This set of SQL Server Multiple Choice Questions & Answers (MCQs) focuses on “Data Types”.

1. Which of the following is a large object data type?  
a) varchar(max)  
b) varbinary(max)  
c) nvarchar(max)  
d) image

2. Data types in SQL Server are organized into how many categories?  
a) 6  
b) 8  
c) 9  
d) 10

3. Exact Numeric data type is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
a) bigint  
b) int  
c) smallmoney  
d) all of the mentioned

4. ntext data type falls under which category?  
a) Exact numerics  
b) Character strings  
c) Unicode character strings  
d) None of the mentioned

5. A column of type \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ may contain rows of different data types.  
a) ntext  
b) date  
c) smallmoney  
d) sql\_variant

6. You want to track date and time of the last write access per row?  
a) Add TIMESTAMP column to the table  
b) Add a DATETIME column to the table and assign getdate() as the default value  
c) Add a DATETIME column to the table and write a trigger that sets its value  
d) Add a UNIQUEIDENTIFIER column to the table and use it with SQL Server’s built-in functions

7.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a spatial data type.  
a) geometry  
b) sql\_variant  
c) cursor  
d) all of the mentioned

8. Which of the following data type is not present in SQL Server?  
a) bit  
b) boolean  
c) hierarchyid  
d) geography

9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is monetary data type in SQL Server.  
a) Smallmoney  
b) sql\_variant  
c) Cursor  
d) None of the Mentioned

10. Which of the data type has a storage size of 8 bytes?  
a) timestamp  
b) uniqueidentifier  
c) real  
d) smallmoney

This set of SQL Server Multiple Choice Questions & Answers (MCQs) focuses on “Joins”.

1. What type of join is needed when you wish to include rows that do not have matching values?  
a) Equi-join  
b) Natural join  
c) Outer join  
d) All of the Mentioned

2. What type of join is needed when you wish to return rows that do have matching values?  
a) Equi-join  
b) Natural join  
c) Outer join  
d) All of the Mentioned

3. Which of the following is one of the basic approaches for joining tables?  
a) Subqueries  
b) Union Join  
c) Natural join  
d) All of the Mentioned

4. The following SQL is which type of join: SELECT CUSTOMER\_T. CUSTOMER\_ID, ORDER\_T. CUSTOMER\_ID, NAME, ORDER\_ID FROM CUSTOMER\_T,ORDER\_T WHERE CUSTOMER\_T. CUSTOMER\_ID = ORDER\_T. CUSTOMER\_ID?  
a) Equi-join  
b) Natural join  
c) Outer join  
d) Cartesian join

5. A UNION query is which of the following?  
a) Combines the output from no more than two queries and must include the same number of columns  
b) Combines the output from no more than two queries and does not include the same number of columns  
c) Combines the output from multiple queries and must include the same number of columns  
d) Combines the output from multiple queries and does not include the same number of columns

6. Which of the following statements is true concerning subqueries?  
a) Involves the use of an inner and outer query  
b) Cannot return the same result as a query that is not a subquery  
c) Does not start with the word SELECT  
d) All of the mentioned

7. Which of the following is a correlated subquery?  
a) Uses the result of an inner query to determine the processing of an outer query  
b) Uses the result of an outer query to determine the processing of an inner query  
c) Uses the result of an inner query to determine the processing of an inner query  
d) Uses the result of an outer query to determine the processing of an outer query

8. How many tables may be included with a join?  
a) One  
b) Two  
c) Three  
d) All of the Mentioned

9. The following SQL is which type of join: SELECT CUSTOMER\_T. CUSTOMER\_ID, ORDER\_T. CUSTOMER\_ID, NAME, ORDER\_ID FROM CUSTOMER\_T,ORDER\_T?  
a) Equi-join  
b) Natural join  
c) Outer join  
d) Cartesian join

10. Which is not a type of join in T-SQL?  
a) Equi-join  
b) Natural join  
c) Outer join  
d) Cartesian join

This set of SQL Server Multiple Choice Questions & Answers (MCQs) focuses on “Modifying Data – 1”.

1. The query given below will give an error. Which one of the following has to be replaced to get the desired output?

**SELECT** ID, name **FROM** 1\_Order **WHERE** instructor=1;

a) \_Order  
b) 2Order  
c) 3Order  
d) Instructor

2. The following query can be replaced by which one of the following?

**SELECT** name, course\_id

**FROM** instructor, teaches

**WHERE** instructor\_ID= teaches\_ID;

a)

**SELECT** name,course\_id

**FROM** teaches,instructor

**WHERE** instructor\_id=course\_id;

b)

**SELECT** name, course\_id

**FROM** instructor **NATURAL** **JOIN** teaches;

c)

**SELECT** name ,course\_id

**FROM** instructor;

d)

**SELECT** course\_id

**FROM** instructor **JOIN** teaches;

3. Select \* from employee where salary>10000 and dept\_id=101;  
Which of the following fields are displayed as output?  
a) Salary, dept\_id  
b) Employee  
c) Salary  
d) All the field of employee relation

4. Which of the following statements contains an error?  
a)

**SELECT** \* **FROM** emp

**WHERE** empid = 10003;

b)

**SELECT** empid

**FROM** emp

**WHERE** empid = 10006;

c) Select empid from emp;  
d)

**SELECT** empid

**WHERE** empid = 1009 **AND** lastname = ‘GELLER’;

5. Insert into employee \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (1002,Joey,2000);  
In the given query which of the keyword has to be inserted?  
a) Table  
b) Values  
c) Relation  
d) Field

6. To delete a database \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ command is used.  
a) Delete database database\_name  
b) Delete database\_name  
c) drop database database\_name  
d) drop database\_name

7. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is essentially used to search for patterns in target string.  
a) Like Predicate  
b) Null Predicate  
c) In Predicate  
d) Out Predicate

8. Which is a duplicate copy of a file program that is stored on a different storage media than the original location?  
a) Concurrency  
b) Deadlock  
c) Backup  
d) Recovery

9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ joins are SQL server default.  
a) Outer  
b) Inner  
c) Equi  
d) None of the Mentioned

10. To alter a database \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ command is used.  
a) ALTER database database\_name  
b) ALTER database\_name  
c) ALTER database database\_name  
d) ALTER database\_name

This set of SQL Server Questions and Answers for experienced people focuses on “Modifying Data – 2”.

1. The EXISTS keyword will be true if \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
a) Any row in the subquery meets the condition only  
b) All rows in the subquery fail the condition only  
c) Both of these two conditions are met  
d) Neither of these two conditions is met

2. Which of the following is an aggregate function?  
a) Average  
b) Sum  
c) With  
d) Minimum

3. The command \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ such tables are available only within the transaction executing the query, and are dropped when the transaction finishes.  
a) Create table  
b) Create temporary table  
c) Create view  
d) Create label view

4. In the query given above which one of the following is a temporary relation?

**WITH** max\_budget (**VALUE**) **AS**

(**SELECT** **MAX**(budget)

**FROM** department)

**SELECT** budget

**FROM** department, max\_budget

**WHERE** department.budget = **MAX** budget.value;

a) Budget  
b) Department  
c) Value  
d) Max\_budget

5. Aggregate functions can be used in the select list or the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_clause of a select statement or subquery. They cannot be used in a \_\_\_\_\_\_ clause.  
a) Where, having  
b) Having, where  
c) Group by, having  
d) Group by, where

6. Which is the duplication of computer operations and routine backups to combat any unforeseen problems?  
a) Concurrency  
b) Deadlock  
c) Backup  
d) Recovery

7. The UNION SQL clause can be used with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
a) SELECT clause only  
b) DELETE and UPDATE clauses  
c) UPDATE clause only  
d) All of the mentioned

8. Find all the tuples having temperature greater than ‘Paris’.  
a)

**SELECT** \* **FROM** weather

**WHERE** temperature > (**SELECT** temperature **FROM** weather **WHERE** city = ‘Paris’

b)

**SELECT** \* **FROM** weather

**WHERE** temperature > (**SELECT** \* **FROM** weather **WHERE** city = ‘Paris’)

c)

**SELECT** \* **FROM** weather

**WHERE** temperature > (**SELECT** city **FROM** weather **WHERE** city = ‘Paris’)

d)

**SELECT** \* **FROM** weather

**WHERE** temperature > ‘Paris’ temperature

9. Which of the following statement is true?  
a) DELETE does not free the space containing the table and TRUNCATE free the space containing the table  
b) Both DELETE and TRUNCATE free the space containing the table  
c) Both DELETE and TRUNCATE does not free the space containing the table  
d) DELETE free the space containing the table and TRUNCATE does not free the space containing the table

10. How can you change “Hansen” into “Nilsen” in the “LastName” column in the Persons table?  
a)

**UPDATE** Persons

**SET** LastName=’Hansen’ **INTO** LastName=’Nilsen’

b)

**MODIFY** Persons

**SET** LastName=’Nilsen’ **WHERE** LastName=’Hansen’

c)

**MODIFY** Persons

**SET** LastName=’Hansen’ **INTO** LastName=’Nilsen’

d)

**UPDATE** Persons

**SET** LastName=’Nilsen’ **WHERE** LastName=’Hansen’

This set of SQL Server Multiple Choice Questions & Answers (MCQs) focuses on “Constraints”.

1. Which of the following is not a class of constraint in SQL Server?  
a) NOT NULL  
b) CHECK  
c) NULL  
d) UNIQUE

2. Point out the correct statement.  
a) CHECK constraints enforce domain integrity  
b) UNIQUE constraints enforce the uniqueness of the values in a set of columns  
c) In a UNIQUE constraint, no two rows in the table can have the same value for the columns  
d) All of the mentioned

3. Which of the following constraint does not enforce uniqueness?  
a) UNIQUE  
b) Primary key  
c) Foreign key  
d) None of the mentioned

4. Constraints can be applied on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
a) Column  
b) Table  
c) Field  
d) All of the mentioned

5. Point out the wrong statement.  
a) Table constraints must be used when more than one column must be included in a constraint  
b) A column constraint is specified as part of a column definition and applies only to that column  
c) A table constraint is declared independently from a column definition and can apply to more than one column in a table  
d) Primary keys allow for NULL as one of the unique values

6. Purpose of foreign key constraint in SQL Server is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
a) FOREIGN KEY constraints identify and enforce the relationships between tables  
b) A foreign key in one table points to a candidate key in another table  
c) You cannot insert a row with a foreign key value, except NULL, if there is no candidate key with that value  
d) None of the mentioned

7. Which of the following is not a foreign key constraint?  
a) NO ACTION  
b) CASCADE  
c) SET NULL  
d) All of the mentioned

8. Which of the following foreign key constraint specifies that the deletion fails with an error?  
a) NO ACTION  
b) CASCADE  
c) SET NULL  
d) All of the mentioned

9. How many types of constraints are present in SQL Server?  
a) 4  
b) 5  
c) 6  
d) 7

10. Which of the constraint can be enforced one per table?  
a) Primary key constraint  
b) Not Null constraint  
c) Foreign Key constraint  
d) Check constraint

This set of SQL Server Multiple Choice Questions & Answers (MCQs) focuses on “Subqueries”.

1. Select \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from instructor where dept name= ’Comp. Sci.’;  
Which of the following should be used to find the mean of the salary?  
a) Mean(salary)  
b) Avg(salary)  
c) Sum(salary)  
d) Count(salary)

2. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ connective tests for set membership, where the set is a collection of values produced by a select clause. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ connective tests for the absence of set membership.  
a) Or, in  
b) Not in, in  
c) In, not in  
d) In, or

3. Select ID, GPA from student grades order by GPA \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
Inorder to give only 10 rank on the whole we should use.  
a) Limit 10  
b) Upto 10  
c) Only 10  
d) Max 10

4. Suppose we are given a view tot credits (year, num credits) giving the total number of credits taken by students in each year.The query that computes averages over the 3 preceding tuples in the specified sort order is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
a)

**SELECT** **YEAR**, avg(num credits)

**OVER** (**ORDER** **BY** **YEAR** **ROWS** 3 preceding) **AS** avg total credits

**FROM** tot credits;

b)

**SELECT** **YEAR**, avg(num credits)

**OVER** (**ORDER** **BY** **YEAR** **ROWS** 3 unbounded preceding) **AS** avg total credits

**FROM** tot credits;

c)

**SELECT** **YEAR**, **MIN**(num credits)

**OVER** (**ORDER** **BY** **YEAR** **ROWS** 3 unbounded preceding) **AS** avg total credits

**FROM** tot credits;

d)

**SELECT** **YEAR**, **SUM**(num credits)

**OVER** (**ORDER** **BY** **YEAR** **ROWS** 3 unbounded preceding) **AS** avg total credits

**FROM** tot credits;

5. Which of the following is not the function of client?  
a) Compile queries  
b) Query optimization  
c) Receive queries  
d) Result formatting and presentation

6. Which server can join the indexes when only multiple indexes combined can cover the query?  
a) SQL  
b) DBMS  
c) RDBMS  
d) All of the mentioned

7. Select \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dept\_name from instructor;  
Here which of the following displays the unique values of the column?  
a) All  
b) From  
c) Distinct  
d) Name

8. Select ID, name, dept name, salary \* 1.1 where instructor;  
The query given below will not give an error. Which one of the following has to be replaced to get the desired output?  
a) Salary\*1.1  
b) ID  
c) Where  
d) Instructor

9. Select \* from student join takes using (ID);  
The above query is equivalent to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
a) Select \* from student inner join takes using (ID);  
b) Select \* from student outer join takes using (ID);  
c) Select \* from student left outer join takes using (ID);  
d) All of the mentioned

10. The \_\_\_\_\_\_ clause allows us to select only those rows in the result relation of the \_\_\_\_ clause that satisfy a specified predicate.  
a) Where, from  
b) From, select  
c) Select, from  
d) From, where