**Đề thi lý thuyết môn SSDO - Đề 2**

1)Data rows of an Indexed view are stored in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ levels page of the clustered index.  
a)Child  
b)Leaf  
c)Nood  
d)Root  
  
2)An trigger \_\_\_\_\_ is excuted when a new record is inserted in a table.  
a)After  
b)Delete  
c)Insert  
d)Update  
  
3)The purpose of a \_\_\_\_\_ column is uniquely indentify each record within a table.  
a)Primary Key  
b)Foreign Key  
c)Unique Key  
d)Default Key  
  
4)Which of the following node contains data or index pages that point to data pages?  
a)Root Node  
b)Intermediate Nodes  
c)Leaf Nodes  
d)Branch Nodes  
  
5)Once a \_\_\_\_\_\_ clustered index is created on a view, multiple \_\_\_\_\_ indexes also can be created on it.  
a)Unique, Non-Clustered  
b)Unique, Regular  
c)Non-Clustered, Unique  
d)Non-Clustered, Regular  
  
6)Which of the following code creates a view named Passenger\_Details with the SCHEMABIDING option?  
a)Create view Passenger\_Details As Select SeatNo,PassengerName…  
b)Create view Passenger\_Details with Schemabiding As…  
c)Create view Passenger\_Details As Schemabiding…  
d)Create view Passenger\_Details Schemabiding As…  
  
7)View definitions can be modified using the \_\_\_\_ statement while view data can be modified using the \_\_\_ statement.  
a)Alter View, Alter  
b)Alter, Alter View  
c)Alter View, Update  
d)Update, Alter View  
  
8)Stored procedures that run on remote SQL Server are known as\_\_\_ strored procedures while\_\_\_ are created in individual user databases.  
a)Extended, Temporary  
b)Temporary, Extended  
c)Local, Remote  
d)Remote, Local  
  
9)Which of the following statements about DML triggers order are correct?  
a)Multiple UPDATE triggers can be created for each triggering action on a table  
b)Only one INSTEAD OF trigger can be created for each triggering action on a table  
c)A triggering action can have multiple AFTER triggers with the same name  
d)The sp\_settriggerorder stored procedure can be used to define DML AFTER trigger order  
  
10)Which of the following code creates a computed column Area whose values are calculated from the values entered in the Length and Breadth fields?  
a)CREATE TABLE Calc\_Area ( Length int, Breadth int, Area AS Length\*Breadth)  
b)CREATE TABLE Calc\_Area ( Length int, Breadth int) Area AS Length\*Breadth)  
c)CREATE TABLE Calc\_Area WITH Length int, Breadth int( Area AS Length\*Breadth)  
d)CREATE TABLE Calc\_Area Length int, Breadth int, Length\*Breadth  
  
11)Which of the following code creates an index, IX\_City on the City column of the Employee\_Details table with FILLFACTOR values set to 70?  
a)CREATE INDEX IX\_City ON Employee\_Details(City) FILLFACTOR = 60  
b)CREATE INDEX IX\_City ON Employee\_Details(City) WITH (FILLFACTOR = 60)  
c)CREATE INDEX IX\_City ON City WITH Employee\_Details (FILLFACTOR = 60)  
d)CREATE INDEX IX\_City ON City WITH FILLFACTOR = 60  
  
12)Unique Index can be created using either the \_\_\_ statement or using\_\_\_.  
a)CREATE UNIQUE INDEX, SQL Server Management Studio  
b)ALTER UNIQUE INDEX, CREATE UNIQUE INDEX  
c)ALTER UNIQUE INDEX, SQL Server Management Studio  
d)CREATE INDEX UNIQUE, SQL Server Management Studio  
  
13)Which of the following statements about the different categories of system stored procedures are correct?  
a)Catalog stored procedures are used to access information from the system catalog  
b)Cursor procedures are used to implement the functionality of the cursor  
c)Databases Mail stored procedures are used in the managerment of distributed queries via mail  
d)Security stored procedures are used to manage the security of the database  
  
14)Which of the following statements about triggers are correct?  
a)A trigger executes when an attempt is made to modify data in the table protected by it  
b)DML triggers execute when data is modified using the INSERT, UPADTE, or DELETE statements  
c)DLL triggers execute when data is modified using the CREATE, ALTER, or DROP statements  
d)Logon trigger execute stored procedures when a session is estapblished with a LOGIN event  
  
15)Which of the following statements about an DDL and DML triggers are correct?  
a)DDL trigger execute on INSERT, UPDATE, and DELETE statements while DML on CREATE, ALTER, and DROP statements  
b)DDL triggers are used to check and control database operation while DML triggers are used enforce business rules  
c)DDL triggers operate only after the table or viewis modify while DML triggers execute either during or after modification  
d)DDL triggers are defined either at the databse or the server level while DML triggers are defined at the database level  
  
16)Which of the following statements about the different types of triggers are correct?  
a)The INSERT trigger ensures that the values being entered conforms to the constraints defined on that table  
b)The UPDATE trigger copies the original record in the Deleted table and the new record into the Inserted tablec)  
c) The DELETE trigger help the user to delete a particular record in a tableor entires table themselves  
d)An AFTER trigger is executed when the constraint check in the table is completed  
  
17)Which of the following code illustrates the procedure to begin the dialog conversation in SQL Service Broker?  
a)BEGIN DIALOG CONVERSATION FROM SERVICE service1 TO SERVICE ‘service2’…  
b)BEGIN DIALOG CONVERSATION @dialog\_handle TO SERVICE ‘service2’ ON CONTRACT sendcontract…  
c)BEGIN DIALOG CONVERSATION SERVICE service1 ON CONTRACT sendcontract…  
d)BEGIN DIALOG CONVERSATION @dialog\_handle FROM SERVICE service1 TO SERVICE ‘service2’…  
  
18)Stored procedures return information to the calling procedure using the \_\_\_ keyword.  
a)@@ERROR  
b)@@ERROR\_LINE  
c)OUTPUT  
d)RETURN  
  
19)Which of the following code display all the information about the indexes created on the Customer\_Details table?  
a)sp\_helpindex’Customer\_Details’  
b)EXEC sp\_helpindex’Customer\_Details’  
c)EXEC sp\_help\_index Customer\_Details  
d)Sp\_helpindex ‘Customer\_Details’  
  
20)Which of the following is not a valid rule while maintaining data integrity?  
a)No two records in a table can have exactly same values in all columns  
b)Any type of data can be inserted  
c)Data validity has to be maintained when data is modified  
d)Change to data values in a column should be appropriately refected in related table  
  
21) \_\_\_\_\_\_ are constraints that control the data values being entered in  
a)Trigger  
b)Rules  
c)Validity  
d)Verification  
  
22)A column with\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ allows a null value to be inserted once .  
a)Primary key constraint  
b)Indentity Property  
c)Unique constraint  
d)Check constraint  
  
23 ).Which of the following stores data in an unsorted order ?  
a) Heap  
b) B\_Tree  
c) Clustered Index  
d)IAM\_ page  
  
24)Which of the following statements about Views are correct ?  
a)The Check Option ensures updates in the view satisfy all view conditions.  
b)The Check Option is only associated with the Alter View statements.  
c) The Check Option is used to enforce referential integrity among tables .  
d)The Check Option option ensures that the Where clause is not violated .  
  
25) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_Stored procedures executed outside the SQL Server…  
a)Catalog  
b)Distributed  
c)Extended  
d)Temporary  
  
26)Which of the following statements about system stored procedures are correct ?  
a)System stored procedures are sets of Transact\_SQL statements executed as a single unit  
b)System stored procedures are physically stored in the System database and have the sp\_' .  
c)System stored procedures are used in database administrative and informational activities.  
d)System stored procedures access to the database object metadata information.

**Đề thi lý thuyết môn SSDO - Đề 3**

Question A1 :  
  
Select the most appropriate option(s) for each of the following. There could be more than one option which is correct for a question. You will score complete marks only if all the correct options for a question are selected, otherwise 0 :  
  
1) What are the three major theoretical characteristics of an RDBMS (Relational Database Management System)? (3 choices) [1.0]  
  
a) Structures c) Records  
b) Integrity rules d) Operations  
e) Fields  
  
2) Which are characteristics of constraints? (4 choices) [1.0]  
  
a) enforces business rules c) uses default value  
b) enforces uniqueness d) checks data validity  
e) enforces data integrity  
  
3) Evaluate this statement:  
USE sales  
SELECT manufacturer\_id, SUM(unit\_price) FROM inventory GROUP BY manufacturer\_id  
If the inventory table contains 350 unit\_price values and there are 125 different manufacturers, how many unit\_price values will be displayed ? [1.0]  
  
a) one c) 350  
b) one for each record in the inventory table d) one for each manufacturer\_id value in the result set  
  
4) You are designing a database that will be used to store information about tasks assigned to various employees. Each task is assigned to only one employee.The database contains a table named Task that is modeled as shown in the exhibit. You want to use a PRIMARY KEY constraint to uniquely identify each row in the Task table.  
On which column or columns should you define the PRIMARY KEY constraint?  
( Choose all that apply ) [1.5]  
  
a) TaskNo c) Status  
b) EmployeeNo  
  
5) What does SQL Server 2000 do when you create a Stored Procedure?(Choose 2) [1.5]  
  
a) Parsing for syntactical accuracy  
b) Checking the existence of the reference object  
c) Creating a query plan  
d) Storing the stored procedure in the current database  
  
6) In the default transaction management mode of SQL Server 2000, when is a transaction committed? (Choose 1) [1.0]  
  
a) COMMIT TRANSACTION statement is reached  
b) ROLLBACK TRANSACTION statement is reached.  
c) SET IMPLICIT\_TRANSACTION OFF is executed  
d) A statement is completed successfully  
  
  
  
  
7) In order to improve the performance of the database, the tables need to be optimized. Three ways in which it can be done are : [1.5]  
  
a) Setting password for the database  
b) Avoid redundant data  
c) Choose appropriate data types for the field  
d) Index only when necessary  
e) Index all fields for speeding up the queries on a table  
  
8) RDBMS triggers are typically bound to a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and one or more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. [1.5]  
  
a) user, tables  
b) table, SQL statement types  
c) column, rows  
d) SQL statement type, users  
e) column, views  
  
9) USE Sales DELETE FROM backorder FROM backorder bk INNER JOIN orders od ON bk.order\_id = od.order\_id WHERE CONVERT(CHAR(10), ship\_date) =  
CONVERT(CHAR(10), GETDATE())  
What will this statement delete? [1.5]  
  
a) All records from BackOrders table entered today c) Records from BackOrder table for orders that are shipped today  
b) Records from Orders table for orders that are backordered. d) None bacause statement will cause a syntax error  
  
10) You are creating a table named Recruit to track the status of potential new employees. The SocialSecurityNo column must not allow null value. However, a value for a potential employee's Social Security Number is not always known at the time of initial entry. You want the database to populate the SocialSecurityNo column with a value of "UNKNOWN" when a recruiter enters the name of a new potential employee without a Social Security Number. How can you accomplish this task ? [1.0]  
  
a) Create a CHECK constraint  
b) Create a rule and bind it to the column  
c) Create a DEFAULT defination on the SocialSecurityNo column.  
  
11) Which of the followings are correct?(Choose 2) [1.5]  
  
a) INSTEAD OF triggers cannot be attached to a view  
b) Triggers are fired after checking constraint step.  
c) Triggers are treated as a single transaction  
d) You can create views in other databases  
  
12) In your results you want to display the character string 'The name of this product is' immediately before the product name. Which of the following SQL SELECT statements could you use? [1.0]  
  
a) SELECT 'The name of this product is', prodname FROM products.  
b) SELECT 'The name of this product is ' & prodname FROM products  
c) SELECT 'The name of this product is ' + prodname FROM products  
d) SELECT (The name of this product is), prodname FROM products  
  
13) Which are some of the important elements of a primary key? (3 choices) [1.5]  
  
a) It can be a NULL field. d) Its value can be usually modified.  
b) In must contain unique values. e) In must be unique identify each record in a table.  
c) It cannot be a multi-part field.  
  
14) Every foreign key must have an associated \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. [1.0]  
  
a) uniqueness constraint c) default value  
b) common key d) primary key  
e) index  
  
15) Which of the followings are correct about views in SQL Server 2000?(Choose 2) [1.5]  
  
a) We cannot reference a non-exist object when create a view  
b) The CREATE VIEW statement can include the ORDER BY clauses.  
c) You must specify column names if any of the columns of the view are derived from an built-in function  
d) You can create views in other databases  
  
16) User JANKO would like to insert a row into the EMPLOYEE table, which has three columns: EMPID, LASTNAME, and SALARY. The user would like to enter data for EMPID 59694, LASTNAME Harris, but no salary. Which statement would work best? [1.0]  
  
a) insert into EMPLOYEE values (59694,'HARRIS', NULL);  
b) insert into EMPLOYEE values (59694,'HARRIS');  
c) insert into EMPLOYEE (EMPID, LASTNAME, SALARY) values (59694,'HARRIS');  
d) insert into EMPLOYEE (select 59694 from 'HARRIS');  
e) insert into EMPLOYEE values (59694,'HARRIS',’ ’);  
  
17) In general, increasing the number of columns in an index reduces efficiency and increases its \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (2 choice) [1.5]  
  
a) size  
b) usefulness  
c) fill factor  
d) speed  
e) recoverability  
  
18) SQL Server has two types of databases  
[1.0]  
  
a) System database c) User database  
b) Default database d) Template database  
  
19) Which of the following wildcard character represents a string of any length [1.0]  
  
a) #  
b) %  
c) -  
d) \*  
  
  
20) Your Orders table is defined as follow:  
CREATE TABLE Orders ( OrderID Int IDENTITY (1,1) NOT NULL, SalesPersonID Int NOT NULL, RegionID Int NOT NULL, OrderDate Datetime NOT NULL, OrderAmount Int NOT NULL)  
The table is becoming too large to manage. You must delete all sales that are more than three years old. Which query will accomplish the desired result ? [1.5]  
  
a) Delete from Orders Where OrderDate < DATEADD(YY,-3,GETDATE())  
b) Delete from Orders Where OrderDate < DATEADD(YY,3,GETDATE())  
c) Delete from Orders Where OrderDate < GETDATE(), -3  
d) Delete from Orders Where OrderDate < GETDATE(), +3

**Đề thi lý thuyết môn SSDO - Đề 5**

The Cursor Stored Procedures are.........  
- 2 true choices.  
A. sp\_describe\_column  
  
B. sp\_indexs  
  
C. sp\_primarykeys  
  
D. sp\_cursor\_list  
  
E. A and D  
  
Q.2) All information about tables in user Database is stored in a set of tables called the System catalog.that can be accessed using........  
- 1 true choice.  
A. Sercurity Stored Procedures  
  
B. Catalog Stored Procedures  
  
C. Distributed Query Stored Procedures  
  
D. A and B  
  
E. User-define Stored Procedures  
  
Q.3) Where are Catalog Stored Procedures ?  
-2 true choices  
A. sp\_column  
  
B. sp\_addalias  
  
C. sp\_describe\_cursor  
  
D. sp\_database and sp\_statistics  
  
E. A and C  
  
Q.4) The Stored procedures use to manage the security of the database. They are:  
-1 true choice.  
A. Database Mail and SQL mail stored Procedures  
  
B. Cursor Stored Procedures.  
  
C. Sercurity Stored Procedures  
  
D. Database Mail and SQL mail stored Procedures.  
  
E. Distributed Query Stored Procedures  
  
Q.5) Database Mail and SQL mail stored Procedures.  
- 1 true choice.  
A. Used to pefrom email operations from with in the SQL server.  
  
B. Use in the management of distributed queries.  
  
C. Use to implement the fuctionality of a Cursor.  
  
D. Use to manage the security of the DB.  
  
E. Send mail to the SQL server.  
  
Q.6) The Stored Procedure  
- 2 true choices.  
A. is a set of pre-compiled T-SQL statements executed as a single unit.  
  
B. is a set of T-SQL that are executed as a single block of code that performs a specific task.  
C. is used in database Administrative and information activities.  
  
D. can be created to carry out repetitive  
  
E. All of about.  
  
Q.7) The ........is used to change the owner of the current database.  
-1 true choice.  
A. sp\_cursor\_list  
  
B. sp\_changedbowner  
  
C. sp\_addalias  
  
D. sp\_describe\_column  
  
E. A and D  
  
Q.8) Advantages of The Store Procedures are:  
A. Reduced client/server traffic  
  
B. can be created to carry out repetitive  
  
C. Reuse of code.  
  
D. A and B  
  
E. B and D  
  
Q.9) Which are not System Stored Procedures?  
-2 true choices.  
A. Distributed Query Stored Procedures  
  
B. Extended Stored Procedures  
  
C. Temporary Stored Procedures  
  
D. Database Mail and SQL mail stored Procedures.  
  
E. Cursor Stored Procedures  
  
Q.10) The Stored procedures are created for temporary use with a session are called...  
- 1 true choice.  
A. Local Temporary Procedures  
  
B. Global Temporary Procedures  
  
C. Remote Stored Procedures  
  
D. Temporary Stored Procedures  
  
E. Customer Stored Procedures  
  
Q.11) The..............are used to perform tasks that are unable to be perform using standard T-SQL statement.  
- 1 true choice  
A. Extended Stored Procedures.  
  
B. T-SQL Stored Procedures  
  
C. Local stored Procedures  
  
D. B and C  
  
E. Not of about  
  
Q.12) The................are not residents of SQL server. they are implemented as Dynamic Link Libraries(DLL) executed outsite the SQL Sever Environment.  
- 1 true choice.  
A. Remote Stored Procedures  
  
B. Temporary Stored Procedures  
  
C. Extended Stored Procedures.  
  
D. B and C  
  
E. Customer Stored Procedures  
  
Q.13) The ...................are created individual user databases.And can not be accessed by any user other than the one who has created it.  
- 1 true choice  
A. Extended Stored Procedures  
  
B. Temporary Stored Procedures  
  
C. Local stored Procedures  
  
D. Global Temporary Procedures  
  
E. B and C  
  
Q.14) The Local Temporary Procedures are............  
- 2 true choices.  
A. Visible only to the user that create them.  
  
B. visible for all users  
  
C. use # prefix before the procedure name  
  
D. use ##  
  
E. can be used any user  
  
Q.15) The Global Tem Procedures ....  
- 3 true choices  
A. are dropped at the end of the last session.  
  
B. are dropped at the end of the current session  
  
C. Can only be used by its owner  
  
D. can be used any user  
  
E. are visible for all users  
  
Q.16) Temporary Stored Procedures include:  
- 2 true choices  
A. Local Temporary Procedures  
  
B. Global Temporary Procedures  
  
C. Local stored Procedures  
  
D. Customer Stored Procedures  
  
E. A and C  
  
Q.17) EXECUTE xp\_fileexists 'C:\sample.txt'  
- 1 true choice.  
A. check file sample.txt exists.  
  
B. check file sample.txt exists or not  
  
C. Execute a file is named sample.txt  
  
D. A and C  
  
E. Not all about  
  
Q.18) OBJECT\_DEFINITION()  
- 2 choices  
A. system stored procedure use to display the dependencies of a stored procedure  
B. system function used to display the definition of a stored procedure.  
  
C. system view used to display definition of a stored procedure.  
  
D. system function used to display the definition of a stored procedure by specifying the object ID of the procedure.  
E. A and D  
  
Q.19) The...............create stored procedures for performance of various tasks, they are referred to as user-defined or custom stored procedures and can be set to override the default system procedures.  
- 1 true choice.  
A. Extended Stored Procedures  
  
B. Customer Stored Procedures  
  
C. T-SQL Stored Procedures  
  
D. System Stored Procedures  
  
E. A and D  
  
Q.20) Using "OUTPUT" clause.  
- 2 true choice  
A. Return information from each row on which the INSERT, UPDATE, and DELETE have been executed.  
B. Create stored procedures for performance of various tasks, they are referred to as user-defined or custom stored procedures  
C. Useful to retrieve the value of an identity or computed column after an INSERT or UPDATE operation  
D. Print out a Variable.  
  
E. E and C  
  
Q.21) when a local temporary table is created inside a stored procedures, the table disappears when the procedure is exited.  
A. False  
  
B. True  
  
Q.22) System stored procedure used to display the definition of a stored procedure?  
-1 true choice.  
A. Object\_definition()  
  
B. sp\_helptext  
  
C. sp\_depends  
  
D. sys.sql\_modules  
  
E. sp\_display  
  
Q.23) A Stored Procedure can reference tables,views, user-define functions and other  
A. True  
  
B. False  
  
Q.24) The permission associated with the stored procedure are not lost when a store procedure is re-created. And when a stored procedure is altered, the permissions defined for the stored procedure remain the same even though the procedure definetion is changeed  
A. true  
  
B. false  
  
Q.25) Everyone can modify or rename all procedure.  
A. true  
  
B. false  
  
Q.26) A Stored procedure can be modified to change the procedure name as well as the procedure definition.  
A. True  
  
B. False  
  
Q.27) Stored procedures can be dropped if they are no longer needed. if another stored procedure calls a deleted procedure,  
- 1 choice.  
A. a replaced procedure is dipslay.  
  
B. an error message is display.  
  
C. No procedure display  
  
D. B and C  
  
E. none about  
  
Q.28) Before dropping a procedure, execute the .......................... system stored procedure to determine which objects depend on the procedure  
- 1 choice  
A. sys.sql\_modules  
  
B. sp\_depends  
  
C. sp\_helptext  
  
D. sp\_check  
  
E. A and B  
  
Q.29) The RETURN statement passes control back to the calling program. any T-SQL statements following the RETURN statement are executed.  
A. True  
  
B. False  
  
Q.30) if a new procedure is created using the same name as well as the same parameters as the drop procedure,all calls to the dropped procedure will be  
- 1 choice  
A. Denied immediately  
  
B. executed sucessfully  
  
C. Had some error messages  
  
D. No Action  
  
E. None about  
  
Q.31) If a stored procedure is executed sucessfully, It returns ...........by defaul. If errors are encountered and the procedure is not successfully executed, ...............interger value is returned.  
- 1 choice  
A. a values zero ....................a non - one  
  
B. a non-zero .................a zero  
  
C. a non-zero ........... a greater than zero  
  
D. a values zero...................a non-zero  
  
E. A and D  
  
Q.32) When a stored procedure is created using options, these options should be included in the ALTER PROCEDURE statement to retain their function.  
A. false  
  
B. True  
  
Q.33) .....................are defined at the time of creation of procedure.  
- 2 choice  
A. Input parameters  
  
B. Output parameters  
  
C. A and B  
  
D. Name of stored procedure  
  
Q.34) Which statement is true?  
- 1 choice.  
A. If the OUPUT key word is omitted, the procedure is still exceuted.  
  
B. If the OUPUT key word is omitted, the procedure is still exceuted but is not return a value.  
C. If the OUPUT key word is omitted, the procedure is not exceuted but is not return a value.  
D. A and B  
  
E. If the OUPUT  
  
Q.35) Which statement is true?  
- 1 choice  
A. When the RETURN statement is used in a stored procedure, It can return a null value. if a procedure tries to return a null value, a warning message is generated and the value zero is returned.  
B. When the RETURN statement is used in a stored procedure, It can not return a null value. if a procedure tries to return a null value, a warning message is generated and the value zero is returned.  
C. When the RETURN statement is used in a stored procedure, It can not return a null value. if a procedure tries to return a null value, a warning message is generated and the value one is returned.  
D. None above  
  
E. A and C  
  
Q.36)  
Which statements are true?  
- 2 choices  
A. The OUTPUT parameters can be of TEXT and IMAGE data type.  
  
B. The calling statement must contain a variable to receive the return value  
  
C. The variable can be used in subsequent T-SQL statements in the batch or the calling procedure.  
D. Output parameter can not be cursor placeholders  
  
Q.37) Displays the default error message for an error.  
-1 choice.  
A. MESSAGE\_ERROR()  
  
B. RETURN\_ERROR()  
  
C. ERROR\_MESSAGE()  
  
D. @@ERROR  
  
E. @@ERROR\_LINE  
  
Q.38) Which statement are false?  
-2 choice  
A. The stored procedure can not be nested  
  
B. The maximum level of nesting is 32  
  
C. There is no limit as to the number of stored procedure that can be called from a given stored procedure  
D. None above  
  
Q.39) Specifies an integer value to be returned though the stored procedure.  
- 1 choice  
A. VALUE\_RETURN()  
  
B. RETURN()  
  
C. RETURN  
  
D. RETURN\_INT()  
  
Q.40) Which statement is not True?  
- 2 choice  
A. When stored procedure is executed from other stored procedure, the procedures are said to be nested.  
B. When an error occurs in the TRY block, the statements following the statement that caused the error are executed only after CATCH block is executed.  
C. When the @@ERROR funtion is called, an error message is returned for the error occuring in the last executed statement.  
D. A and C  
  
Q.41) Which statements are true?  
- 3 choices  
A. Trigger can not be executed directly nor do they pass or receive parameters.  
  
B. A Trigger is executed when the table is created.  
  
C. Trigger is a stored procedure that executed when data in a specified table is modified.  
D. Trigger is the same as Check constraint.  
  
E. Trigger are often created to enforce referential integrity among logically related data in different table.  
Q.42) which are true?  
- 3 choice  
A. @@ERROR\_LINE : Returns the line number that caused the error  
  
B. @@ERROR : Returns the error number for the error in the last T\_SQL statment.  
C. @NESTLEVEL : Specifies the level of nesting of the current procedure.  
  
D. The RETURN funtion specifies the return value for a stored procedure  
  
E. The return code indicates the execution status of the stored procedure.  
  
Q.43) The DDL Triggers....  
A. are used to check and control database operations.  
  
B. are used to enforce business rules when data is modified in tables or views.  
  
C. are defined at the database level.  
  
D. execute either while modifying the data or after the data is modified.  
  
E. operate only after the table or view is modified.and are defined either at the database or the server level  
Q.44) DML Trigger is executed when ....  
- 1 choice  
A. a session is established with a LOGON event.  
  
B. data is inserted,modified or delete in a table or a View using the INSERT,UPDATE or DELETE statements  
  
C. a table or a view is created, modified, or delete using the CREATE,ALTER, or DROP statements  
Q.45) The OUTPUT keyword specifies that the variables are involved in passing values from the called procedure to the callling program.  
A. True  
  
B. False

**1-**

Which of the following statements with reference to Partitioned View is/are NOT TRUE?

[A]

A partitioned view can refer to a particular member table only once in its definition.

----------

[B]

A partitioned view can have only member tables whose indexes are created on computed columns.

----------

[C]

Member tables must have all Primary Key constraints on an identical number of columns

----------

**2**

A Trigger cannot be fired with the \_\_\_\_ SQL command.

[A]

delete

----------

[B]

**drop**

----------

[C]

update

----------

[D]

insert

----------

**3**

While using the CONVERT function, values that are too long for their data type are truncated.

[A]

**True**

----------

[B]

False

----------

**4**

Unions combine columns from multiple data tables.

[A]

True

----------

[B]

**False**

----------

**5**

Entity integrity is enforced by unique indexes because a unique value exists in each column

[A]

True

----------

[B]

**False**

----------

**6**

The TYPE\_WARNING attribute specifies a warning message to be sent to the client, if the cursor is implicitly converted from the requested type to another type.

[A]

**True**

----------

[B]

False

----------

**7**

The process of refining a database design to ensure data consistency and reduce duplication is known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A]

**Normalization**

----------

[B]

Data Modeling

----------

[C]

Data Optimizing

----------

**8**

\_\_\_\_\_ command is used in Database management system to fetch the common records from two tables.

[A]

Difference

----------

[B]

**Intersect**

----------

[C]

Union

----------

[D]

Join

----------

**9**

A stored procedure is a group of T-SQL statements compiled into a single execution plan. (**True-**False)

**10**

Both clustered and non-clustered indexes can be unique. (True-**False**)

**11**

Is it possible to decrypt the encrypted triggers? (Yes-**No**)

**12**

Which of these statements are correct with respect to UNION? (Choose all that apply)

[A]

**UNION columns of each table in the select statement should have the same data type**

----------

[B]

All the select statements should have the same number of rows.

----------

[C]

**Column name of each Select statement can be different**

----------

[D]

UNIONS can be used to limit the number of rows displayed

----------

**13**

The global variable @error stores the error number in SQL Server.(T-**False**)

**14**

When any transaction in the chain of implicit transactions fails, the entire chain is aborted.(**T**-F)

**15**

The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ functions are used to return the SQL Server settings

[A]

**System**

----------

[B]

Server

----------

[C]

User-defined

----------

[D]

SQLServer

----------

**16**

The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ global variable returns the number of qualifying rows that are present in the currently open cursor.

[A]

@@FETCH\_STATUS

----------

[B]

@@CURSOR\_STATUS

----------

[C]

@@FETCH\_ROWS

----------

[D]

**@@CURSOR\_ROWS**

----------

**17**

Emp\_code in an employee table is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in an ER diagram.

[A]

an entityset

----------

[B]

an entity

----------

[C]

**an attribute**

----------

[D]

an attributeset

----------

**18**

Only the owner of the table can create indexes on the table.(T-**False**)

**19**

You have to define a database to control projects and reports at your college. Each student works with a project team which produces a project report. Identify the relationship between the Student and the Project?

[A]

**One-to-One**

----------

[B]

Many-to-Many

----------

[C]

One-to-Many

----------

[D]

Many-to-One

----------

**20**

The "Full-Text Search" feature of SQL Server helps you search for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ data.

[A]

numeric

----------

[B]

character

----------

[C]

alphanumeric

----------

**21**

Which of the following statements with reference to Triggers is/are TRUE? (Choose all that apply)

[A]

**A trigger applies to a single table**

----------

[B]

**You cannot decrypt an encrypted trigger**

----------

[C]

A trigger can apply to many tables

----------

[D]

**You can only create a trigger in the current database**

----------

**22**

Which of the following is executed automatically?

[A]

Function

----------

[B]

Anonymous PL/SQL block

----------

[C]

Procedure

----------

[D]

**Trigger**

----------

**23**

The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ statement is used to exit from a WHILE block.

[A]

**Break**

----------

[B]

End

----------

[C]

Exit

----------

[D]

Terminate

----------

**24**

Identify the correct SQL statement to delete the View "Airlines"

[A]

**DROP VIEW Airlines**

----------

[B]

DELETE VIEW Airlines

----------

[C]

REMOVE VIEW Airlines

----------

**25**

In a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ index, the logical order of the index does not match the physical, stored order of the rows on disk.

[A]

Clustered

----------

[B]

**Non-clustered**

----------

**26**

Which of the following statements with respect to Clustered indexes is/are TRUE?

[A]

A clustered index determines the storage order of data in a table.

----------

[B]

**A clustered-index only specifies a logical ordering**

----------

**27**

Identify the SELECT statement which returns all the ‘Names’ in the Accounts table containing the alphabet ‘e’, but not as the first letter.

[A]

SELECT Name FROM Accounts WHERE Name LIKE ‘%e’

----------

[B]

SELECT \* FROM Accounts WHERE Names LIKE ‘e’

----------

[C]

SELECT \* FROM Accounts WHERE Name LIKE ‘&e’

----------

[D]

**SELECT \* FROM Accounts WHERE Name LIKE ‘%e%’**

----------

[E]

SELECT Name FROM Accounts WHERE Name LIKE ‘[^e]%e%’

----------

**28**

Which type of lock ensures that multiple updates cannot be made to the same resource simultaneously?

[A]

Optimistic Lock

----------

[B]

**Exclusive Locks**

----------

[C]

Update Locks

----------

**29**

You need to enable nested triggers to execute the cascade update and delete functions.

(**True**/false)

**30**

Identify the correct statement/s.

Statement 1: While building indexes on views, the view can only be based on tables, and cannot reference any views.

Statement 2: The objects referenced in the view must be in the same database as the view.

[A]

Both the Statements are true

----------

[B]

**Statement 1 is true**

----------

[C]

Statement 2 is true

----------

[D]

Both the Statements are false

----------

**31**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ combine rows from multiple data tables.

[A]

Unions

----------

[B]

**Subqueries**

----------

**32**

Following are the types of transactions in SQL Server 2000. (Choose all that apply)

[A]

Implicit transaction

----------

[B]

Explicit transaction

----------

[C]

**Autocommit transaction**

----------

[D]

Rollback transaction

----------

**33**

Which of the following is present in the oval symbol in an ERD?

[A]

Entity

----------

[B]

Process

----------

[C]

**Attribute**

----------

[D]

Data store

----------

**34**

In a Library Management system, there is a Librarian and many students. In an ERD, what type of relationship would you depict between them?

**35**

What is an index created on two or more columns called?

[A]

**composite**

----------

[B]

non clustered

----------

[C]

clustered

----------

[D]

mixed

----------

**36**

The nested subquery needs to be re-evaluated for every iteration of the parent query.(**True**-F)

**37**

We can use a subquery as a replacement for a value in the SELECT clause, as a part of WHERE clause. (**T**-F)

**38**

Once the table definition has been approved by the end user , the database designer can draw the ERD for the tables (T-**False**)

**39**

SQL Server automatically starts explicit transactions.(T-**False**)

**40**

Many subqueriines can be re-written with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A]

Unions

----------

[B]

**Joins**

----------

**41**

When you attach an INSTEAD OF trigger to a table, it overrides the default action of the triggering statement.(T-F)

**42**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ procedures allow you to dynamically restore and execute a function within a DLL.

[A]

**System**

----------

[B]

Cursor

----------

[C]

Security

----------

[D]

Extended

----------

**43**

Partitioned tables are preferable over partition views in most operational environments.

[A]

False

----------

[B]

True

----------

[C]

TRUE: Only when the base tables are empty

----------

**44**

What do you understand by database design?

[A]

The formal process of analyzing facts about the real world into a structured database model.

----------

[B]

A design sub activity involving the design of the conceptual, logical, and physical structure of one or more databases.

----------

[C]

The process of planning and structuring data objects along with the relationships among them (if any) within a database

----------

[D]

All of the others

----------

**45**

In SQL Server 2000, you can embed a stored procedure in the template and execute it without displaying its name in the URL.(**T** F)

**46**

Statement 1: Indexed view is supported by SQL Server Enterprise Edition.

Statement 2: Indexed views improve the performance of complex queries.

[A]

Both the statements are true

----------

[B]

Only Statement 1 is true

----------

[C]

Only Statement 2 is true

----------

[D]

Both the statements are false

----------

**47**

You can use the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ statement to modify a view.

[A]

MODIFY

----------

[B]

**ALTER**

----------

[C]

CHANGE

----------

**48**

By default, only the owner of the database has the permission to create a trigger. This permission is transferable.

[A]

True

----------

[B]

False

----------

**49**

Which one of the followings system stored procedure will you use to display a list of triggers in the current database?

[A]

**sp\_helptrigger**

----------

[B]

sp\_help

----------

[C]

sp\_configure

----------

**50**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the process of removing the redundancies form the incoming data.

[A]

Normalization

----------

[B]

Referential Integrity

----------

[C]

**Creating Constraints**

----------

**51**

Views help to filter data as well as restrict data access.(**T**\_F)

**52**

State the output of FLOOR(66.5)

[A]

1

----------

[B]

**66**

----------

[C]

67

----------

[D]

-1

----------

**53**

Which of the following describes a SQL Server batch? (Choose all that apply)

[A]

Compiled into a single unit.

----------

[B]

Executed in a single transaction.

----------

[C]

Executed as individual statements.

----------

[D]

Compiled as individual statements.

----------

[E]

Executed as a single unit.

----------

[F]

**A group of SQL statements.**

----------

**54**

State the output of POWER(6, 2)

[A]

**36**

----------

[B]

3

----------

[C]

12

----------

[D]

4

----------

**55**

Once the transaction is committed, it cannot be rolled back.(**T**-F)

**56**

The SELECT statement can be used to populate the result of a query into another table.(**True** -F)

**57**

One of the drawbacks of Normalization is that the CPU time required to resolve complex join queries is very high.(T -**False**)

**58**

Views are dropped when corresponding table/s is/are dropped.(**T** -F)

**59**

An \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ transaction defines the start as well as the end of a transaction.

[A]

Explicit

----------

[B]

Implicit

----------

[C]

Autocommit

----------

**60**

The **TEXTPTR**() function returns the result in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ format.

[A]

**varbinary**

----------

[B]

binary

----------

[C]

**image**

----------

**61**

In stored procedures, the default return code value is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which indicates successful execution of the stored procedure

[A]

Yes

----------

[B]

True

----------

[C]

1

----------

[D]

**0**

----------

**62**

There is a table Student, which has a field studentname containing names of students. Identify the wildcard used to retrieve names of students, which don’t start within the range of e-g.

[A]

[e-g]%

----------

[B]

**[^e-g]%**

----------

[C]

[e^g]%

----------

[D]

[efg]%

----------

[E]

[^efg]%

----------

**63**

What is the return type of the query given below?

SELECT SIGN(0)

[A]

1

----------

[B]

**0**

----------

[C]

-1

----------

**64**

The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ function in SQL Server returns the current date.

[A]

now()

----------

[B]

**getdate()**

----------

[C]

date()

----------

[D]

currentdate()

----------

**65**

The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ option prevents the user from viewing the text of the trigger.

[A]

**WITH ENCRYPTION**

----------

[B]

WITH CIPHERTEXT

----------

[C]

WITH SECURITY

----------

[D]

WITH UNICODE

----------

**66**

Only the System Administrator can enable or disable nested triggers. (T-**F**)

**67**

Which property ensures that all the transactions have been completed successfully?

[A]

Consistent

----------

[B]

Atomicity

----------

[C]

Isolated

----------

[D]

**Durability**

----------

**68**

Primary Key constraint creates clustered indexes automatically, if a clustered index does not exist on the table(**True**-F)

**69**

In the syntax given below,

SET DEADLOCK\_PRIORITY { LOW | NORMAL | @deadlock\_var }

@deadlock\_var is a character variable which specifies :

[A]

**The deadlock-handling method**

----------

[B]

The session is returned to the default deadlock-handling method

----------

[C]

A deadlock situation

----------

[D]

None of the above

----------

**70**

What is the return type of a stored procedure in SQL Server 2000?

[A]

Character

----------

[B]

**Integer**

----------

[C]

Boolean

----------

**71**

You can use the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ system stored procedure to enable or disable the nesting of triggers.

[A]

**sp\_configure**

----------

[B]

sp\_trigger

----------

[C]

sp\_start\_job

----------

[D]

sp\_help

----------

**72**

State the result of the following FETCH statement, if the cursor is just opened.

FETCH ABSOLUTE -3 From Airlinescursor.

[A]

It will fetch the 3rd row in the cursor.

----------

[B]

It will fetch the 3rd row from the previously fetched row

----------

[C]

It will fetch the 3rd row before the last row in the cursor.

----------

[D]

**It will fetch the 3rd row before the previously fetched row**

----------

**73**

In an ERD, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a person, place, thing, object, event or even a concept that can be distinctly identified.

[A]

Attribute

----------

[B]

**Entity**

----------

[C]

Relationship

----------

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | Which of the following statements with respect to Referential Integrity and Foreign Keys are | | | |
|  | NOT TRUE? | | |  |
|  |  | **[A]** | *A database must not contain more than one unmatched foreign key value.* | |
|  |  | **[B]** | *The attribute values in the foreign key must have a corresponding match in the relation* | |
|  |  |  | *where the attribute is a primary key.* |  |
|  |  | **[C]** | *New values cannot be introduced in a foreign key* | |
|  |  | **[D]** | *None of the above* |  |
| 2. | Identify the SQL Server 2005 tools available for enforcing Domain integrity. (Choose all that | | | |
|  | apply) | |  |  |
|  |  | **[A]** | *DEFAULT definition* |  |
|  |  | **[B]** | *PRIMARY key constraint* |  |
|  |  | **[C]** | *FOREIGN key constraint* |  |
|  |  | **[D]** | *CHECK constraint* |  |
|  |  | **[E]** | *NOT NULL property* |  |
|  |  | **[F]** | *UNIQUE CONSTRAINT* |  |
| 3. | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ enforces restrictions on the values entered for a particular column. | | | |
|  |  | **[A]** | *Entity integrity* |  |
|  |  | **[B]** | *Domain integrity* |  |
|  |  | **[C]** | *User-defined integrity* |  |
|  |  | **[D]** | *Referential integrity* |  |
| 4. | Rules, Stored Procedures and Triggers are SQL Server Tools for enforcing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | | | |
|  | Integrity. | | |  |
|  |  | **[A]** | *Entity* |  |
|  |  | **[B]** | *Domain* |  |
|  |  | **[C]** | *User-defined* |  |
|  |  | **[D]** | *Referential* |  |
| 5. | Statement 1: If we have an option of choosing from a simple primary key and a composite key to | | | |
|  | be a primary key, we need to select the simple primary key. | | |  |
|  | Statement 2: Manipulating a single column is faster than manipulating multiple columns. | | | |
|  |  | **[A]** | *Both the statements are True and statement 2 is the reason for statement 1 being True* | |
|  |  | **[B]** | *Both the statements are True but statement 2 is not the reason for statement 1 being True* | |
|  |  | **[C]** | *Only statement 2 is True.* |  |
|  |  | **[D]** | *Both the statements are False* |  |
| 6. | A primary key constraint cannot be deleted if it is being referenced by a foreign key constraint in | | | |
|  | another table; the foreign key constraint must be deleted first. | | | |
|  |  | **[A]** | *TRUE* |  |
|  |  | **[B]** | *FALSE* |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 7. | Statement 1: A FOREIGN key constraint has to be linked only to a column with PRIMARY KEY | | | |
|  | constraint in another table. | | |  |
|  | Statement 2: A FOREIGN key constraint can be defined to refer to columns with the UNIQUE | | | |
|  | constraint in another table. | | |  |
|  |  | **[A]** | *Only statement 1 is True* |  |
|  |  | **[B]** | *Only statement 2 is True* |  |
|  |  | **[C]** | *Both the statements are True* |  |
|  |  | **[D]** | *Both the statements are False* |  |
| 8. | When a CHECK constraint is added to an existing table, the CHECK constraint by default is | | | |
|  | applied to new data but not existing data. | | |  |
|  |  | **[A]** | *TRUE* |  |
|  |  | **[B]** | *FALSE* |  |
| 9. | 1. A key which qualifies to be a Primary Key is called a Secondary Key. | | | |
|  | 2. A Candidate key, which is not used as a Primary Key is called an Alternate Key. (Choose all | | | |
|  | that apply) | | |  |
|  |  | **[A]** | *1 is true* |  |
|  |  | **[B]** | *1 is false* |  |
|  |  | **[C]** | *2 is true* |  |
|  |  | **[D]** | *2 is false* |  |
| 10. | Following mechanisms are provided by SQL Server 2005 for entity integrity? (Choose all that | | | |
|  | apply) | |  |  |
|  |  | **[A]** | *Primary Key* |  |
|  |  | **[B]** | *Unique Key* |  |
|  |  | **[C]** | *Foreign Key* |  |
|  |  | **[D]** | *Identity Property* |  |
|  |  | **[E]** | *Check Key* |  |
|  |  | **[F]** | *Default Key* |  |
| 11. | What is a constraint? (Choose all that apply) | | |  |
|  |  | **[A]** | *It is a property that can be placed on a column or set of columns in a table.* | |
|  |  | **[B]** | *It defines the rules regarding the values allowed in columns.* | |
|  |  | **[C]** | *It is a column, or a combination of columns, whose values match the unique key in* | |
|  |  |  | *another table.* |  |
| 12. | Susan accidentally deleted Record No. 24 from the Master table. What happens to the | | | |
|  | corresponding record in the referencing table? | | |  |
|  |  | **[A]** | *The corresponding record in the referencing table is also deleted.* | |
|  |  | **[B]** | *The corresponding record in the referencing table is not affected.* | |
|  |  | **[C]** | *The corresponding record in the referencing table is deleted or not deleted depend on the* | |
|  |  |  | *cascade delete is set on the foreign key constraint.* | |
| 13. | You must ensure that each row in a table is uniquely identified. What type of constraint/s should | | | |
|  | you implement and what does it enforce? (Choose all that apply) | | | |
|  |  | **[A]** | *Referential integrity* |  |
|  |  | **[B]** | *Domain integrity* |  |
|  |  | **[C]** | *Entity integrity* |  |
|  |  | **[D]** | *Foreign key constraint* |  |
|  |  | **[E]** | *Primary key constraint* |  |
|  |  | **[F]** | *Check constraint* |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 14. | Entity integrity is enforced by unique indexes because a unique value exists in each column. | | | |
|  |  | **[A]** | *TRUE* |  |
|  |  | **[B]** | *FALSE* |  |
| 15. | SQL Server automatically creates an index for: (Choose all that apply) | | | |
|  |  | **[A]** | *Foreign key* |  |
|  |  | **[B]** | *Primary key* |  |
|  |  | **[C]** | *Unique key* |  |
|  |  | **[D]** | *Default key* |  |
| 16. | Identify the query used to view the index created on the table? | | | |
|  |  | **[A]** | *sp\_helpindex <table\_name>* |  |
|  |  | **[B]** | *sp\_index <table\_name>* |  |
|  |  | **[C]** | *index <table\_name>* |  |
|  |  | **[D]** | *index\_help <table\_name>* |  |
| 17. | How many clustered indexes can we have in a table? | | |  |
|  |  | **[A]** | *1* |  |
|  |  | **[B]** | *2* |  |
|  |  | **[C]** | *16* |  |
|  |  | **[D]** | *unlimited* |  |
| 18. | The "Full-Text Search" feature of SQL Server helps you search for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ data. | | | |
|  |  | **[A]** | *character* |  |
|  |  | **[B]** | *numeric* |  |
|  |  | **[C]** | *alphanumeric* |  |
| 19. | Which of the following statements are NOT TRUE when you use the DROP\_EXISTING option | | | |
|  | in the CREATE INDEX statement? (Choose all that apply) | | |  |
|  |  | **[A]** | *If an index with the specified name exists, this option deletes the old index, before creating* | |
|  |  |  | *the new index.* |  |
|  |  | **[B]** | *The file\_group from which the existing index is to be dropped is identified.* | |
|  |  | **[C]** | *Non-clustered indexes should be rebuilt if the DROP\_EXISTING index is clustered.* | |
| 20. | Primary Key constraint creates clustered indexes automatically, if a clustered index does not exist | | | |
|  | on the table. | | |  |
|  |  | **[A]** | *TRUE* |  |
|  |  | **[B]** | *FALSE* |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

Q.1) The Cursor Stored Procedures are.........  
- 2 true choices.  
  
A. sp\_describe\_column (missed)  
B. sp\_indexs  
C. sp\_primarykeys  
D. sp\_cursor\_list (missed)  
E. A and D  
  
  
Q.2) All information about tables in user Database is stored in a set of tables called the System catalog.that can be accessed using........  
- 1 true choice.  
  
A. Sercurity Stored Procedures  
B. Catalog Stored Procedures (correct answer)  
C. Distributed Query Stored Procedures  
D. A and B  
E. User-define Stored Procedures  
  
  
Q.3) Where are Catalog Stored Procedures ?  
-2 true choices  
  
A. sp\_column (missed)  
B. sp\_addalias  
C. sp\_describe\_cursor  
D. sp\_database and sp\_statistics (missed)  
E. A and C  
Q.4) The Stored procedures use to manage the security of the database. They are:  
-1 true choice.  
  
A. Database Mail and SQL mail stored Procedures  
B. Cursor Stored Procedures.  
C. Sercurity Stored Procedures (correct answer)  
D. Database Mail and SQL mail stored Procedures.  
E. Distributed Query Stored Procedures  
  
  
Q.5) Database Mail and SQL mail stored Procedures.  
- 1 true choice.  
  
A. Used to pefrom email operations from with in the SQL server. (correct answer)  
B. Use in the management of distributed queries.  
C. Use to implement the fuctionality of a Cursor.  
D. Use to manage the security of the DB.  
E. Send mail to the SQL server.  
  
  
Q.6) The Stored Procedure  
- 2 true choices.  
  
A. is a set of pre-compiled T-SQL statements executed as a single unit.  
B. is a set of T-SQL that are executed as a single block of code that performs a specific task. (missed)  
C. is used in database Administrative and information activities.  
D. can be created to carry out repetitive (missed)  
E. All of about.  
  
  
Q.7) The ........is used to change the owner of the current database.  
-1 true choice.  
  
A. sp\_cursor\_list  
B. sp\_changedbowner (correct answer)  
C. sp\_addalias  
D. sp\_describe\_column  
E. A and D  
Q.8) Advantages of The Store Procedures are:  
  
A. Reduced client/server traffic  
(missed)  
B. can be created to carry out repetitive  
C. Reuse of code. (missed)  
D. A and B  
E. B and D  
  
  
Q.9) Which are not System Stored Procedures?  
-2 true choices.  
  
A. Distributed Query Stored Procedures  
B. Extended Stored Procedures (missed)  
C. Temporary Stored Procedures (missed)  
D. Database Mail and SQL mail stored Procedures.  
E. Cursor Stored Procedures  
  
  
Q.10) The Stored procedures are created for temporary use with a session are called...  
- 1 true choice.  
  
A. Local Temporary Procedures  
B. Global Temporary Procedures  
C. Remote Stored Procedures  
D. Temporary Stored Procedures (correct answer)  
E. Customer Stored Procedures  
Q.11) The..............are used to perform tasks that are unable to be perform using standard T-SQL statement.  
- 1 true choice  
  
A. Extended Stored Procedures. (correct answer)  
B. T-SQL Stored Procedures  
C. Local stored Procedures  
D. B and C  
E. Not of about  
  
  
Q.12) The................are not residents of SQL server. they are implemented as Dynamic Link Libraries(DLL) executed outsite the SQL Sever Environment.  
- 1 true choice.  
  
A. Remote Stored Procedures  
B. Temporary Stored Procedures  
C. Extended Stored Procedures. (correct answer)  
D. B and C  
E. Customer Stored Procedures  
Q.13) The ...................are created individual user databases.And can not be accessed by any user other than the one who has created it.  
- 1 true choice  
  
A. Extended Stored Procedures  
B. Temporary Stored Procedures  
C. Local stored Procedures (correct answer)  
D. Global Temporary Procedures  
E. B and C  
  
  
Q.14) The Local Temporary Procedures are............  
- 2 true choices.  
  
A. Visible only to the user that create them. (missed)  
B. visible for all users  
C. use # prefix before the procedure name (missed)  
D. use ##  
E. can be used any user  
  
  
Q.15) The Global Tem Procedures ....  
- 3 true choices  
  
A. are dropped at the end of the last session. (missed)  
B. are dropped at the end of the current session  
C. Can only be used by its owner  
D. can be used any user (missed)  
E. are visible for all users (missed)  
Q.16) Temporary Stored Procedures include:  
- 2 true choices  
  
A. Local Temporary Procedures (missed)  
B. Global Temporary Procedures (missed)  
C. Local stored Procedures  
D. Customer Stored Procedures  
E. A and C  
  
  
Q.17) EXECUTE xp\_fileexists 'C:\sample.txt'  
- 1 true choice.  
  
A. check file sample.txt exists.  
B. check file sample.txt exists or not (correct answer)  
C. Execute a file is named sample.txt  
D. A and C  
E. Not all about  
  
  
Q.18) OBJECT\_DEFINITION()  
- 2 choices  
  
A. system stored procedure use to display the dependencies of a stored procedure  
B. system function used to display the definition of a stored procedure. (missed)  
C. system view used to display definition of a stored procedure.  
D. system function used to display the definition of a stored procedure by specifying the object ID of the procedure. (missed)  
E. A and D  
Q.19) The...............create stored procedures for performance of various tasks, they are referred to as user-defined or custom stored procedures and can be set to override the default system procedures.  
- 1 true choice.  
  
A. Extended Stored Procedures  
B. Customer Stored Procedures (correct answer)  
C. T-SQL Stored Procedures  
D. System Stored Procedures  
E. A and D  
  
  
Q.20) Using "OUTPUT" clause.  
- 2 true choice  
  
A. Return information from each row on which the INSERT, UPDATE, and DELETE have been executed. (missed)  
B. Create stored procedures for performance of various tasks, they are referred to as user-defined or custom stored procedures  
C. Useful to retrieve the value of an identity or computed column after an INSERT or UPDATE operation (missed)  
D. Print out a Variable.  
E. E and C  
  
  
Q.21) when a local temporary table is created inside a stored procedures, the table disappears when the procedure is exited.  
  
A. False  
B. True (correct answer)  
Q.22) System stored procedure used to display the definition of a stored procedure?  
-1 true choice.  
  
A. Object\_definition()  
B. sp\_helptext (correct answer)  
C. sp\_depends  
D. sys.sql\_modules  
E. sp\_display  
  
  
Q.23) A Stored Procedure can reference tables,views, user-define functions and other  
  
A. True (correct answer)  
B. False  
  
  
Q.24) The permission associated with the stored procedure are not lost when a store procedure is re-created. And when a stored procedure is altered, the permissions defined for the stored procedure remain the same even though the procedure definetion is changeed  
  
A. true  
B. false (correct answer)  
  
  
Q.25) Everyone can modify or rename all procedure.  
  
A. true  
B. false (correct answer)  
  
  
Q.26) A Stored procedure can be modified to change the procedure name as well as the procedure definition.  
  
A. True (correct answer)  
B. False  
  
  
Q.27) Stored procedures can be dropped if they are no longer needed. if another stored procedure calls a deleted procedure,  
- 1 choice.  
  
A. a replaced procedure is dipslay.  
B. an error message is display. (correct answer)  
C. No procedure display  
D. B and C  
E. none about  
  
  
Q.28) Before dropping a procedure, execute the .......................... system stored procedure to determine which objects depend on the procedure  
- 1 choice  
  
A. sys.sql\_modules  
B. sp\_depends (correct answer)  
C. sp\_helptext  
D. sp\_check  
E. A and B  
  
  
Q.29) The RETURN statement passes control back to the calling program. any T-SQL statements following the RETURN statement are executed.  
  
A. True  
B. False (correct answer)  
  
  
Q.30) if a new procedure is created using the same name as well as the same parameters as the drop procedure,all calls to the dropped procedure will be  
- 1 choice  
  
A. Denied immediately  
B. executed sucessfully (correct answer)  
C. Had some error messages  
D. No Action  
E. None about  
  
  
Q.31) If a stored procedure is executed sucessfully, It returns ...........by defaul. If errors are encountered and the procedure is not successfully executed, ...............interger value is returned.  
- 1 choice  
  
A. a values zero ....................a non - one  
B. a non-zero .................a zero  
C. a non-zero ........... a greater than zero  
D. a values zero...................a non-zero (correct answer)  
E. A and D  
Q.32) When a stored procedure is created using options, these options should be included in the ALTER PROCEDURE statement to retain their function.  
  
A. false  
B. True (correct answer)  
  
  
Q.33) .....................are defined at the time of creation of procedure.  
- 2 choice  
  
A. Input parameters (missed)  
B. Output parameters (missed)  
C. A and B  
D. Name of stored procedure  
  
  
Q.34) Which statement is true?  
- 1 choice.  
  
A. If the OUPUT key word is omitted, the procedure is still exceuted.  
B. If the OUPUT key word is omitted, the procedure is still exceuted but is not return a value. (correct answer)  
C. If the OUPUT key word is omitted, the procedure is not exceuted but is not return a value.  
D. A and B  
E. If the OUPUT key word is omitted, the procedure is still exceuted and return a value.  
  
  
Q.35) Which statement is true?  
- 1 choice  
  
A. When the RETURN statement is used in a stored procedure, It can return a null value. if a procedure tries to return a null value, a warning message is generated and the value zero is returned.  
B. When the RETURN statement is used in a stored procedure, It can not return a null value. if a procedure tries to return a null value, a warning message is generated and the value zero is returned. (correct answer)  
C. When the RETURN statement is used in a stored procedure, It can not return a null value. if a procedure tries to return a null value, a warning message is generated and the value one is returned.  
D. None above  
E. A and C  
  
  
Q.36)  
Which statements are true?  
- 2 choices  
  
A. The OUTPUT parameters can be of TEXT and IMAGE data type.  
B. The calling statement must contain a variable to receive the return value (missed)  
C. The variable can be used in subsequent T-SQL statements in the batch or the calling procedure. (missed)  
D. Output parameter can not be cursor placeholders  
  
  
Q.37) Displays the default error message for an error.  
-1 choice.  
  
A. MESSAGE\_ERROR()  
B. RETURN\_ERROR()  
C. ERROR\_MESSAGE() (correct answer)  
D. @@ERROR  
E. @@ERROR\_LINE  
  
  
Q.38) Which statement are false?  
-2 choice  
  
A. The stored procedure can not be nested (missed)  
B. The maximum level of nesting is 32  
C. There is no limit as to the number of stored procedure that can be called from a given stored procedure (missed)  
D. None above  
  
  
Q.39) Specifies an integer value to be returned though the stored procedure.  
- 1 choice  
  
A. VALUE\_RETURN()  
B. RETURN()  
C. RETURN (correct answer)  
D. RETURN\_INT()  
  
  
Q.40) Which statement is not True?  
- 2 choice  
  
A. When stored procedure is executed from other stored procedure, the procedures are said to be nested.  
B. When an error occurs in the TRY block, the statements following the statement that caused the error are executed only after CATCH block is executed. (missed)  
C. When the @@ERROR funtion is called, an error message is returned for the error occuring in the last executed statement. (missed)  
D. A and C  
  
  
Q.41) Which statements are true?  
- 3 choices  
  
A. Trigger can not be executed directly nor do they pass or receive parameters. (missed)  
B. A Trigger is executed when the table is created.  
C. Trigger is a stored procedure that executed when data in a specified table is modified. (missed)  
D. Trigger is the same as Check constraint.  
E. Trigger are often created to enforce referential integrity among logically related data in different table. (missed)  
  
  
Q.42) which are true?  
- 3 choice  
  
A. @@ERROR\_LINE : Returns the line number that caused the error (missed)  
B. @@ERROR : Returns the error number for the error in the last T\_SQL statment. (missed)  
C. @NESTLEVEL : Specifies the level of nesting of the current procedure.  
D. The RETURN funtion specifies the return value for a stored procedure  
E. The return code indicates the execution status of the stored procedure. (missed)  
  
  
Q.43) The DDL Triggers....  
  
A. are used to check and control database operations. (missed)  
B. are used to enforce business rules when data is modified in tables or views.  
C. are defined at the database level.  
D. execute either while modifying the data or after the data is modified.  
E. operate only after the table or view is modified.and are defined either at the database or the server level (missed)  
  
  
Q.44) DML Trigger is executed when ....  
- 1 choice  
  
A. a session is established with a LOGON event.  
B. data is inserted,modified or delete in a table or a View using the INSERT,UPDATE or DELETE statements  
(correct answer)  
C. a table or a view is created, modified, or delete using the CREATE,ALTER, or DROP statements.  
  
  
Q.45) The OUTPUT keyword specifies that the variables are involved in passing values from the called procedure to the callling program.  
  
A. True (correct answer)  
B. False  
  
  
Q.46) The UPDATE triggers are created either at the column level or at the table.  
  
A. True (correct answer)  
B. false  
  
  
Q.47) Which are true for DELETE Trigger?  
- 2 choices.  
  
A. The record is deleted from the trigger table and inserted in the inserted table  
B. The record is deleted from the trigger table and inserted in the deleted table (missed)  
C. the deleted record stored in the deleted table is copied back to the Trigger table. (missed)  
D. the deleted record stored in the deleted table is lost when Trigger is executed.  
  
  
Q.48) INSTEAD OF Triggers.  
- 2 choices  
  
A. is executed in place of the INSERT, UPDATE or DELETE operation. (missed)  
B. can not be created on views, It is only on tables  
C. A tables or a view can have any INSTEAD OF trigger defined for INSERT, UPDATE, and DELETE.  
D. Are executed before constraint checks are performed on the table.and They executed after creating Inserted and Deleted tables, (missed)  
Q.49) which statements are true?  
- 2 choices  
  
A. An AFTER trigger is executed on completion of DROP, ATLTER and CREATE.  
B. AFTER triggers can be created on tables and columns  
C. A table can have multiple AFTER trigger defined for each INSERT, UPDATE, and DELETE operation. (missed)  
D. An AFTER trigger is executed before the constraint check in the table is completed  
E. The Trigger is executed after the inserted and Deleted tables are created. (missed)  
  
  
Q.50) which statement is true?  
  
A. Update triggers do not use the Deleted table to update records in a table  
B. Delete trigger do not use the Inserted table to delete records from atable (correct answer)  
  
  
Q.51) Where are true?  
  
A. Each triggering action can have multiple AFTER triggers (missed)  
B. Two triggers action on a table can have the same first and last triggers  
C. trigger definition can be viewed if the information is not encrypted (missed)  
D. DML trigger definition can be modified by dropping and creating the trigger. (missed)  
  
  
Q.52) Which statements are false?  
  
A. DDL trigger for DROP operation can be created as an INSTEAD OF trigger. (missed)  
B. a DDL trigger for ALTER event can be invoked only after the modification operations are completed  
C. a DDL trigger definition can be display using as\_helptext. (missed)  
D. a DD L trigger can be removed from the current database using the DROP TRIGGER  
  
  
Q.53) Indexes are used for faster retrieval of data.and improve the speed of query when accessing data a database.  
  
A. True (correct answer)  
B. false  
  
  
Q.54) DDL Triggers are...  
  
A. UPDATE trigger  
B. DROP Trigger (missed)  
C. INSERT Trigger  
D. DELETE Trigger  
E. CREATE and ALTER Trigger (missed)  
  
  
Q.55) A table can have only one Clustered index and 249 nonclustered indexs.  
  
A. True (correct answer)  
B. False  
Q.56) Reseves space on the intermediate level of an index.  
  
A. FILLFACTOR  
B. PAD\_INDEX (correct answer)  
C. Computed  
D. Unique  
  
  
Q.57) ...............index stores data in a sorted manner.  
  
A. Nonclustered  
B. Clustered (correct answer)  
C. unique  
  
  
Q.58) A ...........is created on 2 or more columns. Both clustered index and nonclustered index can be ............  
  
A. Composite Index (correct answer)  
B. Full-Text Index  
C. Xml Index  
D. Unique Index  
  
  
Q.59) A ..............can be defined on a column with no duplicate values.  
  
A. Full-Text Index.  
B. Unique Index (correct answer)  
C. XML Index  
  
  
Q.60) Too many Indexes descrease the performance of ............  
- 3 choices  
  
A. CREATE  
B. INSERT (missed)  
C. DROP  
D. UPDATE (missed)  
E. DELETE (missed)  
  
  
Q.61) Noncluster indexes do not physiscally rearrange the data in the database. and cluster index causes records to be physically sorted or sequential order.  
  
A. True (correct answer)  
B. False  
  
  
Q.62) What option to reserve space on the leaf page of an index for adding additional data at a later stage?  
  
A. FILLFACTOR (correct answer)  
B. PAD\_INDEX  
  
  
Q.63) An Index can have a max of ....columns  
  
A. 26  
B. 32  
C. 24  
D. 16 (correct answer)  
E. no limit  
  
  
Q.64) FILLFACTOR value ranges from 0-100?  
  
A. True (correct answer)  
B. False  
  
  
Q.65) Way to view index?  
  
A. SP\_helptext 'index\_name'  
B. sp\_textindex 'table\_name'  
C. sys.sql\_modules index\_name'  
D. sp\_helpindex 'index\_name'  
E. sp\_helpindex 'table\_name' (correct answer)  
  
  
Q.66) A View is defined with an unique clustered index, is useful for queries that aggregate many rows, but is not suitable for tables that are frequently updated.  
  
A. Standdard View  
B. Indexed View (correct answer)  
C. Partitioned View  
  
  
Q.67) The properties of an Object such as a table or a view, are stored in special system data. These properties are........................  
  
A. System Views  
B. Metadata (correct answer)  
C. Index  
D. constraints  
E. inserted,deleted  
  
  
Q.68) A View is created using horizontally partittioned data from one or more tables.  
  
A. indexed View  
B. Partitioned View (correct answer)  
C. Standard view  
Q.69) A View is created using column from one or more table and providing specific access to data for viewing and manipulation.  
  
A. Indexed View  
B. Staddard View (correct answer)  
C. Partitioned View  
  
  
Q.70) A View is created in everywhere databases.  
  
A. True  
B. False (correct answer)  
  
  
Q.71) A View can be created on temporary table.  
  
A. True  
B. False (correct answer)  
Q.72) Clustered index, nonlustered index can be created on the view.  
  
A. True (correct answer)  
B. False  
  
  
Q.73) A View definition can not contain keywords:  
  
A. Insert  
B. Compute by (missed)  
C. Group By (missed)  
D. Delete  
E. Into (missed)  
  
  
Q.74) A View definition can not contain keywords:  
  
A. Update  
B. Compute (missed)  
C. drop  
D. Default (missed)  
E. Top..........Group by  
Q.75) A View may be have a FullText index.  
  
A. True  
B. False (correct answer)  
Q.76) View can reference more than 1024 columns.  
  
A. True  
B. False (correct answer)  
  
  
Q.77) The create view statement can be combined with other T-SQL statements in a single batch.  
  
A. True  
B. False (correct answer)  
  
  
Q.78) DML Triggers are:  
- 3 choices:  
  
A. Used to enforce business rule when data is modified in table or view (missed)  
B. defined either at the Database or in the server level  
C. defined at the database (missed)  
D. executed after the table or view is modified  
E. executed either while or after the table or view (data) is modified (missed)  
  
  
Q.79) A View can not reference a temporary table.  
  
A. True (correct answer)  
B. False  
  
  
Q.80) View can retrieve information from xml data type using ........... method.  
  
A. Object\_id()  
B. value() (correct answer)  
C. Return()  
  
  
Q.81) Prevents invalid data from being entered into the column.  
- 1 choice.  
  
A. Validity  
B. Data integrity  
C. Business Rules (correct answer)  
D. Constraint  
  
  
Q.82) Refers to validity and consistency of data  
- 1choice.  
  
A. Data integrity (correct answer)  
B. Constraint  
C. Business Rules  
D. Validity  
  
  
Q.83) Ensure that data lies within a specified type or range constraints  
-1 choice  
  
A. Validity (correct answer)  
B. Business Rules  
C. Constraint  
D. Data integrity  
  
  
Q.84) A column with this constraint does not allow duplicate values, but allows null values to be inserted.  
- 1 choice  
  
A. primary key  
B. check  
C. foreign key  
D. unique (correct answer)  
  
  
Q.85) Which statements are True?  
- 3 choices  
  
A. Constraints assist in ensuring data integrity (missed)  
B. Triggers are values that you can define on a column or a group of column  
C. Rules are the constraints that you can apply to multiple tables (missed)  
D. Rules are independent of table definitions. (missed)  
E. Default are the codes automatically executed when a a specified event occurs.  
  
  
Q.86) Entity Integrity are:  
-3 choices  
  
A. Foreign key constraint  
B. Primary key constraint (missed)  
C. Unique constraint (missed)  
D. index, Identity property (missed)  
E. Check, Default constraint  
  
  
Q.87) Refers to policies and standards adhered to by an organization in running its operations.  
  
A. Data integrity  
B. Constraint  
C. Business Rules (correct answer)  
D. Validity  
  
  
Q.88) Ensure that the values in a column are within a specified range  
-1 choice.  
  
A. Referential Integrity  
B. Domain Integrity (correct answer)  
C. User-defined  
D. Entity integrity  
  
  
Q.89) A column with this constraint does not allow null values or duplicate value to be inserted.  
- 1 choice.  
  
A. Unique  
B. foreign key  
C. primary key (correct answer)  
  
  
Q.90) Refers to constraints defined by user.  
- 1 choice.  
  
A. Referential Integrity  
B. Entity Integrity  
C. Domain Integrity  
D. User-define Integrity (correct answer)  
  
  
Q.91) Domain integrity include:  
- 3 choices  
  
A. Primary key constraint, Default constraint  
B. Foreign key constraint, Default constraint (missed)  
C. Unique constraint  
D. Check constraint (missed)  
E. Not null definition, rules , Data types (missed)  
  
  
Q.92) Maintaining consistency of data across tables that related through common columns.  
- 1 choice.  
  
A. Entity Integrity  
B. Domain Integrity  
C. Referential Integrity (correct answer)  
  
  
Q.93) In a table , when no two rows have the exact same values in all columns.  
- 1 choice.  
  
A. Domain Integrity  
B. Entity Integrity (correct answer)  
C. Referential Integrity  
D. user-defined  
  
  
Q.94) Which statements are true?  
- 3 choices.  
  
A. A row in a table represents the instance of an entity (missed)  
B. Referential integrity is implemented using UNIQUE constraint  
C. A domain defines the range of values for columns in a table (missed)  
D. User-defined integrity is maintained using default constraints  
E. Default definitions specify default values for columns that do not accept null values. (missed)  
  
  
Q.95) Maintains relationship between tables in a database, and Ensure consistency of data across related tables.  
- 1 choice  
  
A. User-define  
B. Entity integrity  
C. Referential Integrity (correct answer)  
D. Domain Integrity  
  
  
Q.96) Which statements are true?  
- 2 choices  
  
A. The PRIMARY KEY constraint allows a null value to be entered once in a column.  
B. Constraints are used to ensure validity of data in a table and consistency of data across tables (missed)  
C. A column specified with a UNIQUE constraint should have reference to the Primary Key column.  
D. The Foreign key constraint helps in maintaining referential integrity in the database (missed)  
Q.97) Ensures that each record in a table is unique.  
- 1 choice.  
  
A. User-define Integrity  
B. Referential Integrity  
C. Entity Integrity (correct answer)  
D. Domain Integrity

. Identify the correct statement with to Rules for data integrity? (choose 3)  
**a. No two records in a table can have the exact same values in all the columns**  
b. **When multiple tables are related through a common column, any changes to the data values in that column in one table should be appropriately reflected in the related tables**  
c. Only invalid data values can be inserted  
d. **The validity of data has to be maintained when data is modified**  
2. Identify correct statement with respect to Stored procedure   
a. Stored procedure cannot contain single select statement  
b. Stored procedure can contain block of select statement  
**c. Stored procedure may not contain any SELECT statement**  
d. stored procedure act as virtual table  
3. Identify the syntax to create a Clustered Index on view Employees\_view that contains Employee\_Name, Employee\_Id, Designation, DOJ and Employee\_ID is the Unique key **a. CREATE UNIQUE CLUSTERED INDEX Index\_Employees\_View ON Employees\_view (Employee\_ID)**  
b. CREATE UNIQUE CLUSTERED INDEX ON Employees\_View  
Index\_Employees\_View (Employee\_ID)  
c. CREATE UNIQUE CLUSTERED INDEX ON Employees\_View  
  
4. We have two tables named Passenger\_detail and Flight\_detail. Where Passenger\_detail table contains fields like pass\_name, pass\_Id, aircraft\_code, date\_of\_jou. Flight\_detail contains flight\_code, flight\_name, dep\_time, source and destination. Now we want to know the list of passengers who are traveling by the flight\_code ‘IA01’  
a. CREATE VIEW Get\_Detail As SELECT pass\_name, pas\_id, aircraft\_id, date\_of\_jou, destination, source FROM Passenger\_detail , Flight\_detail WHERE Flight\_detail.air\_code = 'IA01'  
b. CREATE VIEW Get\_Detail As SELECT pass\_name, pas\_id, aircraft\_code, date\_of\_jou, destination, source FROM Passenger\_detail , Flight\_detail WHERE Passenger\_detail.aircraft\_id = 'IA01'.  
c. CREATE VIEW Get\_Detail AS SELECT pass\_name, pas\_id, aircraft\_code, date\_of\_jou, destination, source FROM Passenger\_detail join Flight\_detail ON Flight\_detail .air\_code = Passenger\_detail.aircraft\_id  
5. Which of these statement about the types of data integrity in SQL server 2005 are true ? **a. A row in a table represents the instance of an entity**  
**b. A domain defines the range of values for column in a table**   
c. Referential integrity is implemented using UNIQUE c onstraint.  
d. User-defined integrity is maintained using default constrains.  
**e. DEFAULT defintions specify default calues for columns that do not accept null values**.  
6. The Item\_code column in Item\_master table should not contain duplicate or null values. Which of the following codes will not achieve the above condition a. CREATE TABLE Item\_master(  
Item\_code varchar(3) primary key,  
Item\_desc varchar(70) not null,  
price money not null)  
b. CREATE TABLE Item\_master(  
Item\_code varchar(3) not null unique,  
Item\_desc varchar(70) not null,  
price money not null)  
c. CREATE TABLE Item\_master(  
Item\_code varchar(3) unique default (‘C’),  
Item\_desc varchar(70) not null,  
price money not null)  
**d. CREATE TABLE Item\_master(  
Item\_code varchar(3) unique,  
Item\_desc varchar(70) not null,  
price money not null)**  
  
7. Can you match the SQL Server term against their corresponding description?  
  
a. Smallest unit of data storage – data page  
b. Automatically created at the time of creation of the database.- primary data file  
c. Allows an application program to find specific data without scanning through the entire table.Index  
d. Essential in tables that contain a large amount of data that is frequently accessed.Index  
e. Contain information about modifications carried out in the database.log file  
8. Which of these statement about allcation units, sys.partitions and index\_id columns are true? a. A heap can have multiple allocation units of each type in a partition of a table.  
b. The sys.partitions view contains the information about the different partitions in all the tables and indexes in the database.  
c. The index\_id column contains the Id of the index in whch column is defined.  
d. A table can have only a single partition.  
e. The index\_id value of a heap is greater then one  
9. Which of these statements about the indexes of SQL Server 2005 are true and which statements are false? **a. Clustered indexed store the data rows in the based on their key values.**  
b. Nonclustered indexes stored data in a sored order.  
**c. Queries return faster results when indexes are defined on the table.**  
d. Nonclustered indexes contain entries describing the exact location of the data in the table.  
e. SQL server searches tables without an index by sering at the last record  
10. Assume that the Customer\_details table contains more than 10000 records. An index named IX\_city is created on the City column. Which of the following codes will use the IX\_City index for searching the records? Cau d dung thoi a. Use ABC\_bank  
GO  
SELECT cusID, AccNo, city, State FROM Customer\_detail.  
b. Use ABC\_Bank  
GO  
SELECT CusID, aacNo, state FROM customer\_details WHERE cusId>5  
c. Use ABC\_bank  
GO  
SELECT \* FROM Customer\_details  
**d. Use ABC\_Bank  
GO  
SELECT cusID, City FROM customer\_details WHERE city=’Boston’**

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| **1.** | Identify the primary and foreign key for the following tables:  Patient: Patient\_code, Patient\_name, Address, Age, Physician\_code  Prescription: Patient\_code, Drug, date, Amount, Caution, Physician\_code | | | |
| **a)** | Patient\_code, Physician\_code | **c)** | Patient\_code, date |
| **b)** | Physician\_code, Patient\_code | **d)** | Patient\_name, Patient\_code |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **2.** | DML statements can be used to perform a single action on a single row | | | |
| **a)** | True | **b)** | False |

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| **3.** | SQL server 2000 can works as a client/server database system, or as a destop database system. | | | |
| **a)** | True | **b)** | False |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **4.** | The table used in the FROM clause of a query is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ table | | | | | | | |
| **a)** | Parent | **b)** | Base | **c)** | Related | **d)** | Like |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| **5.** | Which three of the following data types are supported by SQL server | | | | | | | | | |
| **a)** | Char | **b)** | Ntext | **c)** | Tinyint | **d)** | Double | **e)** | String |

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| **6.** | Unique constraint cannot be referenced by a FOREIGN key | | | |
| **a)** | True | **b)** | False |

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| **7.** | Microsoft SQL server 2000 setup created a sample database \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at the time of installation | | | | | | | |
| **a)** | Pubs | **b)** | Master | **c)** | Model | **d)** | Msdb |

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| **8.** | Select the aggregate functions, which can be used only for numeric columns (choose two) | | | | | | | |
| **a)** | Sum | **b)** | Avg | **c)** | Count | **d)** | Max |

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **9.** | Which of these characteristics does normalize database posses | |
| **a)** | All fields must contain small data |
| **b)** | Each table must have a key field |
| **c)** | A table can contain repeating fields |
| **d)** | Each table must contain information about more than one entity |
| **e)** | All non-key fields must be mutually independent. |

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| **10.** | The Enterprise manager cannot be used to modify stored procedures | | | |
| **a)** | True | **b)** | False |

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| **11.** | Which of these is correct syntax for AVG function | | | | |
| **a)** | AVG(ALL| Expression) | **b)** | | AVG(Expression) |
| **c)** | AVG(ALL| DISTNICT| Expression) | | | |
| **d)** | AVG(DISTNICT| Expression) | | **e)** | All of them |

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| **12.** | Different sets of SQL statements cannot be executed based on the specified conditions | | | |
| **a)** | True | **b)** | False |

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **13.** | Identity the correct statements with respect to T-SQL | |
| **a)** | T-SQL is known as Transact SQL |
| **b)** | T-SQL cannot be used to retrieve data |
| **c)** | T-SQL can be used to combine data |
| **d)** | T-SQL can be used to query over multiple tables |
| **e)** | T-SQL is not suitable to use for summarizing the data |

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| **14.** | Identify the different comparison operators, and wild card characters that can be used in a query (choose three) | | | | | | | |
| **a)** | % | **b)** | ! | **c)** | <> | **d)** | @ |

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| **15.** | In Hierarchical database model \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are used to relate parent and children | | | | | | | |
| **a)** | Dollars | **b)** | Pointers | **c)** | Line | **d)** | No relation sign |

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| **16.** | We have a table Account that contains salary details of all the employees in the company. One of employees of the company named ‘James’ with EmployeeID E210 gets promoted. Details about the promotion have to be updated in Account table.  Identify the statement, which helps in updating the details | | | |
| **a)** | Update  ----------  WHERE EmployeeID = E210 | **c)** | INSERT INTO Account  ----------  WHERE EmployeeID = E210 |
| **b)** | Update Account  ----------  WHERE EmployeeID = E210 | **d)** | Alter Account  ----------  WHERE EmployeeID = E210 |

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| **17.** | Information in SQL server is stored at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ level | | | | | | | |
| **a)** | Table level | **b)** | Database level | **c)** | Byte level | **d)** | Page level |

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| **18.** | Statement 1: Vertical filtering selects few column from table  Statement 2: Horizontal Filtering selects all the rows from the table | | | |
| **a)** | Statement 1 is true | **c)** | Both the statements are true |
| **b)** | Statement 2 is true | **d)** | None of the statements are true |

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| **19.** | Which of the following statement should be used to return all the ‘Names’ in the Account table, which contain ‘e’ but not as the first letter | |
| **a)** | SELECT \* FROM Account WHERE Name like ‘e’ |
| **b)** | SELECT Name FROM Account WHERE Name like ‘%e’ |
| **c)** | SELECT \* FROM Account WHERE Name like ‘&e’ |
| **d)** | SELECT \* FROM Account WHERE Name like ‘%e%’ |
| **e)** | SELECT Name FROM Account WHERE Name like ‘[^e]%e%’ |

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| **20.** | “SELECT TOP 100 <column name> FROM <table name> “ is the statement and suppose if there are 10 rows in the table then that what will be the result | |
| **a)** | Return error |
| **b)** | Return the field <column name> of all the 10 rows |
| **c)** | Return all the rows and all columns in the table |
| **d)** | Return 10 rows with data and 90 blank rows without data |

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| **21.** | Identify the correct statements | |
| **a)** | In T-SQL, an expression involving multiple operators, the operators are evaluated in order of precedence |
| **b)** | The LIKE operator is used to compare a character string to a pattern. |
| **c)** | “!=“ operator is not allowed in T-SQL |
| **d)** | An expression containing multiple operator is evaluated right to left |

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| **22.** | Which data type is appropriate to store amount of a single day at share market | | | |
| **a)** | Int | **c)** | Smallmoney |
| **b)** | Money | **d)** | Decimal |
| **e)** | Float |  |  |

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| **23.** | Identify correct statements | |
| **a)** | A single column helping in identifying a row of the table uniquely is known as primary key |
| **b)** | Primary key enforces Domain Integrity |
| **c)** | When more than one column join, and identify each row of the table uniquely such key is called as Alternate |
| **d)** | A table can have only one primary key |

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| **24.** | Identify the correct syntax for IDENTITY property | |
| **a)** | Column-name Data type IDENTITY(SEED, INCREMENT) |
| **b)** | Column-name Data type IDENTITY (???) |
| **c)** | Column-name IDENTITY(SEED, INCREMENT) |
| **d)** | Column-name Data type IDENTITY(INCREMENT) |

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| **25.** | You want to view the highest paid employee in all the departments. Which of the following keywords would be used I the query? | | | |
| **a)** | UNION | **d)** | ORDER BY |
| **b)** | INTERSECT | **e)** | IN |
| **c)** | GROUP BY | **f)** | HAVING |

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| **26.** | Donald is confused as to when he should use Normalization. What is your advice to him? | |
| **a)** | |  | | --- | | Use Normalization when the data is large and scattered | |
| **b)** | |  | | --- | | Use Normalization when the data is to complicate | |
| **c)** | |  | | --- | | Use Normalization when the data the is a defined group of data | |
| **d)** | Use Normalization as the first step to build the database application |

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| **27.** | Alex has deleted the emp table from the database. He would now like to retrieve the strutural definition of the table. Does SQL server 2000, allow him to do this? | |
| **a)** | |  | | --- | | Yes, when a table is deleted from the database, the data and index if any are permanently deleted from the database but the structural definition remains intact | |
| **b)** | |  | | --- | | No. When a table is deleted from the database, the structural definition, data, full-text index, constratnt, and index are permanent deleted from the database | |
| **c)** | |  | | --- | | Can not say. If the DROP tabel command included an option to store the stractural definition, then it can be retrieved even after the table is permanent deleted | |
| **d)** | |  | | --- | | Yes. When a table is deleted from the database, all the data is lost but the table structure and its column constraint, indexes and so on are intact | |

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| **28.** | |  | | --- | | Statement 1: Inner join eliminate the rows that do not match with a row from another table | | Statement 2: Outer join return all row from at least one of the table mentioned in the FROM clause, as long as those rows meet any WHERE or HAVING search conditions of the SELECT satatement | |  | | |
| **a)** | Only statement 1 is True |
| **b)** | Only statement 2 is True |
| **c)** | Both the statements are True |
| **d)** | Both the statements are False |

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| **29.** | Which one of the following SQL statements returns the name of the employee receiving the maximum salary in a particular department | |
| **a)** | |  | | --- | | select employeename, dept\_code, salary  from employee  where employee.salary =(select Max(salary) from Employee group by dep\_code) | |
| **b)** | |  | | --- | | select employeename, dept\_code, salary  from employee  where employee.salary in (select Max(salary) from Employee group by dep\_code having Max(salary)) | |
| **c)** | |  | | --- | | select employeename, dept\_code, salary  from employee  where employee.salary in (select Max(salary) from Employee group by dep\_code ) | |
| **d)** | |  | | --- | | select employeename, dept\_code, salary  from employee  where employee.salary in (select (salary) from Employee group by dep\_code having Max(salary)) | |

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| **30.** | When a CHECK constraint is added to an existing table, the CHECK constraint by default is applied to existing data as well as new data | | | |
| **a)** | True | **b)** | False |

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| **31.** | Update Employee set Sal = Sal + (Sal \* .20) where Sal between 2000 and 4000  What is the output of the above query? | |
| **a)** | The query will increase the salary by 20% for the employees whose salary is 2000 and 4000 |
| **b)** | The query will increase the salary by 20% for the employees whose salary is between 2000 and 4000. It will also include the employees whose salary is 2000 and 4000. |
| **c)** | The query will increase the salary by 20% for the employees whose salary is between 2000 and 4000. It will exclude the employees whose salary is 2000 and 4000. |

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| **32.** | In MS Access, the alphanumeric data type is referred as Text data type, and is of variable length holding a maximum of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ characters? | | | | | | | |
| **a)** | 255 | **b)** | 256 | **c)** | 1024 | **d)** | 25 |

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| **33.** | Match the field name …… the kind of data type needed   |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | a | Patient\_name | 1 | Autonumber | | b | Patient\_ID | 2 | Memo | | c | Patient\_Adm\_Date | 3 | Text | | d | Patient \_History | 4 | date/Time | | | | |
| **a)** | a-3, b-1, c-4, d-2 | **c)** | a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3 |
| **b)** | a-4, b-3, c-1, d-2 | **d)** | a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2 |

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| **34.** | Identify the minimum hardware requirement for installing SQL server 2000 and connecting to the clients | | | |
| **a)** | 60MB disk space | **d)** | NIC |
| **b)** | 128 MB RAM | **e)** | 95 MB disk space |
| **c)** | Intel compatible 32-bit CPU | **f)** | 256 MB RAM |

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| **35.** | Unlike SQL server 2000, MS Access maps a database over a set of operating-system files. Data and log information are never mixed on the same file | | | |
| **a)** | True | **b)** | False |

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| **36.** | What roles does the SQL server Enterprise Manager play? | |
| **a)** | It allows users to define groups of servers running SQL server 2000 |
| **b)** | It register individual servers in a group |
| **c)** | It configures all SQL server options for each registered server |
| **d)** | It creates and administraters all SQL server 2000 databases, objects, logins, users, and permissions in each registered server. |

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| **37.** | Identify correct syntax to create a table with constraint | |
| **a)** | CREATE TABLE <table constraint> <table name>  (<column\_definition> <table\_constraint>) |
| **b)** | CREATE TABLE <table name>  (<table\_constraint> <column\_definition> ) |
| **c)** | CREATE TABLE <table name>  (<column\_definition> <table\_constraint> ) |
| **d)** | CREATE TABLE <table name>  (<table\_constraint> ) |

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| **38.** | Statement 1: If we have an option of choosing from a simple primary key and a composite key to be a primary key, we need to select the simple primary key  Statement 2: Manipulating a single column is faster than manipulating multiple columns | |
| **a)** | Both the statements are true and statement 2 is the reason for statement 1 being True |
|  | **b)** | Both the statements are true but statement 2 is not the reason for statement 1 being True |
|  | **c)** | Only statement 2 is True |
|  | **d)** | Both the statements are false |

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| **39.** | You want to delete all the rows of an Employee table. This should be done without using much system and transaction log resources. Which command will you use? | |
| **a)** | Truncate |
| **b)** | Delete |
| **c)** | Drop |
| **d)** | We can use of he commands provided by SQL server for deleting the records. All the commands have the same performance w.r.t to the usage of log resources. |

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| **40.** | State the use of the AS clause in a SQL query? | |
| **a)** | It is used to change the name of a resultset column |
| **b)** | It is used to assign a name to a derived column |
| **c)** | It is used with the scalar function in SQL for calculating large equations. |
| **d)** | It is used with the group by clause to give the name to the last resultset |

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| **41.** | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ensures that relationships defined between tables are valid and accidental deletion or modification of related data is not possible | | | |
| **a)** | Entity integrity | **c)** | Use-defined integrity |
| **b)** | Domain integrity | **d)** | Referential integrity |

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| **42.** | Which normal form specifies that non-key field in a table must relate to the key fields in the table | | | |
| **a)** | First Normal form | **c)** | Fourth Normal form |
| **b)** | Second Normal form | **d)** | Fifth Normal form |
| **e)** | Third Normal form | **f)** |  |

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| **43.** | Following mechanisms are provided by SQL Server 2000 for entity integrity? | | | |
| **a)** | Primary key | **d)** | Identity property |
| **b)** | Unique key | **e)** | Check key |
| **c)** | Foreign key | **f)** | Default key |

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| **44.** | Identify the valid query for viewing only those records wherein the customers have a phone number | |
| **a)** | SELECT \* from customer where phone IS NOT NULL |
| **b)** | SELECT \* from customer where phone = NOT NULL |
| **c)** | SELECT \* from customer where phone NOT NULL |
| **d)** | SELECT \* from customer where HAVING phone NOT NULL |

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| **45.** | MS Access stores date in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ format | | | |
| **a)** | mm/dd/yy | **c)** | dd/mm/yy |
| **b)** | dd-mon-yy | **d)** | yy-mon-dd |
| **e)** | dd-mm-yy | **f)** |  |

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| **46.** | Among all these versions, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ offers a complete range of advanced scalability and reliability options | |
| **a)** | SQL Server 2000 Enterprise Edition |
| **b)** | SQL Server 2000 Standard Edition |
| **c)** | SQL Server 2000 Developer Edition |
| **d)** | SQL Server 2000 Desktop Edition |
| **e)** | SQL Server 2000 Windows CE Edition |

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| **47.** | James chooses to install SQL Server 2000 relational database with both server and client tools. In this case, he should select | |
| **a)** | Named instance of SQL Server 2000 |
| **b)** | Default instance of SQL Server 2000 |
| **c)** | Both named nd default instance of SQL Server 2000 |
| **d)** | Either named or default instance of SQL Server 2000 |

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| **48.** | A primary key constraint cannot be deleted if it is being referenced by a foreign key constraint in another table; the foreign key constraint must be deleted first | | | |
| **a)** | True | **b)** | False |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1.** | Identify the primary and foreign key for the following tables:  Patient: Patient\_code, Patient\_name, Address, Age, Physician\_code  Prescription: Patient\_code, Drug, date, Amount, Caution, Physician\_code | | | |
| **a)** | Patient\_code, Physician\_code | **c)** | Patient\_code, date |
| **b)** | Physician\_code, Patient\_code | **d)** | Patient\_name, Patient\_code |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **2.** | DML statements can be used to perform a single action on a single row | | | |
| **a)** | True | **b)** | False |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **3.** | SQL server 2000 can works as a client/server database system, or as a destop database system. | | | |
| **a)** | True | **b)** | False |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **4.** | The table used in the FROM clause of a query is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ table | | | | | | | |
| **a)** | Parent | **b)** | Base | **c)** | Related | **d)** | Like |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **5.** | Which three of the following data types are supported by SQL server | | | | | | | | | |
| **a)** | Char | **b)** | Ntext | **c)** | Tinyint | **d)** | Double | **e)** | String |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **6.** | Unique constraint cannot be referenced by a FOREIGN key | | | |
| **a)** | True | **b)** | False |

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| **7.** | Microsoft SQL server 2000 setup created a sample database \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at the time of installation | | | | | | | |
| **a)** | Pubs | **b)** | Master | **c)** | Model | **d)** | Msdb |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **8.** | Select the aggregate functions, which can be used only for numeric columns (choose two) | | | | | | | |
| **a)** | Sum | **b)** | Avg | **c)** | Count | **d)** | Max |

|  |  |  |
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| **9.** | Which of these characteristics does normalize database posses | |
| **a)** | All fields must contain small data |
| **b)** | Each table must have a key field |
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| **e)** | All non-key fields must be mutually independent. |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **10.** | The Enterprise manager cannot be used to modify stored procedures | | | |
| **a)** | True | **b)** | False |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **11.** | Which of these is correct syntax for AVG function | | | | |
| **a)** | AVG(ALL| Expression) | **b)** | | AVG(Expression) |
| **c)** | AVG(ALL| DISTNICT| Expression) | | | |
| **d)** | AVG(DISTNICT| Expression) | | **e)** | All of them |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **12.** | Different sets of SQL statements cannot be executed based on the specified conditions | | | |
| **a)** | True | **b)** | False |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **13.** | Identity the correct statements with respect to T-SQL | |
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| **c)** | T-SQL can be used to combine data |
| **d)** | T-SQL can be used to query over multiple tables |
| **e)** | T-SQL is not suitable to use for summarizing the data |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **14.** | Identify the different comparison operators, and wild card characters that can be used in a query (choose three) | | | | | | | |
| **a)** | % | **b)** | ! | **c)** | <> | **d)** | @ |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **15.** | In Hierarchical database model \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are used to relate parent and children | | | | | | | |
| **a)** | Dollars | **b)** | Pointers | **c)** | Line | **d)** | No relation sign |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **16.** | We have a table Account that contains salary details of all the employees in the company. One of employees of the company named ‘James’ with EmployeeID E210 gets promoted. Details about the promotion have to be updated in Account table.  Identify the statement, which helps in updating the details | | | |
| **a)** | Update  ----------  WHERE EmployeeID = E210 | **c)** | INSERT INTO Account  ----------  WHERE EmployeeID = E210 |
| **b)** | Update Account  ----------  WHERE EmployeeID = E210 | **d)** | Alter Account  ----------  WHERE EmployeeID = E210 |

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| **17.** | Information in SQL server is stored at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ level | | | | | | | |
| **a)** | Table level | **b)** | Database level | **c)** | Byte level | **d)** | Page level |

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| **18.** | Statement 1: Vertical filtering selects few column from table  Statement 2: Horizontal Filtering selects all the rows from the table | | | |
| **a)** | Statement 1 is true | **c)** | Both the statements are true |
| **b)** | Statement 2 is true | **d)** | None of the statements are true |

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| **19.** | Which of the following statement should be used to return all the ‘Names’ in the Account table, which contain ‘e’ but not as the first letter | |
| **a)** | SELECT \* FROM Account WHERE Name like ‘e’ |
| **b)** | SELECT Name FROM Account WHERE Name like ‘%e’ |
| **c)** | SELECT \* FROM Account WHERE Name like ‘&e’ |
| **d)** | SELECT \* FROM Account WHERE Name like ‘%e%’ |
| **e)** | SELECT Name FROM Account WHERE Name like ‘[^e]%e%’ |

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| **20.** | “SELECT TOP 100 <column name> FROM <table name> “ is the statement and suppose if there are 10 rows in the table then that what will be the result | |
| **a)** | Return error |
| **b)** | Return the field <column name> of all the 10 rows |
| **c)** | Return all the rows and all columns in the table |
| **d)** | Return 10 rows with data and 90 blank rows without data |

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| **21.** | Identify the correct statements | |
| **a)** | In T-SQL, an expression involving multiple operators, the operators are evaluated in order of precedence |
| **b)** | The LIKE operator is used to compare a character string to a pattern. |
| **c)** | “!=“ operator is not allowed in T-SQL |
| **d)** | An expression containing multiple operator is evaluated right to left |

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| **22.** | Which data type is appropriate to store amount of a single day at share market | | | |
| **a)** | Int | **c)** | Smallmoney |
| **b)** | Money | **d)** | Decimal |
| **e)** | Float |  |  |

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| **23.** | Identify correct statements | |
| **a)** | A single column helping in identifying a row of the table uniquely is known as primary key |
| **b)** | Primary key enforces Domain Integrity |
| **c)** | When more than one column join, and identify each row of the table uniquely such key is called as Alternate |
| **d)** | A table can have only one primary key |

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| **24.** | Identify the correct syntax for IDENTITY property | |
| **a)** | Column-name Data type IDENTITY(SEED, INCREMENT) |
| **b)** | Column-name Data type IDENTITY (???) |
| **c)** | Column-name IDENTITY(SEED, INCREMENT) |
| **d)** | Column-name Data type IDENTITY(INCREMENT) |

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| **25.** | You want to view the highest paid employee in all the departments. Which of the following keywords would be used I the query? | | | |
| **a)** | UNION | **d)** | ORDER BY |
| **b)** | INTERSECT | **e)** | IN |
| **c)** | GROUP BY | **f)** | HAVING |

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| **26.** | Donald is confused as to when he should use Normalization. What is your advice to him? | |
| **a)** | |  | | --- | | Use Normalization when the data is large and scattered | |
| **b)** | |  | | --- | | Use Normalization when the data is to complicate | |
| **c)** | |  | | --- | | Use Normalization when the data the is a defined group of data | |
| **d)** | Use Normalization as the first step to build the database application |

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| **27.** | Alex has deleted the emp table from the database. He would now like to retrieve the strutural definition of the table. Does SQL server 2000, allow him to do this? | |
| **a)** | |  | | --- | | Yes, when a table is deleted from the database, the data and index if any are permanently deleted from the database but the structural definition remains intact | |
| **b)** | |  | | --- | | No. When a table is deleted from the database, the structural definition, data, full-text index, constraint, and index are permanent deleted from the database | |
| **c)** | |  | | --- | | Can not say. If the DROP tabel command included an option to store the stractural definition, then it can be retrieved even after the table is permanent deleted | |
| **d)** | |  | | --- | | Yes. When a table is deleted from the database, all the data is lost but the table structure and its column constraint, indexes and so on are intact | |

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| **28.** | |  | | --- | | Statement 1: Inner join eliminate the rows that do not match with a row from another table | | Statement 2: Outer join return all row from at least one of the table mentioned in the FROM clause, as long as those rows meet any WHERE or HAVING search conditions of the SELECT satatement | |  | | |
| **a)** | Only statement 1 is True |
| **b)** | Only statement 2 is True |
| **c)** | Both the statements are True |
| **d)** | Both the statements are False |

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| **29.** | Which one of the following SQL statements returns the name of the employee receiving the maximum salary in a particular department | |
| **a)** | |  | | --- | | select employeename, dept\_code, salary  from employee  where employee.salary =(select Max(salary) from Employee group by dep\_code) | |
| **b)** | |  | | --- | | select employeename, dept\_code, salary  from employee  where employee.salary in (select Max(salary) from Employee group by dep\_code having Max(salary)) | |
| **c)** | |  | | --- | | select employeename, dept\_code, salary  from employee  where employee.salary in (select Max(salary) from Employee group by dep\_code ) | |
| **d)** | |  | | --- | | select employeename, dept\_code, salary  from employee  where employee.salary in (select (salary) from Employee group by dep\_code having Max(salary)) | |

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| **30.** | When a CHECK constraint is added to an existing table, the CHECK constraint by default is applied to existing data as well as new data | | | |
| **a)** | True | **b)** | False |

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| **31.** | Update Employee set Sal = Sal + (Sal \* .20) where Sal between 2000 and 4000  What is the output of the above query? | |
| **a)** | The query will increase the salary by 20% for the employees whose salary is 2000 and 4000 |
| **b)** | The query will increase the salary by 20% for the employees whose salary is between 2000 and 4000. It will also include the employees whose salary is 2000 and 4000. |
| **c)** | The query will increase the salary by 20% for the employees whose salary is between 2000 and 4000. It will exclude the employees whose salary is 2000 and 4000. |

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| **32.** | In MS Access, the alphanumeric data type is referred as Text data type, and is of variable length holding a maximum of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ characters? | | | | | | | |
| **a)** | 255 | **b)** | 256 | **c)** | 1024 | **d)** | 25 |

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| **33.** | Match the field name …… the kind of data type needed   |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | a | Patient\_name | 1 | Autonumber | | b | Patient\_ID | 2 | Memo | | c | Patient\_Adm\_Date | 3 | Text | | d | Patient \_History | 4 | date/Time | | | | |
| **a)** | a-3, b-1, c-4, d-2 | **c)** | a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3 |
| **b)** | a-4, b-3, c-1, d-2 | **d)** | a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2 |

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| **34.** | Identify the minimum hardware requirement for installing SQL server 2000 and connecting to the clients | | | |
| **a)** | 60MB disk space | **d)** | NIC |
| **b)** | 128 MB RAM | **e)** | 95 MB disk space |
| **c)** | Intel compatible 32-bit CPU | **f)** | 256 MB RAM |

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| **35.** | Unlike SQL server 2000, MS Access maps a database over a set of operating-system files. Data and log information are never mixed on the same file | | | |
| **a)** | True | **b)** | False |

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| **36.** | What roles does the SQL server Enterprise Manager play? | |
| **a)** | It allows users to define groups of servers running SQL server 2000 |
| **b)** | It register individual servers in a group |
| **c)** | It configures all SQL server options for each registered server |
| **d)** | It creates and administraters all SQL server 2000 databases, objects, logins, users, and permissions in each registered server. |

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| **37.** | Identify correct syntax to create a table with constraint | |
| **a)** | CREATE TABLE <table constraint> <table name>  (<column\_definition> <table\_constraint>) |
| **b)** | CREATE TABLE <table name>  (<table\_constraint> <column\_definition> ) |
| **c)** | CREATE TABLE <table name>  (<column\_definition> <table\_constraint> ) |
| **d)** | CREATE TABLE <table name>  (<table\_constraint> ) |

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| **38.** | Statement 1: If we have an option of choosing from a simple primary key and a composite key to be a primary key, we need to select the simple primary key  Statement 2: Manipulating a single column is faster than manipulating multiple columns | |
| **a)** | Both the statements are true and statement 2 is the reason for statement 1 being True |
|  | **b)** | Both the statements are true but statement 2 is not the reason for statement 1 being True |
|  | **c)** | Only statement 2 is True |
|  | **d)** | Both the statements are false |

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| **39.** | You want to delete all the rows of an Employee table. This should be done without using much system and transaction log resources. Which command will you use? | |
| **a)** | Truncate |
| **b)** | Delete |
| **c)** | Drop |
| **d)** | We can use of he commands provided by SQL server for deleting the records. All the commands have the same performance w.r.t to the usage of log resources. |

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| **40.** | State the use of the AS clause in a SQL query? | |
| **a)** | It is used to change the name of a resultset column |
| **b)** | It is used to assign a name to a derived column |
| **c)** | It is used with the scalar function in SQL for calculating large equations. |
| **d)** | It is used with the group by clause to give the name to the last resultset |

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| **41.** | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ensures that relationships defined between tables are valid and accidental deletion or modification of related data is not possible | | | |
| **a)** | Entity integrity | **c)** | Use-defined integrity |
| **b)** | Domain integrity | **d)** | Referential integrity |

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| **42.** | Which normal form specifies that non-key field in a table must relate to the key fields in the table | | | |
| **a)** | First Normal form | **c)** | Fourth Normal form |
| **b)** | Second Normal form | **d)** | Fifth Normal form |
| **e)** | Third Normal form | **f)** |  |

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| **43.** | Following mechanisms are provided by SQL Server 2000 for entity integrity? | | | |
| **a)** | Primary key | **d)** | Identity property |
| **b)** | Unique key | **e)** | Check key |
| **c)** | Foreign key | **f)** | Default key |

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| **44.** | Identify the valid query for viewing only those records wherein the customers have a phone number | |
| **a)** | SELECT \* from customer where phone IS NOT NULL |
| **b)** | SELECT \* from customer where phone = NOT NULL |
| **c)** | SELECT \* from customer where phone NOT NULL |
| **d)** | SELECT \* from customer where HAVING phone NOT NULL |

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| **45.** | MS Access stores date in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ format | | | |
| **a)** | mm/dd/yy | **c)** | dd/mm/yy |
| **b)** | dd-mon-yy | **d)** | yy-mon-dd |
| **e)** | dd-mm-yy | **f)** |  |

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| **46.** | Among all these versions, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ offers a complete range of advanced scalability and reliability options | |
| **a)** | SQL Server 2000 Enterprise Edition |
| **b)** | SQL Server 2000 Standard Edition |
| **c)** | SQL Server 2000 Developer Edition |
| **d)** | SQL Server 2000 Desktop Edition |
| **e)** | SQL Server 2000 Windows CE Edition |

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| **47.** | James chooses to install SQL Server 2000 relational database with both server and client tools. In this case, he should select | |
| **a)** | Named instance of SQL Server 2000 |
| **b)** | Default instance of SQL Server 2000 |
| **c)** | Both named nd default instance of SQL Server 2000 |
| **d)** | Either named or default instance of SQL Server 2000 |

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| **48.** | A primary key constraint cannot be deleted if it is being referenced by a foreign key constraint in another table; the foreign key constraint must be deleted first | | | |
| **a)** | True | **b)** | False |

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| **49.** | Statement 1: The secondary data files of SQL Server 2000 database include all the data files including the primary data files  Statement 2: There must be maximum one log file for each SQL Server 2000 server  Statement 3: The primary data files is starting point of the SQL Server 2000 database  Statement 4: Every database has one secondary data file | | | |
| **a)** | Statement 1 is True  Statement 2 is False  Statement 3 is True  Statement 4 is False | **d)** | Statement 1 is False  Statement 2 is False  Statement 3 is True  Statement 4 is False |
| **b)** | Statement 1 is False  Statement 2 is True  Statement 3 is False  Statement 4 is True | **e)** | Statement 1 is False  Statement 2 is False  Statement 3 is False  Statement 4 is False |
| **c)** | Statement 1 is False  Statement 2 is False  Statement 3 is True  Statement 4 is True | **f)** |  |

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| **50.** | Which of the following statements with respect to the autoshrink feature of SQL Server 2000 are True | |
| **a)** | When using SQL Server Enterprise Edition, the autoshrink option is set to True |
| **b)** | When using SQL Server Desktop Edition, the autoshrink option is set to False |
| **c)** | The autoshrink option is set to False for all other editions regardless of the operation system except for the SQL Server Standard Edition |
| **d)** | It is not possible to shrink a read-only database |

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| **51.** | Identify the SQL server 2000 tools available for enforcing Domain integrity | | | |
| **a)** | DEFAULT definition | **c)** | CHECK constraint |
| **b)** | PRIMARY key constraint | **d)** | NOT NULL property |
| **e)** | FOREIGN key constraint | **f)** | UNIQUE constraint |

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| **52.** | Statement 1: FOREIGN key constraint has to be linked only to column with PRIMARY key constraint in another table  Statement 2: a FOREIGN key constraint can be defined to refer to columns with the UNIQUE constraint in a another table | |
| **a)** | Only statement 1 is True |
| **b)** | Only statement 2 is True |
| **c)** | Both the statements are True |
| **d)** | Both the statements are False |

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| **53.** | What will happen, if there are records in another tables linked to the records being deleted? | |
| **a)** | The deletion will not take place |
| **b)** | The records from the current table will be deleted |
| **c)** | The records from the current table as well as the linked records will be deleted |

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| **54.** | You want to check what will be the salary of all employees, if their basic is increased by 10%. What SQL statement will show you this result? | |
| **a)** | SELECT emp\_code, basic \* .10 from employee order by emp\_code |
| **b)** | SELECT emp\_code, basic + basic \* .01 from employee order by emp\_code |
| **c)** | SELECT emp\_code, basic + 10 from employee order by emp\_code |
| **d)** | SELECT emp\_code, basic + basic \* .10 from employee order by emp\_code |

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| **55.** | Which of the following database file/s is/are always present in the database? | | | |
| **a)** | Primary data files | **c)** | Log files |
| **b)** | Secondary data files | **d)** | Command data files |

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| **56.** | If SQL server is using Windows Authentication, you have to provide a login ID each time you access a registered SQL server | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **a)** | | True | | | | | **b)** | False | | | | | | |
| **57.** | | In MS Access, the field size of a Text field has a default setting is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **a)** | | 10 | **b)** | 20 | **c)** | 25 | | **d)** | 40 | **e)** | 50 | **f)** | 55 |

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| **58.** | Microsoft Windows NT Server 4.0 Service Pack 5 or later must be installed as a minimum requirement for all SQL Server 2000 editions. Do you agree with this statement? | |
| **a)** | Yes |
| **b)** | No, SP5 must be installed as a minimum requirement only for SQL Server Enterprise Edition |
| **c)** | No, SP5 must be installed as a minimum requirement only for SQL Server Standard Edition |
| **d)** | No. You need not install any Service Pack |

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| **59.** | What command will you give, to set the emp database file eligible for automatic periodic shrinking? | |
| **a)** | EXEC sp\_dboption ‘emp’, autoshrink, true |
| **b)** | EXEC sp\_dboption ‘emp’, autoshrink, Yes |
| **c)** | EXECUTE sp\_dboption ‘emp’, autoshrink, Yes |
| **d)** | EXE ‘emp’, autoshrink, true |

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| **60.** | Can we say that two Null are equal? | | | |
| **a)** | Yes | **b)** | No |

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| **61.** | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ enforces restrictions on the values entered for a particular column | | | |
| **a)** | Entity integrity | **c)** | Use-defined integrity |
| **b)** | Domain integrity | **d)** | Referential integrity |

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| **62.** | Which of the following statements with respect to UNIQUE constraint are TRUE | |
| **a)** | A UNIQUE constraint is used when we want to enforce the uniqueness of a column that is not the primary key |
| **b)** | Only one UNIQUE key constraint can be defined on a table |
| **c)** | A UNIQUE constraint can be referenced by a FOREIGN key constraint |
| **d)** | UNIQUE constraints can be defined on columns that allow null values |

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| **63.** | What command must Sam use to delete all the rows from a table | | | |
| **a)** | DROP table | **c)** | DELETE TABLE |
| **b)** | DELETE ROWS | **d)** | TRUNCATE TABLE |

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| **64.** | Identify the query which will increase the cost of all books by about 10% | |
| **a)** | UPDATE BookDetails SET Book\_Price \*10/100 |
| **b)** | UPDATE BookDetails SET Book\_Price = Book\_Price \* 10/100 |
| **c)** | UPDATE Book\_Price = Book\_Price + Book\_Price \* 10/100 FROM BookDetails |
| **d)** | UPDATE BookDetails SET Book\_Price = Book\_Price + Book\_Price \* 10/100 |

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| **65.** | To view only those records form ‘Studen’ table, where regis\_dt field values is in between 10/02/2004 and 12/02/2004, then following SQL statement can be used | |
| **a)** | SELECT \* FROM Student  WHERE regis\_dt  BETWEEN ‘10/02/2004’ AND ‘12/02/2004’ |
| **b)** | SELECT \* FROM Student  WHERE regis\_dt  BETWEEN #10/02/2004# AND #12/02/2004# |
| **c)** | SELECT \* FROM Student  WHERE regis\_dt  NOT BETWEEN #10/02/2004# AND #12/02/2004# |

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| **66.** | Joe is working on a Library project. He is designing database for the required system. The system will perform the shifting of records very frequently. Which one of the following SQL statements will you advise himj to use | | | | | | | | | |
| **a.** | DQL | **b.** | DDL | **c.** | DML | **d.** | DDL | **e.** | CCL |

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| **67.** | Who am I? I am used for efficient searching through a database I am used to build online libarary | | | | | | | | | |
| **a.** | DQL | **b.** | DDL | **c.** | DML | **d.** | DDL | **e.** | CCL |

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| **68.** | The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ component is used to administer permissions on the databases and database object | | | | | | | |
| **a.** | DML | **b.** | Sub-schema DDL | **c.** | DCL | **d.** | DDL |

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| **69.** | Which of the following statements with respect to referential Intergrity and Foreign key are NOT TRUE? | |
| **a.** | A database must not contain more than one unmatched foreign key value |
| **b.** | The attribute values in the foreign key must have a corresponding match in the relation where the attribute is a primary key |
| **c.** | New value cannot be introduced in a foreign key |
| **d.** | None of the above |

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| **70.** | Identify the advantages of a Network Database Model | |
| **a.** | The relationships are easier to implement |
| **b.** | The databases are easy to design |
| **c.** | The model enforces data integrity |
| **d.** | The model achieves sufficient data independence |
| **e.** | All of them |

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| **71** | Which of the following statements with respect to the Relational Model is/are True? | |
| **a.** | This model hides all the complexities of the system |
| **b.** | This model is much faster than the other database systems |
| **c.** | This model concerntrates more on the logical view of the database rather than the physical view |
| **d.** | This model offers a great deal of querying flexibility |
| **e.** | This model is very easy to handle |

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| **72.** | Statement 1: For a column to be set as a foreign key in a given table, it must be a primary key in another table Statement 2: The two columns being joined by the foreign key relationships must have an identical definition | |
| **a.** | Only statement 2 is True |
| **b.** | Both the statements are True |
| **c.** | Only statement 1 is True |
| **d.** | Only statement 2 is True |

SQL SERVER 2000 – SQL 2

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1.** | SQL server 2000 support s two types of subqueries and they are: | | | |
| **a)** | Related and nested | **c)** | Correlated and nested |
| **b)** | Grouped and nested | **d)** | Correlated and grouped |

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| **2.** | Which of these statements is used to specify an event that triggers the execution of a statements block, stored procedure or transaction | | | |
| **a)** | Continue | **c)** | Waitfor |
| **b)** | While | **d)** | Iteration |
| **e)** | None of the above |  |  |

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| **3.** | Consider a table named Testing containing one field named test of integer type, when the following trigger is popped. What will be output  CREATE TRIGGER Tester On Testing  FOR INSERT  AS  IF(Select test from INSERTED) <5  BEGIN  PRINT Value entered should be greater than 5  END | |
| **a)** | If the data entered in table is less than 5 also data gets inserted in table and message will not displayed |
| **b)** | If the data entered in table is less than 5, the message “Value entered should be greater than 5’ is displayed and the data entered will get inserted in table. |
| **c)** | If the data entered in table is less than 5, the message “Value entered should be greater than 5’ is displayed and the data entered will not be inserted in table. |
| **d)** | The above statement will not be executed as the statement Rollback Transaction is not present , it gives error |

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| **4.** | Identify the Normal form that states the rule, “If attributes do not contribute to the description of the key, move them to a separate table” (Choose one) | |
| **a)** | First Normal Form |
| **b)** | Second Normal Form |
| **c)** | Third Normal Form |
| **d)** | Forth Normal Form |

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| **5.** | Which of these statements are correct with respect to UNION (choose two) | |
| **a)** | In expression all the select statement should have the same number of rows. |
| **b)** | In UNION column of each table in the select statement should have the same data type |
| **c)** | Column name of each select statement can be different |
| **d)** | UNION can be used to limit the number of rows displayed |
| **e)** | UNION operator can combine only two SELECT statements, tried to combine more than two tables gives error. |

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| **6.** | ROLLUP generates a result set showing aggregates for all combinations of values in the selected columns. | | | |
| **a)** | True | **b)** | False |

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| **7.** | If a clustered index does not exits on the table, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ constraint automatically creates clustered indexes | | | |
| **a)** | Primary key | **c)** | Check |
| **b)** | Foreign key | **d)** | Composite key |

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| **8.** | Which normal form specifies that non-key fields in a table must relate to key fields in the table | | | |
| **a)** | First normal form | **c)** | Third normal form |
| **b)** | Second normal form | **d)** | Fourth normal form |
| **e)** | Fifth normal form |  |  |

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| **9.** | Consider a table named a Doctor\_detail which contains all details pertaining to doctor, suppose we want to check that no one updates the Doc\_Id field then which of these statement has to be executed. The update of data should be stored in the table | |
| **a)** | Create trigger Doc on doctor\_detail  For update  As  If update(Doc\_Id)  Begin  Print “You cannot update the Doc\_Id field”  End |
| **b)** | Create trigger Doc on doctor\_detail  For update  As  If update(Doc\_Id)  Begin  Print “You cannot update the Doc\_Id field”  Rollback transaction  End |
| **c)** | Create trigger Doc on doctor\_detail  For insert  As  If insert (select Doc\_Id from inserted)  Begin  Print “You cannot update the Doc\_Id field”  Rollback transaction  End |
| **d)** | Create trigger Doc on doctor\_detail  For insert  As  If insert (select Doc\_Id from inserted)  Begin  Print “You cannot update the Doc\_Id field”  End |

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| **10.** | Identify correct statement to execute stored procedure | | | | | |
| **a)** | EXECUTE <proc\_name> | | **c)** | | EXECUTE <proc\_name> FROM <table \_name> |
| **b)** | EXEC <proc\_name> | **d)** | | EXECUTE <proc\_name> FROM <database \_name> | |

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| **11.** | Which rules should the partitioned view definition follow? (choose three) | |
| **a)** | A view can refer to a particular member table only once in its definition |
| **b)** | A view cannot have member tables whose indexes are created on computed columns. |
| **c)** | Member table must have all PRIMARY KEY constraints on an identical number of column |
| **d)** | A view can refer to a particular member table more than once in its definition. |

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| **12.** | A large stored procedure can be broken down into many smaller stored procedures. | | | |
| **a)** | True | **b)** | False |

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| **13.** | A trigger may query other tables, and cannot include complex T-SQL statements | | | |
| **a)** | True | **b)** | False |

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| **14.** | Which SQL statements cannot be included in triggers? (choose three) | | | |
| **a)** | Create database | **c)** | Load database |
| **b)** | Disk resize | **d)** | Update database |

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| **15.** | We have two tables named Flight\_details and Reservation where flight\_details contains fields like Aircraft\_code, Class\_code, Fare, Seats. Reservation table contains all the details about the reservation like Aircraft\_code, Journey\_date, Fare\_details, Scats\_reserved.  The following query is executed on tables:  SELECT Aircraft\_code, class\_code, Fare, Seats FROM Flight\_details where Aircraft\_code and (SELECT Aircraft\_code FROM Reservation WHERE Journey\_date =’2001-07-18’)  What will be output of the above query | |
| **a)** | All the 4 fields will be displayed |
| **b)** | Will return error starting, syntax error at line 4 |
| **c)** | Error occur starting two SELECT statement cannot be used |
| **d)** | Returns errors starting subquery returned more than1 value |
| **e)** | Error msg.error at keyword AND |

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| **16.** | Unique constraint cannot be referenced by a FOREIGN key | | | |
| **a)** | True | **b)** | False |

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| **17.** | Which of these statements are limitations of trigger? (choose three) | |
| **a)** | Trigger can be created on tables as well as on views but cannot be created on temporary tables. |
| **b)** | Triggers cannot be used to output to resultset from SQL statements that lie within the trigger . |
| **c)** | Trigger cannot contain statements like CREATE DATABASE, CREATE INDEX, CREATE DEFAULT |
| **d)** | Trigger can contain statements like CREATE TABLE, CREATE INDEX, CREATE VIEW |
| **e)** | Trigger cannot contain any DROP statement. |

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| **18.** | Log records are stored in | | | |
| **a)** | Current Database | **c)** | Temporary file |
| **b)** | Current table | **d)** | System table |

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| **19.** | Select the aggregate functions, which can be used only for numeric columns (choose two) | | | |
| **a)** | Sum | **c)** | Count |
| **b)** | Avg | **d)** | Max |

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| **20.** | Identify the correct statements (choose two) | |
| **a)** | @@service name – return local server name |
| **b)** | Global variable are prefixed by @@ sign |
| **c)** | Global variable cannot be included in select statement |
| **d)** | @@connections return number of connections stablished with the server since it is started |
| **e)** | @@rowcount number of rows in the table. |

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| **21.** | What is the maximum number of columns that can be used in a CREATE VIEW statement | | | |
| **a)** | 16 | **c)** | 1024 |
| **b)** | Unlimited | **d)** | 255 |

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| **22.** | Which trigger moves the original row of data to the logical Deleted table? (choose one) | | | |
| **a)** | INSERT | **c)** | DELETE |
| **b)** | UPDATE | **d)** | SELECT |

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| **23.** | In a distributed partitioned view, at least one of the referenced tables exits on a remote server | | | |
| **a)** | True | **b)** | False |

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| **24.** | The Enterprise manager cannot be used to modify stored procedures | | | |
| **a)** | True | **b)** | False |

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| **25.** | Shared lock are used for operations that do not change or update data | | | |
| **a)** | True | **b)** | False |

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| **26.** | All stored procedures can be executed from URL | | | |
| **a)** | True | **b)** | False |

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| **27.** | We have to display all the names of the doctors and patients treated by them where specialization of doctor is used in order to treat the patient. We have two tables Doctor\_detail and Patient\_detail where Doctor\_detail contains doc\_name, doc\_Id, doc\_speci and Patient table contains pat\_name, pat\_Id, illness, doc\_Id where doc specialization and illness contain the same data.  Which of these query will help us in retrieving the data | |
| **a)** | SELECT doc\_name, pat\_name FROM Doctor\_detail a, Patient\_detail b  WHERE doc\_name IN (SELECT doc\_name FROM Doctor\_detail  WHERE a.Doc\_speci = b.illness) AND  Pat\_name IN (SELECT Pat\_name FROM Patient\_detail  WHERE a.Doc\_speci = b.illness) |
| **b)** | SELECT doc\_name, pat\_name FROM Doctor\_detail a, Patient\_detail b  WHERE doc\_name = (SELECT doc\_name FROM Doctor\_detail  WHERE a.Doc\_speci = b.illness) AND  Pat\_name = (SELECT Pat\_name FROM Patient\_detail  WHERE a.Doc\_speci = b.illness) |
| **c)** | SELECT doc\_name, pat\_name FROM Doctor\_detail a, Patient\_detail b  WHERE doc\_name EXISTS (SELECT doc\_name FROM Doctor\_detail  WHERE a.Doc\_speci = b.illness) AND  Pat\_name EXISTS (SELECT Pat\_name FROM Patient\_detail  WHERE a.Doc\_speci = b.illness) |
| **d)** | SELECT doc\_name, pat\_name FROM Doctor\_detail a, Patient\_detail b  WHERE doc\_name IN (SELECT doc\_name FROM Doctor\_detail  WHERE a.Doc\_speci = b.illness) AND  WHERE Pat\_name IN (SELECT Pat\_name FROM Patient\_detail  WHERE a.Doc\_speci = b.illness) |

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| **28.** | Views are used to protect the sensitive data from unauthorized users | | | |
| **a)** | True | **b)** | False |

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| **29** | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can be used at any point, to exit from a T-SQL block or stored procedure. | | | |
| **a)** | RETURN | **c)** | GOTO |
| **b)** | BEGIN……END | **d)** | WHILE |

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| **30.** | Select the commends that assign a value to the declared variable to hold up to 4 characters (choose two) | |
| **a)** | DECLARE @local\_variable\_name CHAR(4)  SET @local\_variable\_name = value |
| **b)** | DECLARE @local\_variable\_name CHAR(4)  SET @value=local\_variable\_name |
| **c)** | DECLARE @local\_variable\_name CHAR(4)  SELECT @local\_variable\_name = value |
| **d)** | DECLARE @local\_variable\_name CHAR(4)  SELECT value = @local\_variable\_name |

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| **31.** | Identify the use of triggers (choose three) | |
| **a)** | Comparing versions of data |
| **b)** | Reversing invalid changes |
| **c)** | Executing only local stored procedures |
| **d)** | Reading data from tables in other databases |

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| **32.** | Global variable are system defined tey can also be declared by the users | | | |
| **a)** | True | **b)** | False |

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| **33.** | EXISTS keyword is used to find the existence of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | |
| **a)** | Record returned by the subquery |
| **b)** | Column returned by the subquery |
| **c)** | Rows returned by the subquery |
| **d)** | Table returned by the subquery |

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| **34.** | A subquery that takes parameters from parent query, is known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | | | |
| **a)** | Nested subquery | **c)** | Corelated subquery |
| **b)** | Dependent subquery | **d)** | Related subquery |

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| **35.** | Which of these SQL statement is used to assign values to local variable | | | |
| **a)** | WHERE | **c)** | SELECT |
| **b)** | SET | **d)** | AS |
| **e)** | LET |  |  |

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| **36.** | Identify correct statements | |
| **a)** | A single column helping in identifying a row of the table uniquely is known as primary key |
| **b)** | Primary key enforces Domain Integrity |
| **c)** | When more than one column join, and identify each row of the table uniquely such key is called as Alternate |
| **d)** | A table can have only one primary key |

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| **37.** | The query defining the view cannot include \_\_\_\_\_ | | | |
| **a)** | WHERE clause | **c)** | ORDER BY clause |
| **b)** | COMPUTE clause | **d)** | SELECT clause |

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| **38.** | Identify the syntax for creating a UNIQUE CLUSTERED INDEX | |
| **a)** | CREATE UNIQUE CLUSTERED INDEX <Index-name> ON <Column name> |
| **b)** | CREATE UNIQUE CLUSTERED INDEX <Index-name> ON <View name> |
| **c)** | CREATE UNIQUE CLUSTERED INDEX <Index-name><View name> ON <Column name> |
| **d)** | CREATE UNIQUE CLUSTERED INDEX <Index-name> ON <View name> <Column name> |

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| **39.** | Names of all the system stored procedure and also of extended stored procedure begin with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (choose two) | | | |
| **a)** | \_sp | **c)** | sp\_ |
| **b)** | \_\*sp | **d)** | \_ex |
| **e)** | ex\_ |  |  |

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| **40.** | Statement 1: sp\_settriggerinfo permit the user to get the info about the order of the multiple trigger.  Statement 2: Multiple triggers of the same type on a table allow multiple different actions to take place in response to the same modification statement | | | |
| **a)** | Statement 1 is true | **c)** | Both the statements are not true |
| **b)** | Statement 2 is true | **d)** | Both the statements are true |

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| **41.** | Which of these variables has to be used in order to get the information of the current nesting level of the trigger | | | |
| **a)** | @@nestlevel | **c)** | @nestedlevel |
| **b)** | @nestlevel | **d)** | @@nestedlevel |

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| **42.** | Which of these statements are true with respect to trigger | |
| **a)** | If any row is deleted from a table, the related row in other table will never be affected |
| **b)** | Trigger cannot reject changes that violate referential integrity |
| **c)** | Triggers are used to apply validation rules, that cannot be achieved by Constraints. |
| **d)** | Trigger can be used for cascading updates through a database |
| **e)** | Trigger can be used to implement error handling in transaction. |

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| **43.** | Transaction is a group of database operations combined into a single unit of work that is either completely committed or rolled back | | | |
| **a)** | True | **b)** | False |

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| **44.** | Identify the correct statements | |
| **a)** | Cursor is a database object used by applications to manipulate the data by rows instead of sets |
| **b)** | Cursor can be used to perform a single action on a set of row |
| **c)** | In SQL server 2000 cursor can be created using T-SQL alone |
| **d)** | The operation to retrieve one row or a set of rows from a cursor is called a fetch |
| **e)** | A series fetch performed to retrieve the rows backward or forward is called as scrolling |

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| **45.** | The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ list all records from both tables, regardless of whether there are matching records in the tables | | | |
| **a)** | Right outer join | **b)** | Left outer Join |
| **c)** | Full outer join | **d)** | Inner |

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| **46.** | Which of these statements are true with respect to aggregate functions (choose 2) | |
| **a)** | They generate summary value |
| **b)** | They can be applied on all the rows |
| **c)** | They cannot be used in the WHERE clause |
| **d)** | They generate a set of values from each row |

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| **47.** | After creating a cursor, one needs to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the cursor before fetching the records from it | | | |
| **a)** | Fetch | **b)** | Close |
| **c)** | Open | **d)** | Deallocate |

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| **48.** | Select the different ways to combine data from multiple tables (Choose three) | | | |
| **a)** | Union | **b)** | Subqueries |
| **c)** | Join | **d)** | Group by |

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| **49.** | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is primarily concerned with creating and maintaining the database | | | | | |
| **a)** | Application programmer | **b)** | End user | **c)** | Database Administartor |

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| **50.** | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ does not remove anomalises but defines a goal | | | | | |
| **a)** | BCNF | **b)** | Fourth | **c)** | Fifth |

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| **51.** | Statement 1: Normalization is the process of removing redundancies from incoming data.  Statement 2: Denormalization improves the performance of a database | | | |
| **a)** | Statement 1 is true | **c)** | Both the statements are not true |
| **b)** | Statement 2 is true | **d)** | Both the statements are true |

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| **52.** | Only the Windows CE operating system can execute all the components of SQL Server CE | | | |
| **a)** | True | **b)** | False |

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| **53.** | The data type of the column to the right and left of the Constants in Query Result Sets should be the same | | | |
| **a)** | True | **b)** | False |

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| **54.** | If you do not specify the sort order, the ORDER BY clause, by default, sort records in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ order | | | |
| **a)** | ASCENDING | **b)** | DESCENDING |

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| **55.** | Is it possible to use the having clause with the Date field? | | | |
| **a)** | Yes | **b)** | No |

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| **56.** | By default, the UNION operator removes duplicates from the result set | | | |
| **a)** | True | **b)** | False |

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| **57.** | Statement 1: The CUBE operator generates a result set showing aggregates for a hierarchy of values in the selected columns.  Statement 2: The ROLLUP operator generates a result set showing aggregates for all combinations of values in the selected columns | | | |
| **a)** | Statement 1 is true | **c)** | Both the statements are not true |
| **b)** | Statement 2 is true | **d)** | Both the statements are true |

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| **58.** | Using the CONVERT function, you can explicitly convert text columns to char or varchar columns to a maximum length of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ characters | | | |
| **a)** | 124 | **b)** | 255 |
| **c)** | 1024 | **d)** | 200 |

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| **59.** | The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ functions are used to return the SQL Server settings | | | |
| **a)** | Use – defined | **b)** | System |
| **c)** | Server | **d)** | SQLServer |

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| **60.** | You can use \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to issue remote calls via HTTP to the middle-tier business objects residing on the Web server | | | |
| **a)** | ADO | **b)** | SQL-DMO |
| **c)** | RDS | **d)** | SQL-NS |

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| **61.** | When two or more columns jointly identify each row of the table uniquely, then such a Primary key is called a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | | | | | |
| **a)** | Composite key | **b)** | Candidate key | **c)** | Alternate key |

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| **62.** | DML statement can be used to perform a single action on a single row | | | |
| **a)** | True | **b)** | False |

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| **63.** | Identify the correct statements (choose 2) | |
| **a)** | XML has tree structure |
| **b)** | While displaying an XML data, root element has to be provided |
| **c)** | Query can be provided without providing any root element |
| **d)** | Instead of space in the query a special character “&” can be used where ever space is used |

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| **64.** | Which 4 of the following features decriber a Network Data Model? | |
| **a)** | In the network model, data is stored in sets |
| **b)** | It supports many-to-many relationships. |
| **c)** | It is similar to the Hierarchical Data Model |
| **d)** | In this model, a parent may have multiple children, but a child can only have one parent |
| **e)** | This model is difficult to implement and maintain |

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| **65.** | In ERD, One-to-Many Relationship is represented as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | | | |
| **a)** | 1:10 | **b)** | 1:N |
| **c)** | 1:M | **d)** | M:N |

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| **66.** | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a system stored procedure that displays the information on a database object, user-defined type, or system data type | | | | | |
| **a)** | Sp-help | **b)** | ss-help | **c)** | St-help |

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| **67.** | If an object is required to be present in all the databases, you can add it to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ database | | | | | |
| **a)** | Master | **b)** | Model | **c)** | Northwind |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **68.** | Select emp\_name, min(sal) as Minimum\_Salary from employee group by dept\_id  The above query will give you | |
| **a)** | Name of the employee with minimum salary in each department |
| **b)** | Minimum of all the salaries in the various department |
| **c)** | Name of the employee who is getting the least salary |
| **d)** | error |

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| **69.** | When you include the JOIN keyword in a query, without mentioning the type, by default, SQL server assumes the join to be an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ join | | | |
| **a)** | Outer | **b)** | Inner |

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| **70.** | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ enforces restrictions on the values enterred for a particular column | | | | | |
| **a)** | Domain integrity | **b)** | Entity integrity | **c)** | Referential integrity |

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| **71.** | A query defining the View can include the following clauses: | | | |
| **a)** | ORDER BY | **b)** | COMPUTE BY |
| **c)** | COMPUTE | **d)** | None of the others |

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| **72.** | You can use \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to change the flow of program execution to a specified location (label) | | | |
| **a)** | CASE | **b)** | GOTO |
| **c)** | RETURN | **d)** | WHILE |

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| **73.** | By default, only owner of the database has permission to create a trigger and this permission is not transferable | | | |
| **a)** | True | **b)** | False |

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| **74.** | The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ attribute spcifies that the positioned updates or deletes made through the cursor do not succeed, if the row is updated after it was read into cursor | | | | | |
| **a)** | UPDATE | **b)** | STATIC | **c)** | DYNAMIC |
| **c)** | READ-ONLY | **d)** | OPTIMISTIC | | |

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| **75.** | Which one of the following statements with reference to Web Assistant Wizard is NOT TRUE? | |
| **a)** | We don’t have to establish the connection for every request |
| **b)** | Updation takes place automatically |
| **c)** | We have to write the asp code |
| **d)** | We can publish the HTML page directly on the web |