Date : 07-Apr-12 [Ch 03]

1. Which of the following does not fall in DML?
   A. CREATE
   B. DELETE
   C. SELECT
   D. UPDATE
   Answer: A

2. A _____indicates that we are merely reading information.
   A. SELECT
   B. INSERT
   C. COLUMN-LIST
   D. source table
   Answer: A

3. Which one is domain listing?
   A. an exclusive list of choices
   B. a set of statements in sequence
   C. a set of condition to be met
   D. an ordered set of rules to follow
   Answer: A

4. what does the WHERE clause in a SELECT statement do?
   A. it defines from which source the data come from
   B. it defines what conditions a record has to meet before it will be shown
   C. it defines how to format record before it will be shown
   D. it defines the destination where records will be saved
   Answer: B

5. If you perform an AVG or other aggregate function on a column with NULLs, the NULL values _____ part of the aggregation.
   A. will be
   B. will not be
   Answer : B

6. The _____ clause is used only if there is also a GROUP BY in your query
   A. WHERE
   B. FOR XML
   C. HAVING
   D. ORDER BY
   Answer : C

7. Which one of the following is equivalent to the condition"age BETWEEN 18 AND 30?
   A. age > 18 AND age < 30
   B. age >= 18 AND age <= 30
   C. age >= 18 OR age <= 30
   D. age >= 19 AND age <= 29
   Answer : B

8. EXISTS(SELECT 1 FROM WHERE 1=1) will return ?
   A. TRUE
   B. FALSE
   Answer : A

9. The ORDER BY clause can be based on any column in any table used in the query regardless of whether it is included in the SELECT list.
   A. True
   B. False
   Answer : A

10. The _____ clause is used to aggregate information.
    A. GROUP BY
    B. HAVING
    C. ORDER BY
    D. WHERE
    Answer : A

11. The COUNT, when used in any form other than COUNT(*), _____NULL values.
    A. ignores
    B. does not ignore
    Answer : A

12. To view properties of a table which system stored procedure is used?
    A. sp_helpdb
    B. helptable
    C. sp_helpobject
    D. sp_help
    Answer: D

13. In which situations you use the INSERT INTO . . . SELECT Statement?
    A. to insert data into a table by selecting data from another table in the same database
    B. to insert data into a table by selecting data from another table in a different database in the same server
    C. to insert data into a table by selecting data from a heterogeneous query
    D. to insert data into a table by selecting data from the same table
    Answer: A, B, C, D

Date : 09-Apr-12 [Ch 04]

1. Which of the following is or are the purposes of normalization i.e., breaking out from larger tables into many smaller tables?
   A. eliminating repeating data
   B. saving space
   C. improving performance
   D. increasing data integrity
   Answer: A, B, C, D

2. Will the following query run?
   SELECT p.*, Suppliers.SupplierID
   FROM Products p
   INNER JOIN Suppliers s
   ON p.SupplierID = s.SupplierID
   A. Yes
   B. No
   Answer: B
   [Suppliers table is aliased, so Suppliers.SupplierID should be s.SupplierID]

3. Which type of JOIN excludes all records that don't have a value in both tables?
   A. INNER JOIN
   B. OUTER JOIN
   C. CROSS JOIN
   D. FULL JOIN
   Answer: A

4. INNER JOIN is comparable to _____ clause.
   A. GROUP BY
   B. WHERE
   C. ORDER BY
   D. HAVING
   Answer: B
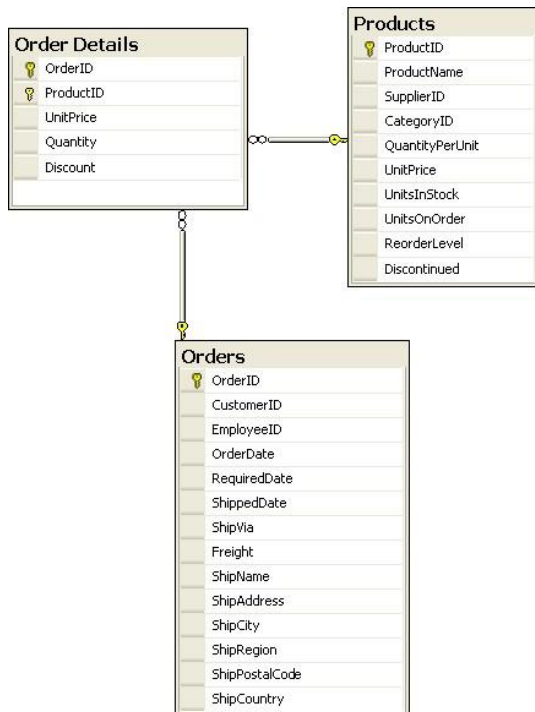
5. Which operator is as concatenation of strings in T-SQL?
   A. &
   B. .
   C. +
   D. _
   Answer: C

6. A database diagram is shown in the exhibit. Which one is an associate table in the database diagram shown in the figure?

A. Products
B. Orders
C. Order Details
D. None

Answer: C

7. Which one is a linking table?
   A. A table for which the primary purpose is not to store its own data, but rather to relate the data stored in other tables.
   B. A table for which the primary purpose is not to store its own data, but rather to link two tables in two different databases.
   C. A horizontally partitioned table
   D. A table wich is created by merging two smaller table

Answer: A

8. _____ returns the records which are satisfying the joining condition and also which are not satisfying the join condition.
   A. INNER JOIN
   B. OUTER JOIN
   C. CROSS JOIN
   D. None

Answer: B

9. Which type of join has no **on** operator?
   A. INNER
   B. OUTER
   C. FULL
   D. CROSS

Answer: D

10. Which one combines two resultsets into single resultset?
   A. UNION
   B. JOIN
   C. INDEX
   D. Normalization

Answer: A

Date	: 10-Apr-12 [Ch 05]

1. Consider the following statements
   Statement I: It is possible to have two objects with the same name, but residing in different schemas.
   Statement II: It is NOT possible to have two objects with the same name, but residing in different schemas.

Which statement is valid?
   A. Statement I
   B. Statement II
   C. Both Statement I & II
   D. Neither

Answer: A

2. Which of the following Role members can create database?
   A. sysadmin
   B. db_owner
   C. db_ddladmin
   D. db_datawriter

Answer: A, B, C
[db_datawriter can VIEW ANY DATABASE and grated DELETE, INSERT, UPDATE]

3. Which table constraint allows a value to be used for any rows that are inserted without a user-supplied value for this particular column in the table?
   A. CHECK
   B. Nullability
   C. DEFAULT
   D. UNIQUE

Answer: C

4. The column whose value is derived on the fly from other columns in the table is known as_____ column.
   A. identity
   B. rowguidcol
   C. computed
   D. compound

Answer: C

Date	: 11-Apr-12 [Ch 06]

1. Which type of constraint deals with one or more columns?
   A. Domain constraints
   B. Entity constraints
   C. Referential Integrity constraints
   D. Key constraints

Answer: A

2. Which constraints ensure that a particular column or set of columns meets particular criteria?
   A. Domain constraints
   B. Entity constraints
   C. Referential Integrity constraints
   D. Key constraints

Answer: A

3. When do you create Referential integrity constraint?
   A. when you want that a value in one column must match the value in another column—in either the same table or, far more typically, a different table.
   B. when you want that a column in a table must have a unique value in each row
   C. when you want that a particular column or set of columns meets particular criteria
   D. when you that a column or set of columns must have non-empty value

Answer: A

4. What is the default behavior of SQL server when you try to delete a parent row if any child rows exists?
   A. restrict the parent row from being deleted
   B. automatically delete child rows
   C. set the value in the child rows to NULL for the referencing column.
   D. set the value in the child rows to whatever the default value is for the referencing column

Answer: A

5. What are the possible values of DELETE ACTION for foreign key?
   A. SET NULL

B. CASCADE
C. SET DEFAULT
D. NO ACTION
E. RESTRICT
Answer: A, B, C, D

6. Defaults are only used in _____ statements.
   A. SELECT
   B. INSERT
   C. UPDATE
   D. DELETE
Answer: B

7. Which constraints you can disable temporarily?
   A. FOREIGN KEY
   B. CHECK
   C. PRIMARY KEY
   D. UNIQUE
Answer: A, B

8. To add a constraint, but have it not apply to existing data, you make use of the _____ option when you perform the ALTER TABLE statement that adds your constraint.
   A. DISABLE CONSTRAINTS
   B. WITH NOCHECK
   C. NOCHECK CONSTRAINTS
   D. NO ACTION
Answer: A, B

Date	: 12-Apr-12 [Ch 07]

1. For which of the following needs A SUB-QUERY is used?
   A. Break a query up into a series of logical steps
   B. Provide a listing to be the target of a WHERE clause together with [IN|EXISTS|ANY|ALL]
   C. To provide a lookup driven by each record in a parent query
   D. To extract useful information from multiple tables
Answer: A, B, C

2. Which one must be true when you use a sub-query in WHERE clause with "=" operator?
   A. The sub-query must return a single value
   B. The sub-query must return a list of values
   C. The sub-query must be correlated with outer query
   D. You cannot use a sub-query in WHERE clause with "=" operator
Answer: A

3. Which operator cannot be used when a sub-query in WHERE clause returns a list of values?
   A. IN
   B. EXISTS
   C. ANY
   D. >
Answer: D

4. Consider the following tow statements
   Statement I: a correlated sub-query is evaluated only once irrespective of how many rows the outer query returns.
   Statement II: a correlated sub-query is evaluated once for each row processed by the outer query.
   Now choose the correct one about the above statements?
   A. Statement I is true but Statement II is false
   B. Statement I is false but Statement II is true
   C. Both Statement I and Statement II are false
   D. Both Statement I and Statement II are true
Answer: B

5. Which one allows date conversions with formatting?
   A. CAST

B. CONVERT
Answer: B

6. The _____ operator return a simple TRUE/FALSE regarding the existence of data that meets the criteria established in the query that it is operating against.
   A. EXISTS
   B. IN
   C. WHERE
   D. DISTINCT
Answer: A

7. Which one you can use to check for the existence of an object before running a create statement?
   A. EXISTS
   B. IN
   C. ALL
   D. ANY
Answer: A

8. _____ is made up of the columns and rows of a result set from a query.
   A. A derived table
   B. A sub-query
   C. Aggregate
   D. A correlated sub-query
Answer: A

9. To create a derived table what criteria you must meet?
   A. enclose the query that generates the result set in parentheses
   B. alias the results of the query
   C. enclose the query that generates the result set in a UDF
   D. declare a variable table
Answer: A, B

10 Which function should you use to covert a date value with specified formatting?
   A. COLCASE
   B. CAST
   C. CONVERT
   D. SUBSTRING
Answer: C

Date	: 16-Apr-12 [Ch 08]

10. Which of the following correctly define normalization?
   A. applying constraints so that wrong data cannot be entered into the system
   B. breaking out data into a logical, non-repetitive format that can easily be reassembled into the whole
   C. giving an attribute to an entity so that it can be uniquely identified
   D. creating indexes so that specific data can be retrieved faster
Answer: B

11. _____ is a collection of instances of data that have the same general attributes.
   A. A table
   B. An index
   C. A database
   D. A primary key
Answer: A

12. "A drawing of the various entities (tables) and relationships (how they work together)"
   What is it?
   A. Data Diagram
   B. Relationship diagram
   C. Entity diagram

D. Entity-Relationship diagram

Answer: D

13. What are the qualities a table should have to be an entity in the relational database sense?
    A. The table should describe one and only one entity.
    B. All rows must be unique, and there must be a primary key.
    C. The column and row order must not matter.
    D. The table must have at least one index.

Answer: A, B, C

14. What are candidate keys?
    A. the columns that are used as part of primary key.
    B. the columns that can potentially be used to uniquely identify each row in your entity.
    C. the columns that are not part of primary key but allow accessing the entity.
    D. the columns that ate not natural attributes of the entity but added to it.

Answer: B

15. Derived column is an example of _____.
    A. Normalization
    B. De-Normalization

Answer: B

16. In SQL Server, One-to-Zero, One, or Many can be enforced using
    A. Foreign key constraint
    B. Default constraint
    C. Check constraint
    D. Trigger

Answer: A, B

17. The concepts of normalization are highly dependent on issues surrounding the definition of the _____ and what columns are dependent on it.
    A. primary key
    B. foreign key
    C. unique key
    D. compound key

Answer: A

Date : 17-Apr-12 [Ch 10]

1. Which of the following is or are the advantages of views?
   Reduce apparent database complexity for end users.
    A. Prevent sensitive columns from being selected, while still affording access to other important data.
    B. Add additional indexing to your database to speed query performance-even when you're not using the view the index is based on
    C. show important data to end users without creating any tables

Answer: A, B, C

2. You can use views as filters.
    A. Yes
    B. No

Answer: A

3. a view contains a join, how can insert, update or delete through the view?
    A. using a UDF
    B. using an AFTER trigger
    C. using an INSTEAD OF trigger
    D. using a multi-statement table-valued function

Answer: C

4. What happens if you create a view WITH CHECK OPTION?
    A. The tables that are referenced in the view cannot be deleted or altered

B. The view definition is encrypted and no-one can view the select statement that is used in view
    C. The view cannot be queried
    D. The row inserted or updated through the view must meet any WHERE criterion that's used in the SELECT statement within the view

Answer: D

5. What happens if a view is created WITH SCHEMABINDING option?
    A. The tables that are referenced in the view cannot be deleted
    B. The columns that are referenced in the view cannot be altered or deleted
    C. The view definition is encrypted
    D. The view will act like an actual table to OLEDB or ODBC clients

Answer: A, B

6. Which criteria is not correct for a view to be indexed?
    A. The view and any UDF used in view must use SCHEMABINDING option
    B. The view must not reference any other views
    C. All the table and UDF referenced in the view must not use two-part name
    D. The view must be in the same database as all objects referenced by the view

Answer: C

7. The SELECT statement in a view can use ORDER BY clause only if _____
    A. there is TOP predicate in the SELECT statement
    B. there is WHERE filter in the SELECT statement
    C. there is GROUP BY clause in the SELECT statement
    D. there is an aggregate in the SELECT statement

Answer: A

8. What you possibly can do Using a view?
    A. query data
    B. insert data
    C. update data
    D. delete data

Answer: A, B, C, D

9. What should you do if you want that a view can be used to insert and update rows but inserted or updated row through the view must qualify to appear in the view results?
    A. create the view WITH ENCRYPTION option
    B. create the view WITH SCHEMABINDING option
    C. create the view WITH CHECK OPTION
    D. create the view with VIEW_METADATA option

Answer: C

10. How can you get the actual definition of a view?
    A. using sp_help system stored procedure
    B. using sp_helptext system stored procedure
    C. querying the syscomments system table
    D. querying the sysobjects system table

Answer: B, C

Date : 18-Apr-12 [Ch 11]

1. Why do you use the USE statement in your SQL script?
    A. To use system-defined global functions
    B. To set the current database
    C. To set the current server
    D. To declare variables

Answer: B

2. What does the @@IDENTITY system function do?
    A. It returns the last identity value that was assigned in the current connection
    B. It returns id given to the current database by system
    C. It returns the login that is used to identify the current user

D. It returns current server instance name

Answer: A

3. How can you change of a local variable?
   A. using SET statement
   B. using DECLARE statement
   C. using SELECT statement
   D. using UPDATE statement

Answer: A, C

4. Which one should you use if you want to assign a value to a variable from a query?
   A. SET statement
   B. SELECT statement
   C. DECLARE statement
   D. UPDATE statement

Answer: B

5. Which one returns the number of rows affected by the last statement
   A. @@COUNT
   B. @@ROWS
   C. @@IDENTITY
   D. @@ROWCOUNT

Answer: D

6. What will happen if one statement in the middle in the of T-SQL batch fails at parse-time?
   A. No statement will run
   B. All the statements before the statement fails to parse will run
   C. All the statements after the statement fails to parse will run
   D. All the statements, except the statement that fails to parse, will run

Answer: A

7. What will happen if one statement in the middle in the of T-SQL batch fails at runtime?
   A. No statement will run
   B. All the statements before the statement that generated error will run
   C. All the statements after the statement that generated error will run
   D. All the statements, except the statement that generated error, will run

Answer: B

8. SELECT * FROM Customers WHERE CustomerID = 'ALFKI' GO

   Will the above statement run?
   A. Yes
   B. No

Answer: B

9. Which of the following Statements require their own batch?
   A. CREATE TABLE
   B. CREATE DEFAULT
   C. CREATE PROCEDURE
   D. CREATE TRIGGER

Answer: B, C, D

10. EXEC can be used inside a User Defined Function.
    A. True
    B. False

Answer: B

Date   : 20-Apr-12 [Ch 12]

1. When you ALTER an existing stored procedure what things retains?
   1. any permissions that have been established for the stored procedure.
   2. any dependency information on other objects that may call the stored procedure being altered.
   3. RECOMPLE, ENCRYPTION options

4. parameters and their directions

Answer: A, B [Page343]

2. Do you need to entirely re-establish your permissions on who can and can't use the stored procedure, If you DROP a stored procedure and CREATE it?
   A. Yes
   B. No

Answer: A [Page 343]

3. Which is the best way to get information back out of the stored procedure?
   A. using return value
   B. using input parameter
   C. using output parameter
   D. using global system function

Answer: B [Page 343]

4. Which of the following information you must provide to declare a parameter in procedure definition?
   A. The name
   B. The data type
   C. The default value
   D. The direction

Answer: A, B [Page 344]

5. Which statement is true?
   A. When executing a stored procedure, parameters can be passed in either by position or by reference.
   B. When executing a stored procedure, parameters can be passed in only by position.
   C. When executing a stored procedure, parameters can be passed in only by reference.
   D. None of the above statements is true

Answer: A [Page 344]

6. How can you make a parameter of stored procedure optional, i.e., user can execute the procedure without supplying a value for that parameter?
   A. specifying the direction
   B. by giving a default value
   C. by adding VARYING keyword
   D. you can not a parameter optional

Answer: B [Page 345]

7. Which one is used to group a code block in T-SQL scrpts?
   A. {...}
   B. (...)
   C. [...]
   D. BEGIN...END

Answer: D [Page 356]

8. What type of value a stored procedure can return?
   A. only integers
   B. any valid SQL data type
   C. only Booleans (BIT data type)
   D. only characters

Answer: A

9. Which one is inline error?
   A. Errors that create runtime errors and stop your code from proceeding further.
   B. Errors that SQL Server knows about, but that don't create runtime errors such that your code stops running.
   C. Errors that are more logical in nature and to which SQL Server is essentially oblivious.
   D. None of the above

Answer: B [Page 371]

10. Which one makes SQL server wait for 30 seconds to execute statements?
    A. WAITFOR TIME '00:00:30'
    B. WAITFOR DELAY '00:00:30'
    C. WAITFOR TIME '30000'
    D. WAITFOR DELAY '30000'

Answer: B [Page 368]

Date : 23-Apr-12 [Ch 13]

1. Which database object can return a scalar of any valid SQL data type?
   A. only STORED PROCEDURE
   B. only UDF
   C. both UDF and STORED PROCEDURE
   D. Neither of UDF and STORED PROCEDURE
   Answer: B

2. Which database object supports OUTPUT parameter?
   A. only STORED PROCEDURE
   B. only UDF
   C. both UDF and STORED PROCEDURE
   D. Neither of UDF and STORED PROCEDURE
   Answer: A

3. Which type of data can not be the return value of a UDF?
   A. any valid SQL Server datatype
   B. user-defined datatype
   C. BLOB
   D. CURSOR
   E. timestamp
   Answer: C, D, E

4. Which of the following features a UDF supports?
   A. return a scalar value of most SQL Server datatype
   B. take input parameters
   C. take output parameters to return information back
   D. be part of SEELCT statements
   Answer: A, B, D

5. Which of the following criteria a UDF must meet to be considered deterministic?
   A. The function must be schema-bound
   B. All other functions referred to in your function, regardless of whether they are user- or system defined, must also be deterministic
   C. The function cannot reference tables that are defined outside the function itself
   D. The function cannot use an extended stored procedure inside the function
   Answer: A, B, C, D

6. A UDF always returns the same result any time they are called with a specific set of input values.
   A. What type of function is it?
   B. Deterministic
   C. Nondeterministic
   Answer: A

7. Find out which of the following system defined functions are Nondeterministic.
   A. NEWID
   B. YEAR
   C. MONTH
   D. GETDATE
   Answer: A, D

8. Which one would you to find if a UDF is deterministic or not?
   A. object_id
   B. objectproperty
   C. isdeterministic
   D. sp_help
   Answer: B

Date : 23-Apr-12 [Ch 14]

1. What does the Atomictiy property of a Transaction mean?
   A. All the statements in a transaction act as a unit
   B. A set of discrete transactions form a big unit that can execute independently

   C. All the individual statements of a transaction work independently even each being part of a unit
   D. A transaction only a single statement
   Answer: A

2. Every SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, and DELETE statement you issue in SQL Server is part of an _____ transaction.
   A. implicit
   B. explicit
   Answer: A

3. What you possibly can do with a transaction?
   A. BEGIN a transaction
   B. COMMIT a transaction
   C. ROLLBACK a transaction
   D. SAVE a transaction
   E. DISCARD a transaction
   F. ABANDON a transaction
   Answer: A, B, C, D

4. What does durable property of a transaction mean?
   A. When you COMMIT a transaction, is, the effect of the transaction becomes permanent
   B. When you BEGIN a transaction, the transaction continues to be in running until you end it
   C. If you save a transaction, you can reuse it without recreating a new one
   D. Once a transaction has begun, it cannot be abandoned
   Answer: A

5. What are dirty pages?
   A. log or data pages that have modified by an unsuccessful transaction
   B. pages that contain invalid data
   C. data or log pages that have be damaged due to system failure
   D. log or data pages that have been modified after they were read into the cache, but the modifications have not yet been written to disk.
   Answer: D

6. Which one is concurrency issue in a database system?
   A. two or more users each trying to interact with the same object at the same time
   B. fetching data from two or more databases at the same time
   C. sharing processor time two or more query processing threads at the same time
   D. reading data from multiple disks simultaneously
   Answer: A

7. Which one handles concurrency issues in SQL server?
   A. Lazy writer
   B. Lock manager
   C. Query optimizer
   D. Checkpoints
   Answer: B

8. Which transaction isolation level can prevent Non-Repeatable Reads?
   A. READ COMMITTED
   B. REPEATABLE READ
   C. SERIALIZABLE
   D. READ UNCOMMITTED
   Answer: B, C

9. Which is the default transaction isolation level in SQL Server?
   A. READ COMMITTED
   B. REPEATABLE READ
   C. SERIALIZABLE
   D. READ UNCOMMITTED
   Answer: A

Date : 2-Apr-12 [Ch 15]

1. Which one of the following is not executed explicitly rather automatically fire in response to specific events?
    A. Stored procedure.
    B. View
    C. User-defined Function
    D. Trigger
Answer: D
2. Which one is DDL trigger?
    A. Triggers that fire in response to someone changing the structure of your database in some way
    B. Triggers that fire in response to someone changing the data in your database in some way
    C. Triggers that fire in response to someone extracting the data out of your database in some way
    D. Triggers that fire in response to someone changing the data in your database through a view
Answer: A
3. What actions can you attach a DML trigger to?
    A. SELECT
    B. INSERT
    C. UPDATE
    D. DELETE
Answer: B, C, D
4. Which objects can you create a DML trigger on?
    A. DATABASE
    B. TABLE
    C. VIEW
    D. Stored Procedure
Answer: B, C
5. A DML trigger can be:
    A. BEFORE trigger
    B. AFTER trigger
    C. INSTEAD OF trigger
    D. All of the above
Answer: B, C
6. AFTER can be created on _____.
    A. only tables
    B. only views
    C. both tables and views
    D. neither tables nor views
Answer: A
7. In an after update trigger you have two temporary tables that exist within the scope of the trigger, they are:
    A. inserted
    B. updated
    C. deleted
    D. selected
Answer: A, C
8. A trigger can accept parameter.
    A. True
    B. False
Answer: B
9. By default, recursive triggers are turned__.
    A. on
    B. off
Answer: B
10. Where can you create a DDL trigger?
    A. SERVER
    B. DATABASE
    C. TABLE
    D. VIEW
Answer: A, B