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**Chapter 14 MCQ Solution**

1. Transact-SQL is designed specifically to work with \_\_\_\_?
2. SQL
3. Database
4. Database server
5. ***SQL server database***

Answer: d

1. A script can be include \_\_\_ statement.
2. Only one
3. One or two
4. Maximum ten
5. ***Any number of***

Answer: d

1. In a script, the statement can be \_\_\_\_ into one or more batches.
2. ***Divided***
3. Used
4. Created
5. Functioned

Answer: a

1. To \_\_\_\_\_\_the end of a batch, we code a GO command?
2. ***Indicate***
3. Select
4. Declare
5. Run

Answer: a

1. GO is not a \_\_\_\_\_ statement?
2. ***Transact SQL***
3. Management studio
4. SQLCMD
5. None of them

Answer: a

1. Why do we use USE statement?
2. ***To change the current database within a script***
3. To use the current database within a script
4. To use the current database within a table
5. To use the current database server within a table

Answer: a

1. Why do we use PRINT statement?
2. To print a message to the client
3. To print a message to the user
4. To print a message to the SQL program
5. ***To return a message to the client***

Answer: d

1. Which statement can make our scripts difficult to follow?
2. GO
3. PRINT
4. USE
5. ***GOTO***

Answer: d

1. With which procedure RETURN statement is used most often?
2. Return
3. View
4. ***Store***
5. Save

Answer: c

1. If we need to store values within a script, we can store them in a \_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. Scalar variable
3. ***Table variable***
4. Temporary variable
5. All of them

Answer: b

1. Scalar variable contain \_\_\_\_\_ value?
2. ***Single***
3. Temporary
4. Multi-dimensional
5. fixed

Answer: a

1. The variables we create using \_\_\_\_\_statement are known as local variable.
2. CREATE
3. SQL
4. ***DECLEAR***
5. SET

Answer: c

1. Why do we use SET statement?
2. ***Assign value of the variables***
3. Set variable name
4. Set the value of a variable
5. None of them

Answer: a

1. Table variable can store the \_\_\_\_ of an entire table.
2. Functions
3. Rules
4. ***Contents***
5. columns

Answer: c

1. We can’t use a table variable instead of a table name in the INTO clause of a \_\_\_\_\_\_ statement.
2. Select
3. ***Select into***
4. SQL
5. Declare

Answer: b

1. Why do we use temporary table?
2. ***To store table data within a complex script***
3. To store table data within the database
4. To store temporary data
5. To store complex script

Answer: a

1. The temporary tables that are visible to all open database session is called \_\_\_\_\_?
2. Local variables
3. Global tables
4. Temporary tables
5. ***Global temporary tables***

Answer: d

1. Standard tables and views are stored \_\_\_\_\_ within a database.
2. Directly
3. Temporarily
4. ***Permanently***
5. Individually

Answer: c

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can’t be referred to from outside the query.
2. ***A derived table***
3. Standard table
4. Temporary table
5. Database table

Answer: a

1. Where standard tables does stored?
2. In memory
3. ***On disk***
4. In SQL server
5. In database

Answer: b

1. Where does temporary table stored?
2. In memory
3. ***On disk***
4. In database
5. In SQL server

Answer: b

1. Where does relatively small table variable stored?
2. ***In memory***
3. On disk
4. In database
5. In SQL server

Answer: a

1. Where dose relatively small derived table stored?
2. ***In memory***
3. On disk
4. In database
5. In SQL server

Answer: a

1. Derived table  \_\_\_\_\_ to create and access than temporary table.
2. Faster
3. ***Take less time***
4. None of them
5. Both a & b

Answer: b

1. View is a \_\_\_\_\_\_ query.
2. Temporary
3. Virtual memory
4. ***Precompiled***
5. Big SQL

Answer: c

1. View stored on a disk, so \_\_\_\_ to use then other objects?
2. ***Take less time***
3. Take more time
4. Difficult

Answer: a

1. What is an essential feature of any procedural language??
2. ***Ability to control the execution of a program***
3. Ability to control a program
4. Ability to stop the execution
5. Ability to run the program

Answer: a

1. Why should we use first basic control structure within script?
2. ***To perform conditional processing***
3. To perform repetitive processing
4. To perform error handling

Answer: a

1. Why should we use second basic control structure within script?
2. To perform conditional processing
3. ***To perform repetitive processing***
4. To perform error handling

Answer: b

1. Why should we use third basic control structure within script?
2. To perform conditional processing
3. To perform repetitive processing
4. ***To perform error handling***

Answer: c

1. Which statement we use to test conditional expression?
2. ***If..else***
3. Do…while
4. True….false
5. While..do

Answer: a

1. An IF or ELSE statement within another IF.. ELSE statement is called\_\_\_\_\_\_?
2. Continuous IF …ELSE
3. Inside IF….ELSE
4. ***Nested IF….ELSE***
5. Wrong IF…ELSE

Answer: c

1. What can we do to check whether an object exists before I drop it ?
2. ***Add IF EXISTS clause to a DROP statement***
3. Add a function to check status
4. Write a query to drop existing object
5. Create view to see existing object

Answer: a

1. Which statement allows us to execute SQL statement repeatedly?
2. FOR loop
3. ***WHILE***
4. DO
5. IF…ELSE

Answer: b

1. Which statement is used to open the cursor after declare a cursor?
2. ***OPEN***
3. SELECT
4. RUN
5. CURSOR

Answer: a

1. Which statement is used to handle error ?
2. TRY…FIX
3. FIX…ERROR
4. ***TRY…CATCH***
5. CATCH…FIX

Answer: c

1. Handel errors often referred as\_\_\_.
2. Error handling
3. ***Exception handling***
4. Bug fixing
5. a & b

Answer: b

1. Errors with a low severity are considered \_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. No error
3. Error
4. ***Warning***
5. Simple error

Answer: c

1. Errors with high severity often prevent from being \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. Damaged
3. Handled
4. Effective
5. ***Connected***

Answer: d

1. We can use SQLCMD utility to run T\_SQL script from \_\_\_\_.
2. ***Command line***
3. SQL
4. Query
5. Statement

Answer: a

1. We must begin most commands with \_\_\_\_ switch to specify the mane of a valid server.
2. ***– s***
3. – c
4. – d
5. - u

Answer: a

1. Which switch is used to specify windows authentication ?
2. ***– E***
3. – W
4. – A
5. - S

Answer: a

1. Who to exit from SQLCMD prompt ?
2. ***Type exit***
3. Type x
4. Type ok
5. Type done

Answer: a