SQL Server Interview questions Page 3

[**How will you validate whether the linked server properly configured / not ?**](http://www.dotnetfunda.com/interview/exam2660-how-will-you-validate-whether-the-linked-server-properly-configured-.aspx)

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

**Scenario:**

1.You are in **Server1**

2.You have configured a linked server to access the Remote server(**Server2**)

3.How will you validate whether the configured linked server to the **Server2** is properly configured or not ?

**Solution:**

1.Login into Server1

2.Execute the script given below to validate the remote server accessibility.

EXEC sp\_testlinkedserver N'**Server2**'

**Result:**

The result should be : Command(s) completed successfully.

If it throws an Err like : "Server 'Server2' is not configured for DATA ACCESS" then, You have to give Data Access server option.

Use Master

Go

EXEC sp\_serveroption @server=N'Server2', @optname=N'data access', @optvalue=N'true'

Now, Try to validate again

EXEC sp\_testlinkedserver N'**Server2**'

**Result:**

The result should be : Command(s) completed successfully.

[**Difference between Database Migration and Upgradation ?**](http://www.dotnetfunda.com/interview/exam2576-difference-between-database-migration-and-upgradation-.aspx)

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

**What is Migration ?**

Migrating from one Product type to another Product type.

**ie: MSAccess to SQL Server, Oracle to SQL Server**

**What is Upgradation ?**

Upgrading from one Edition/Version to another Edition/Version within the same Product type.

**ie:SQL Server 2005 to SQL Server 2008**

[**What is "Locking" concept in DBMS?**](http://www.dotnetfunda.com/interview/exam2465-what-is-locking-concept-in-dbms.aspx)

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

Locking is the most common type of concurrency control mechanism. In this approach, any data is retrieved by an active user for updating, must be locked or denied to other users until updating is not complete.

Locking is of three types,

1> Shared Lock(S)

2> Exclusive Lock(X)

3> Dead Lock(D)

[**What is a "dead lock"?**](http://www.dotnetfunda.com/interview/exam2466-what-is-a-dead-lock.aspx)

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

A "Dead Lock" happens when two or more transaction is locked from a common resource. In this case each must have to wait for the other to unlock that resource.

[**What is "Functional Dependency"?**](http://www.dotnetfunda.com/interview/exam2467-what-is-functional-dependency.aspx)

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

Suppose there are two sets of attributes, X and Y. Then Y is said to be functionally dependent to X if a given value for each attribute in X uniquely determines the value of the attributes in Y.

Here X is called the determinant of the functional dependency and the functional dependency is denoted as X--->Y

[**What is Instance-aware and Instance-unaware Services in SQL Server ?**](http://www.dotnetfunda.com/interview/exam2455-what-is-instanceaware-and-instanceunaware-services-in-sql-server-.aspx)

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

**Instance-aware** services are associated with a specific instance of SQL Server, and have their own registry hives. We can install multiple copies of instance-aware services by running SQL Server Setup for each component or service.

ie:

1.SQL Server

2.SQL Server Agent

3.Analysis Services

4.Reporting Services

5.Full-text search

**Instance-unaware** services are shared among all installed SQL Server instances. They are not associated with a specific instance, are installed only once, and cannot be installed side-by-side.

ie:

1.Integration Services

2.SQL Server Browser

3.SQL Server Active Directory Helper

4.SQL Writer

[**What is the difference between following two statements ? 1. SELECT 'DotnetFunda' 'SQL Server' 2. SELECT 'DotnetFunda' = 'SQL Server'**](http://www.dotnetfunda.com/interview/exam2456-what-is-the-difference-between-following-two-statements--1-select-.aspx)

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

Difference between the two statements given below

1. SELECT 'DotnetFunda' 'SQL Server'

2. SELECT 'DotnetFunda' = 'SQL Server'

The value 'DotnetFunda' uses 'SQL Server' as an Alias name. Alias will be the column Name.

SELECT 'DotnetFunda' 'SQL Server'

Go

SQL Server

DotnetFunda

The value 'SQL Server' assignes to 'DotnetFunda'. Target will be the column Name.

SELECT 'DotnetFunda' = 'SQL Server'

Go

DotnetFunda

SQL Server

[**When will SQL Server throw an Error: "MSSQLSERVER ERROR 576" ?**](http://www.dotnetfunda.com/interview/exam2453-when-will-sql-server-throw-an-error-mssqlserver-error-576.aspx)

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

The record-size limit for tables that use SPARSE columns is 8018 bytes. When the converted data plus existing record data exceeds 8,018 bytes, The Error will be thrown "MSSQLSERVER ERROR 576".

When columns are converted between SPARSE and NONSPARSE types, Database Engine keeps a copy of the current record data. This temporarily doubles the storage that is required for the record, So the Error triggered.

[**How will you calculate maximum range of "INT" Data Type ?**](http://www.dotnetfunda.com/interview/exam2450-how-will-you-calculate-maximum-range-of-int-data-type-.aspx)

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

The Formula Is:

**2 ^ (N-1)**

here, "**N** " is nothing but size of the Data type."**^** " means Power of the value.

**1. We just want to get the Maximum length of the Data type "INT".**

Select (max\_length \* 8) 'Bit(s)' from sys.types Where [name] = 'Int'

The answer is : **32 Bit(s)**

**2. Now, we can apply the formula for Range**

Select Power(Cast(2 as Varchar),(max\_length \* 8) -1) from sys.types Where [name] = 'Int'

The Result is : **2147483648**

The maximum range of "INT" data type is **-2147483648 to 2147483647**

[**When will you go for SQL Server Authentication instead of Windows Authentication ?**](http://www.dotnetfunda.com/interview/exam2452-when-will-you-go-for-sql-server-authentication-instead-of-windows-auth.aspx)

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

If the server is in **different domain** from our users. So, The two domains don't trust each other. So, We have to use SQL Server authentication.

[**What is the use of "SET NOCOUNT ON;" in SQL Server?**](http://www.dotnetfunda.com/interview/exam2449-what-is-the-use-of-set-nocount-on-in-sql-server.aspx)

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

This statement is used to stop the message that shows the count of the number of rows affected by the SQL statement written in the stored procedure or directly SQL Statement. You can view this message in the Management Studio in the Message tab of the result pan.

When it is ON - the number of affected rows will not be returned

When it is OFF - the number of affected rows will be returned

More on this ....

@@ROWCOUNT is used to get the number of rows affected. Note that either the SET NONCOUNT is ON or OFF, @@ROWCOUNT is always updated with the number of rows affected.

For more detailed information on this, visit <http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms189837.aspx>

[**How will you Enable / Disable Resource Governor Using T-SQL in SQL Server 2008 ?**](http://www.dotnetfunda.com/interview/exam2444-how-will-you-enable--disable-resource-governor-using-tsql-in-sql-ser.aspx)

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

**To Enable the Resource Governor :**

Use DatabaseName

Go

ALTER RESOURCE GOVERNOR RECONFIGURE

**To Disable the Resource Governor :**

Use DatabaseName

Go

ALTER RESOURCE GOVERNOR DISABLE

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