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## System Administrator interview questions and answers

### 1) Differentiate between NTFS & FAT.

NTFS is the current file system used by Windows. It offers features like security permissions (to limit other users' access to folders), quotas (so one user can't fill up the disk), shadowing (backing up) and many other features that help Windows.

FAT32 is the older Microsoft filesystem, primarily used by the Windows 9X line and Windows could be installed on a FAT32 partition up to XP. In comparison, FAT32 offers none of what was mentioned above, and also has a maximum FILE (not folder) size of 4GB, which is kind of small these days, especially in regards to HD video.

### 2) What Is VOIP.

VOIP - Short for Voice Over Internet Protocol, a category of hardware and software that enables people to use the Internet as the transmission medium for telephone calls by sending voice data in packets using IP rather than by traditional circuit transmissions.

### 3) What is loop back.

Loopback address is 127.0.0.1,

An address that sends outgoing signals back to the same computer for testing.

### 4) What is Proxy Server.

A proxy server is a computer that acts as a gateway between a local network (e.g., all the computers at one company or in one building) and a larger-scale network such as the Internet. Proxy servers provide increased performance and security. In some cases, they monitor employees' use of outside resources.

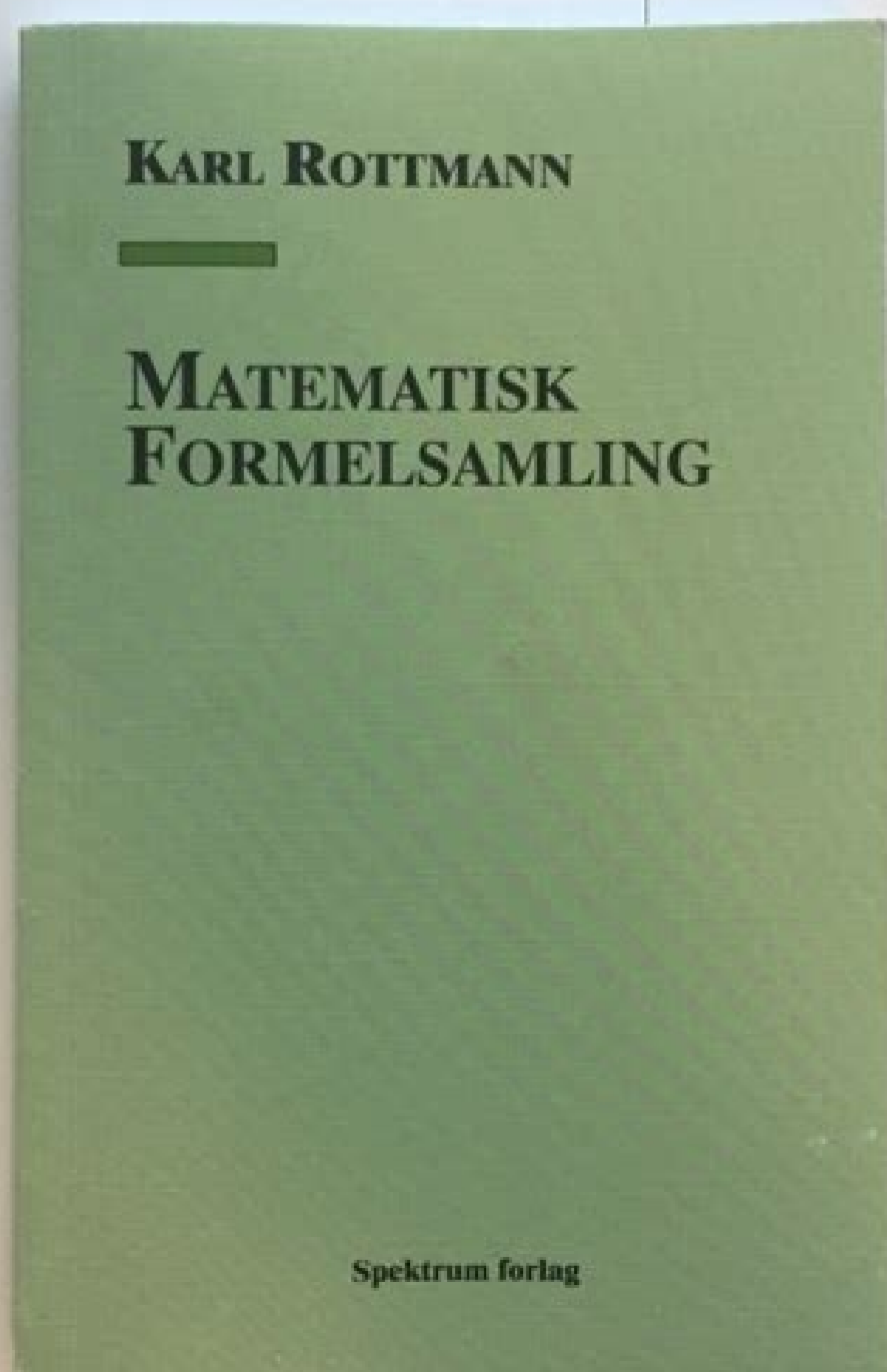
### 5) Differentiate between FIREWALL/ANTIVIRUS.

#### Antivirus:

The prime job of an antivirus is protect your system from computer viruses. Your computer may be standalone or part of network or connected to Internet you need an antivirus program. It actively monitors when you are using your system for any virus threat from different sources. If it found one it tries to dean or quarantine the virus ultimately keeping your system and data safe.

#### Firewall:

Firewall is in other hand a program which protects your system from outsider/intruder/hacker attacks. These attacks may not be virus type. In some cases hackers can take control of your system remotely and steal your data or important information from system. If your system is directly connected to internet or a large network than you can install a software firewall in your PC to protect



Sl. No.	Question	Answer
1.	What is the difference between Union and Merge Join?	Union Join can take more than two inputs whereas Merge Join can take only two inputs. Union Join does not require the input data to be sorted whereas Merge Join requires the input data to be sorted.
2.	What is the difference between Multicast and Conditional Split?	Multicast transformation distributes its input to one or more outputs. Conditional Split transformation directs an input to multiple outputs based on a condition. In Multicast, every row is directed to every output. In Conditional Split, only rows that meet the condition are directed to the specified output.
3.	What is the difference between DTS and SSIS?	DTS (Data Transformation Services) is an older ETL tool that uses ActiveX scripts for transformation. SSIS (SQL Server Integration Services) is a newer ETL tool that uses a rich set of transformations and a graphical designer. SSIS also supports a much larger set of data sources and destinations compared to DTS.
4.	What is the difference between DTS and SSIS?	Even though both are ETL tools, we can differentiate them based on several observations: DTS uses ActiveX scripts, while SSIS uses a rich set of built-in transformations. DTS has a limited set of transformations, while SSIS has a huge number of transformations available.

## SSIS Interview Questions and Answers for Experienced and Freshers

Here we are publishing series of posts on SSIS Interview questions and answers Part 4 for experienced and freshers. Below is the series 4.

### Q. Difference between Union-all and Merge Join?

Ans:

- Merge transformation can accept only two inputs whereas Union all can take more than two inputs
- Data has to be sorted before Merge Transformation whereas Union all doesn't have any condition like that.

### Q. What is difference between Multicast and Conditional Split?

Ans:

The Multicast transformation distributes its input to one or more outputs. This transformation is similar to the Conditional Split transformation. Both transformations direct an input to multiple outputs. The difference between the two is that the Multicast transformation directs every row to every output, and the Conditional Split directs a row to a single output

### Q. What is the difference between DTS and SSIS?

Ans:

Well, nothing except both the Microsoft SQL Server Products.

Even though both are the ETL tools, we can differentiate if you are asked observations.

S.no	DTS	SSIS
1	Data Transformation Services	Sql Server Integration Services
2	Using Activex Script	Using Scripting Language
3	No Deployment wizard	Deployment wizard
4	Limited Set of	Huge of Transformations available

This article provides latest ADO Net Interview Questions and Answers for dot net developers with sample code and detailed explanations on Dataset, Datareader, Datatable, DataView, Connection object, Transactions, SQL Commands, Data adapter, Data Providers, Locking, Connection pooling and Connection String

### 1) What is ADO.NET ?

ADO Net is one of the major component of .Net Framework, which is designed to connect to databases like Oracle, MySQL, SQL Server, MS Access etc. and work with data stored in them.

### 2) Explain Generic Features of ADO.Net ?

- ADO.Net provides in built classes to connect with Databases like Oracle, MySQL, SQL Server, MS Access etc.
- Provides in built classes to do data manipulation operations like Insert, Update, Delete and Select data.
- Provides data providers for specific databases for efficient interactions with DB. Example - ODP.Net provider for Oracle.
- Tight integration with XML
- Provides functionality to combine data from different data sources
- Disconnected Data architecture for better performance

### 3) What are the important features of ADO.Net 2.0 ?

Bulk Copy Operation from one Data Source to another Data Source

- Batch Update – To update n no of rows in a database table in a single call from a program thus by avoiding round trip to database.
- Data Paging – To read data from a certain index
- Connection Details – To get detailed info about connections like buffer information, cursor details etc.
- DataSet.RemotingFormat Property – To make dataset serialized in Binary
- DataTable's Load and Save Methods – For XML interactions.

### 4) What are the namespaces used in ADO.NET for data access ?

Namespaces used to access database are

- System.Data – Contains all generic data access classes
- System.Data.Common – Contains classes which are shared / overridden by data providers
- System.Data.OleDb - OLE DB provider classes used to access database such as Oracle, MySQL, SQL Server and MS Access.
- System.Data.SqlClient – Contains classes for SQL Server
- System.Data.SqlTypes – Contains SQL Server data types

### 5) What are major difference between classic ADO and ADO.NET ?

#### ADO

- ADO have recordset
- ADO objects communicate in binary mode
- ADO supports mostly connection oriented models
- Since ADO derives information about data implicitly at run time based on metadata, it is an expensive process.
- Only Client Side Cursors are allowed in ADO.

#### ADO.Net

