Interview Questions:

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| SQL |
| Difference between delete and truncate |
| How to get top 5 or fifth highest salary from the table |
| Indexes and types |
| Merge statement |
| Missing column values |
| joins |
| stored procedure (explanation also) |
| Window functions (rank and denserank diff, rownumber and rank diff) |
| correlation subquery |
| how to delete duplicate values |
| case and decase difference |
| constraints and diff between Pk and Fk |
| with clause |
| trigger |
| set operators |
| commit and rollback |
| NVL - null value |
| diff between coalesce and isnull |
| aggregate functions |

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| Smartvavya Analytica L1 |
| Filter, aggregator and sorter transformation difference. And ports |
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| Smartavya Analytica L2 |
| Repository Manager Use |
| SCD Type 2 |
| If have src and tgt. But tgt is hdfs and can't accept the DML(update) operations and cannot do pushdown optimization also. but I need to update the tgt table. How achieve that. ----> Ans: Pre and Post sql or we can maintain 2 different layer. |
| The src is flat file and every day job will run and and in mapping we don’t have complex transformation and logics at all. But it's taking 2-3 minutes in client environment and 30hrs in our environment and how to optimize this and boost the performance. --->Ans: In session level, properties keep DTM buffer size as auto. we can optimize. |
| Reusable Transformation? Not a maplet (single reuable transformation) |
| If I have 10 resuable transformation in sivanath folder and I need to 5 transformation from sivanath folder and need to use it another folder called Nishanth. Can I use the same transformation which we used in Sivanath's folder mapping? |
| If I have a flat file that having 15k records from 25th june and 35k records from 26th june and job running on 26th june and in mapping have only one expression and adding a new current date column. How to filter 25th june reccords? ---> using grep command in linux. we can filter the records from 25th jne. |
| what is intergartion tool. What is the uses of integration tool |
| If I have a 25th version of mapping and I need my 20th version again. How go get that ---> select the mapping in repository manager --> versioning open view history. In the view history select 20th version and check out and save the mapping and check in again. now 20th version will be current version not 25th. you cannot delete the previous version in informatica you can create new mapping and copy the 20th version and paste it new mapping. |
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| Sight Spectrum |
| What is incremental data and how it's work? |
| What is data modelling and data warehouse concepts. |
| Fact and Dimension table |

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| SQL | Structured Query Language. |  |  |  |  |
| SQL Commands | DDL (Data Difinition Language | DML (Data Manipulation Language) | DQL(Data Query Language) | TCL (Transaction Control Language) | DCL (Data Control Language) |
|  | Create | Insert | Select | Begin | Grant |
|  | Alter | Update |  | commit | Revoke |
|  | Drop | Delete |  | Rollback |  |
|  | Truncate | Merge |  |  |  |
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| SQL Order of execution |  |  |  |  |  |
| select |  |  |  |  |  |
| from |  |  |  |  |  |
| join |  |  |  |  |  |
| where | used to filter with some condition |  |  |  |  |
| group by | used to group the rows that have some value with aggregate functions. |  |  |  |  |
| having | having clause basically used after group by cause. Is used to instead of where condition after grouping the rows with some conditions. | | | |  |
| order by | used to order the rows in ascending or descending. |  |  |  |  |
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| SQL Functions |  |  |  |  |  |
| String Functions | Upper, Lower, Concat, Cast, convert, Trim, Ltrim, Rtrim, Substring, character, Length, InItCap  --- In oracle [Instr - will get the position of the particular value substr- will get the specific portion of the value] |  |  |  |  |
| Numeric Functions | Floor, Round, Ceil, SQRT, Mod, sin, cos, tan, log, addition, subtraction, multiplication, divide | |  |  |  |
| Date and Time | Date, Timestamp, Dateadd, Datediff, Datepart |  |  |  |  |
| Window Functions | Rank, DenseRank, Rownumber |  |  |  |  |
| Aggregare Functions | Min, Max, Sum, Average, Groupby, Count |  |  |  |  |
| Conditional Functions | Case, Coalesce |  |  |  |  |
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| Joins |  |  |  |  |  |
| Inner |  |  |  |  |  |
| Left |  |  |  |  |  |
| Right |  |  |  |  |  |
| Full |  |  |  |  |  |
| Self |  |  |  |  |  |
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| ACID | CRUD |  |  |  |  |
| Atomicity | Create |  |  |  |  |
| Consistency | Read |  |  |  |  |
| Isolation | Update |  |  |  |  |
| Durability | Delete |  |  |  |  |
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| SQL Stroed Procedure | We can save the query in one variable by using procedure. And whenever I need to run that query, I just call the procedure with key word 'exec' | | | |  |
|  | create procedure 'variable' as 'select \* from…....' go |  |  |  |  |
|  | exec 'variable' |  |  |  |  |
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| SQL Index | Sql Index is used reduce the query procesing time when we have millions of data's |  |  |  |  |
|  | we can assing index value for multiple columns and it's stored the record in that index wise. | |  |  |  |
|  | create index 'indexname' on 'tablename'('column name') |  |  |  |  |
| types | unique, nonunique, clustered (default primary key column), non-clusterd |  |  |  |  |
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| CTE | Common Table Expression is used to create a temporary table by using 'with' clause |  |  |  |  |
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| Deduplication | we can remove duplicate records by using window function Row\_number |  |  |  |  |
|  | select \* from (select row\_number() over (partition by id, loc order by Id) as R\_no, \* from dupli1) source | |  |  |  |
|  | where R\_no = 1 |  |  |  |  |
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| SQL Data Constrains |  |  |  |  |  |
| Primary Key | Combination of Unique and Not null have unique values and not null |  |  |  |  |
| Foreign Key | It used when we try to join 2 tables that we need same column in both table. One is primary and other one is foreign key column | | |  |  |
| Unique | Each row in a tabe has unique values on that particular coulmn |  |  |  |  |
| Not Null | not containing any null values and cannot store a null values |  |  |  |  |
| Check | It ensures that the column satisfies that speific condition if we have any. |  |  |  |  |
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| SQL Operators |  |  |  |  |  |
| Arithmatic | Add, subtract, multiply, divide, muodule (+,-,\*,/,%) |  |  |  |  |
| Logical | And, Or, Not, Like, Between, Exists, Any, All |  |  |  |  |
| Comparision | equal, lessthan greaterthan, not equal, etc., (=,>,<,!=, <=, >=) |  |  |  |  |
| Set | union, union all, intersect, except (or minus) |  |  |  |  |
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| What is the difference between a mapping and a mapplet in Informatica PowerCenter? | |
| Mapping is a set of source and target definitions linked by a set of transformations that define the data flow and transformation logic. | |
| Mapplet is a reusable object that contains a set of transformations. It can be used in multiple mappings, helping to modularize and reuse logic. | |
| Key Difference: A mapping is the main ETL logic, while a mapplet is a reusable component within mappings. | |
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| How do you improve the performance of a session that is running slowly in Informatica? | |
| Some common performance tuning techniques include: | |
| Use source qualifiers efficiently (e.g., filter data as early as possible). | |
| Minimize data movement by using pushdown optimization. | |
| Use appropriate cache settings for lookups and aggregators. | |
| Avoid unnecessary transformations and use active transformations only when needed. | |
| Partition the session to enable parallel processing. |  |
| Use bulk loading for large data volumes when possible. | |
| Tune database queries and indexes at the source/target level. | |
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| Explain how dynamic cache works in a Lookup transformation and when you would use it. | |
| Dynamic cache allows the Lookup transformation to update its cache during the session run. | |
| It is used in Update Strategy scenarios where you need to insert new records and update existing ones. | |
| When a new row is inserted into the target, it is also added to the cache, so subsequent lookups can find it without querying the database again. | |
| Use Case: Implementing Slowly Changing Dimension Type 1 or 2, or when handling upserts (update if exists, insert if not). | |
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| You have a flat file with millions of records. You need to load only the last 100 records into the target. How would you design this in Informatica? | |
| Approach: |  |
| 1. Use a Sequence Generator or Expression Transformation to assign a row number to each record. | |
| 2. Sort the data in descending order based on the row number or timestamp (if available). | |
| 3. Use a Filter Transformation to pass only the first 100 records. | |
| 4. Alternatively, pre-process the file using a shell script or external tool to extract the last 100 lines and then load that into Informatica. | |
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| What are the different types of transformations in Informatica PowerCenter? Can you name a few active and passive ones? | |
| Active Transformations: Can change the number of rows that pass through them. | |
| Examples: Filter, Router, Aggregator, Joiner, Sorter, Rank, Update Strategy. | |
| Passive Transformations: Do not change the number of rows. | |
| Examples: Expression, Lookup (connected), Sequence Generator, External Procedure. | |
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| How do you implement Slowly Changing Dimension (SCD) Type 2 in Informatica? | |
| Steps: |  |
| 1. Use a Lookup to check if the incoming record exists in the target. | |
| 2. Compare incoming and existing values. |  |
| 3. If changed, use Update Strategy to: |  |
| Mark the old record as expired (e.g., set end\_date, is\_current = 'N'). | |
| Insert a new record with updated values and is\_current = 'Y'. | |
| 4. Use Sequence Generator for surrogate keys. |  |
| 5. Use Expression to set effective and expiry dates. |  |
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| You have a source table with duplicate records. How would you design a mapping to load only unique records into the target? | |
| Approach: |  |
| Use a Sorter Transformation to sort the data and enable the distinct option. | |
| Alternatively, use an Aggregator Transformation with group by on all columns to eliminate duplicates. | |
| You can also use Expression + Router to filter based on business logic for uniqueness. | |
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| A session fails midway with a database connectivity error. How would you approach debugging and resolving the issue? | |
| Steps: |  |
| 1. Check the session log for the exact error message. | |
| 2. Verify database credentials and connectivity (e.g., test connection from Informatica). | |
| 3. Check network issues or firewall blocks. |  |
| 4. Validate database availability and user privileges. |  |
| 5. Retry the session after resolving the issue. |  |
| 6. If needed, enable verbose logging for more details. | |
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| What is pushdown optimization in Informatica, and how does it improve performance? | |
| Pushdown Optimization allows Informatica to convert transformation logic into SQL and push it to the source/target database. | |
| This reduces data movement between Informatica and the database, improving performance. | |
| Types: |  |
| Source-side pushdown |  |
| Target-side pushdown |  |
| Full pushdown |  |
| Use Case: When the database can handle complex logic more efficiently than Informatica. | |
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| What is the difference between a Joiner transformation and a Lookup transformation? | |
| Feature | Joiner |
| Type | Active transformation |
| Join Type | Supports inner, left, right, full outer joins |
| Caching | No caching by default |
| Use Case | Joining two heterogeneous sources |
| Use Joiner when joining two sources from different databases or files. | |
| Use Lookup when enriching data from a reference table. | |
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| Can you explain the architecture of Informatica PowerCenter and its main components? | |
| Informatica PowerCenter Architecture includes: |  |
| 1. Repository Service – Manages metadata and handles connections to the repository database. | |
| 2. Integration Service – Executes workflows and sessions. | |
| 3. Repository – Central database storing metadata like mappings, sessions, workflows. | |
| 4. Client Tools – Designer, Workflow Manager, Workflow Monitor, Repository Manager. | |
| 5. Domain – The administrative unit that contains nodes and services. | |
| 6. Nodes – Physical machines where services run. |  |
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| How would you implement real-time data integration using Informatica PowerCenter? | |
| Use Real-Time Edition with: |  |
| Web Services Hub to expose mappings as web services. | |
| Message Queues (JMS) for real-time data ingestion. |  |
| Change Data Capture (CDC) to detect and process changes in source systems. | |
| Low-latency workflows with minimal transformations. | |
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| What is the difference between a session, a workflow, and a worklet in Informatica? | |
| Session: Executes a single mapping. |  |
| Workflow: Controls execution of one or more sessions and tasks. | |
| Worklet: A reusable set of tasks that can be used in multiple workflows. | |
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| How do you use parameter files in Informatica, and what are their benefits? | |
| Parameter files define values for parameters and variables used in mappings, sessions, and workflows. | |
| Format: folder.session.parameter=value |  |
| Benefits: |  |
| Reusability |  |
| Environment-specific configurations (Dev/QA/Prod) |  |
| Easier maintenance and deployment |  |
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| How do you capture and log rejected records in Informatica? | |
| Use Error Logging in session properties. |  |
| Use Router Transformation to separate valid and invalid records. | |
| Use Update Strategy with DD\_REJECT. |  |
| Enable session-level reject files to capture row-level errors. | |
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| How do you manage versioning and deployment of Informatica objects across environments? | |
| Use Repository Manager for version control. |  |
| Use Deployment Groups or Export/Import of XML files. | |
| Use Informatica Deployment Utility (pmrep/pmcmd) for automation. | |
| Maintain a release management process with proper documentation and rollback plans. | |
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| What are some best practices for optimizing Lookup transformations in large datasets? | |
| Use persistent cache for static data. |  |
| Use indexed columns in lookup condition. |  |
| Filter source data before lookup. |  |
| Use connected lookup for better performance when data is reused. | |
| Use dynamic cache only when necessary. |  |
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| How do you ensure data quality and consistency in your ETL processes using Informatica? | |
| Implement data validation rules using Expression and Filter transformations. | |
| Use Lookup to validate reference data. |  |
| Use Aggregator to check for duplicates. |  |
| Log and review rejected records. |  |
| Integrate with Informatica Data Quality (IDQ) for profiling, cleansing, and standardization. | |
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| How would you design a mapping to load data from multiple sources with different schemas into a single target table? | |
| Approach: |  |
| Use Source Qualifier or custom SQL to standardize column names and data types. | |
| Use Expression Transformation to align data formats. | |
| Use a Union Transformation to merge data flows. |  |
| Apply Router or Filter if conditional logic is needed. |  |
| Load into the target using a single target definition. |  |
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| What are event wait and event raise tasks in Informatica workflows? How are they used? | |
| Event Wait Task: Pauses the workflow until a specific event file or signal is received. | |
| Event Raise Task: Triggers an event that other workflows or tasks can wait for. | |
| Use Case: Synchronizing workflows across systems or waiting for external processes to complete. | |
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| What steps would you take to migrate Informatica objects from one environment to another (e.g., Dev to QA)? | |
| 1. Export objects from the source repository using Repository Manager or pmrep. | |
| 2. Validate dependencies (e.g., connections, parameters). | |
| 3. Import into the target environment. |  |
| 4. Update environment-specific configurations (e.g., connections, parameter files). | |
| 5. Perform unit testing and validation. |  |
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| How can Informatica PowerCenter integrate with external systems like SAP, Salesforce, or web services? | |
| SAP: Use Informatica PowerExchange for SAP. |  |
| Salesforce: Use Salesforce Connector to read/write data. | |
| Web Services: Use Web Services Consumer Transformation to call external APIs. | |
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| What is session recovery in Informatica, and how does it work? | |
| Session Recovery allows a session to resume from the point of failure. | |
| It works by tracking checkpoints and committed rows. | |
| Must be enabled in session properties. |  |
| Useful for large loads where restarting from scratch is inefficient. | |
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| What is a command task in Informatica, and how can it be used in workflows? | |
| A Command Task runs shell scripts or command-line programs. | |
| Use cases: |  |
| Archiving files |  |
| Sending notifications |  |
| Triggering external jobs |  |
| Cleaning up temp files |  |
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| How do you implement incremental data loading in Informatica? | |
| Common methods: |  |
| Use a Last Modified Date column and filter new/changed records. | |
| Use Change Data Capture (CDC) if supported. |  |
| Store the last successful load timestamp in a parameter file or control table. | |
| Use Lookup + Filter to detect new or changed records. | |
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| What are repository queries, and how can they help in Informatica administration or troubleshooting? | |
| Repository Queries are SQL-like queries run in the Repository Manager to fetch metadata. | |
| Use cases: |  |
| Find where a source/target is used. |  |
| Identify mappings using a specific transformation. |  |
| Audit object changes or usage. |  |
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| This is Sivanath having 4.6 years of full time IT experience and having 3.3 years of experience in cognizant. | |
| Currently, working as programmer analyst for excellus US based healthcare client. | |
| Here, we developed 835EDIFecs and PDSEL client application based on their business requirement. | |
| the tech stacks we used here like Informatica power center, Oracle database, Python and for scheduling purpose using control-m. | |
| Other than that we used Unix server for environment specification and developed some python script and excel macros to automate the manual stuff. | |
| And developed some unix script to send a status mail to the team automatically depends on the requirement. | |
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| REPOSITORY USES |  |
| 1. User and Security Management |  |
| Create, modify, and delete repository users. |  |
| Assign roles and privileges to users. |  |
| Manage security domains and access controls. |  |
| 2. Folder Management |  |
| Create and organize folders to group related metadata. | |
| Assign permissions to folders for different users or groups. | |
| Copy or move objects between folders. |  |
| 3. Object Management |  |
| View, edit, and manage repository objects like mappings, sessions, workflows, transformations, etc. | |
| Perform version control and check-in/check-out operations. | |
| Lock/unlock objects to prevent concurrent modifications. | |
| 4. Repository Maintenance |  |
| Backup and restore repository metadata. |  |
| Perform repository queries to find specific objects or metadata. | |
| Purge unused or obsolete metadata. |  |
| 5. Deployment and Migration |  |
| Export and import repository objects between environments (e.g., Dev to QA to Prod). | |
| Use deployment groups to bundle and migrate related objects. | |
| 6. Versioning and History Tracking |  |
| Track changes made to repository objects. |  |
| Maintain version history for auditing and rollback purposes. | |
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| Basic Level |
| NumPy |
| 1. What is the difference between a Python list and a NumPy array? |
| 2. How do you handle missing or NaN values in a NumPy array? |
| 3. How can you reshape a NumPy array? Give an example. |
| 4. What does broadcasting mean in NumPy? |
| Pandas |
| 1. What are the key data structures in Pandas? |
| 2. How do you read a CSV file using Pandas? |
| 3. How do you check for missing values in a DataFrame? |
| 4. How do you drop rows or columns with missing data? |
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| 🔧 Intermediate Level |
| NumPy |
| 1. How do you normalize a NumPy array? |
| 2. How can you filter elements based on a condition in a NumPy array? |
| 3. What are some common aggregation functions in NumPy? |
| Pandas |
| 1. How do you fill missing values using forward fill or backward fill? |
| 2. How do you convert a column’s data type in a DataFrame? |
| 3. How do you apply a function to each row or column in a DataFrame? |
| 4. What is the difference between .loc[] and .iloc[]? |
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| 🚀 Advanced Level |
| NumPy |
| 1. How do you perform matrix multiplication using NumPy? |
| 2. How can you use NumPy for one-hot encoding? |
| 3. Explain how you would use NumPy to detect and remove outliers. |
| Pandas |
| 1. How do you merge, join, or concatenate DataFrames? |
| 2. How do you group data and apply transformations using groupby()? |
| 3. How do you pivot or unpivot a DataFrame? |
| 4. How do you handle categorical data in Pandas? |
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| 🧪 Scenario-Based Questions |
| 1. You have a dataset with inconsistent date formats. How would you clean and standardize it using Pandas? |
| 2. A column contains strings like "₹1,000", "₹2,500". How would you clean and convert it to numeric values? |
| 3. How would you detect and handle duplicate rows in a DataFrame? |
| 4. You need to scale numerical features between 0 and 1. How would you do that using NumPy or Pandas? |
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| **Pandas** |
| Basic Level |
| NumPy |
| 1. Difference between Python list and NumPy array: |
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| Python lists are general-purpose containers, while NumPy arrays are optimized for numerical operations. |
| NumPy arrays support vectorized operations and are more memory-efficient. |
| 2. Handling missing or NaN values: |
| 3. Reshaping a NumPy array: |
| 4. Broadcasting in NumPy: |
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| Broadcasting allows NumPy to perform operations on arrays of different shapes. |
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| Pandas |
| 1. Key data structures: |
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| Series: 1D labeled array. |
| DataFrame: 2D labeled data structure. |
| 2. Reading a CSV file: |
| 3. Checking for missing values: |
| 4. Dropping missing data: |
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| 🔧 Intermediate Level |
| NumPy |
| 1. Normalizing a NumPy array: |
| 2. Filtering elements: |
| 3. Aggregation functions: |
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| Pandas |
| 1. Filling missing values: |
| 2. Converting column data type: |
| 3. Applying function to rows/columns: |
| 4. Difference between .loc[] and .iloc[]: |
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| .loc[] is label-based. |
| .iloc[] is index-based. |
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| 🚀 Advanced Level |
| NumPy |
| 1. Matrix multiplication: |
| 2. One-hot encoding: |
| 3. Detecting outliers: |
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| Pandas |
| 1. Merging DataFrames: |
| 2. Group and transform: |
| 3. Pivoting and unpivoting: |
| 4. Handling categorical data: |
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| 🧪 Scenario-Based |
| 1. Standardizing date formats: |
| 2. Cleaning currency strings: |
| 3. Handling duplicates: |
| 4. Scaling features between 0 and 1: |
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| Would you like these compiled into a PDF or formatted as flashcards for easy review? |
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| Scenario 1: Handling Missing Data in a Sales Dataset |
| Question: |
| You receive a dataset with missing values in the Revenue column. How would you handle this using Pandas? |
| Answer: |
| You can use fillna() or dropna() depending on the context: |
| Why: |
| Filling with mean preserves data size and is useful when missing values are random. Dropping is better when missing data is extensive or critical. |
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| Scenario 2: Aggregating Data by Category |
| Question: |
| You have a product dataset and want to find the total revenue per category. |
| Answer: |
| Why: |
| groupby() is ideal for aggregation tasks like sum, mean, count, etc., grouped by a categorical column. |
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| Scenario 3: Filtering Based on Conditions |
| Question: |
| How would you filter rows where revenue is greater than 10,000 and the region is "South"? |
| Answer: |
| Why: |
| Boolean indexing allows precise filtering using multiple conditions. |
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| Scenario 4: Creating a New Column Based on Conditions |
| Question: |
| You want to create a new column Performance where revenue > 15,000 is "High", else "Low". |
| Answer: |
| Why: |
| apply() with a lambda function is efficient for row-wise conditional logic. |
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| Scenario 5: NumPy for Vectorized Operations |
| Question: |
| You have a NumPy array of monthly sales. How do you calculate the percentage change month-over-month? |
| Answer: |
| Why: |
| NumPy's slicing and vectorized operations are fast and memory-efficient for numerical computations. |
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AI-generated content may be incorrect.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| SQL |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | Joins | left,right,inner,self,full,cross | | |  |  |
| 2 | difference between group by and window functions | | | | |  |
| 3 | subqueries | |  |  |  |  |
| 4 | normaliztion | |  |  |  |  |
| 5 | e\_id | sal | comm% |  |  |  |
|  | 100 | 3000 | 10 |  |  |  |
|  | 101 | 4000 | null |  |  |  |
|  | 102 | null | 20 |  |  |  |
|  | find out the percentage of commision for each salary and update in table | | | | | |
| 6 | triggers |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7 | how to insert, update , delete rows using merge statement | | | | | |
| 8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | A | A | B | B | left | 12 |
|  | 1 | 439 | 1 | 356 | right | 12 |
|  | 1 | 4543 | 1 | 4543 | inner | 12 |
|  | 1 | 234 | 1 | 234 | full | 12 |
|  |  |  | 1 | 876 | cross | 12 |
|  | what will be the o/p when we use joins for the both table A and B | | | | | |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | Name | position |  | Result |  |  |
|  | barbara | doctor |  | BARBARA(D) |  | barbara(d) |
|  | maria | Engineer |  | MARIA(E) |  |  |
|  | Charles | doctor |  | CHARLES(D) |  |  |
|  | Thomas | Nurse |  | THOMAS(N) |  |  |
|  | write a sql query to get this result o/p | | | |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | select upper(concat(Name, '('+substring(position,1,1)+')')) as result from table\_name | | | | | |
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| 1 | Instead of like operator what we can use to filter the names start with 'A' | | | | | |
| 2 | list out the string functions | | |  |  |  |
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| SSIS |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | how to create a package in SSIS | | |  |  |  |
| 2 | where we can deploy a package in SSIS | | | |  |  |
| 3 | where we can check the errors in SSIS | | | |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oracle |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | How to change the date format | | |  |  |  |
| 2 | how to find the second highest salary in the emp table | | | | |  |
| 3 | how to find the age from DOB cloumn | | | |  |  |
| 4 | set operators | |  |  |  |  |
| 5 | materialised view | |  |  |  |  |
| 6 | Index |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7 | what will be the o/p when we use joins for the both table | | | | | |
|  | A | B |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1 | 1 |  | left | 8 |  |
|  | 1 | 1 |  | right | 8 |  |
|  | 1 | 2 |  | full | 8 |  |
|  | 2 | 2 |  | cross | 16 |  |
|  |  |  |  | inner | 8 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Informatica | |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | difference between filter and router | | | |  |  |
| 2 | difference between lookup and joiner | | | |  |  |
| 3 | active and passive transformations | | | |  |  |
| 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Difference between delete and truncate | | | |  |  |  |
| How to get top 5 or fifth highest salary from the table | | | | |  |  |
| Indexes and types | |  |  |  |  |  |
| Merge statement | |  |  |  |  |  |
| Missing column values | | |  |  |  |  |
| joins |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| stored procedure (explanation also) | | | |  |  |  |
| Window functions (rank and denserank diff, rownumber and rank diff) | | | | | | |
| correlation subquery | |  |  |  |  |  |
| how to delete duplicate values | | |  |  |  |  |
| case and decase difference | | |  |  |  |  |
| constraints and diff between Pk and Fk | | | |  |  |  |
| with clause | |  |  |  |  |  |
| trigger |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| set operators | |  |  |  |  |  |
| commit and rollback | |  |  |  |  |  |
| NVL - null value | |  |  |  |  |  |
| diff between coalesce and isnull | | |  |  |  |  |
| aggregate functions | |  |  |  |  |  |
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