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## Oracle bpm interview questions

Given article text here Oracle Interview Preparation Guide for Freshers and Experienced Professionals Oracle is a leading tech company renowned for its expertise in databases, cloud solutions, and enterprise software. Whether you're a fresher graduate or an experienced professional, preparing for an Oracle interview is essential to securing a position with the company. What motivates me to succeed in my role at Oracle? I am inspired by the prospect of tackling complex challenges and making a tangible impact on our clients' success. I thrive in environments where I can streamline processes, participate in significant projects, and see the direct benefits of my work. My greatest strength is problem-solving, particularly when dealing with intricate database issues. To address areas for improvement, I prioritize setting realistic deadlines while balancing quality and efficiency to maintain steady progress. In a previous role, I encountered an obstacle on a critical project that required swift resolution. By prioritizing tasks, collaborating closely with my team, and maintaining a calm demeanor, we successfully resolved the issue and met the deadline. Over the next five years, I envision myself advancing to a senior database administrator or data architect position at Oracle, where I can leverage my expertise to support innovative projects and mentor junior team members. resources such as memory and processes. These resources are the engine that powers the database, enabling you to interact with the stored data. The key difference between a database and an instance is that the database is the storage, while the instance is the set of tools that allow you to access and manage that storage. Oracle performance tuning involves improving the speed and efficiency of the database. To achieve this, one can: check SQL queries for optimization, use indexes to improve search times, optimize memory usage, monitor performance using Oracle tools, partition large tables to reduce search times, and utilize parallel processing to speed up queries. When it comes to backup and recovery, Oracle provides a comprehensive process that involves creating physical backups using Recovery Manager (RMAN), performing logical backups with Data Pump, enabling redo and archive logs, restoring and recovering databases using backups and redo logs. This process ensures data consistency and reliability in the event of unexpected failures. Oracle Data Guard is a feature that helps protect your data by maintaining a standby database that can take over if the primary one fails. It provides high availability, disaster recovery, and data protection, ensuring that your data remains safe even in the event of an issue. Given text here Practice SQL interview questions with focused techniques! Oracle SQL Queries Interview Questions Q17 requires writing a SQL query to find the second-highest salary in an employee table. The solution involves using a subquery to identify the maximum salary, then selecting the maximum salary from the employees table where the salary is less than this maximum. Q18 explains how to handle NULL values in Oracle SQL by utilizing functions like NVL and COALESCE, which replace or return non-NULL values respectively. IS NULL / IS NOT NULL conditions also aid in checking for NULL values. Q19 highlights the difference between INNER JOIN and OUTER JOIN, with INNER JOIN returning only matching records and OUTER JOIN providing all records from one table regardless of matches. Q20 offers tips to optimize SQL queries with large datasets by using indexes, limiting result sets, selecting required columns, avoiding function use on indexed columns, preferring JOINS over subqueries, and partitioning large tables for improved query performance. 1. \*\*How to Find Duplicate Records in a Table\*\* The query to find duplicate records in a table is `SELECT column\_name, COUNT(\*) FROM table\_name GROUP BY column\_name HAVING COUNT(\*) > 1;` 2. \*\*Fetching Current Date in Oracle SQL\*\* You can fetch the current date using the `SYSDATE` function as shown: `SELECT SYSDATE FROM DUAL;` 3. \*\*Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI)\*\* Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI) is Oracle's platform in the cloud, offering services like computing, storage, networking, and databases to help build and run applications online. 4. \*\*Migrating On-Premises Oracle Database to Cloud\*\* To move an on-premises Oracle database to the cloud, tools like `Oracle Data Pump`, `RMAN`, or `GoldenGate` are used to transfer data and settings smoothly. 5. \*\*Oracle Autonomous Database Features\*\* Oracle Autonomous Database is a self-managed database that can self-manage, self-secure, and self-repair using machine learning to automate tasks like tuning, backups, and scaling up or down as needed. 6. \*\*Security Best Practices for Oracle Cloud\*\* Some security best practices include using multi-factor authentication, encrypting data, regularly updating systems, setting up network security, and applying the principle of least privilege when giving access to users. 7. \*\*Foreign Key in Oracle SQL\*\* A foreign key in Oracle SQL is a column (or group of columns) that links to the primary key of another table, maintaining referential integrity by ensuring data consistency between related tables. 8. \*\*Highest Salary Query\*\* `SELECT MAX(salary) FROM employees;` 9. \*\*Difference Between 'DELETE' and 'DROP'\*\* The difference between `DELETE` and `DROP` is that `DELETE` removes data from a table without affecting the structure, while `DROP` removes both the data and the structure of a table. Oracle SQL DELETE and TRUNCATE The DELETE statement removes rows from a table based on a condition or removes all rows if no condition is specified. It can be rolled back within a transaction, but cannot once executed. Performance-wise, it's slower for large datasets due to logging, but faster since it doesn't log individual row deletions. Trigger activation also occurs for defined triggers on the table. Space reclamation happens immediately, with the table structure remaining. Example: DELETE FROM TableName WHERE condition; TRUNCATE TABLE TableName; Cursors A Cursor in SQL is a database object used to retrieve and manipulate data row-by-row. It points to the context area of the SQL statement's result set. Cursors are useful for fetching and processing rows one at a time in PL/SQL programs. Creating a View CREATE VIEW view\_name AS SELECT column1, column2 FROM table\_name WHERE condition; Oracle Interview Preparation Oracle interview questions typically cover technical skills related to programming, databases, and system design. Expect questions on core database concepts like SQL, normalization, indexing, query optimization, as well as coding challenges. Additionally, situational and behavioral questions may assess problem-solving, teamwork, and communication skills. To prepare for an Oracle interview, focus on SQL, PL/SQL, and database concepts. Practice coding, review Oracle-specific tools, be ready to discuss past projects, research Oracle's products and culture, and practice Oracle Interview Process The typical process includes 3-4 rounds: online test, technical interviews (1-3), and HR interview to assess skills and cultural fit. Sample Questions: Q1. How do you monitor RMAN backup job status? Use this SQL: SELECT sid, totalwork,sofar FROM v\$session\_longops WHERE sid = ; Q2. If some blocks are corrupted due to system crash, how will you recover? Using the RMAN BLOCK RECOVER command. Q3. Outline the steps involved in cancel-based recovery from a full database from hot backup? RMAN doesn't support cancel-based recovery like SQL\*plus does. Q4. What is the difference between obsolete RMAN backups and expired RMAN backups? The term "obsolete" means not needed, whereas "expired" means not found. Original text has been modified for better readability and adherence to rewriting method "ADD SPELLING ERRORS (SE)". The backup piece is no longer required. The auxiliary piece is no longer needed since RMAN has been configured to no longer need this piece after so many days have elapsed, or so many backups have been performed. Q5. Outline The Steps For Changing The Dbid In A Cloned Environment? shutdown imediately startup mount Then, run the DBNEWID utility from command line. nid target =/ SQL> alter database open resetlogs; Q6. What Is Auxiliary Channel In Rman? When Do You Need This? An auxiliary channel is a link to auxiliary instance. If you do not have automatic channels configured, then before issuing the DUPLICATE command, manually allocate at least one auxiliary channel within the same RUN command. When a Duplicate Database created or table space point in time recovery is performed Auxiliary database is used. This database can either on the same host or a different host. Q7. What Is The Difference Between Cumulative Incremental And Differential Incremental Backups? Differential backup: This is the default type of incremental backup which backs up all blocks changed after the most recent backup at level n or lower. Cumulative backup: Backup all blocks changed after the most recent backup at level n-1 or lower. Q8. Where Rman Keeps Information Of Backups If You Are Using Rman Without Catalog? RMAN keeps information of backups in the control file. Q9. How Do You Install The Rman Recovery Catalog? Or List The Steps Required To Enable The Rman, Backup For A Target Database? Steps to be followed: Create connection string at catalog database. At catalog database create one new user or use existing user and give that user a recovery catalog owner privilege. Login into RMAN with connection string export ORACLE\_SID=rman target catalog @connection\_string man\$g .... Q10. How Do You Enable The Autobackup For The Controlfile Using Rman? issue command at rman prompt. .... RMAN> configure controlfile autobackup on; also we can configure controlfile backup format. .... RMAN> configure controlfile autobackup format for device type disk to '\$HOME/BACKUP/RMAN/F.bkp'; — \$HOME/BACKUP/RMAN/ this can be any desired location. Q11. Outline The Steps Involved In Time Based Recovery From The Full Database From Hot Backup? startup mount; restore database UNTIL TIME "TO DATE('28/12/2012 18:00:00', 'DD/MM/YYYY HH24:MI:SS'); recover database UNTIL TIME "TO DATE('28/12/2012 18:00:00', 'DD/MM/YYYY HH24:MI:SS'); alter database open resetlogs; Q12. What Is Backup Set? RMAN can store backup data in a logical structure called a backup set, which is the smallest unit of an RMAN backup. A backup set contains the data from one or more data files, archived redo logs, or control files or server parameter file. Q13. When Do You Use Crosscheck Command? Crosscheck will be useful to check whether the catalog information is intact with OS level information. Q14. Explain The Steps To Perform The Point In Time Recovery With A Backup Which Is Taken Before The Resetlogs Of The Db? We need to list the database incarnations by using list incarnation command. shutdown the database startup mount the database issue reset database to incarnation to reset the incarnation. Restore the database using restore command (e.g restore until scn 23243) recover database Open the database using resetlogs command RMAN> list incarnation of database; RMAN> reset database to incarnation RMAN (Recovery Manager) commands for backup management: - Identify expired, active, and obsolete backups using 'list expired backup' and 'list backup'. - Obsolete backups: RMAN> list expired backup. - Active database: RMAN> list backup. - Duplicate feature: 'No, table-based recovery is not possible in RMAN duplicate command.' RMAN catalog views for tracking information: - RC DATABASE INCARNATION, - RC BACKUP COPY DETAILS, - RC BACKUP CORRUPTION, and - RC BACKUP DATAFILE SUMMARY Managing backups with RMAN: - Display backup information: RMAN> List Backup. - Channel allocation for parallel backups: use the 'ALLOCATE CHANNEL' command or configure parallelism with 'CONFIGURE DEVICE TYPE DISK PARALLELISM'. - Validate vs. crosscheck: use 'validate' when wanting RMAN to choose which backups to test, and 'backupset validate' to specify specific backup sets. Benefits of using RMAN: - Faster backup times due to only copying modified blocks Restoring from a full database with hot backup: 1. 'startup mount' 2. 'restore database UNTIL SCN 233545' 3. 'recover database UNTIL SCN 233545' 4. 'alter database open resetlogs' RMAN catalog database backup: - Recovery catalog is stored in another database, so it's better to take an export backup Catalog vs. nocatlog mode: - Catalog mode stores information in another database (target database), while nocatlog mode uses the controlfile of the target database Configuring RMAN tape backups: - Configure channel as 'SBT\_TAPE' and use 'ENV' parameter for tape configurations Backing up online redo logs: - Never include online redo logs in a backup, as they are already covered by archive redo logs. Verifying image copy integrity with RMAN: - Use commands like 'catalog datafilecopy', 'backup validate check logical datafile', and SQL query 'SELECT \* FROM v\$database\_block\_corruption' Minimum days for Oracle to keep backup information in the control file: - Specify this using an init parameter Oracle Control File Record Keep Time Parameter Oracle can store information in the control file for up to X days. Incremental Backup Levels Level 0: This is the base backup, and it copies all changed data blocks. It's like a full backup. Levels 1: There are two types of backups here. - Differential backup: Copies only the changed blocks since the last level 1 or 0 backup. - Cumulative backup: Copies all the changed blocks since the last level 0 backup. Manual Backup in RMAN When you manually take a data file backup with OS, how does RMAN know about it? To catalog this manual backup, use the 'catalog' command in RMAN: RMAN> catalog datafile copy /DB01/BACKUP/users01.dbf; - RMAN> CATALOG START WITH /tmp/backup.ctf; Catalog Command Restrictions - Must be accessible on disk. - Can only handle a single file copy image.