Chapter 8
Normalization

1. The full form of OLTP?

a) Online Transaction Processing

b) Online Transition process

2 .The full form of OLAP

a) Online Analytic Processing

b) Online Analytics Process

c) Online Analytical Processing

d) Online Analytical Process

3. The meaning of Normalization

a) Data has been broken into logical part

b) Data has been broken into non repetitive format

c) All of the above

d) None of the above

4. A _____is a collection of instances of data that have the same general attribute.

a) Database

b) Table

c) Row

d) Column

5. Which of the is known as entity

a) Database

b) Table

c) Row

d) Column

6. What is ERD?

a) Entire relationship diagram

b) Entity Relationship diagram

c) Entity Relationship

d) Entire relationship

7. Normalization is something of the cornerstone model of modern _____database design

a) OLTP

b) OLAP

8. When was first normalization introduced for relational database?

a) 1968

b) 1967

c) 1969

d) 1970

9. How can you create a new virtual table?

a) By relating first 2 table

b) By relating last 2 table

c) By relating base table

d) None of the above

10. Normalization is really just one piece of _____database design picture.

a) Small

b) Medium

c) Larger

11. How many normal forms are available?

a) Three

b) Four

c) Five

d) Six

12. When a database is fully normalized?

a) After four normalize form

b) After third normalize form

c) After sixth normalize form

d) After five normalize form

13. The concepts of normalization are highly depends on

a) Primary key and what columns are dependent on it

b) Foreign key

c) Primary key and what column does not dependent on it

14. When you Can say that all your columns are dependent only the whole key and nothing more or less you are at the

a) 3rd Normal form

b) 2^{nd} Normal form

c) 6^{th} Normal form

d) Boyce codd normal form

15. For normalization the table should described

a) One entity

b) Two entity

c) Three entity

d) One and only one entity

16. No matter there was primary key or not in a table. The statement is

a) True

b) False

17. Which is the unique identifier for each table?

a) Primary key

b) Foreign key

18. If the data is self-contained and independent is called

a) Atomicity

b) Composite key

19. If there were multiple data in one column which of the following problem not arise

a) Expense

b) Performance

c) Data integrity

d) All of the above problem are arises

20. How many rules for 2nd normal form

a) 2

b) 3

c) 4

d) 5

21. There are two rules for 2nd normal form, one is the table must meet 1st normal form and another is

a) Each column must depend on primary key

b) Each column must depend on foreign key

c) Each column must depend on whole key

d) None of the above

22. How many rules have 3rd normal form?

a) 2

b) 3

c) 4

d) 5

23. No column can have any dependency on any other non-key column. This is the rule of

a) 2nd normal form

b) 3rd normal form

c) Boyce-Codd normal form

d) 4th normal form

24. There are three rules of third normal form. One is the table must be in 2NF, 2nd rules is No column can have any dependency on any other non-key column. The 3rd rule is

a) Each column must depend on primary key

b) Each column must not depend on primary key

c) The column can have derived data

d) The column can't have derived data

25. When boyce-codd normal forms happen?

a) All candidate keys are composite key

b) There is more than one composite key

c) The candidate each has at least one column that is no common with another candidate key

d) All of the above

26. The fourth normal form tries to deal with issues surrounding --------valued dependences.

a) Single

b) Double

c) Multi

d) Any one of the above

27. How many relationships in database?

a) Three

b) Four

c) Five

d) Six

28. One-to-one relationship means

a) You have partially one matching record in another table

b) You have no matching record in another table

c) You have exactly one matching record in another table

d) You have a matching record in another table

29. The maximum row size for SQL server after version 7.0 is

a) 8060 bytes of BLOB data

b) 8060 bytes of non-BLOB data

c) 8060 bits of non-BLOB data

d) 8060 bits of BLOB data

30. The maximum row size for SQL server for version 6.5 is

a) 8060 bytes
b) 8060 bits
c) 1962 bytes
d) 1962 bits

31. SQL server support inherit method to enforce a true one to one relationship method

a) True
b) False

32. If we want to create a zero to one relationship which one is must for both table

a) Function
b) Store Procedure
c) Triggers
d) All of the above

33. How many method to enforce one-to-zero, one or many relationship?

a) One
b) Two
c) Three
d) Four

34. In many to many relationships we create a third table this table is known as

a) Linking table
b) Associate table
c) Merge table
d) All of the above

35. How can you add a new table to the diagram?

a) Right click in the diagram new tabl Name of your table
b) Right click in the diagram create table Name of your table
c) Left click in the diagram Add table Name of your table
d) Left click in the diagram create table Name of your table

36. For de-normalization how can you eliminate or significantly cut the number of join necessary to retrieve information

a) By including just one de-normalized column
b) By including more than one de-normalized column
c) By including just one or more de normalized column
d) None of the above

37. For de-normalization If you are keeping historical data –data that largely goes unchanged and is just used for reporting – the integrity issue becomes a -------consideration

a) Highly
b) Smaller consideration
c) Much smaller consideration
d) None of the above

38. Most thing that happen with your database will happen

a) Once
b) Twice
c) Certain
d) Repetitively

39. What is the main concept of De-normalization?

Ans. If you violate with 3NF and you need to bring performance improvement you need to enforce database consistency.

40. What is the main concept of Beyond Normalization?

Ans. Choosing appropriate data types and storing the right column.

Chapter 9

1. Which one in the following provides SQL Server with additional ways to look up data and takes shortcuts to that data's physical location?
a. Any number b. primary key
b. Index c. foreign key

2. If you add right index then which one is correct in the following statement?
a. It reduces computer performance
b. actually increases the query time
c. it saves huge time in query.
d. Both b & c

3. Data in SQL Server are organized in the way of -
a. automatically **b. hierarchy of structures**
c. SQL Server has no data structure
d. Dynamic way

4. Which one is the unique entity in the following in SQL Server?
a. database b. Table c. View d. store procedure

5. The highest level of storage in the SQL Server is -
a. Table **b. Database** c. Dynamic table d. view
6. - is the highest level at which a lock can be established.
a. Table**.** **b. Database** c. Dynamic table d. view

7. Which one is correct?
a. you can't explicitly create a database-lock
b. you cannot Implicitly create a database-lock
c. it's not possible to create a database-lock
d. you can explicitly create a database-lock

8. The basic unit of storage is -
a. extent b. page c. table d. a & b

9. An extent is storage used to allocate space for-
a. page and rows b. table and page
c. table and index d. page and index

10. An extent for a total size of -
a. 8KB **b. 64 KB** c. 128 KB d. 1024 KB

11. A page in an extent is only -
a. 8KB b. 64 KB c. 128 KB d. 556 KB

12. The concept of allocating space for table and index based on -
a. actual space used
b. extents
c. table capacity
d. a & b

13. When an extent is full, the next record takes up -
a. only the size of record
b. the size of whole new extent
c. only a page size
d. none of the above
14. By pre-allocating space based on extent, SQL Server does the following act-
a. saves the time of allocating new space
b. increase the computer performance
c. makes the high level data security
d. all of the above

15. SQL Server deals with additional space allocation only when -
a. a previous extent crashed
b. a new extent is already created
c. a new extent is needed
d. a & c

16. An extent is merely how things are, in turn, allocated the total space reserved by the-
a. Hard Disk b. Local disk **c. database** d. Server capacity

17. Like an extent, the page is also the unit of allocation within a specific -
a. database b. table **c. extent** d. a & c

18. The last level you reach before you are at the actual data row is -
a. extent b. database **c. page** d. Table

19. The number of rows per page is -
b a. fixed b **. Not fixed** c. fixed but can be increased d. 8

20. The number of pages per extent is -
a. fixed b. Not fixed c. fixed but can be increased d. All of them

21. The page as being something of a container for-
a. Table b. Index row data **c. both a & b** d. none of them

22. Which one is true-
a. a row is allowed to split between pages
b. a row isn't allowed to split between pages
c. a row can't be split
d. none of them

23. Data pages are pretty -
a. straightforward **b. self-explanatory** b. both a & b. d. None of them

24. Data pages are the actual data in your table, with the exception of any
-
a. Meta data b. Log data **c. BOL data** d. both a & b

25. The index pages hold -
a. the leaf pages b. non-leaf pages **c. a & b** d .both of them

26. When a page becomes full, it splits.
Is it correct?
a. yes b. no

27. Which one is correct in the following when a new page being allocated ?
a. half the data from the existing page is moved to the new
b. the full data from the existing page is move to the new page
c. One-third of the data from the existing page is moved to the new page.
d. none of them

28. If there is a clustered index and the next inserted row would be
physically located as the - in the table?
a. First record **b. last record** c.mid record d. can be set at any position

29. Rows can be up to?

a. 8 KB b. 64 KB c. 1328 KB d. 1024 KB

30. You can insert at most –characters in a row?

a. 8000 **b. 8060** c.6080 d. 8600

31. The maximum -standard columns can be inserted in a row?
a. 1024 **b. 1024 (non-sparse)** b. 8060 d. 8060 (non-sparse)

32. The maximum columns in a row gives you an average column width of just under -
a. 32 bytes b. 16 bytes **c. 8 bytes** d. 128 bytes

33. The sparse columns, in terms of special data structure, were introduced with the SQL Server -
a. 2005 **b. 2008** c. 2003 d. 2007

34. Using sparse columns, you can increase the total number of allowed column in a single table up to-
a. 32000 **b. 30000** c. 3200 d. 3000
35. The data from columns marked as being as sparsely populated is embedded within a -
a. single column b. twice column c. multiple column d. none of them
36. Which is/are prohibited from being marked as a sparse column?
a. Image & text b. ntext & geometry c. geography & timestamp **d. all of the above**

37.which one is the default dictionary order in the following?
a. case insensitive, accent insensitive
b. case sensitive, accent insensitive
c. case sensitive, accent sensitive
d. case insensitive, accent sensitive

38. Collation can be set at the - level.
a. database b. column level **c. both a & b** d. none of them

39. ISV stands for-
a. Independent software vendor
b. individual software vendor
c. independent software visual
d. individual software Visual

40. Once the collation order has been set, which one is correct in the following?
a. changing it's very difficult but possible b. changing is impossible

c. changing is not difficult d. none of them

41. B-Tree means -
a. Basic tree **b. Balanced tree** c. both a & b d. Base tree

42. Data are arranged in the B-Tree in the following way-
a. half the data on one side and half the data on the other side
b. total data on the first side
c. total data on the second side
d. all of the above

43. A B-Tree starts at the -
a. root node b. Leaf level c. Non-leaf level d. both b & c

44. Which one is called intermediate nodes?
a . root node **b. non-leaf level node** c. leaf level node d. both b & c

45. The root node points at -
a. intermediate b. non-leaf level nodes **c. both a & b** d. leaf level

46. Non-leaf level nodes are nodes that are somewhere in between the root and the node that tells you where the data is stored -
a. virtually
b. physically
c. physically but half of data
d. both a & b

47. from where you can obtain the real reference to the actual physical data?
a. non-leaf level **b. leaf level** c. root level d. both a & b

48. Non-leaf level nodes can point to -
a. leaf level b. non-leaf level **c. both a & b** d. root level

49. Recall that the B in B-Tree stands for-

a. balance b. balancing **c. balanced** d. imbalance

50. B-Tree are sometimes referred to as -
a. self-balancing b. self-balanced c. safe-balancing d. safe-balanced

51. In SQL Server, a node equates to a page, this is called a –

a. page marge **b. page split** c. page addition d. page erasing

52. When a page split occurs, data is moved around to keep thing balanced -
a. manually **b. automatically** c. graphically d. dynamically

53. When a page split occurs, the first half of the data is left on the old page, and the rest half of the data is added to a new page. Do you think that it's correct?
a. yes b. no

54. In a balanced tree, the page split ratio is -
a. 40:60 **b. 50:50** c. 60:40 d. none of them

55. If the root node splits, you actually end up creating - additional pages.
a. One **b. Two** c. Eight d. Sixty Four

56. Which can have a very negative impact on system performance?
a. page split b. data entry c. row insert d. column insert

57. How many ways you can access data in SQL Server?
a. Only one. **b. Only Twice** c. Three ways d. Four ways

58. How can you access data in the following?
a. Using a Table scanning b. using index **c. both a & b** d. none of them

59. A table scan is a pretty –process?

a. self-explanatory b. safe-explanatory **c. straightforward** d. dynamic

60. When a table scan is performed, SQL Server starts at the - of the table?
a. Physically beginning b. dynamic beginning c. physically ending d. dynamic ending

VIEW
Chapter 10

1. View is nothing more than a……
   a. Query
   b. Stored query
   c. Not a type of query
2. What is correct syntax of a simple view?
   a. CREATES VIEW <view name>
      AS
      <SELECT statement>
   d. CREATE VIEW <view name>
      AS <SELECT statement>
   b. CREATE VIEW <view name>
      <SELECT statement>
3. View reduce apparent database complexity for……
   a. End user
   b. Programmer
   c. Manager
4. Why view is exist for?
   a. Security
   b. Data damages
   c. Data lost
5. View is exist for a reason be it security and simplification for what purpose
   a. Programmer
   b. Manager
   c. End user
6. View can …….. data, what you can do in terms of hiding sensitive data
   a. Illustrate
   b. Lost
   c. Create
7. When one table gets updated among two table and another is not, this known as
   a. Filters
   b. Views
   c. Synchronization problem
8. If we use view, the data is stored ……..
   a. Double
   b. More than Double
   c. Only once
8. We can build a view instead of building a separate
   a. Store Procedure
   b. Table
   c. Trigger
9. How we filter the results of our query?
   a. Using FOR clause
   b. Using WHERE clause
   c. Using FROM clause
10. Can we using a view to filter data?
    a. Yes
    b. No
11. Most common uses of view is to …… data
    a. Straight
    b. Wrapper
    c. Flatten
12. A view can use like a
    a. Table
    b. Sp
    c. Trigger
13. Column does not have to have the……
    a. Same data
    b. Same name
    c. Different name
14. Dateadd can …….. any amount of time what we want
    a. Add
    b. Subtract
    c. Add and subtract
15. How can we just be able to grab today's date?
    a. GETDATE()

b. Date()
c. Cast Date

16. GETDATE() returns the …… data type
    a. Datetime
    b. Time
    c. Date
17. Date date type introduce SQL server
    a. 2000
    b. 2005
    c. 2008
18. When view contain a join, in most cases it is not possible to ……. Unless make use of an INSTEAD of trigger.
    a. Insert
    b. Update
    c. Both of them
19. INSTEAD of trigger that essentially runs instead of whatever statement caused the
    a. Trigger to fire
    b. Trigger to delete
    c. Table update
20. Using multiple tables create some ambiguities in the
    a. Data arrangements
    b. Key arrangements
    c. Both of them
21. WITH CHECK OPTION is …… in SQL server.
    a. Obscure feature
    b. Clarify feature
    c. Disclose feature
22. The restriction applies only to
    a. The view
    b. Underlying table
    c. Both of them
23. If we edit views with T-SQL what will happen
    a. New view creates
    b. View will be delete
    c. Completely replacing the existing view
24. ALTER VIEW expects to find
    a. A Create view
    b. An existing view
    c. An drop view
25. ALTER VIEW is same as
    a. First drop a view then create a view
    b. First create a view then drop a view
    c. None of them
26. Which object is created WITH SCHEMABINDING that will be depends on
    a. Table
    b. Store procedure
    c. View
    [note: when we try to do it, we will get an error]
27. We can easily create and modify views from a simple drag and drop……..
    a. Interface
    b. Grid pane
    c. Diagram pane
28. How many panes to the View Builder
    a. 2
    b. 3
    c. 4
29. Each of view builder pane which can be ……. Turned on or off
    a. Independently
    b. Internally
    c. Jointly
30. Which pane works much as it does in Access queries
    a. The Diagram pane
    b. The Criteria pane
    c. The SQL pane
31. Add and Remove table and define relationship automatic reflected with
    a. The Diagram pane
    b. The SQL pane
    c. The Results pane
32. How can we add table within management studio
    a. Right click on the Diagram pane

b. Right click on SQL pane
c. Right click on Results pane

33. How many reliable ways of getting at the actual view definition
    a. 2
    b. 3
    c. 4
    [note: reliable ways are sp_helptext and sys.moduls]
34. Result in text option in the query window how many characters in the results from individual column
    a. 255
    b. 256
    c. 64
35. What is the size of individual column
    a. 64 kb
    b. 1024 kb
    c. 256 kb
36. How can we protect our view code
    a. WITH ENCRYPTION option
    b. WITH SYNCHONIZATION
    c. Both of them
37. Where we use WITH ENCRYPTION in the view
    a. After the view name
    b. After the AS keyword
    c. None of them
38. WITH ENCRYPTION does use the OPTION keyword
    a. True
    b. False
39. When a view is replacing with ALTER VIEW statement that means the encryption is also replace
    a. True
    b. False
40. If we don't store our data before encryption what will be happen?
    a. No way to get it back
    b. Another way to get it back
    c. More than one way to get it back
41. Schema binding essentially takes those things that's result our view is dependent upon
    a. Tables
    b. Views
    c. One of them
42. Without drop schema-bound first can we make alternation
    a. Yes
    b. No
43. Why we use schema-binding in views
    a. It prevent our view from becoming orphaned.
    b. It make easy to becoming orphaned
    c. Both of them
44. Why we need to use an INSTEAD of trigger
    a. Support client side cursor
    b. Delete cursor
    c. Update cursor
45. An unique view is essentially a view that has a set of
    a. Values
    b. Unique values
    c. Object
46. First index will must be nonclustered
    a. False
    b. True
47. After the first index SQL server can also build additional indexes on the view by using
    a. Cluster key
    b. Noncluster key
    c. SCHEMA BINDING
48. If any view use schema binding and that references any user defined function , that function also will be schema bound
    a. True
    b. false
49. Index View can contain some aggregates, such as:

a. COUNT, SUM

b. AVG,MIN

c. Both of them

50. What does the COUNT_BIG() ?

a. Count of rows

b. Count of column

c. Count of data

51. One of the common use of views is

a. Protecting database

b. Protecting data

c. Protecting sensitive data

52. We use view for…….

a. Speed query performance

b. Data destruction

c. Both of them

53. We can mix and match our data from base table or other views to create a function just like a

a. Group of table

b. Derived table

c. Base table

54. When we create a complex query that joins

a. Single table

b. Several table

c. Single derived table

55. The view runs just as if it were a query run from the command line , there is no

a. Pre-optimization

b. Synchronization

SQL
Chapter 11

1. Scripts generally have a ___?
    a. Unified goal
2. DBCC stands for?
    a. Database Consistency Checker utilities
3. Which controls how SQL Server groups your commands?
    a. Batches
4. Which is the command line utility?
    a. SQLCMD
5. SQLCMD was first added in SQL Server?
    a. 2005
6. For backward compatibility only SQL Server continues to support which previous tool that did command line work?
    a. asql.exe
7. Which is no longer supported?
    a. isql.exe
8. A script technically isn't a script until you?
    a. Start it in a file where it can be pulled up and reused
9. SQL scripts are stored as?
    a. Text files
10. Which provides many tools to help you with your script writing?
    a. SQL Server Management Studio
11. The basic query window is _____?
    a. Color coded
12. Color coded window is to help you?
    a. Not only recognize keywords, but also understand their nature
13. Which are usually treated as a unit?
    a. Scripts
14. Scripts can make use of?
    a. Both system functions and local variables
15. Which is the right one to declare variable using accounting database?
    a. USE Accounting
16. Which statement sets the current database?
    a. USE
17. If don't write USE statement tables are created on currently selected database or on?
    a. masterdb
18. Syntax for declaring variables?

a. DECLARE @<variable name> <variable type>

19. You can declare just one variable at a time.
    a. True
    b. False

N.B: One or more can be declared

20. It's common to see people reuse the DECLARE statement with each variable they declare, rather than use the?
    a. Comma (,) separated method
21. You must initialize the variable using which syntax?
    a. = (equal)
22. Which of the following will be value of your variable until you explicitly set it to some other value?
    a. NULL
23. SCOPE_IDENTITY() is a?
    a. System function
24. Which is always available and supplies the last identity value that was assigned in the current connection within the current scope?
    a. SCOPE_IDENTITY
25. A variable that holds a single, atomic value like an integer or a string is known as?
    a. Scalar variable
26. Which variable is similar to a scalar variable?
    a. Table variable
27. A table variable is declared similarly to a scalar variable and has the same scope but it can hold?
    a. Any number of rows
28. The syntax begins with a DECLARE but continue as if one were creating a table for what?
    a. Table variable
29. Example of a table variable is?
    a. DECLARE @InterestingRows TABLE (RowID int NOT NULL IDENTITY PRIMARY KEY, Description varchar(255) NOT NULL)
30. The table variable can have?
    a. Key constraints, identity columns and many other functions of a full-flagged table
31. How many ways are there to set the value in a variable?
    a. Three
32. Which one depicts the ways of setting the value in a variable?
    a. Initialize it in the DECLARE statement, use a SELECT statement or use a SET statement
33. Functionally SET and SELECT work almost the same.
    a. True
    b. False
34. SELECT statement can do a couple of more things from?
    a. SET statement

35. SELECT can assign a value from a column in the SELECT statement and assign values to many variables in the same statement.
    a. True
    b. False
36. Which predates SET back in SQL server history?
    a. SELECT
37. SET can be used for straight assignments that use either explicit values or another variable.
    a. True
    b. False
38. With a SET, you cannot assign a value to a variable from?
    a. A query
39. You have to separate the query from?
    a. SET
40. Which is output of this query:
    DECLARE @Test money;
    SET @Test = MAX(UnitPrice) FROM [Order Details];
    SELECT @Test;
    a. Cause an error
41. You want a _____ statement to be related to retrieving table data and a ____ to be about simple variable assignments.
    a. SELECT, COUNT
    b. COUNT, SELECT
    c. SELECT, SET
    d. SET, SELECT
42. When you first declare a variable, it's value by default is?
    a. 0
    b. NULL
    c. NOT NULL
    d. 1
43. If you'd prefer a value be assigned right away and have a value right from the start of your variable declaration, you can simply ____ your DECLARE statement with an ____ clause.
    a. finish, =<value> clause (Declare @counter int = 0;)
44. Select is typically used to assign ____ when the source of the information you're staring in the variable is from _____?
    a. Value, table
    b. Variable values, a query
    c. Variable, query
45. Use SET when you are performing a simple assignment of a variable – where your value is already?
    a. Known in the form of an explicit value or some other variable
    b. Known in the form of implicit value
    c. Some other variable

d. Unknown

46. Using SET for variable assignment first appeared in version?
    a. 6.0
    b. 12.0
    c. 7.0
    d. 7.5

47. How many parameterless system functions are available?
    a. Over 30
    b. 30
    c. 40
    d. Over 31

48. The older one in the mix starts with an @@ sign – when todays system functions were commonly referred to as?
    a. System function
    b. Global variables
    c. Global value
    d. System method

49. The majority of all system functions now come without the?
    a. @@ prefix
    b. @@ suffix
    c. @ prefix
    d. @ suffix

50. Which returns what is currently set as the first day of the week?
    a. @@ OPTIONS
    b. @@ REMSERVER
    c. @@ DATEFIRST
    d. None

51. Which returns the error number of the last T-SQL statement executed on the current connection?
    a. @@OPTIONS
    b. @@ERROR
    c. @@ROWCOUNT
    d. @@REMSERVER

52. What @@ERROR returns if no error?
    a. 0
    b. ERROR
    c. False
    d. True

53. @@IDENTITY returns the last identity value inserted as a result of the last ____.
    a. INSERT or SELECT INTO Statement in the current connection
    b. INSERT statement
    c. SELECT statement

d. Current connection

54. @@IDENTITY is set to NULL if no identity was?

a. Prompted

b. Generated

c. Gathered

d. Inserted

55. If multiple inserts are performed by just one statement, which is returned?

a. Only the last identity

b. Only the first identity

c. Both a and b

d. None of the above

56. Which returns the last identity value inserted for a specified table regardless of session or scope?

a. @@IDENTITY

b. @@ROWCOUNT

c. IDENT_CURRENT ('table_name')

d. None of the above

57. @@OPTIONS returns?

a. Information about options that have been set using the SET command

b. Information about options that set using SELECT command

c. Information about options that set using OPTION command

d. Bot an and b

58. Because you get only one value back, but can have ____ options set, SQL Server uses ____ to indicate what values are set?

a. Many, unique flag

b. One, binary flag

c. Many options, binary flags

d. One options, binary flags

59. Which statement function used only in stored procedures?

a. @@IDENTITY

b. @@REMSERVER

c. Both a and b

d. None

60. @@REMSERVER returns the value of the server that called the?

a. Server

b. Stored procedure

c. Stored value

d. Procedure value

61. Which is one of the most used system functions?

a. @@ROWCOUNT

62. @@ROWCOUNT returns the number of rows affected by the?

a. Last statement

b. First statement
c. SELECT statement
d. All of the above

63. @@ROWCOUNT commonly used in?

a. Non-runtime error checking
b. Runtime error checking

64. Which is similar to @@IDENTITY but returns the last identity inserted within the current session and scope?

a. SCOPE_IDENTITY()
b. Scope_Ident
c. SCOPE_IDENTITIY{}
d. None of the above

65. @@SERVERNAME Returns the name of?

a. Local server that the script is running from

66. Which returns the number of active transactions essentially the transaction nesting level for the current connection?

a. @@TRANCOUNT

67. Which statement decrements @TRANCOUNT to 0 unless you are using save points?

a. A ROLLBACK TRAN

68. Which increments @@TRANCOUNT by 1?

a. BEGIN TRAN
b. END TRAN
c. COMMIT
d. All of the above

69. Which returns the current version of SQL server, as well as the date, processor and O/S architecture?

a. @@VERSION

b. @@SERVERNAME

70. @@VERSION doesn't return the information into any kind of structured field arrangement so you have to parse it.

a. True

b. False

71. Which is the extended stared procedure?

a. xp_msver

72. Which is one of the most important of all system functions?

a. SCOPE_IDENTITY

73. An identity column is one where you?

a. Don't supply a value

b. Supply a value

74. Who inserts a numbered value automatically in an identity column?

a. SQL Server

Chapter-12 (Stored Procedures)

1. A stored procedure, sometimes referred to as ……
   1) a proc
   2) a sproc
2. The Syntax to create a procedure……
   1. **CREATE PROCEDURE|PROC <*sproc name*>**
   2. CREATE <*sproc name*> PROCEDURE|PROC
3. Which syntax is the backbone of every CREATE statement?
   1. CREATE <Object Name><Object Type>
   2. **CREATE <Object Type> <Object Name>**
4. If you perform a DROP and then use a CREATE, you have almost the same effect as using
   1. A create proc Statement
   2. **An ALTER PROC statement**
5. The only differences between using the ALTER PROC statement and using the CREATE PROC statement …..
   1. ALTER PROC Expects to find an existing sproc, where CREATE doesn't.
   2. ALTER PROC Retains any dependency information on other objects that may call the sproc being altered.
   3. ALTER PROC Retains any permissions (also often referred to as rights) that have been established
   4. **All.**

6. The Syntax to create a procedure……
    1. **DROP PROC|PROCEDURE <*sproc name*>[;]**
    2. DROP as PROC|PROCEDURE <*sproc name*>[;]
7. Sprocs can have ….
    1. Input parameter
    2. Output Parameter
    3. **Both**
8. To make a parameter optional, you have to supply …. after the data type, but before the comma.
    1. **a default value.**
    2. A parameter
9. Which keyword was required for the output parameter in the sproc declaration?
    1. Output
    2. Out
    3. **All**
10. Parameters are declared with a name beginning with
    1. **@**
    2. ( )
11. Programmers use sprocs…
    1. Performance.
    2. encapsulation.
    3. security.
    4. **All.**
12. When your procedure is complete by default, SQL Server automatically returns…..
    1. **a value of zero**
13. The return value must be an integer…
    1. **an integer.**
    2. Bool
    3. Varchar
14. By default,Sprocs return ……
    1. an integer Value with 'RETURN'
    2. 0 (zero)
    3. **an integer Value with 'RETURN' or 0 (zero)**
15. What error types can happen in SQL Server?
    1. Two
    2. **Three**
16. Errors that SQL Server knows about, but that don't create runtime errors such that your code stops running …..
    1. Logical errors
    2. **Inline errors**
17. Which message indicate The INSERT statement conflicted with the FOREIGN KEY constraint?
    1. **Msg 547**
    2. Msg 2714
18. Which message indicate already Exists an object ?
    1. Msg 547
    2. **Msg 2714**
19. Which is the default error value for any ad hoc error?
    1. Msg 547
    2. Msg 2714
    3. **Msg 50000**
20. Which is an indication of just how bad things really are based on this error?
    1. State
    2. **Severity**
21. Any error with a severity over 17 is a system error…
    1. Will be handled by TRY/CATCH
    2. **Will not be handled by TRY/CATCH**
22. Which you can use to extract error details in the CATCH block?
    1. @@ERROR
    2. ERROR_NUMBER()
    3. Related functions
    4. **All**
23. Severity codes indicates
    1. informational (severities 1–18)
    2. system level (19–25)
    3. catastrophic (20–25)
    4. **All**
24. If you raise an error of severity 19 or higher (system level), which option must also be specified?
    1. Log with
    2. **With log**
25. If you raise an error 20 and higher ……
26.
    1. **It automatically terminates the users' connections.**
    2. You have to terminate the connection.

27. Which is an ad hoc value?
    1. **State**
    2. Severity.
28. State values can be ……
    1. between 1 and 124
    2. **between 1 and 127**
29. Sprocs can call to other sprocs.It is called….
    1. **Nesting**
    2. Referencing
30. XPS stands for …….
    1. **Extended Stored Procedure.**
    2. XML Stored Procedure.
31. 'Recursion' is the situation where ……calls itself.
    1. A group of code
    2. **a piece of code.**
32. How can you start debugging in SQL Server?
    1. **ALT+F5**
    2. F5
33. The Locals window shows you…….
    1. The All value of all the variables that are previously in scope.
    2. **The current value of all the variables that are currently in scope.**
34. The Call Stack window provides ……..and functions that are currently active in the process that you are running.
    1. **A listing of all the sprocs.**
    2. A Grid of all the sprocs.
35. The Output window is the spot where SQL Server prints any output like……
    1. Result sets
    2. Return value
    3. **All**
36. Examples of commands you could issue would be something like…….
    1. **>Debug.StepInto**
37. Breakpoints are a tool you have to …….. the tedium a bit.
    1. Increase
    2. **Reduce**
38. The most common way to set a **breakpoint** is……..Click the line you want to stop on.
    1. Press F9.
    2. **Click the line you want to stop on and press F9.**
39. ……with a variety of stop condition can be created to let known-good code run while stopping where errors are suspected.
    1. **BreakPoint**
    2. Debugger
40. SSMS has ……that can step through individual batches, sprocs, triggers, or any running T-SQL code.
    1. **a script debugger**
41. It's possible to attach .NET code to SQL such that it can be called like a sproc.
    1. **True**
    2. False
42. Dot NET assemblies allows the full power and speed of .NET code to be available within T-SQL once the code is attached with……..
    1. **CREATE ASSEMBLY**
    2. MAKE ASSEMBLY
43. Which flag sign Indicates the positive or negative nature if the parameter is a signed numeric type?
    1. **+ (plus sign)**
    2. #(pound sign)
    3. - (dash or minus sign)
44. Which flag sign only makes a difference when you supply a fixed width?
    1. + (plus sign)
    2. #(pound sign)
    3. **- (dash or minus sign)**
45. Which immediately notifies the client of the error?
    1. **NOWAIT**
    2. SETERROR
    3. LOG
46. If you are editing an existing message rather than creating a new one, you must set the ……..parameter to 'REPLACE'.
    1. **@replace**
    2. @change