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Asp.net interview questions pdf

As an employer and interviewer, it can be difficult to sort out the good candidates from the less qualified. When conducting interviews, make sure you ask appropriate questions, so the candidate you choose 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 should lead you to learn more about who that person is. Ask the candidate to share his or her own language, his or her own background, and his legacy. Each person has a different story, so ask to hear his. Ask the candidate why she chose this specific career or industry. For example, if the candidate is interviewing for a legal secretary position, ask about her interest in law and her interest in the post. You can easily determine from her answer whether the candidate is pursuing law because it is a passion or is simply interviewing to get a job for the money. Ask about the candidate's life goals. Goals can include work or career goals, as well as personal goals. If the candidate's goal is to work effectively as part of a law firm team, you can have a good candidate. If, on the other hand, the candidate's goals include working from home or being a stay-at-home dad, 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 gets done. Candidates like to talk about themselves, so ask about their hobbies and interests outside of work. Use the answers to get to know the candidate better. Ask a question about the candidate's choice and level of education. For example, if the candidate is interviewed for a secretary position but has a degree in English literature, ask her how training and skills learned will help her perform in the position. Two questions that are common during interviews concern the candidate's strengths and weaknesses. Although the candidate can easily identify his strengths, weaknesses can be more of a challenge, because the candidate doesn't want the weaknesses to take over and become the reason he doesn't get the job offer. Two more questions you should ask a candidate deal with past job experience. Ask the candidate about the responsibilities or tasks in previous jobs. Then ask her about the personal enjoyment of the job. While the candidate may have been good at work, her answers will show if she didn't enjoy the job. This can be harmful, especially if the candidate works directly with customers. The last question you should ask a candidate is why you should hire him. This is the selling point of the interview, as the candidate must explain why he thinks 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 is relational database management system. And with the extremely rapid growth of data in the world today, it's no secret that companies from all over the world are looking to hire the best specialists in this field. So, imagine that you are on an interview for your ideal job and advanced professionals sitting in front of you, interested in how you would perform. Such a meeting will be crucial for both sides. However, there is no need to freak out! To reduce stress, here are our top tips for answering 10 frequently encountered SQL interview questions. What is SQL? SQL is an acronym for Structured Query Language. It is a programming language specifically designed to work with databases. Of course, some might argue and say that it's not exactly a programming language because it hasn't been created with the idea of using procedural language features like conditional statements or loops. These people will insist on calling SQL an encoding language because it's just about executing commands to query, create, insert, update and delete data in a database. Still, it's more important to know what the DOMAIN for SQL is. But don't rush to tell the interviewers, as this could be your next question! And in our exemplary excerpt with SQL interview questions, that's exactly the case! What is a Database? What is a DBMS? A database, which suggests an electronic database, is data stored on a computer and organized in a way that makes it easy to access and manipulate. The software tool that allows the user to interact with the data stored in the database is called a database management system – DBMS. You could wrap up the two questions by saying that there are two types of database management systems – relational and non-relational. SQL is a language that is only intended to work with relational DBMSs.It is normal for interviewers to start with two basic questions that you feel comfortable with. Thus, you can relax and get ready to move on with some more challenging. For more about the SQL language and database management systems, see 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 stands for Language in all of them. And this must help you remember that these are the four categories in which sql commands have been separated. DML, instead, involves commands to manipulate information. It actually means Data Manipulation Language, and applies to the ability to SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE and DELETE data. If you use SQL in computer science or business intelligence, this is the part of the language you will use most in Control Language, consists of commands that are typically used by database administrators. This category allows the programmer to grant and revoke the rights delineating how much control you can have over the information in the database. Similarly, TCL, which is the transaction control language, also contains commands applied by database administrators. They ensure that the transactions that take place in the database will take place in a way that minimizes the risk of experiencing data loss. What is the point of using a foreign key limitation? Once you've gone through the basic SQL interview questions, you're likely to be asked something more specific. Therefore, your next task will not be about explaining what SQL conditions and keys mean in general, although you must be very familiar with the concept. You will rather have the chance to demonstrate your ability to develop a specific type of a SQL limitation – the alien key limitation. The foreign key constraint consists of a set of rules, or boundaries, that will ensure that the values in the child and parent tables match. Technically, this means that the alien key restriction will maintain the referential integrity within the database. If you want to delve deeper into this topic, here we explain primary, foreign, and unique keys in more detailDefine and provide an example of using an inner join. It's not just about theory. Using a practical approach to manage realistic tasks is often much more important. That's why you get to deal with practical SQL interview issues as well. Obviously, you need to be aware that connectors are one of the most widely 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 going in depth. So, a SQL connector is a tool that allows you to construct a relationship between objects in your database. Consequently, a join displays a result set that contains fields derived from two or more tables. For example, suppose in one table you have customer ID data and fields related to the sales a customer has made, and in the other you have data about the customer ID and their private information, such as first and last name and email address. Therefore, an inner join allows you to obtain an output that contains information from both tables only for the customer ID that is in the two tables that match. Provided that you specify that the customer ID field should be a matching column, of course. Using the previous example, explain how to use a left join. SQL joins are such an important topic that it could lead to a follow-up question. It is good to give a sharp answer in this case. You could say Unlike an inner clutch, a left connector to extract information from both tables for all customer IDs we see in the left table. Customer Customer matching between the two tables could contain data from the right table as well, while the IDs that are only in the left table will display null values instead of the columns from the right table. To expand your knowledge of this topic, check out this articleWhat is the difference between MySQL and PostgreSQL? How about between PL/SQL and SQL? This is tricky. Basically, the reason for encountering a SQL interview question like this is that the interviewer wants to understand the extent to which you are familiar with the fact that SQL has a few versions, each carrying specific characteristics. You could say that MySQL and PostgreSQL are just two versions of the structured query language. Because you've just been asked for joins, you can mention that PostgreSQL supports external joins, while MySQL doesn't - you need to use UNION or UNION ALL to emulate an outer join mySQL. And thus, you might be able to impress the interviewers with additional knowledge in this subject.PL/SQL's not a version of SQL, though, and that's the tricky part of the question. PL/SQL is a complete procedural programming language and its scope is different. It is not strictly related to relational databases. What is this issue about? CHOOSE emp_no, AVG(salary) FROM WAGES GROUP BY EMP_NO HAVE AVG(salary) > 120000 ORDER BY emp_no; The version of SQL that this query has been written in is MySQL, but you won't really have to mention it. Even if you do not recognize the version, then common sense, the keywords you see, and the names of the fields should convince you this issue is about extracting the average salary obtained by employees only when the salary value is greater than 120,000 dollars. And don't be surprised if after you have your answer, the interviewer asks: And the database won't throw an error?. Read the question carefully before answering. It is much better to double check and be sure that in this situation everything is correct. Learn about the differences between using VAR or FINDING THAT IN this tutorialThe following two tables are part of the database you are working on. Write a query to display the salaries received by the last contract for a given employee as the result. Limit the number of items received to 1,000.SELECT s1.emp_no, s1.from_date, s1.salary from salaries s1 WHERE s.from_date = (SELECT MAX(s2.from_date) FROM SALARIES S2 WHERE s2.emp_no = s1.emp_no GROUP BY EMP_NO) LIMIT 1000; As a matter of query, this is a matter of using a SQL subquery — a subset of SELECT statements whose output specifies the conditions on which the data for the main query will be filtered. But you may not get this clue, so it's on you to remember that in such a situation an underquery is exactly what you need. And this is a rather complex to be honest. However, by asking you to create one, questioners can check your command of sql syntax, as well as the way in which you approach to solving a problem. So, if you don't manage to get to the right answer, you'll probably be given time to think and can definitely catch their attention through how you try to solve the problem. Curious to know more about using SQL Subqueries? Then go to this guide. What is a SQL View? To conclude the interview, your potential future employer may prefer to give a toned-down SQL interview question. That's why they can ask you something that isn't related and go back to asking a general question. A view is a virtual table whose contents are obtained from an existing table or tables, called base tables. The download is done through an SQL statement, incorporated into the view. So, you can think of a view object as a view into the base table. The view itself does not contain any actual data; the data are stored electronically in the base table. The view simply shows the data that is in the base table. If you're interested in learning more about this tool, check out our tutorial introduction to SQL Views.General tips. Although you may have answers to any SQL interview questions you have been asked, there are many other components that will determine whether you will land the job. The company you are looking for can have very strict requirements on work ethics, backgrounds of employees, and so on. And it all counts, trust me. So, if you want to be fully prepared to make a good first impression, check out the most comprehensive article out there: Start a career in Data Science: The Ultimate Guide.However, nothing else will really matter if you're not a good professional, right? That's why you need to stay focused on SQL and learn as much as you can about it. If this is what you are eager to do next, check out the tutorials we left above, or feel free to find more content about SQL on our blog. 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