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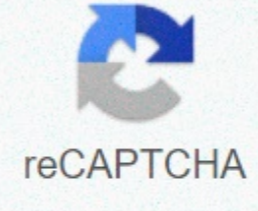
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As an employer and interviewer, it can be difficult to deal with good candidates from the less qualified. When you're interviewing, make sure you ask relevant questions, so your chosen candidate is not only professional and career-oriented, but also has goals and healthy interests outside the office. One of the first questions to ask as an employer is to lead you to learn more about who that person is. Ask the candidate to tell you about himself, his choice of education, his background and legacy. Each person has a different story, so ask to hear it. Ask the candidate why she chose this particular career or industry. For example, if a candidate is interviewed as legal secretary, ask about her interest in the right and interest in the position. You can easily identify from her answers if a candidate is pursuing the law because it is a passion or just an interview to get a job for money. Ask about the candidate's life goals. Goals can include jobs or career goals as well as personal goals. If a candidate's goal is to work effectively as part of a law firm team, you may have a good candidate. If, on the other hand, a candidate's goals include working from home or staying at dad's home, the candidate may not be the one you're looking for. While some employers want their employees to have a healthy lifestyle and hobbies outside of work, others don't care as long as the work is done. Candidates with wanted to talk about themselves, so they ask about their hobbies and interests outside of work. Use the answers to better understand the candidate. Ask a question concerning the choice of a candidate and the level of education. For example, if a candidate is for governor but has a degree in English literature, ask her how the education and skills she has learned will help her speak the position. The two issues that are common during the interview relate to the candidate's strengths and weaknesses. While a candidate can easily identify their strengths, weaknesses can be more of a problem because a candidate doesn't want weaknesses to take over and be the reason he hasn't received a job offer. Two more questions you should ask the candidate to deal with with previous experience. Ask the candidate about responsibilities or tasks in previous jobs. Then question her about the personal pleasure of the job. While the candidate may have been good at work, her answers will show if she doesn't enjoy the job. This can cause harm, especially if the candidate works directly with clients. The last question you have to ask a candidate is why you should hire him. This is the point of sale of the interview, as the candidate must explain why he believes he is qualified for the job. 365 Data Science is an online educational career platform. SQL is one of the most popular encoding languages and its domain are respectable database management systems. And with the extremely rapid growth of data in the world today it is no secret that companies from all over the world are looking to hire the best specialists in this field. So, imagine being interviewed for your ideal job and advanced professionals sitting in front of you interested in how you would perform. Such a meeting would be crucial for both sides. However, there is no reason to freak out! To reduce stress, here are our top tips to answer 10 frequently encountered SQL interview questions. What is SQL? SQL is an acronym for language structured queries. This is a programming language specifically designed to work with databases. Of course, some may argue and say that this is not exactly a programming language, since it was not created with the idea of using the features of procedural languages, such as conditional statements or for loops. These people will insist on calling SQL in the encoding language, as it is only about executing commands for querying, creating, pasting, updating, and deleting data in a database. However, it is more important to know what the SQL domain is. But take your time saying that interviewers like this can be your next question! And in our exemplary excerpt with SQL interview questions, that's just right! What is a database? What is EDS? A database that implies an electronic database is data stored on a computer and organized in a way that simplifies access and manipulation. The software tool that allows the user to interact with the data stored in the database is called the database management system – EDS. You can wrap up two issues by saying that there are two types of database management systems - relational and non-relational. SQL is a language designed only to work with DBMSs.It it's normal that interviewers start with two fundamental questions that you feel at ease with. So you can relax and prepare to continue with some more challenging ones. For more information about SQL languages and database management systems you can read in our tutorial Why You Should Learn SQL. What is the difference between DDL, DML, DCL and TCL? First of all, what do these abbreviations mean? L means Language in all of them. And it should help you remember that these are four categories in which SQL commands have been separated. DDL means the data definition language and contains commands that allow you to create, modify, and shrink data structures. DML, instead, includes commands for manipulating information. This actually means data manipulation language, and considers selecting, pasting, updating and deleting data. If you use SQL in data science or BUSINESS intelligence, it is this part of the language that you will most use on The management language consists of commands commonly used by database administrators. This category allows the programmer to grant and revoke rights that separate how much control you may have over the information in the database. Similarly, TCL, which is the transaction management language, also contains commands that are applied by database administrators. They ensure that transactions occurring in the database will occur in a way that minimizes the danger of suffering data loss. What is the point of using foreign key constraints? Once you go through the fundamental sql interview questions, you're more likely to be offered something more specific. Therefore, your next task will not be about explaining what SQL constraints and keys mean in general, although you should be very familiar with the concept. You will most likely be given the opportunity to demonstrate your ability to develop a certain type of SQL constraint – foreign key constraints. Foreign key constraints include a set of rules or restrictions that guarantee that values in child and parent tables match. Technically, this means that the foreign key constraint will maintain data integrity. If you want to dive deeper into this topic, here we will explain in more detail the primary, foreign and unique keysDefin and provide an example of the use of an internal connection. It's not all about the theory. Using a practical approach to handling realistic tasks is often a more important way. That's why you'll have to deal with practical SQL interview questions, too. Obviously, you need to know that merging is one of the most commonly used tools in SQL, regardless of your job role. Especially if you work in the field of business intelligence, your work will be centered around understanding SQL joins in depth. Therefore, sql join is a tool that allows you to build a relationship between objects in your database. Therefore, the join shows a set of results that contains fields derived from two or more tables. For example, suppose that in one table you have customer ID and sales fields that a customer has made, while another has customer ID and their personal information, such as first name, last name, and email address. Therefore, an internal join lets you obtain a output that contains information from both tables only for customer IDs found in the two tables that match. Provided that you set the Customer ID field as the corresponding column, of course. In the previous example, explain how to use the left join. SQL joins are such an important topic that it can lead to further issues. It's good to provide a sharp answer in this case. You can say: Unlike internal amalgamation, the left association ensures that we extract information from both for all customer IDs we see in the left table. Customer Customer which match between the two tables can also contain data from the right table, while the Eids found only in the left table will display zero values at the point of columns in the right table. To expand your knowledge on this topic, read this articleWest difference between MySQL and PostgreSQL? How about between PL/SQL and SQL? Now, it's complicated. Basically, the reason for meeting a SQL interview question like this is that the

interviewer wants to understand how familiar you are with the fact that SQL has multiple versions, each carrying specific characteristics. We can say that MySQL and PostgreSQL are just two versions of the language of structured queries. Since you've just been asked about joining, you may remember that PostgreSQL supports connections, while MySQL will need to use UNION or UNION ALL to emulate an open union in MySQL. And so you could possibly impress interviewers with additional knowledge in this subject.PL/SQL version of SQL, however, and that's the tricky part of the question. PL/SQL is a complete programming language procedure and its scope is different. This is not strictly due to relaceable databases. What is this request about? CHOOSE EMP_NO AVG (salary) from the payroll group emp_no HAVING AVG (SALARY) > 120,000 ORDERS EMP_NO; The version of SQL in which this query was written is MySQL, but you won't need to mention it. Even if you don't recognize the version, the common sense, the keywords you see and the field names should convince you that this request to extract the average salary received by employees only when the wage cost exceeds $120,000. And do not be surprised if after you provide your answer, the interviewer asks: And the database will not throw an error?. Read the request carefully before answering. It is much better to check twice and be sure that in such a situation everything is right. More about the differences between using DE or HAVING you can find in this tutorialOn the next two tables is part of the database you are working on. Write a request that will reflect the salary received under the last contract of this employee as a result. Limit the number of records received to 1000.SELECT s1.emp_no, s1.from_date, s1.salary FROM wages s1 WHERE s.from_date = (SELECT MAX(s2.from_date) from wages s2 WHERE s2.emp_no = s1.emp_no GROUP BY emp_no) LIMIT 1000; In essence, it is a question of using a SQL subfage - a subset of SELECT statements, the output of which sets the conditions by which the data for the main query will be filtered. However, you may not be given this hint, so you remember that in such a situation, a sub-roll is exactly what you need. And it's quite complicated honestly. However, by asking you to create it, questions can test your SQL syntax command as well as the way in which you approach the problem. So, if you don't manage to get to the right answer, you'll probably be given time to think and can certainly get their attention the way you try to solve the problem. Curious to know more about using SQL subtasks? Then go to this tutorial. What is SQL View? To complete the interview, your potential future employers may prefer to give a toned sql interview question. That's why they can ask you something that's unrelated and go back to asking a general question. A view is a virtual table whose contents are derived from an existing table or tables called base tables. This will extract the hotfix because of the SQL statement included in the view. Therefore, you may want to think of viewing the object as a view in the base table. The very point of view does not contain real data; data is stored electronically in the base table. The view simply shows the data contained in the base table. If you are interested in learning more about this tool, read our tutorial Introduction to SQL Views.General tips. While you may have answers to all the SQL interview questions you've been asked, there are plenty of other components that will determine whether you'll land the job. The company you are applying for may have very stringent requirements for work ethic, employee experience, and so on. And it all matters, believe me. So, if you want to be fully prepared to make a big first impression, check out the fullest article out there: Starting a career in data science: The ultimate guide.However, nothing else will matter if you're not a good professional, will you? That's why you should stay focused on SQL and learn as much as you can about it. If that's what you want to do next, check out the tutorials we provided above, or feel free to find more content about SQL on our blog. Good luck!References //365datascience.com/sql-relational databases/ /techniques--for-processing-traditional-and-big-data/ published in Hacker Noon Create your free account to unlock your custom reading experience. Experience.

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