**Oracle questions**

**SQLCODE**

The SQLCODE function returns the error number associated with the most recently raised error exception. This function should only be used within the Exception Handling section of your code:

There are no parameters or arguments for the SQLCODE function.

EXCEPTION

WHEN OTHERS THEN

err\_code := SQLCODE;

err\_msg := SUBSTR(SQLERRM, 1, 200);

INSERT INTO audit\_table (error\_number, error\_message)

VALUES (err\_code, err\_msg);

END;

1. **WHICH AGGREGATION FUNCTION IS NOT ALLOWED ON DATE .**

SUM

AVG

1. **HOW MANY TYPES OF CURSOR IN PLSQL**

Implicit cursors

Explicit cursors

**TYPES OF ATTRIBUTES**

**%FOUND, %ISOPEN, %NOTFOUND**, and **%ROWCOUNT(RETURNS THE NUMBER OF ROWS AFFECTED BY INSERT ,UPDATE,DELETE)**. The SQL cursor has additional attributes, **%BULK\_ROWCOUNT** and **%BULK\_EXCEPTIONS**.

**sql%attribute\_name FOR ACCESING ATTRIBUTE NAME**

EXAMPLE OF EXPLICIT CURSOR

DECLARE

c\_id customers.id%type;

c\_name customerS.No.ame%type;

c\_addr customers.address%type;

CURSOR c\_customers is

SELECT id, name, address FROM customers;

BEGIN

OPEN c\_customers;

LOOP

FETCH c\_customers into c\_id, c\_name, c\_addr;

EXIT WHEN c\_customers%notfound;

dbms\_output.put\_line(c\_id || ' ' || c\_name || ' ' || c\_addr);

END LOOP;

CLOSE c\_customers;

END;

/

**CREATING VIEW WITH READ ONLY SYNTAX**

CREATE VIEW myView AS

2 SELECT \*

3 FROM employee

4 WITH READ ONLY CONSTRAINT my\_view\_read\_only;

**TYPES OF EXCEPTION**

There are two types of exceptions −

### **Types of Exception.**

There are 3 types of Exceptions.   
a) Named System Exceptions

**For example:** NO\_DATA\_FOUND and ZERO\_DIVIDE

Named system exceptions are:   
1) Not Declared explicitly,   
2) Raised implicitly when a predefined Oracle error occurs,   
3) caught by referencing the standard name within an exception-handling routine.

b) Unnamed System Exceptions

Those system exception for which oracle does not provide a name is known as unamed system exception. These exception do not occur frequently. These Exceptions have a code and an associated message.

There are two ways to handle unnamed sysyem exceptions:   
1. By using the WHEN OTHERS exception handler, or   
2. By associating the exception code to a name and using it as a named exception.

c) User-defined Exceptions

***RAISE\_APPLICATION\_ERROR (error\_number, error\_message);***

• The Error number must be between -20000 and -20999   
• The Error\_message is the message you want to display when the error occurs.

• They should be explicitly declared in the declaration section.   
• They should be explicitly raised in the Execution Section.   
• They should be handled by referencing the user-defined exception name in the exception section.

**Types of diiferen notation parameter in plsql**

PL/SQL Positional Notation

The process of associating the actual parameter implicitly by considering the position of the formal parameters in the subprogram's header is called as the positional notation. With the positional notation, the PL/SQL compiler associates the first actual parameter from the subprogram call with the first formal parameter of the subprogram, second actual parameter from the subprogram call with the second formal parameter of the subprogram and so on.

DECLARE

  l\_vc\_dept VARCHAR2(30);

  l\_n\_sal   NUMBER;

BEGIN

  l\_n\_sal:=func\_emp(7815,'John','13-June-2011',l\_vc\_dept);

  dbms\_output.put\_line('The Employee''s dept is '||l\_vc\_dept);

  dbms\_output.put\_line('The Employee''s sal is '||l\_n\_sal);

END;

/

PL/SQL Named Notation

The process of associating the actual parameter explicitly by the formal parameter's name in the subprogram's header is called as the positional notation. The combination symbol => is used for combining the formal and the actual parameters during the named notation call.

DECLARE

  l\_vc\_dept VARCHAR2(30);

  l\_n\_sal   NUMBER;

BEGIN

  l\_n\_sal:=func\_emp(emp\_name=>'John',emp\_id=>7815,emp\_dept=>l\_vc\_dept,emp\_join\_date=>'13-June-2011');

  dbms\_output.put\_line('The Employee''s dept is '||l\_vc\_dept);

  dbms\_output.put\_line('The Employee''s sal is '||l\_n\_sal);

END;

/

Mixed Notation

The process of using both the positional notation and the named notation together is called as mixed notation. The important rule to keep in mind while performing this type of notation is that the positional notations should be used before the usage of the named notation. If a parameter is populated using the named notation, all subsequent parameters must also be populated using the named notation.

DECLARE

  l\_vc\_dept VARCHAR2(30);

  l\_n\_sal   NUMBER;

BEGIN

  l\_n\_sal:=func\_emp(7815,'John',emp\_join\_date=>'13-June-2011',emp\_dept=>l\_vc\_dept);

  dbms\_output.put\_line('The Employee''s dept is '||l\_vc\_dept);

  dbms\_output.put\_line('The Employee''s sal is '||l\_n\_sal);

END;

/

# **%TYPE Attribute**

The %TYPE attribute lets you declare a constant, variable, field, or parameter to be of the same data type a previously declared variable, field, record, nested table, or database column. If the referenced item changes, your declaration is automatically updated.

**Types of view**

There are 2 types of Views in SQL: Simple View and Complex View. **Simple views** can only contain a single base table. **Complex views** can be constructed on more than one base table. In particular, complex views can contain: join conditions, a group by clause, a order by clause.

The key differences between these types of Views are:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **SIMPLE VIEW** | **COMPLEX VIEW** |
| Contains only one single base table or is created from only one table. | Conatins more than one base tables or is created from more than one tables. |
| We cannot use group functions like MAX(), COUNT(), etc. | We can use group functions. |
| Does not contain groups of data. | It can conatin groups of data. |
| DML operations could be performed through a simple view. | DML operations could not always be performed through a complex view. |
| INSERT, DELETE and UPDATE are directly possible on a simle view. | We cannot apply INSERT, DELETE and UPDATE on complex view directly. |
| Simple view does not contain group by, distinct, pseudocolumn like rownum, columns defiend by expressions. | It can contain group by, distinct, pseudocolumn like rownum, columns defiend by expressions. |
| Does not include NOT NULL columns from base tables. | NOT NULL columns that are not selected by simple view can be included in complex view. |

**Teradata basics**

**1)what are the main features of Teradata basics?**

**Parallel aware optimizer**

**The following are the key features of Teradata database,**

* Single data store.
* Scalability.
* Unconditional parallelism (parallel **architecture**)
* Ability to model the business.
* Mature, parallel-aware Optimizer.

1. **john submitted a high volume of all amp requests.which stategy can be used to enhance parallelism in teradata db**

creating multiple session

**4https://quizlet.com/54780487/teradata-basics-questions2-flash-cards/**

When you create a primary index, which three of the following options should be taken into consideration? (Choose three)  
  
A. Primary index values should not be subject to change  
B. Very non-unique values can cause premature "database full" conditions.  
C. Columns frequently used for row selection are good candidates  
D. If third normal form you must use a primary key  
E. Duplicate values are not stored in the same block

A,B,C

Q) a user wantr to update large data at row level lock .what he will choose

**Tpump**

<https://linoxide.com/linux-shell-script/shell-scripting-interview-questions-answers/>

### 3) How to calculate number of passed arguments ?

$#

2) Which type of Qlikview object cannot be configured with any trigger actions?

* Gauge
* Text Object
* Sheet
* List Box

Ans -D

10) Which is the best chart type to represent ranked data, such as Sales by Region?

* Horizontal Bar Chart
* Pie chart
* Combo chart
* Pivot table

A

DAR is a Qlikview design concept. which is the correct list of words which make up this acronym?

* Dashboards,Analysis,Reports
* Data,Accumulation,Results
* Design,Architecture,Reports
* Direct Access Reporting

A

5) Which is NOT a good method for gathering user information?

* Questionnaires
* Interviews
* Field Studies
* Preconceptions

D

Spool files are required for which three join methods? (Choose three)  
  
A. Product Join  
B. Merge Join  
C. Nested Join  
D. Exclusion Merge Join

A,B,D

A logical data model is a fullxy-attributed data model that is independent of DBMS, technology, data storage or organizational constraints.  It typically describes data requirements from the business point of view.  While common data modeling techniques use a relational model notation, there is no requirement that resulting data implementations must be created using relational technologies