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Dhcp interview questions l3

Who's obliged to submit, it is a good idea, to do so, not to do so. When conducting interviews, make sure you ask the right questions so that 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 you need to ask as an employer should make you learn more about who that person is. Ask the candidate to tell you about himself, his education choices, his background and 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 interviews for a legal secretary position, ask about her interest in the law and her interest in the position. You can easily find out her answers about whether the candidate is pursuing the law because it's a passion or just interviews 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 goal includes working from home or being a stay-at-home father, the candidate may not be the one you're looking for. While some employers want their employees to have healthy lifestyles and hobbies outside of work, others don't care as long as work is done. Candidates like to talk about themselves, so ask about their hobbies and interests outside of work. Use your answers to get to know the candidate better. Ask a question related to the candidate's choice and education level. For example, if the candidate is interviewed for a secretarial position but has a degree in English literature, ask her how education and skills learned will help her perform in the position. Two questions that are common during interviews concern the candidate's strengths and weaknesses. While the candidate can easily identify his strengths, weaknesses can be more of a challenge, as the candidate does not want the weaknesses to take over and become the reason he does not get the job offer. Two more questions should you ask a candidate agreement with previous work experiences. Ask the candidate about the responsibilities or tasks in previous jobs. So ask her for personal pleasure from the job. While the candidate may have been good at work, her answers will show if she didn't like 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 for the interview, as the candidate must explain why he thinks he is eligible for the job. 365 Data Science is an online educational career platform. SQL is one of the most popular coding languages and the domain are relational database management systems. And with the extremely rapid growth of data in the world today, it is not a secret that companies from all over the world want to hire the best specialists in this area. So imagine that you are in an interview 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. But there's no reason 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 that it is not exactly a programming language since it is not created with the idea of using features in procedural language such as conditional statements or for loops. These people will insist on calling SQL a code language because it's all about querying, creating, inserting, updating, and deleting data in a database. Nevertheless, it is more important to know what the domain of SQL is. But do not rush to tell it to the interviewers, as this may 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 enables the user to interact with the data stored in the database is called a database management system - DBMS. You can break up the two questions by saying that there are two types of database management systems – relational and non-relational. SQL is a language, designed just to work with relational DBMSs.It is normal that interviewers start with two basic questions that you feel comfortable with. Thus, you can relax and get ready to continue with some more challenging. More about SQL language and database management systems please 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 acronyms mean? L stands for Language in them all. And this must help you remember that these are the four categories where the SQL commands are divided. DDL stands for Data Definition Language and contains commands that allow you TO CREATE, DROP, MODIFY, and TRUNCATE DATA STRUCTURES. DML, instead, involves commands for manipulating information. It actually means Data Manipulation Language, and applies to the ability to SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, and DELETE DATA. If you use SQL in data science or business intelligence, this is the part of the language you most want to use in Control languages consist of commands commonly used by database administrators. This tab enables the programmer to GIVE and REVOKE privileges that limit how much control you can have over the information in the database. Similarly, TCL, which is the transaction control language, also includes commands used by database administrators. They ensure that the transactions that occur in the database will occur in such a way that minimizes the risk of suffering from data loss. What's the point of using a foreign key constraint? When you go through the basic SQL interview questions, you will probably be asked something more specific. Therefore, your next task will not be about explaining what SQL limitations and keys mean in general, although you need to be very familiar with the concept. You'd rather have the ability to demonstrate your ability to deepen a specific type of sql limitation — the foreign key limitation. The foreign key constraint consists of a set of rules, or limits, that ensure that the values in the child and parent tables match. Technically, this means that the foreign key constraint maintains the reference integrity of the database. If you want to dig 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 managing realistic tasks is often much more important. That's why you have to deal with practical SQL interview questions, too. Of course, you need to be aware that joins are one of the most commonly used tools in SQL, regardless of your job role. Especially if you work in business intelligence, your work will be centered on understanding SQL joins in depth. So an SQL join is a tool that allows you to construct a relationship between objects in the database. Therefore, a join displays a result set that contains fields derived from two or more tables. For example, assume that in one table you have data about the customer ID and the fields associated with the sales a customer has made, and in the other you have data about the customer ID and their private information, such as the first and last names and email address. Therefore, an inner join allows you to retrieve an output that contains information from both tables only for the customer IDs that are contained in the two matches tables. Provided that you specify that the customer ID field should be a matching column, of course. Use the previous example to explain how to use a left join. SQL joins are such an important topic that it can lead to a follow-up question. It is good to give a sharp answer in this case. You can say Unlike an inner join, a left join will ensure that we extract information from both tables for all customer IDs we see in Board. Customers Customers that match between the two tables can also contain data from the right table, while the IDs found only in the table on the left display zero values instead of the columns from the right table. To expand your knowledge on this topic, check out this articleWhat is the difference between MySQL and PostgreSQL? How about between PL/SQL and SQL? This is hard. Basically, the reason for meeting an SQL interview question like this is that the interviewer wants to understand to what extent you are familiar with the fact that SQL has some versions, each carries specific characteristics. You can say that MySQL and PostgreSQL are just two versions of structured query language. Since you have just been asked about joins, you can mention that PostgreSQL supports outer joins, while MySQL does not – you need to use UNION or UNION ALL to mimic an external delta in MySQL. And thus, you may be able to impress the interviewers with additional knowledge in this subject.PL/SQL is not a version of SQL, though, and that is the tricky part of the question. PL/SQL is a complete procedural programming language, and the scope of the program is different. It is not strictly related to relational databases. What is this query about? SELECT EMP_NO, AVG (SALARY) FROM SALARY GROUP BY EMP_NO TO HAVE AVG (SALARY) > 120000 ORDER BY EMP_NO; The version of SQL where this query is written is MySQL, but you don't really need to mention it. Even if you don't recognize the version, then common sense, the keywords you see, and the names of the fields should convince you that this query is about extracting the average salary earned by employees only when the salary value is greater than $120,000. And do not be surprised if after you give your answer, ask the interviewer: And the database will not throw a bug? Read the query carefully before answering. It is much better to double check and be sure that in this situation everything is correct. More about the differences between using WHERE or HAVING you find in this tutorial The following two tables are part of the database you are working on. Write a query that shows the salary received by the last contract of a given employee as a result. Limit the number of records obtained to 1,000.SELECT s1.emp_no, s1.from_date, s1.salary FROM salary s1 WHERE s.from_date = (SELECT MAX(s2.from_date) FROM SALARY S2 WHERE S2.EMP_NO = s1.emp_no GROUP BY emp_no) LIMIT 1000; In fact, this is a question about using an SQL subquery — a subset of SELECT statements in which the output specifies the conditions on which the data for the master query will be filtered. However, you can't get this hint, so it's on you to remember that in such a situation, a subquery is exactly what you need. And this is a fairly complex to be honest. However, by asking you to create one, the questioners can check the command of the SQL syntax, as well as the way you approach to solve a problem. So, if you fail to get to the right answer, you will probably have time to think and can definitely catch their attention by how you try to solve the problem. Curious to know more about using SQL subqueries? Then go to this tutorial. What is a SQL View? To end the interview, potential future employers may prefer to provide a dimmed 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 where its contents are taken from an existing table or table, called base tables. Retrieval occurs through an SQL statement, incorporated into the view. So you can think of a view object as a view in the base table. The view itself contains no real data; data is stored electronically in the base table. The view simply displays the data in the base table. If you are interested in learning more about this tool, check out our guide Introduction to SQL Views.General tips. While you may have answers to all the QUESTIONS in the SQL interview you've been asked, there are many other components that will determine whether you want to land the job. The company you are applying for can have very strict requirements for work ethics, employee background and so on. And everything 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 computer science: The Ultimate Guide.But nothing else will really matter if you're not a good professional, right? That's why you need to stay focused on your goals and learn as much as you can about it. If this is what you are eager to do next, check out the tutorials we gave above, or feel free to find more content about SQL on our blog. 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