALUES (1, 'Manager', '2023-06-11 00:00:00'), (8, 'Executive', '2023-06-11 00:00:00'), (8, 'Executive', '2023-06-11 00:00:00'), (2, 'Executive', '2023-06-11 00:00:00'), (8, 'Executive', '2023-06-11 00:00:00'), 'Executive', '2023-06-11 00:00:00'), (6, 'Lead', '2023-06-11 00:00:00'), (3, 'Lead', '2023-06-11 00:00:00'); You can utilize the IN operator to identify multiple values. To exclude specific workers from details about those with certain first names, use the NOT IN operator. If you want to search for workers within a department containing 'Admin' (in any part of the name), apply LIKE with % to match characters before or after 'Admin'. To find employees whose first name contains the letter 'a', use LIKE with % to match any section of their names. Logic here parallels the previous query, but now we're searching for names ending in 'a'. The % symbol precedes 'a' to match anything that comes before it. To identify workers having a six-character first name which ends in 'h', combine LIKE and LENGTH to check character numbers. For workers with salaries ranging between 100,000 and 500,000, utilize the BETWEEN operator. To find employees joining in February 2021, apply the WHERE clause with DATE comparison using strftime() to match that specific month and year. You can count 'Admin' department employees by applying COUNT on rows matching this department. To fetch the first half of records from a table, use the LIMIT clause in combination with a subquery that counts by dividing the count by 2. Practicing SQL query interview questions is an effective way to improve your understanding of the language and become more proficient in SQL. This practice can also help you advance your career as many employers seek candidates with strong SQL skills. To find departments with fewer than five people, use a GROUP BY clause to group by the department, then use HAVING to filter departments where the count of employees is less than 5. To show all departments with the number of people in each, use a GROUP BY clause to group by the department, and then use the COUNT function to count the number of employees in each department. To fetch the last record using the MAX() function, use a subquery to get the max WORKER ID and then filter the main query to return the row matching that WORKER ID. To fetch the first row from a table using MIN(), you can use a subquery to get the min value of a column (such as WORKER ID) and then filter the main query to return the row matching that value. To fetch the last five records, you can order the table by a column (like WORKER_ID or a timestamp) in descending order and limit the result to five rows. To get the employees with the highest salary in each department, you can use a subquery to find the maximum salary per department and then join it with the main table to fetch the employee names and salaries. To tackle SQL questions on HackerEarth Recruit, follow these steps: 1. Understand the input format, which represents the data given to the program. 2. Familiarize yourself with the output format, which is the expected result of processing the input. The platform supports various databases, including MySQL, PostgreSQL, Microsoft SQL, and Oracle. To submit an answer, read the question carefully, write your query in the code editor, and click SAVE. Then, click EXECUTE & TEST to see if it passes sample test cases. Note that once you've submitted your code by setting up a new database, creating tables, loading data, executing your query, and comparing the result with expected output. To determine if your statements are in order. * Make sure your output matches the corresponding output files for each input file. * Do not read all input before starting output; instead, print each result as you go through the input. Your code will be marked incorrect if it starts with an unmentioned command or uses methods other than standard input and output streams. TLE Error Explanation The Time Limit Exceeded (TLE) error occurs when your SQL script exceeds the allotted time limit for execution, causing it to terminate prematurely. This can happen due to various reasons such as: - Query performance issues that cause the script to take longer than expected. - Inefficient coding practices. The TLE error is usually displayed when: - The script takes more time to execute than the specified time limit (e.g., 2 seconds). - The script fails to finish running within the allotted time frame due to external interruptions or system issues. Other Error Types: Wrong Answer (WA): Indicates that your script ran successfully but produced an incorrect result. This can be caused by bugs in the code, misinterpretation of the problem statement, or incorrect logic. Runtime Error (RE): Occurs when the program compiles successfully but crashes due to a query error. To avoid this, ensure that queries are syntactically correct and adhere to problem constraints. Constraints violation (CV): Happens when a problem constraint is broken, such as creating too many tables or inserting excessive rows into a table. database. - Inserting more rows than specified in the problem constraints. - Queries exceeding the hard time limit of 5 seconds.

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