

# CHAPTER 01 to 03

## Chapter 01

1. What is the role of a RDBMS?
  - A. storing data
  - B. restricting the kind of data that can go into the system
  - C. facilitating getting data out of the system
  - D. securing data

Answer: A, B, C, D

2. Which of the following objects a SQL Server database can contain?
  - A. Table
  - B. Stored procedure
  - C. Sequence
  - D. Report

Answer: D

3. Which one is not a SQL Server system database?
  - A. master
  - B. msdb
  - C. model
  - D. AdventureWorks

Answer: D [AdventureWorks is a sample database, you install it for learning various aspects of SQL Database]

4. Which system database all versions of SQL Server has and a set of system tables that keeps track of the system as a whole?
  - A. master
  - B. msdb
  - C. tempdb
  - D. model

Answer: A

5. Which system database in SQL Server forms a template for any new database that you create?
  - A. master
  - B. msdb
  - C. tempdb
  - D. model

Answer: D

6. Which table in master database SQL server uses to keep records of every database you create?
  - A. sysdatabases
  - B. sys.databases
  - C. information\_schema
  - D. sysobjects

Answer: A

7. Which database does SQL Server agent process use to store system task such scheduled back database task?
  - A. master
  - B. msdb
  - C. tempdb
  - D. model

Answer: B

8. Where does SQL Server store any changes you make to data in a database?
  - A. Data file in the database
  - B. Transaction log in the database
  - C. Syscomments in the database
  - D. None of the above

Answer: B

9. Which of the following objects can have index?
  - A. Table
  - B. View
  - C. Stored procedure
  - D. Trigger

Answer: A, B

10. Where can you create triggers?
  - A. Table
  - B. View
  - C. Stored procedure
  - D. User-defined function

Answer: A, B

11. Which object contains logical code that that are automatically executed when certain things (such as inserts, updates, or deletes) happen to your table?
  - A. View
  - B. Stored procedure
  - C. User-defined function
  - D. Trigger

Answer: D

12. Which database object is a visual representation of the database design, including the various tables, the column names in each table, and the relationships between tables?
- A. Stored procedure
  - B. User-defined function
  - C. Trigger
  - D. Database diagram

Answer: D

13. The database diagram that represents visually the database design, including the various tables, the column names in each table, and the relationships between tables also known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. entity-relationship diagram
  - B. conceptual database diagram
  - C. physical database diagram
  - D. object relationship diagram

Answer: A [ERD - in short]

14. Which of the following data types can be used for storing binary objects?
- A. Text
  - B. Binary
  - C. Varbinary
  - D. Image

Answer: B, C, D

15. What data type should you use to store Boolean data?
- A. BIT
  - B. BOOL
  - C. BOOLEAN
  - D. INT

Answer: A

## Chapter 02

1. Which tool allows you to access online help about SQL Server?
- A. Book online
  - B. SSMS
  - C. SSIS
  - D. DTS

Answer: A

2. Which tool combines settings management those spread over multiple tools?
- A. Service Manager
  - B. Configuration Manager
  - C. Computer Manager
  - D. Server Manager

Answer: B

3. Which two areas can be managed with Configuration Manager?
- A. Server Management
  - B. Service Management
  - C. Security Management
  - D. Network Configuration

Answer: B, D

4. Which of the following Service is NOT utilized by SQL Server?
- A. Analysis Service
  - B. Security Service
  - C. SQL Agent
  - D. SQL Browser

Answer: B

5. Which Service is utilized to schedule various jobs and run the scheduled jobs?
- A. Analysis Service
  - B. Security Service
  - C. SQL Server Agent Service
  - D. SQL Browser

Answer: C

6. Which one allows users of your local network identify your system has SQL Server installed?
- A. Analysis Service
  - B. Security Service
  - C. SQL Server Agent Service
  - D. SQL Browser

Answer: D

7. Which of the following is or are the available NetLibs in SQL Server?
- A. Named Pipes
  - B. TCP/IP
  - C. Shared Memory
  - D. VIA

Answer: A, B, C, D

8. Which NetLib is used by default in SQL Server?

- A. Named Pipes
- B. TCP/IP
- C. Shared Memory
- D. VIA

Answer: C

9. Which protocol is useful to connect SQL Server when TCP/IP is not available?

- A. Named Pipes
- B. Shared Memory
- C. VIA
- D. None of the above

Answer: A

10. Which of the following Authentication type or types are supported in SQL Server?

- A. Windows Authentication
- B. Basic Authentication
- C. Digest Authentication
- D. SQL Server Authentication

Answer: A, D

11. Which service Supports advertising your server so those browsing your local network can identify your system has SQL Server installed?

- A. Analysis Service
- B. Security Service
- C. SQL Agent
- D. SQL Browser

Answer: D

12. Which Service enables you to take data from any data source that has an OLE DB or .NET data provider, and pump it into a SQL Server table?

- A. SQL Agent
- B. Analysis Service
- C. Full Text Service
- D. SQL Server Integration Service

Answer: D

## Chapter 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

Q14. The \_\_\_\_\_ statement is the primary way of retrieving data from a database.

- A. SELECT
- B. CREATE
- C. FETCH
- D. GET DATA

Answer: A

Q15. Which character is used in a SELECT statement to denote all columns of a table instead of explicitly listing their names?

- E. ?
- F. A
- G. \*
- H. #

Answer: C

Q16. We can explicitly list a few column names those we wish to return from a table by a SELECT statement. This is called \_\_\_\_\_.

Fill the blank with the correct option.

- A. Vertical partitioning
- B. Horizontal partitioning
- C. Correlated query
- D. Subquery

Answer: A [SELECT CustomerID, CompanyName, City FROM Customers – here we explicitly listed the column names to return. And we are blocking information in vertical axis. SEE PAGE 445 in book]

Q17. You ran the query, SELECT \* FROM Customers. Find the true statement or statements about this.

- A. This query will include all the columns in the Customers table
- B. This query will return data in natural order
- C. This will return data in ascending order.
- D. This query will not run

Answer: A, B (natural order means the order in which data is stored in the table)

Q18. Consider the T-SQL query

SELECT \* FROM Trainees

Now which statement or statements are true?

- A. This statement will return data ordered by PRIMARY KEY FIELD
- B. This statement will return data in the order in which data is stored in the table

- C. This statement will return data ordered by the first column in the table
- D. This statement will return data ordered by the last column in the table

Answer: B [SELECT query returns data in natural order if no order by clause is provided]

Q19. Which clause do we use to sort the returned data by a SELECT statement?

- A. ORDER BY
- B. ORDER
- C. SORT BY
- D. SORT

Answer: A

Q20. If you don't specify ASC or DESC with ORDER BY clause, in what order the data is returned?

- A. ASCENDING order
- B. DESCENDING order
- C. NATURAL order
- D. REVERSE order

Answer: A

Q21. Consider the following query

```
SELECT * FROM [Batches] ORDER BY [Start_Date]
```

Now which statement or statements are true?

- A. This query will order the data by [Start\_Date] in ascending order
- B. This query will order the data by [Start\_Date] in descending order
- C. This query will fail, as it did not include ASC or DESC at the end
- D. The query will return data in natural order

Answer: A [If ASC or DESC is not provided, ASC will be considered. ASC is default]

Q22. SELECT \* FROM Customers ORDER BY CustomerID DESC, ContactName. Now find the true statement about the query.

- A. The results are ordered by CustomerID column in reverse alphabetical order and then are ordered by the ContactName column in alphabetical order.
- B. The results are ordered by ContactName column in reverse alphabetical order and then are ordered by the CustomerID column in alphabetical order.
- C. The results are ordered by CustomerID column in reverse alphabetical order and then are ordered by the ContactName column in reverse alphabetical order.
- D. The results are ordered by CustomerID column in alphabetical order and then are ordered by the ContactName column in alphabetical order.

Answer: A

Q23. Which of the following are not valid in the ORDER BY clause?

- A. Text Column
- B. Identity Column
- C. Ntext Column
- D. Image Column

Answer: A, C, D

Q24. To limit the rows that will be included in the result set, which clause do we use?

- A. ORDER BY
- B. LIMIT BY
- C. WHERE
- D. LIMIT

Answer: C

Q25. Which clause do we use in a SELECT statement to apply filter to the data that is being retrieved?

- A. Group by
- B. Order by
- C. Limit by
- D. Where

Answer: D

Q26. Which of the following operator can you use with WHERE clause?

- A. =
- B. >
- C. <
- D. !=
- E. <>
- F. LIKE

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

Q27. You want to view trainees living in Dhaka and Chittagong from Trainees table.

Which of the following will return this data? [Chose all valid options]

- A. SELECT TraineeID, [Name] FROM Trainees Where City = 'Dhaka' AND City = 'Chittagong'
- B. SELECT TraineeID, [Name] FROM Trainees Where City = 'Dhaka' OR City = 'Chittagong'
- C. SELECT TraineeID, [Name] FROM Trainees Where City = 'Dhaka' OR 'Chittagong'

D. SELECT TraineeID, [Name] FROM Trainees Where City IN ('Dhaka', 'Chittagong')

Answer: B, D [A: Query will return nothing, it actually meaning that a trainee is living in Dhaka and Chittagong simultaneously  
C: Syntax is not correct]

Q28. In a select statement, you want to change the CustomerID column header to Customer Code without changing the column name in the underlying table. Find the valid ones.

- A. CustomerID 'Customer Code'
- B. CustomerID AS 'Customer Code'
- C. 'Customer Code' = CustomerID
- D. CustomerID = 'Customer Code'

Answer: A, B, C

Q29. How can you limit the number of rows returned by a query?

- A. Setting rowcount by using syntax SET ROWCOUNT N, where N is the number of rows
- B. Adding TOP Clause in the SELECT statement
- C. Adding LIMIT clause in SELECT statement
- D. None

Answer: A, B

Q30. A user executed the following SQL  
SET ROWCOUNT 10

What will happen?

- A. The user will be allowed only to run 10 queries during current session
- B. The user can change only 10 rows in a table in the current session
- C. All subsequent result sets will be limited to 10 rows until the session ends or SET ROWCOUNT 0 is issued
- D. The user can hold a result set in memory in the current session

Answer: C [When you run SET ROWCOUNT N, all the queries will return maximum N number of rows. If the user disconnects or runs SET ROWCOUNT 0, the setting will be deactivated]

Q31. You want to view top three marks achiever in an admission test. Data is in ExamResult table and mark achieved by an examinee is stored in 'Marks\_Obtained' column. Which query should you use?

- A. SELECT TOP 3 \* FROM Exam\_Results ORDER BY Marks\_Obtained DESC
- B. TOP 3 SELECT \* FROM Exam\_Results ORDER BY Marks\_Obtained DESC
- C. SELECT TOP 3 \* FROM Exam\_Results ORDER BY Marks\_Obtained ASC
- D. TOP 3 SELECT \* FROM Exam\_Results ORDER BY Marks\_Obtained ASC

Answer: A

[B, D – Syntax not correct

C – will retrieve lowest three marks achiever]

Q32. Which query or queries are correct?

- A. SELECT TOP 10 OrderId, OrderDate FROM Orders
- B. SELECT TOP 10% OrderId, OrderDate FROM Orders
- C. SELECT TOP 10 PERCENT OrderId, OrderDate FROM Orders
- D. SELECT 10% of OrderId, OrderDate FROM Orders

Answer: A, C [% is not allowed use PERCENT]

Q33. \_\_\_\_\_ provide a summary of information in a query.

Choose the appropriate option for the blank.

- A. Aggregate operator
- B. Group operator
- C. Limit operator
- D. Counting operator

Answer: A

Q34. What is the COUNT called in query like below?

SELECT COUNT(\*) FROM Customers

- A. Aggregate operator
- B. Group operator
- C. Limit operator
- D. Counting operator

Answer: A

Q35. Whenever a non-aggregate function is included with aggregate field, what rule you must follow?

- A. Add GROUP BY clause and list the non-aggregate field with it
- B. Add GROUP BY clause and list the aggregate field with it
- C. Add ORDER BY clause and list the non-aggregate field with it
- D. None

Answer: A

Q36. Which query or queries will work?

- A. Select Country, Count(CustomerId) AS 'No. of customers' FROM Customers

- B. Select Country, Count(CustomerId) AS 'No. of customers' FROM Customers ORDER BY Country
- C. Select Country, Count(CustomerId) AS 'No. of customers' FROM Customers GROUP BY Country
- D. Select Country, Count(CustomerId) AS 'No. of customers' FROM Customers SORT BY Country

Answer: C

Q37. Which query or queries will work?

- A. Select Country, Count(CustomerId) AS 'No. of customers' FROM Customers GROUP BY Country WHERE Country = 'Germany'
- B. Select Country, Count(CustomerId) AS 'No. of customers' FROM Customers WHERE Country = 'Germany' GROUP BY Country
- C. Select Country, Count(CustomerId) AS 'No. of customers' FROM Customers GROUP BY Country HAVING Country = 'Germany'
- D. Select Country, Count(CustomerId) AS 'No. of customers' FROM Customers HAVING Country = 'Germany' GROUP BY Country

Answer: B, C [Having Clause is used with GROUP BY and it must be after GROUP BY clause. WHERE clause can be used but before GROUP BY]

Q38. You want to combine the resultset of two select statements into one result. What would you use?

- A. Inner Join
- B. Outer Join
- C. Cross Join
- D. Union

Answer: D

Q39. Consider the following expressions:

Expression1: IsDate( '01-01-2006')

Expression2: IsDate( '78-78-99')

What will be return value of the expressions?

- A. Expression1 will return 1 and Expression2 will return 0
- B. Expression1 will return 0 and Expression2 will return 1
- C. Expression1 will return 1 and Expression2 will return 1
- D. Expression1 will return 0 and Expression2 will return 0

Answer: A (First one true, second one false)

Q40. Consider the following code fragment

Declare @a int, @b int

Set @b = 8

Print IsNull(@a, @b)

What is the output?

- A. 0
- B. Null
- C. 8
- D. Error

Answer: C (@a is not set, so return value of @b. If @a is set then it would return value @a)

Q41. DateName( Month, '01-01-2005')

What is the output?

- A. 01
- B. 1
- C. January
- D. None

Answer: C

Q42. Consider the query

SELECT 1+1

Will it work?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: A [Scalars; It will return 2. It will have 'no column name' as Column Header]

Q43. \_\_\_\_\_ is used inside another query.

- A. An aggregate operator
- B. A join
- C. A subquery
- D. A scalar

Answer: C

Q44. In a SELECT statement, where can you place a subquery?

- A. In the SELECT list
- B. In the FROM clause
- C. In the WHERE Clause (mostly used)
- D. In the ORDER By clause

Answer: A, B, C

Q45. 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]

Q46. 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

Q47. 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

Q48. 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

Q49. 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]