SQL Server Interview questions Page 1

[**I could not see the Maintenance Plans when I login into my LoginID, But its showing in some other LoginId, Why ?**](http://www.dotnetfunda.com/interview/exam3135-i-could-not-see-the-maintenance-plans-when-i-login-into-my-loginid-bu.aspx)

Posted by: [PandianS](http://www.dotnetfunda.com/profile/PandianS.aspx) | Show/Hide Answer

Your LoginID should be a member of SysAdmin role.

Object Explorer only displays the Maintenance Plans node for users who are members of the sysadmin fixed server role.

SELECT CASE SysAdmin WHEN 1 THEN 'You are a member of ''Sysadmin'' role' ELSE 'You are not member of ''Sysadmin'' role' END 'Sysadmin Role Permission' FROM

(

SELECT IS\_SRVROLEMEMBER(N'sysadmin') [SysAdmin]

)AS S

[**How to run Maintenence Plan using script ?**](http://www.dotnetfunda.com/interview/exam3136-how-to-run-maintenence-plan-using-script-.aspx)

Posted by: [PandianS](http://www.dotnetfunda.com/profile/PandianS.aspx) | Show/Hide Answer

DECLARE @PlanID VARCHAR(36)

SELECT @PlanID = id FROM msdb.dbo.sysmaintplan\_plans

WHERE [NAME] ='Maintenance Plan Name'

EXECUTE msdb..sp\_maintplan\_start @PlanID,NULL

GO

[**How to execute a SQL Job using script ?**](http://www.dotnetfunda.com/interview/exam3137-how-to-execute-a-sql-job-using-script-.aspx)

Posted by: [PandianS](http://www.dotnetfunda.com/profile/PandianS.aspx) | Show/Hide Answer

DECLARE @JobID        VARCHAR(36),

@retval INT

SELECT @JobID = Job\_ID FROM msdb.dbo.sysjobs\_view

WHERE [Name] = 'SQL Job Name'

EXEC @retval = msdb.dbo.sp\_start\_job @job\_id = @JobID

GO

[**What is error handling in stored procedures of SQL Server 2008?**](http://www.dotnetfunda.com/interview/exam3118-what-is-error-handling-in-stored-procedures-of-sql-server-2008.aspx)

Posted by: [Tripati\_tutu](http://www.dotnetfunda.com/profile/Tripati_tutu.aspx) | Show/Hide Answer

In previous versions of SQL Server you would handle exceptions by checking the @@error global variable immediately after an INSERT, UPDATE or DELETE, and then perform some corrective action if @@error did not equal zero.

SQL Server 2005 provides structured exception handing through TRY CATCH block as other programming language like JAVA, C# etc.

Example:

BEGIN TRY

RAISERROR ('A problem is raised', 16,1)

END TRY

BEGIN CATCH

SELECT ERROR\_NUMBER() as ERROR\_NUMBER,

ERROR\_SEVERITY() as ERROR\_SEVERITY,

ERROR\_STATE() as ERROR\_STATE,

ERROR\_MESSAGE() as ERROR\_MESSAGE

END CATCH

• **ERROR\_NUMBER()** returns the number of the errors.

• **ERROR\_SEVERITY()** returns the severity.

• **ERROR\_STATE()** returns the error state number.

• **ERROR\_PROCEDURE()** returns the name of the stored procedure or trigger where the error occurred.

• **ERROR\_LINE()** returns the line number inside the routine that caused the error.

• **ERROR\_MESSAGE()** returns the complete text of the error message. The text includes the values supplied for any substitutable parameters, such as lengths, object names and times etc.

[**Describe how you can optimize stored procedures in SQL Server?**](http://www.dotnetfunda.com/interview/exam3119-describe-how-you-can-optimize-stored-procedures-in-sql-server.aspx)

Posted by: [Tripati\_tutu](http://www.dotnetfunda.com/profile/Tripati_tutu.aspx) | Show/Hide Answer

Below are some points to optimize stored procedure in SQL Server

• Use as much as possible WHERE clause filters. Where Clause is the most important part for optimization.

• Select only those fields which really required.

• Joins are expensive in terms of time. Make sure that use all the keys that relate to the tables together and don't join to the unused tables, always try to join on indexed fields. The join type is important as well in (INNER, OUTER).

[**Describe what is trigger in SQL Server?**](http://www.dotnetfunda.com/interview/exam3120-describe-what-is-trigger-in-sql-server.aspx)

Posted by: [Tripati\_tutu](http://www.dotnetfunda.com/profile/Tripati_tutu.aspx) | Show/Hide Answer

In any database including SQL Server a trigger is a procedure that initiates on INSERT, DELETE or UPDATE actions.

Before SQL Server 2000 Triggers are also used to maintain the referential integrity. We can not execute triggers explicitly. The DBMS automatically fires the trigger when data modification events (INSERT, DELETE or UPDATE) happened in the associated table.

Triggers are same as stored procedures in terms of procedural logic that is stored at the database level. Stored procedures are executed explicitly and triggers are event-drive.

[**How can you describe RDBMS?**](http://www.dotnetfunda.com/interview/exam3121-how-can-you-describe-rdbms.aspx)

Posted by: [Tripati\_tutu](http://www.dotnetfunda.com/profile/Tripati_tutu.aspx) | Show/Hide Answer

Relational Data Base Management Systems (RDBMS) are database management systems that maintain data records and indices in tables. With this the relationships are created and maintained across tables between data. Interdependencies between these tables are defined by the data values.

[**What is Stored Procedure? What is the advantage of these?**](http://www.dotnetfunda.com/interview/exam3101-what-is-stored-procedure-what-is-the-advantage-of-these.aspx)

Posted by: [Vpramodg](http://www.dotnetfunda.com/profile/Vpramodg.aspx) | Show/Hide Answer

Stored Procedure means a group of T-SQL statements stored under a name and executed as a single unit of work. A stored procedure can be called from another stored procedure, from a client application.

Advantages are given below:-

Fast Execution

Network Load Reduction.

Security.

[**What does the Group By clause mean when used in databases?**](http://www.dotnetfunda.com/interview/exam3058-what-does-the-group-by-clause-mean-when-used-in-databases.aspx)

Posted by: [Vpramodg](http://www.dotnetfunda.com/profile/Vpramodg.aspx) | Show/Hide Answer

Group By clause is Used usually with Aggregate Functions (eg. sum, average) to group rows with same data together.

[**What do these keywords mean with respect to Sql Server? a) @@Identity b) @@Rowcount c) @@Error**](http://www.dotnetfunda.com/interview/exam3059-what-do-these-keywords-mean-with-respect-to-sql-server-a-identity.aspx)

Posted by: [Vpramodg](http://www.dotnetfunda.com/profile/Vpramodg.aspx) | Show/Hide Answer

a) @@Identity means newly inserted row of int identity column

b) @@Rowcount is the number of rows affected by last statement

c) @@Error means last error that has occurred during a Transact-SQL operation

[**Maximum How many Row(s) will be there in Sys.Indexes view for Each table in SQL Server 2008/2008 R2 ?**](http://www.dotnetfunda.com/interview/exam2850-maximum-how-many-rows-will-be-there-in-sysindexes-view-for-each-tab.aspx)

Posted by: [PandianS](http://www.dotnetfunda.com/profile/PandianS.aspx) | Show/Hide Answer

Normally, When we create a new table, One entry will be there in Sys.Indexes view as 'HEAP' the Index\_ID is '0', If we create a CLUSTERED Index on that table then, The 'HEAP' will be replaced as 'CLUSTERED' the Index\_ID is '1'.

When we create a NONCLUSTERED Index on remaining columns then the Index\_ID will be increased as 2,3,4,5....1005. Normally, a table can have maximum 999 NONCLUSTERED INDEXES and 1 CLUSTERED INDEX, Totally a table can have 1000 INDEXES.

But, The Index\_ID in Sys.Indexes will be 0 or 1 to 250 and 256 to 1005 (Totally 1000 Indexes/Entries in Sys.Indexes View for a table). Then what about the 251 to 255 (5 Sequence have been reserved for Index Internals).

Finally, An Index\_id will be 0 or 1 to 250 and 256 to 1005 (Maximum 1000 Entries will be there in Sys.Indexes View for each table), Minimum 1 entry will be there as 'HEAP' or 'CLUSTERED'

[**How to respond to a Full Transaction Log Error in SQL Server ?**](http://www.dotnetfunda.com/interview/exam2801-how-to-respond-to-a-full-transaction-log-error-in-sql-server-.aspx)

Posted by: [PandianS](http://www.dotnetfunda.com/profile/PandianS.aspx) | Show/Hide Answer

Normally the Transaction Log full Err occurred with 9002 Error code.

1. Backing up and Truncating the log.

2. Freeing the transaction physical disk space so that the log can automatically grow.

3. Moving the log file to a different disk drive with sufficient space.

4. Increasing the size of a log file(Initial and Growth).

5. Completing or killing a long-running transaction.

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