**Core**

SQL

Applications Support Interview Question Bank

© FDM Group Ltd 2011. All Rights Reserved.

Any unauthorised reproduction or distribution in part  
or in whole will constitute an infringement of copyright.

**Table of Contents**

1 Applications Support Interview Question Bank 3

1.1 SQL 3

# Applications Support Interview Question Bank

## SQL

* What is a stored procedure?
* Where is it stored?
* What is a view?
* What is an inline-view?
* What is the difference between view and inline- view?
* What is a trigger? What are the disadvantages?
* How would you return just the fourth result in a query?
* If a client had a problem with an Oracle database, what questions would you ask?
* How would you select only results with more than 1 name?
* Explain different types of joins.
* What is an index?
* How would you test to see if the index has worked?
* You have a query that is taking a long time to run, what steps would you take to make it more efficient?
* When would you use PL/SQL rather than SQL?
* What is a self-join & how do you achieve one?
* In a table I have everyone’s last name. How could I filter the data so that only people with names beginning with W-Z are displaced in the result’s set?
* What is the meaning/purpose of the GROUP BY command?
* What types of joins do you know about and what data do they output?
* What is the different between the WHERE and the HAVING clause?
* Explain the differences between DROP, TRUNCATE & DELETE.
* What is a sub-query? What does correlation mean?
* Why might you create a view instead of using an in-line view?
* What is the purpose of the ON clause and when do you use it?
* What is the difference between ALTER & UPDATE?
* What is a good way to create a backup table and populate with the current data in the database at the same time?
* How can I insert data into a backup table when the table structure already exists?
* What does the WITH CHECK OPTION do?
* What is DECODE?
* What are the set functions and what would they give you?
* How do you get the largest number in a column?
* How do I eliminate duplicate rows in a results set?
* Explain what a cursor is and when it could be used
* Explain how an explicit cursor differs from an implicit one
* Explain COMMIT & ROLLBACK. When do you need to use them?
* Explain what a savepoint is, why it is useful and how you could use it
* What is an exception & give me an example
* What does UNION do? What is the difference between UNION and UNION ALL?
* Consider the following two query results:

SELECT count(\*) AS total FROM orders;

+-------+

| total |

+-------+

| 100 |

+-------+

SELECT count(\*) AS cust\_123\_total FROM orders WHERE customer\_id = '123';

+----------------+

| cust\_123\_total |

+----------------+

| 15 |

+----------------+

* Given the above query results, what will be the result of the query below?

SELECT count(\*) AS cust\_not\_123\_total FROM orders WHERE customer\_id <> '123'

* What will be the result of the query below? Explain your answer and provide a version that behaves correctly.

select case when null = null then 'Yup' else 'Nope' end as Result;

* What is wrong with this SQL query? Correct it so it executes properly.
* SELECT Id, YEAR(BillingDate) AS BillingYear
* FROM Invoices
* WHERE BillingYear >= 2010;
* Given a table SALARIES, such as the one below, that has m = male and f = female values. Swap all f and m values (i.e., change all f values to m and vice versa) with a single update query and no intermediate temp table.

Id Name Sex Salary

1 A m 2500

2 B f 1500

3 C m 5500

4 D f 500

* Given two tables created as follows

create table test\_a(id numeric);

create table test\_b(id numeric);

insert into test\_a(id) values

(10),

(20),

(30),

(40),

(50);

insert into test\_b(id) values

(10),

(30),

(50);

Write a query to fetch values in table test\_a that are and not in test\_b without using the NOT keyword.