

1: PL/SQL Interview Questions - tutorialspoint

Here are top 11 objective type sample pl sql interview questions and their answers are given just below to them. These sample questions are framed by experts from Intellipaat who trains for PL SQL Training to give you an idea of type of questions which may be asked in interview.

Explain all Joins used in Oracle 8i? When a Join condition is invalid or omitted completely, the result is a Cartesian product, in which all combinations of rows are displayed. This rule may not apply if the table has a concatenated primary key, in which case more than one column is required to uniquely identify each row. This type of Join involves primary and foreign key relation. Equi Join is also called Simple or Inner Joins. A Non-Equi Join condition containing something other than an equality operator. Outer Join is used to fetch rows that do not meet the join condition. The Outer Join operator can appear on only one side of the expression, the side that has information missing. It returns those rows from one table that has no direct match in the other table. Joining a table to itself. Explain all Joins used in Oracle 9i and later release? Cross Join clause produces the cross-product of two tables. This is same as a Cartesian product between the two tables. It is equal to the Equi-Join. If the columns have the same names but different data types, than the Natural Join syntax causes an error. Do not use a table name or alias in the referenced columns. Use the ON clause to specify a join condition. The ON clause makes code easy to understand. ON clause is equals to Self Joins. The ON clause can also be used to join columns that have different names. What is a difference between Entity, Attribute and Tuple? A significant thing about which some information is required. Something that describes the entity. A row in a relation is called Tuple. What is a Transaction? Describe common errors can occur while executing any Transaction? Transaction consists of a collection of DML statements that forms a logical unit of work. The common errors that can occur while executing any transaction are: The violation of constraints. Value too wide to fit in column. The system crashes or Server gets down. What is locking in SQL? Locking prevents destructive interaction between concurrent transactions. Locks held until Commit or Rollback. Types of locking are: Can be done by user manually. Further there are two locking methods: Locks out other users Share: Allows other users to access Q. What is a difference between Commit, Rollback and Savepoint? Ends the current transaction by making all pending data changes permanent. Ends the current transaction by discarding all pending data changes. Divides a transaction into smaller parts. You can rollback the transaction till a particular named savepoint. Ensure data consistency Can preview data changes before making changes permanent. Group logically related operations. Describe naming rules for creating a Table? Naming rules to be consider for creating a table are: Table name cannot duplicate the name of another object owned by the same user. Table name cannot be an oracle server reserved word. This option prevents null values from entering the column if a row is inserted without a value for that column. Is a collection of tables created and maintained by the user. Is a collection of tables created and maintained by the Oracle Server. It contains database information. All data dictionary tables are owned by the SYS user. Data Types is a specific storage format used to store column values. Few data types used in SQL are:

2: + PL/SQL Interview Questions - Take This Course

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It offers extensive error checking. Users can write their own customized error handling routines. It also allows free access and sharing of same subprograms by multiple applications. Each constant, value and parameter has a data type that tells us the type of data used and their associated operations in the program. Scalar data type-these are single-valued data types with no internal components. They are further classified into four categories- CHAR" these data types hold the fixed-length character strings. Its value ranges from 1 to 32, characters. DATE" it is a data type for storing date and time information. LONG" it is an Oracle data type for storing character data of variable length. Composite data type- it is a combination of other data types and internal components that can be easily altered and manipulated. These include record, table and array. Reference data type- it is a data type that holds pointers to other data items. Ref Cursor is an example. Large object data type- These data types hold locators that defines the location of large objects stored out of the line. These are stored separately from other data items. It is an attribute which is used for anchoring. The fields of the row have same name and data types as column in the view. This declares a record that can store an entire row for DEPT table. The package is compiled and stored in a database and its contents can be shared. Packages have two parts: A cursor is a pointer to the area of the memory containing SQL statements and information for processing the statements.

3: PL/SQL Interview Questions with Examples - Take This Course

Dear readers, these PL/SQL Interview Questions have been designed specially to get you acquainted with the nature of questions you may encounter during your interview for the subject of PL/SQL. As per my experience good interviewers hardly plan to ask any particular question during your interview.

What is a Unique key? Uniquely identifies a single row in the table. Multiple values allowed per table. Apart from this SQL Interview Questions blog, if you want to get trained from professionals on this technology, you can opt for a structured training from edureka! Click below to know more. Interested in knowing more about SQL? What is a Foreign key? Foreign key maintains referential integrity by enforcing a link between the data in two tables. The foreign key in the child table references the primary key in the parent table. The foreign key constraint prevents actions that would destroy links between the child and parent tables. What do you mean by data integrity? Data Integrity defines the accuracy as well as the consistency of the data stored in a database. It also defines integrity constraints to enforce business rules on the data when it is entered into an application or a database. What is the difference between clustered and non clustered index in SQL? The differences between the clustered and non clustered index in SQL are: Clustered index is used for easy retrieval of data from the database and its faster whereas reading from non clustered index is relatively slower. Clustered index alters the way records are stored in a database as it sorts out rows by the column which is set to be clustered index whereas in a non clustered index, it does not alter the way it was stored but it creates a separate object within a table which points back to the original table rows after searching. One table can only have one clustered index whereas it can have many non clustered index. Write a SQL query to display the current date? List the different type of joins? There are various types of joins which are used to retrieve data between the tables. There are four types of joins, namely: It is used to return all the rows from multiple tables where the join condition is satisfied. Left Join in MySQL is used to return all the rows from the left table but only the matching rows from the right table where the join condition is fulfilled. Right Join in MySQL is used to return all the rows from the right table but only the matching rows from the left table where the join condition is fulfilled. Full join returns all the records when there is a match in any of the tables. Therefore, it returns all the rows from the left-hand side table and all the rows from the right-hand side table. What do you mean by Denormalization? Denormalization refers to a technique which is used to access data from higher to lower forms of a database. It helps the database managers to increase the performance of the entire infrastructure as it introduces redundancy into a table. What are Entities and Relationships? A person, place, or thing in the real world about which data can be stored in a database. Tables store data that represents one type of entity. For example " A bank database has a customer table to store customer information. Customer table stores this information as a set of attributes columns within the table for each customer. Relation or links between entities that have something to do with each other. For example " The customer name is related to the customer account number and contact information, which might be in the same table. There can also be relationships between separate tables for example, customer to accounts. What is an Index? An index refers to a performance tuning method of allowing faster retrieval of records from the table. An index creates an entry for each value and hence it will be faster to retrieve data. Explain different types of index. There are three types of index namely: This index does not allow the field to have duplicate values if the column is unique indexed. If a primary key is defined, a unique index can be applied automatically. This index reorders the physical order of the table and searches based on the basis of key values. Each table can only have one clustered index. Non-Clustered Index does not alter the physical order of the table and maintains a logical order of the data. Each table can have many nonclustered indexes. What is Normalization and what are the advantages of it? Normalization is the process of organizing data to avoid duplication and redundancy. Some of the advantages are: Better Database organization More Tables with smaller rows Efficient data access.

4: Oracle interview questions and answers – Oracle PL/SQL Technology blog

Oracle PL/SQL interview questions Most of the basics are explained here along with simple examples for your easy understanding. It is advisable to go through the below set of questions if you are planning to appear for an interview.

What is data Integrity? Data Integrity defines the accuracy and consistency of data stored in a database. It can also define integrity constraints to enforce business rules on the data when it is entered into the application or database. What is Auto Increment? Auto increment keyword allows the user to create a unique number to be generated when a new record is inserted into the table. What is the difference between Cluster and Non-Cluster Index? Clustered index is used for easy retrieval of data from the database by altering the way that the records are stored. Database sorts out rows by the column which is set to be clustered index. A nonclustered index does not alter the way it was stored but creates a complete separate object within the table. It point back to the original table rows after searching. Datawarehouse is a central repository of data from multiple sources of information. Those data are consolidated, transformed and made available for the mining and online processing. Warehouse data have a subset of data called Data Marts. Self-join is set to be query used to compare to itself. This is used to compare values in a column with other values in the same column in the same table. Cross join defines as Cartesian product where number of rows in the first table multiplied by number of rows in the second table. What is user defined functions? User defined functions are the functions written to use that logic whenever required. It is not necessary to write the same logic several times. Instead, function can be called or executed whenever needed. What are all types of user defined functions? Three types of user defined functions are. Inline Table valued functions. Multi statement valued functions. Scalar returns unit, variant defined the return clause. Other two types return table as a return. Collation is defined as set of rules that determine how character data can be sorted and compared. This can be used to compare A and, other language characters and also depends on the width of the characters. ASCII value can be used to compare these character data. What are all different types of collation sensitivity? Following are different types of collation sensitivity -. Case Sensitivity – A and a and B and b. Kana Sensitivity – Japanese Kana characters. Width Sensitivity – Single byte character and double byte character. Advantages and Disadvantages of Stored Procedure? Stored procedure can be used as a modular programming – means create once, store and call for several times whenever required. This supports faster execution instead of executing multiple queries. This reduces network traffic and provides better security to the data. Disadvantage is that it can be executed only in the Database and utilizes more memory in the database server. Online Transaction Processing OLTP manages transaction based applications which can be used for data entry, data retrieval and data processing. OLTP makes data management simple and efficient. Example – Bank Transactions on a daily basis. SQL clause is defined to limit the result set by providing condition to the query. This usually filters some rows from the whole set of records. What is recursive stored procedure? A stored procedure which calls by itself until it reaches some boundary condition. This recursive function or procedure helps programmers to use the same set of code any number of times. What is Union, minus and Intersect commands? UNION operator is used to combine the results of two tables, and it eliminates duplicate rows from the tables. MINUS operator is used to return rows from the first query but not from the second query. Matching records of first and second query and other rows from the first query will be displayed as a result set. ALIAS name can be given to a table or column. Result from student st, Exam as Ex where st. StudentID Here, st refers to alias name for student table and Ex refers to alias name for exam table. DROP command removes a table from the database and operation cannot be rolled back. What are aggregate and scalar functions? Aggregate functions are used to evaluate mathematical calculation and return single values. This can be calculated from the columns in a table. Scalar functions return a single value based on the input value. Aggregate – max, count - Calculated with respect to numeric. How can you create an empty table from an existing table? Example will be -. How to fetch common records from two tables? Common records result set can be achieved by -. Select studentID from student. How to fetch alternate records from a table? Records can be fetched for both Odd and Even row numbers -. To display even numbers-. How to select unique records

from a table? What is the command used to fetch first 5 characters of the string? There are many ways to fetch first 5 characters of the string -. Which operator is used in query for pattern matching? LIKE operator is used for pattern matching, and it can be used as -.

5: Top SQL Interview Questions You must Prepare For | Edureka

PL SQL interview questions for beginners and professionals with sql, tutorial, examples, insert, update, delete, select, join, database, table, join.

What is wrong in the following assignment statement? The correct syntax is: What does the colon sign: It assigns a variable the same data type used by the column, for which the variable is created. It declares a composed variable that is equivalent to the row of a table. After the variable is created, the fields of the table can be accessed, using the name of this variable. A package is a file that groups functions, cursors, stored procedures, and variables in one place. What is a trigger? Oracle uses workspaces to execute the SQL commands. A cursor is an identifier for this area. Say True or False. If False, explain why. It returns the number of rows that are processed by a SQL statement. What is the difference in execution of triggers and stored procedures? A trigger is automatically executed without any action required by the user, whereas, a stored procedure needs to be explicitly invoked. What are the uses of triggers? Basically triggers are used to create consistencies, access restriction and implement securities to the database. Triggers can be associated to a view. When a trigger is associated to a view, the base table triggers are normally disabled. When a trigger is associated to a view, the base table triggers are normally enabled. A trigger can perform the role of a constraint, forcing an integrity rule. What is the use of a WHEN clause in a trigger? A WHEN clause specifies the condition that must be true for the trigger to be triggered. Statement level triggers are triggered only once. Using this option allows changing the definition of an existing trigger without having to delete it first. Which command is used to delete a procedure? What is the difference between a function and a stored procedure? How do you declare a user-defined exception? What are the steps that need to be performed to use an explicit cursor? What are these two parts? How do you refer to the types, objects and subprograms declared within a package?

6: Top 50 Oracle Interview Questions and Answers

Oracle Basics of PL SQL Interview Questions and Answers includes, PL/SQL, iteration, conditional branching, components of a PL/SQL block, datatypes available in PL/SQL, % TYPE and % ROWTYPE, difference between % ROWTYPE and TYPE RECORD, PL/SQL table, Cursor is a named private SQL area, types of Cursors, PL/SQL Statements, cursor attributes.

All the mappings cannot be validated simultaneously because each time only one mapping can be validated. Briefly Explain The Aggregator Transformation? It allows one to do aggregate calculations such as sums, averages etc. It is unlike expression transformation in which one can do calculations in groups. Values can be calculated in single row before writing on the target in this form of transformation. It can be used to perform non aggregate calculations. Conditional statements can also be tested before output results go to target tables. It is a medium of filtering rows in a mapping. Data needs to be transformed through filter transformation and then filter condition is applied. What Is Joiner Transformation? Joiner transformation combines two affiliated heterogeneous sources living in different locations while a source qualifier transformation can combine data emerging from a common source. What Is Lookup Transformation? It is used for looking up data in a relational table through mapping. Lookup definition from any relational database is imported from a source which has tendency of connecting client and server. One can use multiple lookup transformation in a mapping. How Union Transformation Is Used? It is a diverse input group transformation which can be used to combine data from different sources. Option for incremental aggregation is enabled whenever a session is created for a mapping aggregate. Power center performs incremental aggregation through the mapping and historical cache data to perform new aggregation calculations incrementally. When the inputs are taken directly from other transformations in the pipeline it is called connected lookup. So it can be said that an unconnected lookup can be called multiple times in mapping. What Is A Mapplet? A recyclable object that is using mapplet designer is called a mapplet. It permits one to reuse the transformation logic in multitude mappings moreover it also contains set of transformations. Briefly Define Reusable Transformation? Reusable transformation is used numerous times in mapping. It is different from other mappings which use the transformation since it is stored as a metadata. The transformations will be nullified in the mappings whenever any change in the reusable transformation is made. Row by row processing is done by informatica. Every row is inserted in the target table because it is marked as default. Update strategy is used whenever the row has to be updated or inserted based on some sequence. Moreover the condition must be specified in update strategy for the processed row to be marked as updated or inserted. Moreover it disrupts the database constraint filed in the rows was condensed. What Is Surrogate Key? Surrogate key is a replacement for the natural prime key. It is a unique identification for each row in the table. It is very beneficial because the natural primary key can change which eventually makes update more difficult. They are always used in form of a digit or integer. During session runs, the files created are namely Errors log, Bad file, Workflow log and session log. For queries returning multiple rows, an explicit cursor is created.

7: Top 65 PL/SQL Interview Questions & Answers

PL SQL is a procedural language which has interactive SQL, as well as procedural programming language constructs like conditional branching and iteration. 2) Differentiate between Top 65 PL/SQL Interview Questions & Answers.

Function is called as a part of an expression. Table columns are referred as THEN. Compilation process includes syntax check, bind and p-code generation processes. When all errors are corrected, a storage address is assigned to the variables that hold data. It is called Binding. P-code is stored in the database for named blocks and is used the next time it is executed. For eg, incorrect spelling. Other users can see the data changes made by the transaction. The locks acquired by the transaction are released. The work done by the transaction becomes permanent. The work done in a transition is undone as if it was never issued. All locks acquired by transaction are released. It undoes all the work done by the user in a transaction. A cursor is implicit by default. The user cannot control or process the information in this cursor. If a query returns multiple rows of data, the program defines an explicit cursor. This allows the application to process each row sequentially as the cursor returns it. It occurs when a trigger tries to update a row that it is currently using. It is fixed by using views or temporary tables, so database selects one and updates the other. If it is used, it must come first in a stand alone file. A maximum of 12 triggers can be applied to one table. It is much more efficient as each statement is not individually stripped off. A triggering statement or event. A restriction An action 26 What are character functions? Group functions give results based on groups of rows, as opposed to individual rows. The number of rows that are updated, deleted or fetched. Checks if the cursor has fetched any row. It is True if rows are not fetched. Intersect is the product of two tables and it lists only matching rows. Sequences are used to generate sequence numbers without an overhead of locking. Its drawback is that the sequence number is lost if the transaction is rolled back. Using the keyword "new. By using the keyword "old. It is a pseudo column. USER is also a pseudo column but refers to current user logged onto the session. They are used to monitor changes happening in the table. ROWID is the logical address of a row, it is not a physical column. It composes of data block number, file number and row number in the data block. Database links are created in order to form communication between various databases, or different environments like test, development and production. The database links are read-only to access other information as well. Fetching a cursor reads Result Set row by row. It is a binary file. It records the structure of the database. It includes locations of several log files, names and timestamps. They can be stored in different locations to help in retrieval of information if one file gets corrupted. Anonymous blocks are unnamed blocks that are not stored anywhere whilst sub-programs are compiled and stored in database. They are compiled at runtime. An autonomous transaction is an independent transaction of the main or parent transaction. It is not nested if it is started by another transaction. There are several situations to use autonomous transactions like event logging and auditing. Polymorphism is a feature of OOP. It is the ability to create a variable, an object or function with multiple forms. Unambiguous logic must be avoided whilst overloading is being done.

8: 20+ PL/SQL Interview Questions - Online Interview Questions

Top 50 SQL Interview Questions & Answers. which is related by common fields between the columns of the table. Training Summary Oracle PL/SQL is an extension.

9: Oracle Basics of PL SQL Interview Questions and Answers

PL/SQL interview questions: PL/SQL developers are in huge demand these days, as the platform has nothing but great benefits to offer. For enhanced security, portability and robustness of databases, the Oracle developers prefer PL/SQL than SQL.

The Comparative Coincidence of Reason and Scripture Part Three Carbonate Cementation in Sandstones Anima beyond fantasy french Delicate Edible Birds Trees of Utah and the intermountain West Yale forklift glc040 parts manual Laboratory inquiry in chemistry 3rd edition Combing Floridas Shores Iterative Methods for Solving Linear Systems (Frontiers in Applied Mathematics) This is and these are worksheets Simple curiosity ; letters from George Gaylord Simpson to his family, 1921-1970 Creative Techniques for Color Photography 13. Our most precious resources. The thre bookes of Tyllyes offyces Bum rap on Americas cities Intelligent tennis History of my heart (1984) Leading with vision, strategy, and values Robert E. Knowling Jr. Window in the sea. XIX century fiction Landscape of Recreation Cathodic protection design calculation Three decades of reproductive rights : the highs and lows of biomedical innovations Itziar Alkorta Idiake Teach Your Children to Read Well Enders game full Soviet constitutional crisis Hope in the Dark (A Positive Look At Life On The Edge Of Eternity) Matthew book of medicine Testing for Genetic Manipulation in Plants (Molecular Methods of Plant Analysis) Papillons 2007 Calendar The Makers of Trinity Church in the City of Boston Philosophy of Space and Time Awakening to the Heartbeat of God Satellite information systems Open source biology Andrew Hessel Attendance management system Samuel 1 and 2 (Peoples Bible Commentary) A Garden of Quanta B. EMMA L.HEATH LETTER 117 In the company of trout