MCQ: From Chapter 09 to 21

Chapter 09

Q1. _____ helps you to find information about a specific row or rows without having to search through the entire table. Which one best fits the blank.
- A.   A table constraint
- B.   A table primary key
- C.   A filegroup
- D.   A database index

Answer: D

Q2. Which of the following statement or statements are true?
- A.   An index increases the speed of data access
- B.   An index enforces referential integrity
- C.   An index enforces constraints on an entity
- D.   An index enforces uniqueness of data

Answer: A, D

Q3. What are the drawbacks of indexes?
- A.   Indexes increase the speed of data access
- B.   Indexes consume a lot of disk space
- C.   Indexes enforces uniqueness of data
- D.   Indexes cause slower inserts, updates and deletes

Answer: C, D

Q4. When a table has no index, it is called _____?
Find the best one for the blank.
- A.   A page
- B.   A clustered table
- C.   A non-clustered table
- D.   A heap

Answer: D

Q5. Which of the following statement or statements are true?
- A.   Indexes increase data access speed
- B.   Indexes consume a lot of disk space
- C.   Indexes may cause slower inserts
- D.   Indexes may cause faster updates

Answer: A, B, C

Q6. Indexes are stored as B-Tree in SQL Server 2000. Which of the following B-Tree stands for?
- A.   Binary Tree
- B.   Bye Tree
- C.   Binomial Tree
- D.   Balanced Tree

Answer: D

Q7. The top level index of a clustered index is made _____ containing the first key referenced by in the pages of the following level.
Find the appropriate one for the blank.
- A.   one page
- B.   two pages
- C.   four pages
- D.   eight pages

Answer: A

Q8. How many Clustered Index a table can have?
- A.   One
- B.   Two
- C.   Unlimited
- D.   Zero

Answer: A

Q9. Once a table has a clustered index, its data is both sorted and _____.
Complete the sentence picking the best one.
- A.   sampled in random order
- B.   sorted on the index key
- C.   moved to primary data file
- D.   rearranged to fixed-length

Answer: D

Q10. Clustered index are unique in design. When duplicate index exists how are they made unique in SQL Server 2000?
- A. Duplicate index can not exist
- B. By using a user–defined suffix
- C. By using internal counter
- D. None

Answer: C

Q11 Which of the following statement or statements are true?
- A. A table can have only one clustered index
- B. A table can have only one non-clustered index
- C. A table can have one clustered index and more than one non-clustered indexes
- D. A table can have one non-clustered index and one or more clustered indexes

Answer: A, C

Q12. Which of the following are ways to reference a record in SQL server?
- A. Row id
- B. Page reference
- C. Clustered key
- D. Sysindexes

Answer: A, C

Q12. Can you create an index based on two or more columns in SQL Server 2000?
- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: A [But there is a restriction]

Q13. What is the restriction on creating composite indexes in SQL Server 2000?
- A. The columns used in the index must be fixed-size
- B. The columns used in the index must be variable-length
- C. The index key must be less than 900 bytes
- D. There is no restriction

Answer: C

Q14. If you want to create a composite index on fixed-size columns, what restriction apply?
- A. The columns must store only numeric values
- B. The columns must store only character values
- C. The sum of size of the columns must be less than 900 bytes
- D. The sum of size of stored values in the columns must be less than 900 bytes

Answer: C

Q15. If you want to create a composite index on variable-length columns, what restriction apply?
- A. The columns must store only numeric values
- B. The columns must store only character values
- C. The sum of size of the columns must be less than 900 bytes
- D. The sum of size of stored values in the columns must be less than 900 bytes

Answer: D

Q16. What helps query optimizer to choose appropriate index while querying data?
- A. Index Allocation Map
- B. Row Id
- C. Page Reference
- D. Distribution statistics

Answer: D

Q17. Which of the following statement or statements are true (orders is the table name)?
- A. sp_autostats 'Orders'
- B. sp_autostats 'indexname', 'orders'
- C. sp_autosatas 'on', 'orders'
- D. sp_autostats 'Orders' , 'ON'

Answer: A, D

Q18. When statistics are updated automatically?
- A. When data file and transaction files are on different file group
- B. When auto create statistics database option is on
- C. When auto update statistics database option is on
- D. It always happens

Answer: C

Q19. We can update statistics for _____ or _____.
- A. Index
- B. Table
- C. Procedure

D. View

Answer: A, D

Q20. CREATE INDEX OrderDate on Orders(OrderDate). This statement will create a _____.
   A. Clustered index
   B. Non-clustered index

Answer: B

Q20. How can you improve performance during index creation?
   A. Create the index in descending sort order
   B. Create the index with NORECOMPUTE option
   C. Create the index with SORT_IN_TEMPDB option
   D. Create the index with IGNORE_DUP_KEY option

Answer: C

Q21. You want to create a unique index but you want to avoid roll back of insertion due to duplicate key error, which option or options should you use?
   A. ASC
   B. DESC
   C. SORT_IN_TEMPDB
   D. IGNORE_DUP_KEY

Answer: D

Q22. What are the restrictions in creating index on computed columns in SQL Server 200?
   A. The computed column must be deterministic and precise
   B. The ANSI_NULLS option must be set to ON during table creation
   C. The compute column result must not be of TEXT, NTEXT or IMAGE
   D. The computed column must not use any user-defined function

Answer: A, B, C

Q23. Which option must be set to ON during index creation and and index values modification?
   A. ANSI_NULLS
   B. ANSI_PADDING
   C. ANSI_WARNINGS
   D. ARITHABORT
   E. CANCAT_NULL_YEILDS_NULL
   F. QUOTED_IDENTIFIER
   G. NUMERIC_ROUNDABORT

Answer: A, B, C, D, E, F

Q24. Which option must be set to OFF during index creation and and index values modification?
   A. ANSI_NULLS
   B. ANSI_PADDING
   C. ANSI_WARNINGS
   D. ARITHABORT
   E. CANCAT_NULL_YEILDS_NULL
   F. QUOTED_IDENTIFIER
   G. NUMERIC_ROUNDABORT

Answer: G

Q25. Which of the following plays an important role in reducing data fragmentation?
   A. ANSI_NULLS database option
   B. Fillfactor in index
   C. File Groups
   D. None

Answer: B

Q26. Which of the following helps you to determine fragmentations?
   A. DBCC SHOWFRAG
   B. DBCC SHOWCONTIG
   C. DBCC FRAG
   D. DBCC

Answer: B

Q27. Which of the following way or ways help you to defragment data files?
   A. DBCC INDEXDFRAG
   B. DBCC DBREINDEX
   C. CREATE INDEX WITH DROP_EXISTING
   D. CREATE INDEX WITH NORECOMPUTE

Answer: A, B, C

Chapter 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

Q11. A view is a named _____ statement.
Find out the appropriate word for the blank.
    A. Select
    B. Insert
    C. Update
    D. Delete
Answer: A
Q12. A view can be treated as a table.
Is this statement true?
    A. Yes

B. No

Answer: A

Q13. A view holds data?

Is this statement true?

    A. Yes

    B. No

Answer: B [A view acts like a table but does not contain data. It depends on underlying table for the data. When you query a view it retrieves data from table using the select statement inside it]

Q14. Which of the statement or statements are true about a view?

    A. A view does not contain data; it retrieves data from underlying table/tables when queried.

    B. A view contains only select statement

    C. A view can contain insert, update statements

    D. A view can not contain outer join select statement

    E. Data can be modified through view

Answer: A, B, E [C-views contain only select queries D-View can perform any type of join]

Q15. You can query a view but you can not insert, delete or modify data through a view.

Is this statement true?

    A. Yes

    B. No

Answer: B [You can modify, insert, delete data with view with some restrictions. These are discussed and practiced in Class Sessions]

Q16. Through views data can be _____.

    A. Queried

    B. Inserted

    C. Updated

    D. Deleted

    E. All of the above

Answer: E

Q17. Which of the following is/are the restrictions on the select query in a view?

    A. It cannot contain order by clause, unless there is a TOP clause

    B. It cannot contain COMPUTE or COMPUTE BY clause

    C. It cannot join more than two table

    D. It cannot contain the INTO keyword

    E. Reference a temporary table

Answer: A, B, D, E

Q18. When the SELECT statement in a VIEW can have ORDER BY clause?

    A. The SELECT statement in a VIEW can never contain ORDER BY clause

    B. The SELECT statement in a VIEW always can contain ORDER BY clause without restrictions

    C. The SELECT statement in a VIEW can contain ORDER BY clause it references a temporary table

    D. The SELECT statement in a VIEW if there is a TOP clause in the select list

Answer: D [See page 362 for details]

Q19. How can you protect viewing the code you used in you view?

    A. Create the view with schemabinding option

    B. Create the view with ENCRYPTION option

    C. Create the view with CHECK option

    D. All of the above

Answer: B

Q20. How can you protect structure modification on the table you referenced in you view?

    A. Create the view with schemabinding option

    B. Create the view with ENCRYPTION option

    C. Create the view with CHECK option

    D. All of the above

Answer: A [If you create a view with SCHEMABINDING option, referenced column can not altered, even the table can not be deleted]

Q21. Where does SQL Server store the code in user-created objects like VIEW, Stored Procedure etc?

    A. In sysobjects table in the database using in the object is created

    B. In syscomments table in the database in which the object is created

    C. In sysobjects table in master database

    D. In syscomments table in master database

Answer: B [See page 363 in book]

Q22. How can you see the code for a view?

    A. by running sp_showtext stored procedure

    B. Directly querying Sysobject table

    C. by running sp_helptext stored procedure

    D. Directly querying Syscomments table

Answer: C, D

Q23. You created a view with SCHEMABINDING option. The view selects TarineeId, TraineeName, CourseID, TraineeAge columns from Trainees table. Now you want to drop TraineeAge column from the Trainees table. How can you do that?

    A. use ALTER TABLE statement with NO CHECK option

    B. drop the schema-bound view and then drop the column using ALTER TABLE statement

    C. drop the whole table and then recreate it

    D. delete existing data from the table and then drop the column using ALTER TABLE statement

Answer: B

[Schema-bound view will not let you drop the table or any column that is in its select list. You have to drop schema-bound object first.]

Q24. You created a view using following statement

CREATE VIEW vwProducts

WITH ENCRYPTION, SCHEMABINDING

AS

ProductName, ProductPrice, ProductDescription

FROM Products

Now which of the following statements is or are true?

    A.   This view is not updatable

    B.   The view will show data encrypted and results will be passed through secured connection

    C.   None will be able see the text of code in this view

    D.   The products table cannot be dropped or altered affecting the definition of this view

Answer: C, D

Q25. Which of the following are true?

    A.   If cannot update data throw a view if statement affects more than one table

    B.   If the a view uses DISTINCT clause, you can not modify data through this view

    C.   If the a view uses grouping function, you can not modify data through this view

    D.   If the a view contains calculated column, you can not modify data through this view

    E.   All of the above.

    F.   None of the above

Answer: E

Q26. Your view has DISTINCT clause in SELECT statement. Can you update data through this view?

    A.   Yes

    B.   No

Answer: B [You can update data through a view but there are some restrictions, see page 368 for details]

Q27. Can you create indexed views in SQL Server 2000?

    A.   Yes

    B.   No

Answer: A [Some restrictions apply, see page 371]

Q28. In order to create a partitioned view, what restrictions apply to a portioning column?

    A.   The column is NOT NULL

    B.   The column is part of the table primary key

    C.   The column is not a calculated column

    D.   Only one check constraint exists on the column

Answer: A, B, C, D

Q29. Which operators are not in the CHECK constraint on a partitioning column?

    A.   AND

    B.   OR

    C.   BETWEEN

    D.   <

    E.   <=

    F.   >

    G.   >=

    H.   =

    I.   <>

    J.   !

Answer: I, J

Chapter 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 of the 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 of the 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

Q11. Which one is the replacement of older OSQL utility in SQL Server 2005?
    A. BCP Utility
    B. SSIS Utility
    C. SQLCMD utility
    D. SQL Server Management Studio

Answer: C

Q12. SQLCMD is tool GUI utility that allows you to execute SQL Commands interactively.
Do you agree?
    A. Yes
    B. No

Answer: A [SQLCMD is command line tool, you worked a lot with it during class sessions]

Q13. A script technically isn't a script until you store it in a file.
Is this statement true?
    A. Yes
    B. No

Answer: A [See page 315]

Q14. Which of the following is or are true about SQL Scripts?
    A. SQL Scripts generally have a unified goal
    B. SQL Scripts contain SQL statements stored as text files
    C. Scripts are usually treated as a unit
    D. SQL Server does not allow executing external scripts

Answer: A, B, C [See page 316]

Q15. Which statement do you use to set current database?
    A. The GO statement
    B. The USE statement
    C. The CHANGE statement
    D. The SET Statement

Answer: B

Q16. When should you use SET keyword to assign value to a variable?
    A. When you are performing a simple assignment of a variable—where your value is already known in the form of an explicit value or some other variable.

B. When you are basing the assignment of your variable on a query
C. In both aforesaid case
D. None of the above
Answer: A [See page318]

Q17. When should you use SELECT to assign value to a variable?
A. When you are performing a simple assignment of a variable—where your value is already known in the form of an explicit value or some other variable.
B. When you are basing the assignment of your variable on a query
C. In both aforesaid case
D. None of the above
Answer: B [See page318]

Q18. To set value to a variable, _____ is usually used to assign variable values when the source of the information you're storing in the variable is from a query.
Pick the correct one for the blank space?
A. SELECT
B. SET
Answer: A

Q19. Which one is true about the @@ERROR system function?
A. It returns the error number of the last T-SQL statement executed on the current connection
B. It returns 0, if the last T-SQL statement executed without error on the current connection
C. It is reset with each new statement
D. It is commonly used to detect whether the last T-SQL statement executed successfully or not
Answer: A, B, C, D [See page 319]
[@@ERROR and others are often called system variables]

Q20. Which system function should you use to find last identity value inserted as a result of the last INSERT or SELECT INTO statement?
A. @@ICURRENT
B. @@IDENTITY
C. @@IDENTITYCURRENT
D. @@LASTIDENTITY
Answer: B

Q21. Which system function should you use to find the number of rows affected by the last T-SQL statement?
A. @@ROWS
B. @@ROWAFFECTED
C. @@ROWCOUNT
D. @@AFFECTED
Answer: C

Q22. A _____ is a grouping of T-SQL statements into one logical unit.
Pick the correct one for the blank space?
A. script
B. batch
C. statement
D. procedure
Answer: B [see page 325]

Q23. Which of the following is or are about using GO in between two T-SQL batches?
A. GO must be on its own line
B. Causes all statements since the beginning of the script or the last GO statement to be compiled into one execution plan and sent to the server independently of another batches.
C. GO is not a T-SQL command, but, rather, a command recognized by the various SQL Server command utilities (OSQL, ISQL, and the Query Analyzer)
D. You cannot place GO inside a multi-line comment
Answer: A, B, C, D [See page 325]

Q24. You wrote the following T-SQL statement in a Query Window inside SSMS
SELECT * FROM Trainees WHERE course ='ESAD' GO
Should it work?
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: B
[
GO must be on a separate line, the correct one should be
SELECT * FROM Trainees WHERE course ='ESAD'
GO
]

Q25. GO is not T-SQL Command.

Is this statement true?
   A.   Yes
   B.   No
Answer: A [see page 327]
[Thinking that GO is a T-SQL command is a common mistake. GO is a command that is only recognized by the editing tools (Management Studio, SQLCMD). If you use a third-party tool, then it may or may not support the GO command, but most that claim SQL Server support will.]

Q26. Which utility allows you to run scripts from a command prompt in a Windows command box?
   A.   BCP
   B.   SSIS
   C.   SQLCMD
   D.   SQL Server Management Studio
Answer: C

Q27. System functions _____ to be declared.
Pick the appropriate for the blank space.
   A.   do not need
   B.   need
Answer: A [They are always available]

Chapter 12

1.   When you ALTER an existing stored procedure what things retains?
   A.   Any permissions that have been established for the stored procedure.
   B.   Any dependency information on other objects that may call the stored procedure being altered.
   C.   RECOMPLE, ENCRYPTION options
   D.   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: C [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]

Q11. Which one is true?
A.   Parameterization of a stored procedure is compulsory.
B.   Parameterization of a stored procedure is optional.

Answer: B [see page 342]

Q12. Which of the following is or are true about ALTER PROC statement?
A.   ALTER PROC completely replaces the existing sproc created using CREATE PROC sataement
B.   ALTER PROC expects to find an existing sproc, where CREATE doesn't
C.   ALTER PROC retains any permissions that have been established for the sproc
D.   ALTER PROC retains any dependency information on other objects that may call the sproc being altered

Answer: A, B, C, D

Q13. Which type of parameter should you use if you often want to get information back out of the sproc?
A.   Input parameters
B.   Output parameters
C.   Both input and output parameters
D.   T-SQL does not allow to get information back out of sproc

Answer: B

Q14. Which of the following pieces of information you can you use to declare a parameter for a sproc?
A.   The name
B.   The datatype
C.   The default value
D.   The direction

Answer: A, B, C, D

Q15. Which of the following piece or pieces of information are optional when declaring a parameter for a sproc?
A.   The name
B.   The datatype
C.   The default value
D.   The direction

Answer: C, D [Name and datatype are compulsory]

Q16. Every variable or parameter name starts with _____ sign.
Pick the correct one for the blank space.
A.   @
B.   @@
C.   #
D.   ##

Answer: A

Q17. If you supply a default value, then the parameter is assumed to be required.
Is this statement true?
A.   Yes
B.   No

Answer: B [See page 345]
[If you don't supply a default value, then the parameter is assumed to be required. If you supply a default value, then the parameter is assumed to be optional]

Q18. To make a parameter of a sproc optional, what should do?
A.   Supply a default value
B.   Use OPTIONAL keyword
C.   Use @ sign before the sproc's name
D.   You cannot make a parameter optional

Answer: A

Q19. Which construct do you use to group T-SQL statements in a block?
A.   START ….. END
B.   BEGIN ….. END
C.   { … }
D.   [..]

Answer: B

Q20. Which construct in T-SQL do you use to halt execution for some time?
- A. WAIT
- B. SLEEP
- C. WAITFOR
- D. STOPFOR

Answer: C

Q21. What does the zero value of @@ERROR indicate?
- A. The last T-SQL command was executed successfully
- B. The last T-SQL command executed caused an error
- C. The last T-SQL command was executed successfully with an warning
- D. The last T-SQL command was exited without being executed

Answer: A

Q22. Which command do you use to manually raise an error?
- A. ERROR
- B. SHOWERROR
- C. RAISERROR
- D. RAISE

Answer: C

Q23. A stored procedure is _____ stored under a name and executed as a single unit of work?
Find out the appropriate phrase for the blank.
- A. a batch of T-SQL statements
- B. a batch SELECT statement
- C. a DTS script
- D. a group of temporary tables

Answer: A

Q24. Below the list of phases in compilation process of a stored procedure is show.
Arrange their execution order.
Execution order of phases: 1.   2.   3.   4.
- A. Normalizing
- B. Optimizing
- C. Compiling
- D. Parsing

Answer: Execution order of phases: 1. D 2. A 3. B4. C

Q25. You created a stored procedure using statement like below
CREATE Procedure #sp_CustOrders
AS
--
--Statements skipped
--
Go
Now find the true statements of the following.
- A. This stored procedure will not run as its name is not valid
- B. This procedure's name is valid
- C. This stored procedure is temporary
- D. This stored procedure is local to the connection that creates it
- E. This stored procedure is global to all connections
- F. It will be deleted when the connection created it closes

Answer: B, C, D, F

Q26. You created a stored procedure using statement like below
CREATE Procedure ##sp_CustOrders
AS
/*
Statements skipped
*/
Go
Now find the true statements of the following.
- A. This stored procedure will not run as its name is not valid
- B. This procedure's name is valid
- C. This stored procedure is temporary
- D. This stored procedure is local to the connection that creates it
- E. This stored procedure is global to all connections
- F. It will be deleted when the connection created it closes

Answer: B, C, E, F

Q27. Stored procedures use deferred name resolution. What is the meaning of this?

A. SQL server gives a unique name for each procedure
B. Stored procedure ignores name conflicts
C. Object names used in the procedure will resolved at compile time
D. Object names used in the procedure will resolved at execution time not at compile time

Answer: D

Q28. Up to how many parameters a stored procedure can have?
    A. 2100
    B. 255
    C. Unlimited
    D. Depends on settings

Answer: A

Q29. How can you return a value from a stored procedure?
    A. Using return statement
    B. Using input parameters
    C. Using output parameters
    D. None

Answer: A, C

Q30. What value a stored procedure can return using **RETURN** statement?
    A. any value
    B. only text values
    C. only Boolean values
    D. only integer values

Answer: D

Q31. You created a stored procedure using following statements
CREATE PROCEDURE spCustOrders @CustomerID nvarchar(5), @OrderYear As Int
As
--
--Statements skipped
--
Go
Which of the following is or are right syntax for executing the procedure?
    A. spCustOrder 'ALFKI', 2004
    B. spCustOrders 2004, 'ALFKI'
    C. spCustOrders @CustomerID='ALFKI', @OrderYea=2005
    D. spCustOrders @OrderYear=2005, @CustomerID='ALFKI'

Answer: A, C, D (in case of B parameter order is not correct, but in case of C, D the parameters' names are given, and so order is not important)

Q32. You created a stored procedure using the following T-SQL
CREATE PROC spInsertTrainee @t_no int, @t_id char(7), @t_name varchar(50), @bactch_id char(20)
AS
--
-- Code skipped
--
Go
Now which of the following is or are valid?
    A. EXEC spInsertTrainee 15, '1098324', 'Nazrul Islam', 'ID-ESAD-CS/HTCL-01A/R06/01'
    B. EXEC spInsertTrainee @t_name='Nazrul Islam', @bactch_id ='ID-ESAD-CS/HTCL-01A/R06/01', @t_id= '1098324', @t_no=15
    C. EXEC spInsertTrainee 'Nazrul Islam', 'ID-ESAD-CS/HTCL-01A/R06/01', '1098324', 15
    D. EXEC spInsertTrainee @bactch_id ='ID-ESAD-CS/HTCL-01A/R06/01', @t_name='Nazrul Islam', @t_id= '1098324', @t_no=15

Answer: A, B, D [C parameters do not maintain order. Remember if parameter names are specified order is not important so B, D are correct]

Q33. You created a stored procedure using the following T-SQL
Use IDB_BISEW_DB
Go
CREATE PROC spNumberOfTrainees @bactch_id char(12)
AS
Declare @n int
SELECT @n=Count(TraineeId) FROM Trainees
RETURN @n
Go
Now which of the following is or are valid?
    A. Declare @no_of_trainees int
Execute @no_of_tranees = spNumberOfTrainees 'ID-ESAD-CS/HTCL-01A/R06/01'
Print 'No of Tranees: ' + str(@n_of_trainees)
go

B.   Declare @n_of_trainees int
@no_of_tranees = spNumberOfTrainees ='ID-ESAD-CS/HTCL-01A/R06/01'
Print 'No of Tranees: ' + str(@n_of_trainees)
go

C.   Declare @n_of_trainees int
Execute @no_of_tranees = spNumberOfTrainees @i='ID-ESAD-CS/HTCL-01A/R06/01'
Print 'No of Tranees: ' + str(@n_of_trainees)
go

D.   Print str(spNumberOfTrainees @i='ID-ESAD-CS/HTCL-01A/R06/01')

Answer: A, C [B: you must use execute (exec in short form) as it is not first statement in the batch. D: this type of inline calling is not supported in T-SQL]

Q34. You ran the following statements
Select * FROM Orders
spOrerders 2005
Go
You got an error? But when you ran two statements separately, both worked. What is the problem?
A.   You can not run stored procedures in a batch
B.   You must use EXECUTE statement before procedure name in this case
C.   You have no permission to run the procedure in batch
D.   All

Answer: B
[Explanation: Execute (or exec) is not a must, if it is the first statement in the batch. If procedure call is in the middle of the batch, you must use execute.
GetOrders 2005 or Execute GetOrders 2005 will work
But the following won't work
Declare @yr int = 2005
GetOrders @yr
Go
You must use syntax like below
Declare @yr int = 2005
EXECUTE GetOrders @yr
Go]

Q35. Query tree is stored in _____.
A.   Sysobjects system table
B.   Syscomments system table
C.   Prcedure cache
D.   Transaction log

Answer: B

Q36. Query plan is stored in _____.
A.   Sysobjects system table
B.   Syscomments system table
C.   Prcedure cache
D.   Transaction log

Answer:C

Q37. You have a table named Orders. You want to recompile every stored procedure and trigger using the table. Which of the following should you use?
A.   sp_compile
B.   sp_execute
C.   sp_recompile
D.   sp_replan

Answer: C (use should use sp_recompile 'Orders')

Q38. To trap error which system function (or global variable) do we use?
A.   @@ERR
B.   @@ERROR
C.   @@ERRORS
D.   @@EXCEPTION

Answer: B

Q39. If a statement executes without error, what does the @@ERROR sends back?
A.   0
B.   1
C.   Error Number
D.   50010

Answer: A

Q40. If an error is encountered in executing a statement, what does the @@ERROR sends back?
A.   0
B.   1

C. Error Number
D. 50010

Answer: C

Q41. All SQL server messages are stored in _____ system table.
   A. Sysmessages
   B. Syscomments
   C. Sysobjects
   D. None

Answer: A

Q42. To add your own error message which system stored procedure would we use?
   A. sp_storemessages
   B. sp_addmessage
   C. sp_newmessage
   D. sp_createmessage

Answer: B

Q43. To raise your own error message which statement would you use?
   A. PRINTERROR
   B. RAISERROR
   C. HANDLERRROR
   D. ERROR

Answer: B

Q44. SQL Server ensures that every transaction is either _____ or _____.
   A. committed
   B. rolled back
   C. stable
   D. unstable

Answer: A, B

Q45. To cancel a TRANSACTION which command is used?
   A. CLOSE TRANSACTION
   B. CANCEL TRANSACTION
   C. ROLLBACK TRANSACTION
   D. COMMIT TRANSACTION

Answer: C

Chapter 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

Q9. UDFs can accept _____.
Pick the correct one for the blank space.
    C. only input parameters.
    D. only output parameters.
    E. both input and output parameters
    F. no parameters
Answer: A [See page 409]

Q10. UDFs can return only integers, whereas UDFs can return most SQL server data types.
Is this statement true?
    A. Yes
    B. No
Answer: B [Reverse is true, see page 409-410]

Q11. You can include stored procedures as part of your SELECT statement
Do you agree?
    A. Yes
    B. No
Answer: B [You can include **UDFs** not SPROCs as part of your SELECT statement]

Q12. A scalar UDF returns a _____?
    A. single value
    B. result set
Answer: A

Q13. A table-valued UDF returns a _____?
    A. single value
    B. result set
Answer: B

Q14. Which type UDF you can whenever an expression or variable can be used?
    A. Scalar
    B. Table-valued
Answer: A

Q15. Which type of UDFs can referenced in a FROM clause of a SELECT statement?
    A. Scalar
    B. Table-valued
Answer: B

Q16. Which one is true?
    A. An inline table-valued function has only one SELECT statement
    B. An inline table-valued function has multiple SELECT statements
Answer: A

Q17. Which one is the valid syntax for calling a scalar user-defined function?
    A. database.owner.functionname
    B. server.database.owner.functionname
    C. owner.functionname
    D. functionname
Answer: C

Q17. Which one can be seen as a view with parameters?
    A. Scalar UDF

B. Inline table-valued UDF
C. Multistatement table-valued UDF
D. None of the above
Answer: B

Chapter 14

1. What does the Atomicity 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

Q10. All the operations in a Transaction is considered as a unit. What do we call this property of a transaction?
    A. Atomicity
    B. Consistency
    C. Isolation
    D. Durability
Answer: A

Q11. Actually, every SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, and DELETE statement you issue in SQL Server is part of an ____ transaction.
Which one correctly fits the blank space?
    A. implicit

B.   explicit

Answer: A

Q12. To be able to do a partial rollback, you want to establish a specific inside a transaction. What should you do?
A.   BEGIN the transaction
B.   COMMIT the transaction
C.   ROLLBACK the transaction
D.   SAVE the transaction

Answer: D [See page 426]

Q13. Which one makes the effect of a transaction permanent?
A.   BEGIN the transaction
B.   COMMIT the transaction
C.   ROLLBACK the transaction
D.   SAVE the transaction

Answer: B

Q14. Which one reverses back all that happened after beginning a transaction?
A.   COMMIT the transaction
B.   ROLLBACK the transaction
C.   SAVE the transaction
D.   None of the above

Answer: B

Q15. Implicit transactions _____ a BEGIN TRAN statement
Which one is correct for the blank space?
A.   require
B.   do not require

Answer: B

Q16. Which process deals with the concurrency in databases?
A.   Transaction
B.   Security
C.   Locking
D.   Latches

Answer: C

Q17. Which one manages locking process in SQL Server?
A.   Lock Manager
B.   Service Manger
C.   SSMS
D.   Integration Service

Answer: A

Q18. Which one is NOT a concurrency problem in database?
A.   Dirty reads
B.   Slow performance
C.   Phantom reads
D.   Lost updates

Answer: B [See page 432]
[Problems those occur due to concurrency are:
▪   Dirty reads
▪   Non-repeatable reads
▪   Phantoms
▪   Lost updates]

Q19. When can a dirty read problem occur?
A.   When a transaction reads a record that is part of another transaction that isn't complete yet.
B.   When you read the record twice in a transaction, and a separate transaction alters the data in the interim.
C.   When one update is successfully written to the database, but is accidentally overwritten by another transaction.
D.   None of the above

Answer: A

Q20. When can a non-repeatable read problem occur?
A.   When a transaction reads a record that is part of another transaction that isn't complete yet.
B.   When you read the record twice in a transaction, and a separate transaction alters the data in the interim.
C.   When one update is successfully written to the database, but is accidentally overwritten by another transaction.
D.   None of the above

Answer: B

Q21. When can a lost update problem occur?
A.   When a transaction reads a record that is part of another transaction that isn't complete yet.
B.   When you read the record twice in a transaction, and a separate transaction alters the data in the interim.

C. When one update is successfully written to the database, but is accidentally overwritten by another transaction.
D. None of the above

Answer: C

Q22. Which resource you **cannot** lock in SQL Server?
A. Database
B. Table
C. Extent
D. Index

Answer: D

Q23. Which lock mode should you use when you only need to read the data— that is you do not want to change anything?
A. Shared lock
B. Exclusive lock
C. Intent lock
D. Schema lock

Answer: A [See page 436]

Q24. Which lock mode is not compatible with other locks?
A. Shared lock
B. Exclusive lock
C. Intent lock
D. Schema lock

Answer: B [See page 436]

Q25. Which transaction isolation level is the default in SQL Server?
A. READ COMMITTED
B. READ UNCOMMITTED
C. REPEATABLE READ
D. SERIALIZABLE

Answer: A

Q26. With which isolation level, any shared locks you create will be automatically released as soon as the statement that created them is complete?
A. READ COMMITTED
B. READ UNCOMMITTED
C. REPEATABLE READ
D. SERIALIZABLE

Answer: A

Q27. What is the function of the locking system in SQL Server?
A. It locks database against unauthorized access
B. It manages security roles
C. It balances the protection against conflicting modifications while allowing as much concurrency as possible
D. It protects internal data structure of a database against harmful modifications

Answer: C

Q28. What system in SQL server 2005 balances the protection against conflicting modifications while allowing as much concurrency as possible?
A. Query optimizer
B. Procedure cache
C. DTS
D. Locking

Answer: D

Q29. Which one controls and manages the locking process?
A. Transaction isolation manager
B. Query processor
C. Lock manager
D. Security manager

Answer: C

Q30. The lock manager changes its behavior based on _____.
Find out the best words for the blank spaces.
A. the lock mode
B. the level of locking
C. the locking option
D. transaction isolation level

Answer: D

Q31. Which is the default transaction isolation level?
A. READ UNCOMMITTED
B. READ COMMITTED

C. REPEATABLE READ
D. SERIALIZABLE
Answer: B

Q32. Can you change default isolation level for a transaction?
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: A

Q33. Which of the following is the highest level of transaction isolation?
A. READ UNCOMMITTED
B. READ COMMITTED
C. REPEATABLE READ
D. SERIALIZABLE
Answer: D

Q34. Which of the following is the lowest level of transaction isolation?
A. READ UNCOMMITTED
B. READ COMMITTED
C. REPEATABLE READ
D. SERIALIZABLE
Answer: A

Q35. Which traction isolation level is known as **"dirty read"?**
A. READ UNCOMMITTED
B. READ COMMITTED
C. REPEATABLE READ
D. SERIALIZABLE
Answer: A

Q36. At which transaction isolation level, a user is allowed to read any data on a page even if some of it marked or changed by another a transaction in progress.
A. READ UNCOMMITTED
B. READ COMMITTED
C. REPEATABLE READ
D. SERIALIZABLE
Answer: A

Q37. At which isolation level, a process never reads data that is changed but not committed?
A. READ UNCOMMITTED
B. READ COMMITTED
C. REPEATABLE INTENT
D. SERIALIZABLE
Answer: B

Q38. Which transaction isolation level or levels can prevent "lost updates" problem from occurring?
A. READ UNCOMMITTED
B. READ COMMITTED
C. REPEATABLE READ
D. SERIALIZABLE
Answer: A, B, C, D [All can prevent lost updates problem]

Q39. Which transaction isolation level can prevent "inconsistent analysis" from occurring?
A. READ UNCOMMITTED
B. READ COMMITTED
C. REPEATABLE READ
D. SERIALIZABLE
Answer: C

Q40. Which transaction isolation level can prevent "phantom reads" from occurring?
A. READ UNCOMMITTED
B. READ COMMITTED
C. REPEATABLE READ
D. SERIALIZABLE
Answer: D

Q41. Which of the following is right syntax for changing transaction isolation level?
A. SET ISOLATION LEVEL <isolation level>
B. SET TRANSACTION LEVEL <isolation level>
C. SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL <isolation level>
D. None
Answer: C

Q42. What is the function of lock modes in SQL Server?
- A. To change the behavior of the lock manger
- B. To secure internal data structure from damaging modifications
- C. To protect the users from receiving inaccurate information
- D. To prevent the "lost updates" problem

Answer: C

Q43. Changes are _____ to data with shared locks, but other processes can acquire their own shared locks to to read the same data.
Which one is appropriate for the blank?
- A. possible
- B. not possible

Answer: A

Q44. Which type of lock allows a process to access data without the data being changed or lost during the access.
- A. Shared
- B. Intent Shared
- C. Exclusive
- D. Update

Answer: A

Q45. What is the code for the Intent Exclusive lock?
- A. IE
- B. INE
- C. IX
- D. I-X

Answer: C

Q46. Which type lock is the most restrictive in SQL Server?
- A. Shared
- B. Intent Shared
- C. Exclusive
- D. Update

Answer: C

Q47. Which type of lock is used when a table the schema for a table is being changed?
- A. Exclusive
- B. Update
- C. Schema Stability
- D. Schema Modification

Answer: D

Q48. Which type of lock is used when a query is being compiled?
- A. Exclusive
- B. Update
- C. Schema Stability
- D. Schema Modification

Answer: C

Q49. Which of the following is used to manage access to internal data structure of SQL server, such as pages of data, pages of index etc.?
- A. Transaction isolation level
- B. Lock modes
- C. Lock Hints
- D. Latches

Answer: D

Q50. At which levels, you can apply locks in SQL server?
- A. Row
- B. Column
- C. Constraint
- D. Index
- E. Page
- F. Extent
- G. Table
- H. Database

Answer: A, E, F, G, H [Row is the lowest level of lock]

Q51. _____ is a natural occurrence in any system where one process can prevent another from using some resource.
Which one is the best word for the blank?
- A. Blocking
- B. Deadlocks

Answer: A

Q52. Which procedure you can use to view lock information?
- A. Sp_showlock
- B. Sp_lock
- C. Sp_viewlock
- D. Sp_lockid

Answer: B

Q53. Which one is used to force the SQL Server to hold locks longer or not to acquire any locks at all?
- A. Transaction isolation level
- B. Lock modes
- C. Lock Hints
- D. Latches

Answer: B

Chapter 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

Q11. You can invoke a trigger explicitly.
Is this statement true?
  A. Yes
  B. No
Answer: B [You cannot, they are invoked automatically in response to database activities]

Q12. _____ can be used for monitoring changes in the structure of your table.
Which one correctly fits the blank space?
  A. DML Triggers
  B. DDL Triggers
Answer: B

Q13. With INSTEAD OF triggers, the creation of logical tables (inserted, deleted) will happen _____ any constraints are checked.
Which one is correct for the blank space?
  A. after
  B. before
Answer: B [See page 450]

Q14. With FOR triggers, logical tables (inserted, deleted) will be created _____ constraints are checked.
Which one is correct for the blank space?
  A. after
  B. before
Answer: A [See page 450]

Q15. What is recursive trigger?
  A. A trigger is said to be recursive when something the trigger does eventually causes that other triggers to be fired
  B. A trigger is said to be recursive when something the trigger does eventually causes that same trigger to be fired
  C. A trigger is said to be recursive when something the trigger does eventually causes that other triggers in the same to be fired
  D. None of the above
Answer: B

Q16. By default, recursive triggers are turned off.
Is it true?
  A. Yes
  B. No
Answer: A

Q17. Can you disable a trigger temporarily?
  A. Yes
  B. No
Answer: A [You use the SQL ALTER TABLE <table name> DISABLE TRIGGER <trigger name>]

Q18. On which object or objects in SQL Server, you can create a trigger?
  A. Table
  B. View
  C. UDF
  D. Stored procedure
Answer: A, B

Q19. Which objects in SQL Server are fired automatically?
  A. Views
  B. Stored Procedures
  C. User-defined Functions
  D. Triggers
Answer: D [They are fired in response to INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE actions on a table or view]

Q20. Which statements can fire a trigger?
  A. SELECT
  B. INSERT
  C. UPDATE
  D. DELETE
Answer: B, C, D

Q21. _____ run before the statements that fired them.
Find out the correct phrase for the blank.
  A. AFTER Triggers
  B. INSATED OF triggers
  C. FOR Triggers
  D. All Triggers
Answer: B

Q22. You created a Trigger using the following T-SQL code
CREATE TRIGER trTraineeIsert
ON Trainees
FOR INSERT, UPDATE
As
BEGIN
        /*
        Codes
        */
END
GO
Which type trigger is created by the statements?
    A.   AFTER Triggers
    B.   INSATED OF triggers
Answer: A [FOR and AFTER both keywords can be used to create an after trigger]

Q23. How many after trigger a table can have for inserts?
    A.   only one trigger
    B.   only two trigger
    C.   any number of triggers
    D.   it depends on database settings
Answer: C [any number of after triggers per action: insert, update, delete]

Q24. How many instead of trigger a table can have per action?
    A.   only one trigger
    B.   only two trigger
    C.   any number of triggers
    D.   it depends on database settings
Answer: A [only one instead of trigger allowed for each action – insert, update delete]

Chapter 16

Q1. Which of the following is or are true about XML rules?
    A.   Every XML document must have a unique "root" node.
    B.   Every tag must have a matching (case sensitive) closing tag unless the opening tag is self-closing.
    C.   Tags should be properly nested.
    D.   You can use restricted characters for anything other than what they indicate to the XML parser
Answer: A, B, C

Q2. You can index XML data in SQL Server 2005.
Do you agree?
    A.   Yes
    B.   No
Answer: A
Q3. You have the following T-SQL Command
SELECT 2+2 FOR XML PATH
What will be the result?
    A.   <result>4</result>
    B.   <row>4</row>
    C.   <result value="4" />
    D.   <row value="4" />
Answer: B
Q4. You have the following T-SQL Command
SELECT 2+2 FOR XML PATH ('result')
What will be the result?
    A.   <result>4</result>
    B.   <row>4</row>
    C.   <result value="4" />
    D.   <row value="4" />
Answer: A

Q5. You have the following T-SQL Command
SELECT 2+2 as '@value' FOR XML PATH ('result')
What will be the result?
    A.   <result>4</result>
    B.   <row>4</row>
    C.   <result value="4" />
    D.   <row value="4" />
Answer: C

Q6. You have the following T-SQL Command

SELECT 2+2 as '@value' FOR XML PATH
What will be the result?
A. <result>4</result>
B. <row>4</row>
C. <result value="4" />
D. <row value="4" />
Answer: D

Q7. You have the following T-SQL Command
Select 2+2 as 'answer/value' for xml path ('result')
What will be the result?
A. <result><answer>4</answer></result>
B. <row><answer><value>4</value></answer></row>
C. <result answer="4" />
D. <result><answer><value>4</value></answer></result>
Answer: D

Q8. SQL server 2005 cannot return data in XML format.
Is this statement true?
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: No [You use FOR XML clause to retrieve data in XML format. SQL 7 or lower versions do not have this ability]

Q9. Which is the most efficient way of retrieving data in xml format?
A. Accessing through IIS
B. Accessing data through URL
C. Accessing data through template
D. Using SELECT statement adding FOR XML clause
Answer: D

Q10. Which of the following are possible from SQL Server 2000 using IIS?
A. url queries
B. template queries
C. xpath queries
D. distributed queries
Answer: A, B, C

Q11. Which query will return the following data in XML Format?
<Books book_name="SQL" author="S. Jones" price="800.0000"/>
<Books book_name="C Sharp" author="J. Hunter" price="890.0000"/>
<Books book_name="UML" author="Ben" price="390.0000"/>
A. SELECT * FROM Books FOR XML AUTO
B. SELECT * FROM Books FOR XML RAW
C. SELECT * FROM Books FOR XMLDATA
D. SELECT * FROM Books FOR XML AUTO, ELEMENTS
Answer: A

Q12. Which query will return the following data?
<row book_name="SQL" author="S. Jones" price="800.0000"/>
<row book_name="C Sharp" author="J. Hunter" price="890.0000"/>
<row book_name="UML" author="Ben" price="390.0000"/>
<Books book_name="UML" author="Ben" price="390.0000"/>
A. SELECT * FROM Books FOR XML AUTO
B. SELECT * FROM Books FOR XML RAW
C. SELECT * FROM Books FOR XMLDATA
D. SELECT * FROM Books FOR XML AUTO, ELEMENTS
Answer: B

Q13. Which query or queries will work?
A. SELECT * FROM Trainees FOR XML AUTO, ELEMENTS
B. SELECT * FROM Trainees FOR XML RAW, ELEMENTS
C. SELECT * FROM Trainees FOR XML AUTO, XMLData
D. SELECT * FROM Trainees FOR XML RAW, XMLData
Answer: A, C, D [ELEMENTS option works with only AUTO mode]

Chapter 19
Q1. SQL Server Reporting Service reports are web-based.
Is it true?
A. Yes
B. No
Answer: A [It is ONLY and ONLY web-based]

Q2. Which one is Web-driven interface that is meant to allow end users to create their own simple reports?
   A.   Reports project
   B.   Report Model
   C.   Data Mining
   D.   Prebuilt reports
Answer: B

Q3. Where are the SQL Server reports deployed?
   A.   On IIS
   B.   On a FTP Server
   C.   On a network location
   D.   Anywhere you chose
Answer: A [Actually under ReportServer running on IIS, and repots are accessed via ReportManager running on IIS]

Q4. What is the extension SQL Server Report file?
   A.   .rpt
   B.   .idl
   C.   .rdl
   D.   .rm
Answer: C

Q5. .rdl files are hosted under _____.
Pick the correct one for the blank space?
   A.   ReportManager
   B.   ReportServer
Answer: B

Q6. SQL server reports are accessed via _____.
Pick the correct one for the blank space?
   A.   ReportManager
   B.   ReportServer
Answer: A

Chapter 20+21

Q1. Which service should we use to *Extract*, *Transform*, and *Load* data into our database?
   A.   SQL Server Reporting Service
   B.   SQL Agent
   C.   SQL Server Integration Service
   D.   SQL Server Notification Service
Answer: C

Q2. How can you execute a SSIS Package?
   A.   Using the execute package utility
   B.   As a scheduled task using the SQL Server Agent
   C.   From within a program
   D.   Using SQL Server Management Studio
Answer: A, B, C

Q3. Which Service can send message to operators about the success or failure of a scheduled job?
   A.   SQL Server Reporting Service
   B.   SQL Agent
   C.   SQL Server Integration Service
   D.   SQL Server Notification Service
Answer: D

Q4. Which backup type not supported by SQL Server?
   A.   FULL backup
   B.   Differential backup
   C.   Data dump backup
   D.   Transaction Log backup
Answer: C