Ezytrieve Interview Questions

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**IMPORTANT Points**

**Interview with NESS (Pramod) HR – Ranjitha For Education Domain Project**

Questions and their Explanation

Q.How would you find out the total number of rows in a DB2 table?

ANS.Use SELECT COUNT(\*) ... in db2 query

Q.How do you eliminate duplicate values in DB2 SELECT ?

ANS.Use SELECT DISTINCT ... in db2 query

Q.How do you select a row using indexes in DB2?

ANS.Specify the indexed columns in the WHERE clause of db2 query.

Q.How do you find the maximum value in a column in db2?

ANS.Use SELECT MAX(...) .. in db2 query

Q.How do you retrieve the first 5 characters of FIRSTNAME column of DB2 table EMP

ANS.SQL Query : SELECT SUBSTR(FIRSTNAME,1,5) FROM EMP;

Q.What do you mean by foreign keys?

Ans:- Foreign keys are column or combination of columns in a table that have matching value in primary key of another table, thus maintaining relationships between tables.

Q.What is normalization?

Ans:- Normalization is a procedure for reducing redundancy of data and representing data in tabular format.

Q.What is a data page?

Ans:-A data page is a unit of data which can be retrieved. It could be either 4K or 32K (depending on the way table is defined).

**Q.What is meant by DB2 bind?**

ANS:- A DB2 bind is a process that builds an access path of the application to the relational database i.e. DB2 tables.

DB2 bind process does the following

**Validates** :-Sql statements are validated for valid tables, view and column names. Syntax errors are checked so that these can be corrected.

**Verifies** :- Bind process verifies that the user or the process is authorized to bind the plan.

**Selects** :-Selects the access path from the application program to the DB2 objects.

OR

DB2 bind is a process that builds an access path to DB2 tables

**Q.What is DB2 access path?**

Ans:- An access path is the method used to access relational data specified in DB2 SQL statements.

**Q.What is a DB2 plan?**

Ans:-A **DB2 plan is an executable code containing the access path logic** produced by the DB2 bind process

This could consist of

One or more DBRM or

One or more packages or

Combination of DBRM and packages

OR

An application plan or package is generated by the bind to define an access path.

**Q.What is tablespace and these are of how many types?**

Ans:- Tablespaces are like containers for storing the tables. Tables are not physical objects while tablespaces are physical objects. There are three types of tablespaces: simple, segmented and partitioned.

Q.What is cursor stability?

Ans:-Cursor stability is a type of isolation level which makes sure that the data read by an application program is locked only while its used, as soon as the cursor moves away to another page of data the lock on the previous page is released so that other programs can access the data for updation. This form of isolation level is high on concurrency but low on integrity of data.

Q.How to fetch data from more than one table in a single SQL statement?

Ans:-For this we can use Joins,unions or nested selects.

Q.Define view and Why it is used?

Ans:- A view is a virtual table containing data from one or more tables, but this data is not stored in a separate spaces.

Q.What is UNION,UNION ALL?

ANS.

UNION : eliminates duplicates

UNION ALL: retains duplicates

Both these are used to combine the results of different SELECT

statements.

Suppose I have five SQL SELECT statements connected by UNION/UNION ALL, how

many times should I specify UNION to eliminate the duplicate rows?

Once.

EG:-

Select col1, col2, col3

from table

union

select cola, colb, colc

from table

col1 and cola, col2 and colb, col3 and colc must be same datatype

Q. Nested Selects

ANS.http://www.sql-tutorial.net/SQL-JOIN.asp

SELECT Customers.FirstName, Customers.LastName, SUM(Sales.SaleAmount) AS SalesPerCustomer

FROM Customers, Sales

WHERE Customers.CustomerID = Sales.CustomerID

GROUP BY Customers.FirstName, Customers.LastName

Q.SQL Joins

ANS.http://www.sql-tutorial.net/SQL-JOIN.asp

SELECT Customers.FirstName, Customers.LastName, SUM(Sales.SaleAmount) AS SalesPerCustomer

FROM Customers JOIN Sales

ON Customers.CustomerID = Sales.CustomerID

GROUP BY Customers.FirstName, Customers.LastName

**Q. What is QUIESCE?**  
A. QUIESCE flushes all DB2 buffers on to the disk This gives a correct snapshot of the database and should be used before and after any IMAGECOPY to maintain consistency

**Q. What is a Cluster Index ?**Causes the data rows to be stored in the order specified in the index A mandatory index defined on a partitioned table space  
  
**Q. How many clustering indexes can be defined for a table?**: ONLY ONE

**Q. What is the difference between Primary Key & Unique index ?**   
Primary : a relational database constraint Primary key consists of one or more columns that uniquely identify a row in the table For a normalized relation, there is one designated primary key Unique index: a physical object that stores only uniue values There can be one or more unique indexes on a table

**Q. What is SQLCODE -922 ?**Authorization failure

**Q. What is SQL-811?**SELECT statement has resulted in retrieval of more than one row

**Q. What does the SQLCODE -818 pertain to?**This is generated when the consistency tokens in the DBRM and the load module are different

**Q. What is normalization and what are the five normal forms?**Normalization is a design procedure for representing data in tabular format The five normal forms are progressive rules to represent the data with minimal redundancy.

**Q) What are aggregate functions?**

**Ans.Bulit-in mathematical functions for use in SELECT clause.**

**7) Can you use MAX on a CHAR column?**

YES