

Informatica Data Warehousing Job Interview Questions And Answers



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Informatica Data Warehousing Interview Questions And Answers Guide.

Question - 1:

How many types of facts and what are they?

Ans:

Factless Facts: Facts without any measures.

Additive Facts: Fact data that can be additive/aggregative.

Non-Additive facts: Facts that are result of non-addition

Semi-Additive Facts: Only few columns data can be added.

Periodic Facts: That stores only one row per transaction that happened over a period of time.

Accumulating Fact: stores row for entire lifetime of event.

There are three types of facts

1) Additive fact: a fact which can be summarized by any one of dimension or all dimensions EX: QTY, REVENUE

2) Semi-additive fact: a fact which can be summarized for few dimensions not for all dimensions. ex: current balance

3) Non-additive fact: a fact which cannot be summarized by any of dimensions. ex: percentage of profit

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Question - 2:

How to import VSAM files from source to target. Do we need a special plugin?

Ans:

As far as my knowledge by using PowerExchange tool convert vsam file to Oracle tables then do mapping as usual to the target table.

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Question - 3:

What's the difference between Informatica PowerCenter server, repository server and repository?

Ans:

Repository is a database in which all Informatica components are stored in the form of tables. The repository server controls the repository and maintains the data integrity and consistency across the repository when multiple users use Informatica. PowerCenter Server/Infa Server is responsible for execution of the components (sessions) stored in the repository.

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Question - 4:

What are variable ports and list two situations when they can be used?

Ans:

We have mainly three ports: Inport, Outport, Variable port. Inport represents data flowing into transformation. Outport is used when data is mapped to next transformation. Variable port is used when we need mathematical calculations. If any addition is required, it will be more than happy if you can share.

We can use variable ports to store values of previous records which is not otherwise possible in Informatica.

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Question - 5:

Is Union Transformation an Active transformation?

Ans:

By definition, Active transformation is the transformation that changes the number of rows that pass through it...in Union transformation the number of rows resulting from Union can be (are) different from the actual number of rows.

As we are combining results of two select queries using Union Transform, most probably the number of rows increases. So it is an Active Transform.

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Question - 6:



What is source qualifier transformation?

Ans:

When you add a relational or a flat file source definition to a mapping, you need to connect it to a source qualifier transformation. The source qualifier transformation represents the records that the Informatica server reads when it runs a session.

SQ transformation is a transformation which is automatically generated to read data from source tables into Informatica Designer.

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Question - 7:

What is the difference between constrained base load ordering and target load plan?

Ans:

Constraint based load ordering

example:

Table 1---Master

Table 2---Detail

If the data in table1 is dependent on the data in table2 then table2 should be loaded first. In such cases to control the load order of the tables we need some conditional loading which is nothing but constraint based load.

In Informatica this feature is implemented by just one check box at the session level.

A CBI specifies the order in which data loads into the targets based on key constraints.

A target load plan defines the order in which data is being extracted from the source qualifier.

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Question - 8:

What are partition points?

Ans:

Partition points mark the thread boundaries in a source pipeline and divide the pipeline into stages.

Partition points mark the thread boundaries in a pipeline and

divide the pipeline into stages. The Informatica Server sets partition points at several

transformations in a pipeline by default. If you use PowerCenter, you can define other partition

points. When you add partition points, you increase the number of transformation threads,

which can improve session performance. The Informatica Server can redistribute rows of data at partition points, which can also improve session performance.

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Question - 9:

What is the difference between connected and unconnected stored procedures?

Ans:

Unconnected:

The unconnected Stored Procedure transformation is not connected directly to the flow of the mapping. It either runs before or after the session, or is called by an expression in another transformation in the mapping.

connected:

The flow of data through a mapping in connected mode also passes through the Stored Procedure transformation. All data entering the transformation through the input ports affects the stored procedure. You should use a connected Stored Procedure transformation when you need data from an input port sent as an input parameter to the stored procedure, or the results of a stored procedure sent as an output parameter to another transformation.

By using unconnected stored procedure reusability is possible in connected only one time is possible.

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Question - 10:

What is the difference between Normal load and Bulk load?

Ans:

Normal Load: Normal load will write information to the database log file so that if any recovery is needed it will be helpful. When the source file is a text file and loading data to a table, in such cases we should use normal load only, else the session will be failed.

Bulk Mode: Bulk load will not write information to the database log file so that if any recovery is needed we can't do anything in such cases.

Comparatively Bulk load is pretty faster than normal load.

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Question - 11:

How to improve session performance in aggregator transformation?

Ans:

Use sorted input.

One way is supplying the sorted input to aggregator transformation. In situations where sorted input cannot be supplied, we need to configure data cache and index cache at session/transformation level to allocate more space to support aggregation.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 12:

What is Load Manager?

Ans:

I am providing the answer which I have taken it from Informatica 7.1.1 manual.

Ans: While running a Workflow, the PowerCenter Server uses the Load Manager process and the Data Transformation Manager Process (DTM) to run the workflow.



and carry out workflow tasks. When the PowerCenter Server runs a workflow, the Load Manager performs the following tasks:

1. Locks the workflow and reads workflow properties.
2. Reads the parameter file and expands workflow variables.
3. Creates the workflow log file.
4. Runs workflow tasks.
5. Distributes sessions to worker servers.
6. Starts the DTM to run sessions.
7. Runs sessions from master servers.
8. Sends post-session email if the DTM terminates abnormally.

When the PowerCenter Server runs a session, the DTM performs the following tasks:

1. Fetches session and mapping metadata from the repository.
2. Creates and expands session variables.
3. Creates the session log file.
4. Validates session code pages if data code page validation is enabled. Checks query conversions if data code page validation is disabled.
5. Verifies connection object permissions.
6. Runs pre-session shell commands.
7. Runs pre-session stored procedures and SQL.
8. Creates and runs mapping, reader, writer, and transformation threads to extract, transform, and load data.
9. Runs post-session stored procedures and SQL.
10. Runs post-session shell commands.
11. Sends post-session email.

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Question - 13:

What is the Rankindex in Ranktransformation?

Ans:

The Designer automatically creates a RANKINDEX port for each Rank transformation. The Informatica Server uses the Rank Index port to store the ranking position for each record in a group. For example, if you create a Rank transformation that ranks the top 5 salespersons for each quarter, the rank index numbers the salespeople from 1 to 5.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 14:

Explain What is the difference between stop and abort?

Ans:

stop: _____ If the session u want to stop is a part of batch you must stop the batch, if the batch is part of nested batch, Stop the outer most batch

Abort:----

You can issue the abort command, it is similar to stop command except it has 60 second time out.

If the server cannot finish processing and committing data within 60 sec

Here's the difference:

ABORT is equivalent to:

1. Kill -9 on Unix (NOT kill -7) but YES, Kill -9
2. SIGTERM ABEND (Force ABEND) on Mainframe
3. Windows FORCE QUIT on application.

What does this do?

Each session uses SHARED/LOCKED (semaphores) memory blocks. The ABORT function kills JUST THE CODE threads, leaving the memory LOCKED and SHARED and allocated. The good news: It appears as if AIX Operating system cleans up these lost memory blocks. The bad news? Most other operating systems DO NOT CLEAR THE MEMORY, leaving the memory "taken" from the system. The only way to clear this memory is to warm-boot/cold-boot (restart) the Informatica SERVER machine, yes, the entire box must be re-started to get the memory back.

If you find your box running slower and slower over time, or not having enough memory to allocate new sessions, then I suggest that ABORT not be used.

So then the question is: When I ask for a STOP, it takes forever. How do I get the session to stop fast?

well, first things first. STOP is a REQUEST to stop. It fires a request (equivalent to a control-c in SQL*PLUS) to the source database, waits for the source database to clean up. The bigger the data in the source query, the more time it takes to "roll-back" the source query, to maintain transaction consistency in the source database. (ie: join of huge tables, big group by, big order by).

It then cleans up the buffers in memory by releasing the data (without writing to the target) but it WILL run the data all the way through to the target buffers, never sending it to the target DB. The bigger the session memory allocations, the longer it takes to clean up.

Then it fires a request to stop against the target DB, and waits for the target to roll-back. The higher the commit point, the more data the target DB has to "roll-back".

FINALLY, it shuts the session down.

WHAT IF I NEED THE SESSION STOPPED NOW?

Pick up the phone and call the source system DBA, have them KILL the source query IN THE DATABASE. This will send an EOF (end of file) downstream to Informatica, and Infa will take less time to stop the session.

If you use abort, be aware, you are choosing to "LOSE" memory on the server in which Informatica is running (except AIX).

If you use ABORT and you then re-start the session, chances are, not only have you lost memory - but now you have TWO competing queries on the source system after the same data, and you've locked out any hope of performance in the source database. You're competing for resources with a defunct query that's STILL rolling back.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 15:

How to join 3 database like Flat File, Oracle, Db2 in Informatica?

Ans:

You have to use two joiner transformations. FIRST one will join two tables and the next one will join the third with the resultant of the first joiner.

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Question - 16:



Explain Why we use partitioning the session in informatica?

Ans:

Partitioning achieves the session performance by reducing the time period of reading the source and loading the data into target.

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Question - 17:

Explain What are the different types of transformation available in informatica. and what are the mostly used ones among them?

Ans:

Mainly there are two types of transformation.1]Active TransformationAn active transformation can change the number of rows that pass through it from source to target i.e it eliminates rows that do not meet the condition in transformation.2]Passive TransformationA passive transformation does not change the number of rows that pass through it i.e it passes all rows through the transformation.Transformations can be Connected or UnConnected. Connected TransformationConnected transformation is connected to other transformations or directly to target table in the mapping.UnConnected TransformationAn unconnected transformation is not connected to other transformations in the mapping. It is called within another transformation, and returns a value to that transformation.list of Transformations available in Informatica:1 source qualifier Transformation2..Expression Transformation 3..Filter Transformation 4..Joiner Transformation 5..Lookup Transformation 6..Normalizer Transformation 7..Rank Transformation 8..Router Transformation 9..Sequence Generator Transformation 10..Stored Procedure Transformation 11..Sorter Transformation 12..Update Strategy Transformation .13...Aggregator Transformation 14..XML Source Qualifier Transformation 15..Advanced External Procedure Transformation 16..External Transformation 16.. custom tranformationMostly use of particular tranformation depend upon the requirement.In our project we are mostly using source qualifier ,aggregator,joiner,look up tranformation

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Question - 18:

Start a batches with in a batch?

Ans:

If you want to start batch that resides in a batch,create a new independent batch and copy the necessary sessions into the new batch.

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Question - 19:

Can we start and stop single session in concurent bstch?

Ans:

ya shoor,Just right click on the particular session and going to recovery option
or
by using event wait and event rise

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Question - 20:

What is perform recovery?

Ans:

When the Informatica Server starts a recovery session, it reads the OPB_SRVR_RECOVERY table and notes the row ID of the last row committed to the target database.

The Informatica Server then reads all sources again and starts processing from the next row ID. For example, if the Informatica Server commits 10,000 rows before the

session fails, when you run recovery, the Informatica Server bypasses the rows up to 10,000 and starts loading with row 10,001.

By default, Perform Recovery is disabled in the Informatica Server setup. You must enable Recovery in the Informatica Server setup before you run a session so the Informatica Server can create and/or write entries in the OPB_SRVR_RECOVERY table.

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Question - 21:

How Identifying bottlenecks in various components of Informatica and resolving them?

Ans:

The best way to find out bottlenecks is writing to flat file and see where the bottle neck is .

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Question - 22:

What is Recovering sessions?

Ans:

If you stop a session or if an error causes a session to stop, refer to the session and error logs to determine the cause of failure. Correct the errors, and then complete the

session. The method you use to complete the session depends on the properties of the mapping, session, and Informatica Server configuration.

Use one of the following methods to complete the session:

? Run the session again if the Informatica Server has not issued a commit.

? Truncate the target tables and run the session again if the session is not recoverable.

? Consider performing recovery if the Informatica Server has issued at least one commit.

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Question - 23:

Explain How to export mappings to the production environment?

**Ans:**

In the designer go to the main menu and one can see the export/import options.
Import the exported mapping in to the production repository with replace options.
You will have to export as xml format using export option and then import in production environment.

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Question - 24:

How to eliminate duplicate rows from flat file?

Ans:

Use Sorter Transformation. When you configure the Sorter Transformation to treat output rows as distinct, it configures all ports as part of the sort key. It therefore discards duplicate rows compared during the sort operation

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 25:

How to load the data from people soft hrm to people soft erm using informatica?

Ans:

Following are necessary

- 1.Power Connect license
- 2.Import the source and target from people soft using ODBC connections
- 3.Define connection under "Application Connection Browser" for the people soft source/target in workflow manager. select the proper connection (people soft with oracle,sybase,db2 and informix) and execute like a normal session.

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Question - 26:

Explain Why dimension tables are denormalized in nature?

Ans:

Because in Data warehousing historical data should be maintained, to maintain historical data means suppose one employee details like where previously he worked, and now where he is working, all details should be maintain in one table, if u maintain primary key it won't allow the duplicate records with same employee id. so to maintain historical data we are all going for concept data warehousing by using surrogate keys we can achieve the historical data(using oracle sequence for critical column).

so all the dimensions are maintaining historical data, they are de normalized, because of duplicate entry means not exactly duplicate record with same employee number another record is maintaining in the table.

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Question - 27:

What is a time dimension? give an example?

Ans:

In a relational data model, for normalization purposes, year lookup, quarter lookup, month lookup, and week lookups are not merged as a single table. In a dimensional data modeling(star schema), these tables would be merged as a single table called TIME DIMENSION for performance and slicing data.

This dimensions helps to find the sales done on date, weekly, monthly and yearly basis. We can have a trend analysis by comparing this year sales with the previous year or this week sales with the previous week.

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Question - 28:

How can we transform row to column?

Ans:

Through Normalizer Transformation we can do this.

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Question - 29:

What are the unsupported repository objects for a maplet?

Ans:

Source definitions. Definitions of database objects (tables, views, synonyms) or files that provide source data.

Target definitions. Definitions of database objects or files that contain the target data.

Multi-dimensional metadata. Target definitions that are configured as cubes and dimensions.

Mappings. A set of source and target definitions along with transformations containing business logic that you build into the transformation. These are the instructions that the Informatica Server uses to transform and move data.

Reusable transformations. Transformations that you can use in multiple mappings.

Mapplets. A set of transformations that you can use in multiple mappings.

Sessions and workflows. Sessions and workflows store information about how and when the Informatica Server moves data. A workflow is a set of instructions that describes how and when to run tasks related to extracting, transforming, and loading data. A session is a type of task that you can put in a workflow. Each session corresponds to a single mapping.

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Question - 30:

Explain What is metadata reporter?



Ans:

It is a web based application that enables you to run reports against repository metadata.

With a meta data reporter, You can access information about U?r repository with out having knowledge of sql, transformation language or underlying tables in the repository.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 31:

Explain What is power center repository?

Ans:

Standalone repository. A repository that functions individually, unrelated and unconnected to other repositories.

Global repository. (PowerCenter only.) The centralized repository in a domain, a group of connected repositories. Each domain can contain one global repository.

The global repository can contain common objects to be shared throughout the domain through global shortcuts.

Local repository. (PowerCenter only.) A repository within a domain that is not the global repository. Each local repository in the domain can connect to the global repository and use objects in its shared folders.

Power Center repository is used to store informatica's meta data .

Information such as mapping name, location, target definitions, source definitions, transformation and flow is stored as meta data in the repository.

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Question - 32:

What are the joiner caches?

Ans:

Specifies the directory used to cache master records and the index to these records. By default, the cached files are created in a directory specified by the server variable \$PMCacheDir. If you override the directory, make sure the directory exists and contains enough disk space for the cache files. The directory can be a mapped or mounted drive.

There r 2-types of cache in the joiner

1. Data cache
2. Index Cache

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Question - 33:

What is the use of incremental aggregation? Explain me in brief with an example?

Ans:

Its a session option. when the informatica server performs incremental aggr. it passes new source data through the mapping and uses historical chache data to perform new aggregation caluculations incrementally. for performance we will use it.

When using incremental aggregation, you apply captured changes in the source to aggregate calculations in a session. If the source changes incrementally and you can capture changes, you can configure the session to process those changes. This allows the Integration Service to update the target incrementally, rather than forcing it to process the entire source and recalculate the same data each time you run the session.

For example, you might have a session using a source that receives new data every day. You can capture those incremental changes because you have added a filter condition to the mapping that removes pre-existing data from the flow of data. You then enable incremental aggregation.

When the session runs with incremental aggregation enabled for the first time on March 1, you use the entire source. This allows the Integration Service to read and store the necessary aggregate data. On March 2, when you run the session again, you filter out all the records except those time-stamped March 2. The Integration Service then processes the new data and updates the target accordingly.

Consider using incremental aggregation in the following circumstances:

You can capture new source data. Use incremental aggregation when you can capture new source data each time you run the session. Use a Stored Procedure or Filter transformation to process new data.

Incremental changes do not significantly change the target. Use incremental aggregation when the changes do not significantly change the target. If processing the incrementally changed source alters more than half the existing target, the session may not benefit from using incremental aggregation. In this case, drop the table and recreate the target with complete source data.

Note: Do not use incremental aggregation if the mapping contains percentile or median functions. The Integration Service uses system memory to process these functions in addition to the cache memory you configure in the session properties. As a result, the Integration Service does not store incremental aggregation values for percentile and median functions in disk caches.

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Question - 34:

Explain What are the basic needs to join two sources in a source qualifier?

Ans:

Two sources should have primary and Foreign key relation ships.

Two sources should have matching data types.

Basic need to join two sources using source qualifier:

- 1) Both sources should be in same database
- 2) The should have at least one column in common with same data types

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 35:

Explain How to get the first 100 rows from the flat file into the target?

Ans:

1. Use test download option if you want to use it for testing.

2. Put counter/sequence generator in mapping and perform it.

Its simple. take a filter drag all ports from source qualifier to filter. in filter write the condition columnname<101 and drag ports to the target

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**Question - 36:**

Explain What are the measure objects?

Ans:

Aggregate calculation like sum,avg,max,min these are the measure objects.

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Question - 37:

How to load time dimension?

Ans:

We can use SCD Type 1/2/3 to load any Dimensions based on the requirement.

We can also use procedure to populate Time Dimension

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 38:

Explain How to import oracle sequence into Informatica?

Ans:

CREATE ONE PROCEDURE AND DECLARE THE SEQUENCE INSIDE THE PROCEDURE,FINALLY CALL THE PROCEDURE IN INFORMatica WITH THE HELP OF STORED PROCEDURE TRANSFORMATION.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 39:

What is the difference between filter and lookup transformation?

Ans:

1) Filter transformation is an Active transformation and Lookup is a Passive transformation

2) Filter transformation is used to Filter rows based on condition and Lookup is used to look up data in a flat file or a relational table, view, or synonym

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Question - 40:

What is the difference between informatics 7x and 8x and what is latest version?

Ans:

Java Transformation available in the 8x version and it is not available in 7x version.

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Question - 41:

How to configure mapping in informatica?

Ans:

You should configure the mapping with the least number of transformations and expressions to do the most amount of work possible. You should minimize the amount of data moved by deleting unnecessary links between transformations.

For transformations that use data cache (such as Aggregator, Joiner, Rank, and Lookup transformations), limit connected input/output or output ports. Limiting the number of connected input/output or output ports reduces the amount of data the transformations store in the data cache.

You can also perform the following tasks to optimize the mapping:

Configure single-pass reading.

Optimize datatype conversions.

Eliminate transformation errors.

Optimize transformations.

Optimize expressions. You should configure the mapping with the least number of transformations and expressions to do the most amount of work possible. You should minimize the amount of data moved by deleting unnecessary links between transformations.

For transformations that use data cache (such as Aggregator, Joiner, Rank, and Lookup transformations), limit connected input/output or output ports. Limiting the number of connected input/output or output ports reduces the amount of data the transformations store in the data cache.

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Question - 42:

Explain Where to store informatica rejected data? How to extract the informatica rejected data?

Ans:

The reject rows say for example due to unique key constrain is all pushed by session into the \$PMBadFileDir (default relative path is <INFA_HOME/PowerCenter/server/infa_shared/BadFiles) which is configured with path at Integration Service level. Every Target will have property saying Reject filename which gives the file in which rejects rows are stored.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 43:

Explain How many types of dimensions are available in Informatica?

Ans:

There are 3 types of dimensions

1.star schema

2.snowflake schema



3. galaxy schema
3 types. That are
1. SCD (slowly changing dimension) type 1
2. SCD type 2
3. SCD type 3

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Question - 44:

What is the difference between Informatica 7.0 and 8.0?

Ans:

The basic diff b/w in between informatica 8.0 and informatica 7.0 is that in 8.0 series informatica corp has introduced powerexchange concept

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Question - 45:

Explain the Differences between Normalizer and Normalizer transformation?

Ans:

Normalizer: It is a transformation mainly using for cobol sources, it's change the rows into columns and columns into rows
Normalization: To remove the redundancy and inconsistency
Normalizer Transformation can be used to obtain multiple columns from a single row.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 46:

How to handle decimal places while importing a flatfile into informatica?

Ans:

while importing flat file definition just specify the scale for a numeric data type. in the mapping, the flat file source supports only number datatype (no decimal and integer). In the SQ associated with that source will have a data type as decimal for that number part of the source.
source -> number datatype port -> SQ -> decimal datatype. Integer is not supported. hence decimal is taken care.
Import the field as string and then use expression to convert it, so that we can avoid truncation if decimal places in source itself.

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Question - 47:

How to do unit testing in informatica?
How to load data in informatica?

Ans:

Unit testing are of two types

1. Quantitative testing
2. Qualitative testing

Steps.

1. First validate the mapping
2. Create session on the mapping and then run workflow.

Once the session is succeeded the right click on session and go for statistics tab.

There you can see how many number of source rows are applied and how many number of rows loaded in to targets and how many number of rows rejected. This is called Quantitative testing.

If once rows are successfully loaded then we will go for qualitative testing.

Steps

1. Take the DATM (DATM means where all business rules are mentioned to the corresponding source columns) and check whether the data is loaded according to the DATM in to target table. If any data is not loaded according to the DATM then go and check in the code and rectify it.

This is called Qualitative testing.

This is what a developer will do in Unit Testing.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 48:

Explain What are the mapping parameters and mapping variables?

Ans:

Mapping parameter represents a constant value that You can define before running a session. A mapping parameter retains the same value throughout the entire session. When you use the mapping parameter, you declare and use the parameter in a mapping or maplet. Then define the value of parameter in a parameter file for the session. Unlike a mapping parameter, a mapping variable represents a value that can change throughout the session. The informatica server saves the value of mapping variable to the repository at the end of session run and uses that value next time you run the session.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 49:

Why we use repository connectivity?

Ans:

When you edit, schedule the session each time, informatica server directly communicates the repository to check whether or not the session and users are valid. All the metadata of sessions and mappings will be stored in repository.
repository always stores the meta data which stores all informations about transformations, sessions, mappings,



scheduling and user validation of the process.

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Question - 50:

What are Target Types on the Server?

Ans:

Target Types are File, Relational and ERP.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 51:

Explain How many ways you create ports?

Ans:

Two ways:-

1. Drag the port from another transformation
2. Click the add button on the ports tab.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 52:

What are the reusable transformations?

Ans:

Reusable transformations can be used in multiple mappings. When you need to incorporate this transformation into mapping, you add an instance of it to mapping. Later if you change the definition of the transformation, all instances of it inherit the changes. Since the instance of reusable transformation is a pointer to that transformation, you can change the transformation in the transformation developer, its instances automatically reflect these changes. This feature can save you a great deal of work. A reusable transformation is a reusable metadata object, defined with business logic using single transformation.

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Question - 53:

What are Aggregate transformation?

Ans:

Aggregator transformation allows you to perform aggregate calculations, such as averages and sums.

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Question - 54:

Suppose if a session fails after loading of 10,000 records into the target. How can you load the records from 10001 the record when you run the session next time?

Ans:

As explained above Informatica server has 3 methods to recovering the sessions. Use performing recovery to load the records from where the session fails.

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Question - 55:

What is the difference between Power Center and Power Mart?

What is the procedure for creating Independent Data Marts from Informatica 7.1?

Ans:

power center powermart
no. of repository n No. n No.
applicability high end WH low&mid range WH
global repository supported not supported
local repository supported supported
ERP support available not available

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Question - 56:

What is Session and Batches?

Ans:

Session - A Session is a set of instructions that tells the Informatica Server how and when to move data from sources to targets. After creating the session, we can use

either the server manager or the command line program pmcmd to start or stop the session.

Batches - It provides a way to group sessions for either serial or parallel

execution by the Informatica Server.

There are two types of batches:

Sequential - Run session one after the other.

Concurrent - Run session at the same time.

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Question - 57:

Explain what is the limit to the number of sources and targets you can have in a mapping?



Ans:

As per my knowledge there is no such restriction to use this number of sources or targets inside a mapping.

Question is " if you make N number of tables to participate at a time in processing what is the position of your database. I organization point of view it is never encouraged to use N number of tables at a time, It reduces database and informatica server performance

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Question - 58:

Explain What are the tasks that Loadmanger process will do?

Ans:

Manages the session and batch scheduling: Whe you start the informatica server the load maneger launches and queries the repository for a list of sessions configured to run

on the informatica server.When you configure the session the loadmanager maintains list of list of sessions and session start times.When you sart a session loadmanger fetches the session information from the repository to perform the validations and verifications prior to starting DTM process.

Locking and reading the session: When the informatica server starts a session lodamaager locks the session from the repository.Locking prevents you starting the session again and again.

Reading the parameter file: If the session uses a parameter files,loadmanager reads the parameter file and verifies that the session level parematers are declared in the file

Verifies permission and privileges: When the session starts load manger checks whether or not the user have privileges to run the session.

Creating log files: Loadmanger creates logfile contains the status of session.

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Question - 59:

Explain What is batch and describe about types of batches?

Ans:

Batch--- is a group of any thing

Different batches ----Different groups of different things.

There are two types of batches

1. Concurrent
2. Sequential

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Question - 60:

What is the Difference between static cache and dynamic cache?

Ans:

Static cache:

We can not insert or update the cache.

Dynamic cache:

We can insert rows into the cache as we pass to the target.

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Question - 61:

What is EDW?

Ans:

EDW is Enterprise Datawarehouse which means that its a centralised DW for the whole organization.

this approach is the apporach on lmon which relies on the point of having a single warehouse/centralised where the kimball approach says to have seperate data marts for each vertical/department.

Advantages of having a EDW:

1. Golbal view of the Data
 2. Same point of source of data for all the users acroos the organization.
 3. able to perform consistent analysis on a single Data Warehouse.
- to over come is the time it takes to develop and also the management that is required to build a centralised database.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 62:

How to stop a batch?

Ans:

By using server manager or pmcmd.

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Question - 63:

What is a command that used to run a batch?

Ans:

pmcmd is used to start a batch.

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Question - 64:

If two relational tables are connected to SQ Trans, what are the possible errors it will be thrown?



Ans:

The only two possibilities as of I know is

Both the table should have primary key/foreign key relation ship

Both the table should be available in the same schema or same database

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