

Oracle Sql Interview Questions And Answers

ORACLE CLASS 5

SQL INTERVIEW QUESTIONS

write a query to find 4TH max salary?with using analytical function?

ANS: select * from (select first_name, salary, department_id, denserank() over (order by salary desc) r from employees where r=4;

ORACLE SQL INTERVIEW QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ARE ESSENTIAL FOR CANDIDATES PREPARING FOR JOB INTERVIEWS IN DATABASE MANAGEMENT, DATA ANALYSIS, AND SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT ROLES. ORACLE SQL IS A POWERFUL LANGUAGE USED FOR MANAGING AND MANIPULATING RELATIONAL DATABASES. PROFICIENCY IN ORACLE SQL IS OFTEN A PREREQUISITE FOR MANY TECHNICAL POSITIONS. IN THIS ARTICLE, WE WILL EXPLORE A COMPREHENSIVE LIST OF INTERVIEW QUESTIONS ALONG WITH THEIR ANSWERS, COVERING VARIOUS ASPECTS OF ORACLE SQL FROM BASIC TO ADVANCED LEVELS.

1. BASIC ORACLE SQL INTERVIEW QUESTIONS

1.1. WHAT IS ORACLE SQL?

ORACLE SQL (STRUCTURED QUERY LANGUAGE) IS A PROGRAMMING LANGUAGE USED TO COMMUNICATE WITH ORACLE DATABASES. IT IS USED FOR QUERYING, INSERTING, UPDATING, AND DELETING DATABASE RECORDS.

1.2. WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SQL AND PL/SQL?

- SQL: A STANDARD LANGUAGE FOR QUERYING AND MANIPULATING RELATIONAL DATABASES. IT IS DECLARATIVE AND FOCUSES ON WHAT TO RETRIEVE RATHER THAN HOW TO RETRIEVE IT.
- PL/SQL: AN EXTENSION OF SQL THAT ALLOWS PROCEDURAL PROGRAMMING. IT INCLUDES FEATURES LIKE LOOPS, CONDITIONS, AND VARIABLES, ENABLING THE CREATION OF COMPLEX SCRIPTS AND FUNCTIONS.

1.3. HOW DO YOU RETRIEVE UNIQUE RECORDS FROM A TABLE?

TO RETRIEVE UNIQUE RECORDS, YOU CAN USE THE 'DISTINCT' KEYWORD IN YOUR SQL QUERY. FOR EXAMPLE:

```
""SQL
SELECT DISTINCT COLUMN_NAME FROM TABLE_NAME;
""
```

1.4. EXPLAIN THE USE OF THE WHERE CLAUSE.

THE 'WHERE' CLAUSE IS USED TO FILTER RECORDS BASED ON SPECIFIED CONDITIONS. FOR EXAMPLE:

```
""SQL
SELECT FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE DEPARTMENT = 'SALES';
""
```

2. INTERMEDIATE ORACLE SQL INTERVIEW QUESTIONS

2.1. WHAT ARE JOINS IN SQL? EXPLAIN DIFFERENT TYPES OF JOINS.

JOINS ARE USED TO COMBINE ROWS FROM TWO OR MORE TABLES BASED ON A RELATED COLUMN. MAIN TYPES INCLUDE:

- INNER JOIN: RETURNS RECORDS THAT HAVE MATCHING VALUES IN BOTH TABLES.
- LEFT JOIN: RETURNS ALL RECORDS FROM THE LEFT TABLE AND MATCHED RECORDS FROM THE RIGHT TABLE. UNMATCHED RECORDS WILL SHOW NULL.
- RIGHT JOIN: RETURNS ALL RECORDS FROM THE RIGHT TABLE AND MATCHED RECORDS FROM THE LEFT TABLE. UNMATCHED RECORDS WILL SHOW NULL.
- FULL OUTER JOIN: RETURNS ALL RECORDS WHEN THERE IS A MATCH IN EITHER LEFT OR RIGHT TABLE RECORDS.

2.2. WHAT IS A SUBQUERY? PROVIDE AN EXAMPLE.

A SUBQUERY IS A QUERY NESTED INSIDE ANOTHER SQL QUERY. IT IS USED TO RETRIEVE DATA THAT WILL BE USED IN THE MAIN QUERY. EXAMPLE:

```
""SQL
SELECT EMPLOYEE_NAME FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE DEPARTMENT_ID = (SELECT DEPARTMENT_ID FROM DEPARTMENTS
WHERE DEPARTMENT_NAME = 'SALES');
""
```

2.3. HOW CAN YOU UPDATE A RECORD IN A TABLE?

TO UPDATE A RECORD, USE THE 'UPDATE' STATEMENT ALONG WITH THE 'SET' CLAUSE. EXAMPLE:

```
""SQL
UPDATE EMPLOYEES SET SALARY = SALARY 1.10 WHERE DEPARTMENT = 'SALES';
""
```

2.4. WHAT ARE AGGREGATE FUNCTIONS? NAME A FEW.

AGGREGATE FUNCTIONS PERFORM CALCULATIONS ON MULTIPLE ROWS OF DATA AND RETURN A SINGLE VALUE. COMMON AGGREGATE FUNCTIONS INCLUDE:

- 'COUNT()': COUNTS THE NUMBER OF ROWS.
- 'SUM()': CALCULATES THE TOTAL SUM OF A NUMERIC COLUMN.
- 'AVG()': COMPUTES THE AVERAGE VALUE OF A NUMERIC COLUMN.
- 'MAX()': FINDS THE MAXIMUM VALUE IN A COLUMN.
- 'MIN()': FINDS THE MINIMUM VALUE IN A COLUMN.

3. ADVANCED ORACLE SQL INTERVIEW QUESTIONS

3.1. WHAT ARE INDEXES IN ORACLE SQL, AND WHY ARE THEY USED?

INDEXES ARE DATABASE OBJECTS THAT IMPROVE THE SPEED OF DATA RETRIEVAL OPERATIONS ON A TABLE. THEY ARE CREATED ON COLUMNS THAT ARE FREQUENTLY USED IN 'WHERE' CLAUSES, 'ORDER BY', OR 'JOIN' CONDITIONS. INDEXES CAN SIGNIFICANTLY ENHANCE QUERY PERFORMANCE BUT MAY SLOW DOWN DATA MODIFICATION OPERATIONS (INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE).

3.2. EXPLAIN THE CONCEPT OF NORMALIZATION.

NORMALIZATION IS THE PROCESS OF ORGANIZING THE FIELDS AND TABLES OF A RELATIONAL DATABASE TO MINIMIZE REDUNDANCY AND DEPENDENCY. THE MAIN OBJECTIVES ARE:

- ELIMINATE REDUNDANT DATA.
- ENSURE DATA DEPENDENCIES MAKE SENSE.
- DIVIDE LARGE TABLES INTO SMALLER, MANAGEABLE ONES.

NORMALIZATION HAS SEVERAL FORMS, INCLUDING:

- FIRST NORMAL FORM (1NF): ENSURES THAT EACH COLUMN CONTAINS ATOMIC VALUES.
- SECOND NORMAL FORM (2NF): BUILDS ON 1NF BY ENSURING THAT ALL NON-KEY ATTRIBUTES ARE FULLY FUNCTIONAL DEPENDENT ON THE PRIMARY KEY.
- THIRD NORMAL FORM (3NF): ENSURES THAT ALL ATTRIBUTES ARE NOT ONLY DEPENDENT ON THE PRIMARY KEY BUT ALSO INDEPENDENT OF EACH OTHER.

3.3. WHAT IS A VIEW IN ORACLE SQL?

A VIEW IS A VIRTUAL TABLE THAT IS BASED ON THE RESULT SET OF A SELECT QUERY. IT DOES NOT STORE DATA PHYSICALLY BUT PROVIDES A WAY TO SIMPLIFY COMPLEX QUERIES, ENHANCE SECURITY, AND PRESENT DATA IN A PARTICULAR FORMAT. EXAMPLE:

```
'''SQL
CREATE VIEW SALES_VIEW AS SELECT EMPLOYEE_ID, SUM(SALES) FROM SALES GROUP BY EMPLOYEE_ID;
'''
```

3.4. HOW DO YOU HANDLE EXCEPTIONS IN PL/SQL?

IN PL/SQL, EXCEPTIONS ARE HANDLED USING THE 'EXCEPTION' BLOCK. YOU CAN DEFINE USER-DEFINED EXCEPTIONS AND HANDLE PREDEFINED EXCEPTIONS. HERE'S AN EXAMPLE:

```
'''PLSQL
BEGIN
-- CODE THAT MIGHT RAISE AN EXCEPTION
EXCEPTION
WHEN NO_DATA_FOUND THEN
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('No DATA FOUND. ');
WHEN OTHERS THEN
DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('AN ERROR OCCURRED: ' || SQLERRM);
END;
'''
```

4. PERFORMANCE TUNING AND OPTIMIZATION

4.1. WHAT ARE SOME COMMON METHODS FOR OPTIMIZING SQL QUERIES?

- USE INDEXES: ENSURE THAT APPROPRIATE INDEXES ARE CREATED ON COLUMNS FREQUENTLY USED IN WHERE CLAUSES.
- AVOID SELECT : SPECIFY ONLY THE NECESSARY COLUMNS IN YOUR SELECT STATEMENT.
- ANALYZE EXECUTION PLANS: USE THE 'EXPLAIN PLAN' TO UNDERSTAND HOW ORACLE EXECUTES A QUERY AND IDENTIFY BOTTLENECKS.
- LIMIT THE USE OF SUBQUERIES: WHERE POSSIBLE, REPLACE SUBQUERIES WITH JOINS FOR BETTER PERFORMANCE.
- USE BIND VARIABLES: THIS REDUCES THE PARSING TIME AND IMPROVES REUSABILITY OF EXECUTION PLANS.

4.2. EXPLAIN THE CONCEPT OF PARTITIONING IN ORACLE.

PARTITIONING IS A DATABASE DESIGN TECHNIQUE THAT DIVIDES A LARGE TABLE INTO SMALLER, MORE MANAGEABLE PIECES, WHILE STILL TREATING IT AS A SINGLE TABLE. THIS HELPS IMPROVE PERFORMANCE AND MAKES DATA MANAGEMENT EASIER. TYPES OF PARTITIONING INCLUDE:

- RANGE PARTITIONING: DISTRIBUTES DATA BASED ON A RANGE OF VALUES.
- LIST PARTITIONING: DISTRIBUTES DATA BASED ON A LIST OF VALUES.
- HASH PARTITIONING: DISTRIBUTES DATA EVENLY ACROSS A SPECIFIED NUMBER OF PARTITIONS.

4.3. WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A TEMPORARY TABLE AND A REGULAR TABLE?

- TEMPORARY TABLE: STORES DATA TEMPORARILY FOR A SESSION OR TRANSACTION. DATA IS AUTOMATICALLY DELETED WHEN THE SESSION ENDS OR THE TRANSACTION IS COMPLETED.
- REGULAR TABLE: STORES DATA PERMANENTLY UNTIL EXPLICITLY DELETED BY A USER.

5. CONCLUSION

PREPARING FOR ORACLE SQL INTERVIEWS REQUIRES A SOLID UNDERSTANDING OF THE LANGUAGE, ITS FEATURES, AND BEST PRACTICES. BY FAMILIARIZING YOURSELF WITH COMMON ORACLE SQL INTERVIEW QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS, YOU CAN BUILD CONFIDENCE AND INCREASE YOUR CHANCES OF SUCCESS IN TECHNICAL INTERVIEWS. REMEMBER TO PRACTICE CODING AND QUERY WRITING TO BECOME MORE PROFICIENT AND READY FOR REAL-WORLD SCENARIOS. GOOD LUCK WITH YOUR PREPARATION!

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A PRIMARY KEY AND A UNIQUE KEY IN ORACLE SQL?

A PRIMARY KEY UNIQUELY IDENTIFIES EACH ROW IN A TABLE AND CANNOT CONTAIN NULL VALUES, WHILE A UNIQUE KEY ALSO ENSURES UNIQUENESS BUT CAN ACCEPT ONE NULL VALUE.

HOW DO YOU RETRIEVE THE CURRENT DATE AND TIME IN ORACLE SQL?

YOU CAN RETRIEVE THE CURRENT DATE AND TIME USING THE SYSDATE FUNCTION, LIKE THIS: SELECT SYSDATE FROM DUAL;

WHAT IS A JOIN IN ORACLE SQL AND CAN YOU EXPLAIN THE DIFFERENT TYPES?

A JOIN IS A SQL OPERATION USED TO COMBINE ROWS FROM TWO OR MORE TABLES BASED ON A RELATED COLUMN. THE DIFFERENT TYPES OF JOINS INCLUDE INNER JOIN, LEFT JOIN, RIGHT JOIN, AND FULL OUTER JOIN.

CAN YOU EXPLAIN THE CONCEPT OF NORMALIZATION IN A DATABASE?

NORMALIZATION IS THE PROCESS OF ORGANIZING DATA IN A DATABASE TO REDUCE REDUNDANCY AND IMPROVE DATA INTEGRITY. IT INVOLVES DIVIDING LARGE TABLES INTO SMALLER, RELATED TABLES AND DEFINING RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN THEM.

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