

DAY 1

Q. Which of the following languages is used to define the schema of the database?

- 1). DCL
- 2). DML
- 3). **DDL**
- 4). TCL

Q. Alok wants to track all users on the basis of Date and Time who are making insertion in his Table, track date and time of the last write access per row. Which approach he follow to achieve the same?

- 1). **by adding a TIMESTAMP column to the table**
- 2). **by adding a DATETIME column to the table**
- 3). by adding a DATETIME column to the table and assign getdate() as the default value
- 4). Add a UNIQUEIDENTIFIER column to the table and use it with SQL Server's built-in functions

Q. Which of the following are characteristics of the DBMS?

- 1). **Control of Data Redundancy**
- 2). **Sharing of data**
- 3). **Maintenance of Integrity**
- 4). Data Dependent
- 5). **Supports for Transaction**

Q. Which SQL function is used to count the number of rows in a SQL query ?

- 1). **Count()**
- 2). Number
- 3). Sum()
- 4). **Count(*)**
- 5). Count(All)

Q. Scope of a Private(#) Temporary Table is:

- (i) Can be accessed only by the connection that has created it.
 - (ii) Lifetime of the object is the duration of the connection that has created it.
- 1). Both are false
 - 2). **Both are true**
 - 3). (i) is true and (ii) is false
 - 4). (i) is false and (ii) is true

Q. Which of the following is a database object?

- 1). Tables
- 2). Triggers
- 3). Functions
- 4). **All of the above**

Q. Which panel presents a list of objects under the selected node in SQL Server Management Studio ?

- 1). Template Explorer
- 2). Properties window
- 3). **Object Explorer**
- 4). Query Editor

Q. Which database is used by SQL Server Agent for scheduling alerts and jobs, and recording operations?

1). **Model**

2). Master

3). **msdb**

4). Temp

Q. Which system procedure is used to describe the contents of a table?

1). sp_helpdb

2). **sp_help**

3). sp_helptext

4). sp_password

Q. ntext datatype falls under which category ?

1). Exact numeric

2). **Character Strings**

3). **Unicode characters**

4). None of the above

DAY 2

Q. Review the query below and answer the question about it.

```
SELECT * FROM Customers WHERE Phone LIKE '626%'
```

Which Customer Phone number(s) will be selected when the query is executed?

(Select the best option)

1). **626 362-2222**

2). 416 626-6232

3). 623 455-6545

4). **Both a and b**

Q. Consider Multiple assignment Statement.

(i) SET @age = 20 , @cage = 30

(ii) SELECT @age = 20 , @cage = 30

Which of the following is valid?

1). **both 1 and 2 are valid**

2). both 1 and 2 are not valid

3). option 1 is Valid and 2 is not Valid

4). **option 2 is Valid and 1 is not Valid**

Q. Which Sql keyword is used to Sort the result?

1). Sort

2). Order

3). **Order By**

4). **Sort By**

Q. Which of the following "ORDER BY" clauses displays the result in a descending order by the attribute salary? And, if two records have the same attribute value for salary,

the sorting criteria is in an ascending order by the attribute value for job_id?
(Select the best option)

- 1). SELECT * FROM Employees ORDER BY salary ASC and job_id DESC
- 2). **SELECT * FROM Employees ORDER BY salary DESC and job_id ASC**
- 3). **SELECT * FROM Employees ORDER BY salary DESC, job_id ASC**
- 4). SELECT * FROM Employees ORDER BY job_id ASC, salary DESC

Q.In SQL, how do you select all the records from a table named "Persons" where the value of the column "FirstName" is "Peter"? (Select the best option)

- 1). SELECT [all] FROM Persons WHERE FirstName='Peter'
- 2). **SELECT * FROM Persons WHERE FirstName='Peter'**
- 3). **SELECT * FROM Persons WHERE FirstName LIKE 'Peter%'**
- 4). SELECT [all] FROM Persons WHERE FirstName LIKE 'Peter'

Q. What does the ALTER TABLE clause do?

- 1). **The SQL ALTER TABLE clause modifies a table definition by altering, adding, or deleting table columns and/or constraints**
- 2). The SQL ALTER TABLE clause is used to insert data into database table
- 3). THE SQL ALTER TABLE deletes data from database table
- 4). The SQL ALTER TABLE clause is used to delete a database table

Q.With SQL, how can you return all the records from a table named Students sorted descending by FirstName?

- 1). **SELECT * FROM Students SORT BY 'FirstName' DESC**
- 2). SELECT * FROM Students ORDER FirstName DESC
- 3). SELECT * FROM Students SORT 'FirstName' DESC
- 4). **SELECT * FROM Students ORDER BY FirstName DESC**

Q. Which of the following statement is true?

- 1). **DELETE does not free the space containing the table and TRUNCATE free the space containing the table.**
- 2). Both DELETE and TRUNCATE free the space containing the table.
- 3). Both DELETE and TRUNCATE does not free the space containing the table.
- 4). **DELETE free the space containing the table and TRUNCATE does not free the space containing the table.**

Q. With SQL, how do you select all the records from a table named "Employees" where the "FirstName" is alphabetically between (and including) "Andrew" and "Steven"?

- 1). SELECT FirstName>'Andrew' AND FirstName<'Steven' FROM Employees
- 2). **SELECT * FROM Employees WHERE FirstName BETWEEN 'Andrew' AND 'Steven'**
- 3). SELECT * FROM Employees WHERE FirstName>'Andrew' AND FirstName<'Steven'
- 4). SELECT * FROM Employees WHERE FirstName 'Andrew' OR FirstName 'Steven'

Q. Which data type is used for assigning GUID value?

- 1). UNIQUE
- 2). **UNIQUEIDENTIFIER**
- 3). **GUID**
- 4). None of the above

DAY 3

Q. Which of the following query would result into an error?

- 1). **select "The publisher's name is", Publisher = pub_name from publishers**
- 2). **select 'The publisher's name is', Publisher = pub_name from publishers**
- 3). **select [The publisher's name is], pub_name Publisher from publishers**
- 4). select Publisher ='The publisher's name is', pub_name from publishers

Q. You have the below table in your database:

```
CREATE TABLE Inventory (  
ItemID int NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,  
ItemsInStore int NOT NULL,  
ItemsInWarehouse int NOT NULL)
```

You need to create a computed column that returns the sum total of the ItemsInStore and ItemsInWarehouse values for each row. The new column is expected to be queried heavily and you need to be able to index the column. Which SQL statement should you use?

- 1). **ALTER TABLE Inventory
ADD TotalItems AS ItemsInStore + ItemsInWarehouse**
- 2). **ALTER TABLE Inventory
ADD TotalItems AS ItemsInStore + ItemsInWarehouse PERSISTED**
- 3). ALTER TABLE Inventory
ADD TotalItems AS SUM(ItemsInStore, ItemsInWarehouse) PERSISTED
- 4). ALTER TABLE Inventory
ADD TotalItems AS SUM(ItemsInStore, ItemsInWarehouse)

Q. Ranjita wants to find all the Rows having temperature greater than 'Chennai' from Weathers table. Which SQL Server command/statement she should use?

- 1). **SELECT * FROM weather WHERE temperature > (SELECT temperature FROM weather WHERE city = 'Chennai')**
- 2). SELECT * FROM weather WHERE temperature > (SELECT * FROM weather WHERE city = 'Chennai')
- 3). **SELECT * FROM weather WHERE temperature > (SELECT city FROM weather WHERE city = 'Chennai')**
- 4). SELECT * FROM weather WHERE temperature > 'Chennai'.temperature

Q. You want to display the titles of books that meet these criteria:

1. Purchased before January 21, 2001
2. Price is less than Rs. 1000 or greater than Rs. 4000.

Display the results in the sorting order by their date of purchase?

- 1). SELECT book_title FROM books where price between 1000 and 4000 and Purchase_date < '21-Jan-2001' ORDER BY purchase_date
- 2). **SELECT book_title FROM books where price in (1000,4000) and Purchase_date < '21-Jan-2001' ORDER BY purchase_date ASC**
- 3). SELECT book_title FROM books where price <1000 or >4000 and Purchase_date < '21-Jan-2001' ORDER BY purchase_date DESC

4). **SELECT book_title FROM books where (price < 1000 or price > 4000) and Purchase_date < '21-Jan-2001' ORDER BY purchase_date DESC**

Q. What is the range of TinyInt data type in SQL Server?

- 1). 0 to 10
- 2). **0 to 255**
- 3). **-2^15 to 2^15-1**
- 4). None of the above

Q. Consider the following statements with respect to GROUP BY clause:

- 1) All the non-aggregate columns have to be used in the group by clause.
- 2) Having by clause cannot be used without the GROUP BY clause.

Which of the above statement is true?

- 1). **Statement 1 is true**
- 2). Statement 2 is true.
- 3). **Both the statements are true.**
- 4). None of the above

Q. Which of the following statement will Create a View for all Current Product List?

1). **create view [dbo].[Current Product List] AS
SELECT Product_List.ProductID, Product_List.ProductName
FROM Products AS Product_List
WHERE (((Product_List.Discontinued)=0))**

2). **create view [dbo].[Current Product List] AS
SELECT Product_List.ProductID, Product_List.ProductName
FROM Products AS Product_List
WHERE (((Product_List.Discontinued)!=0))**

3). create view [dbo].[Current Product List] AS
SELECT Product_List.ProductID, Product_List.ProductName
FROM Products AS Product_List
WHERE (((Product_List.Discontinued)==0))

4). create view [dbo].[Current Product List] AS
SELECT Product_List.ProductID, Product_List.ProductName
FROM Products AS Product_List
WHERE (((Product_List.Discontinued)<>0))

Q. While working with the pubs database, we need a list of all authors who live in CA, IN or MD.

Which of the following queries would provide us this list?

1). **SELECT AU_LNAME, STATE FROM AUTHORS WHERE STATE IN ('CA', 'IN', 'MD')**

2). SELECT AU_LNAME, STATE FROM AUTHORS WHERE STATE LIKE 'CA' OR LIKE 'IN' OR LIKE 'MD'

3). **SELECT AU_LNAME, STATE FROM AUTHORS WHERE STATE LIKE 'CA' OR STATE LIKE 'IN' OR
STATE LIKE 'MD'**

4). SELECT AU_LNAME, STATE FROM AUTHORS WHERE STATE LIKE ['CA','IN','MD']

Q. Which Join is preferred if you want to exclude non-matching fields?

- 1). **Inner Join**
- 2). Outer Join
- 3). **Full join**

4). Cross Join

Q. If a left outer join is performed and the tuple on the left hand side does not match with the tuple on the right hand side, what happens to the values that are preserved on the left hand side?

- 1). **They are given null values**
- 2). They are given a random value
- 3). The user is asked to enter data
- 4). The query is declared invalid by the compiler

DAY 4

Q. You have a table named Product that contains one million rows. You need to search for product information in the Product table by using the product's unique ID. What will make this type of search more efficient?

- 1). Cursor
- 2). SubQuery
- 3). **Trigger**
- 4). **Index**

Q. Which one is the valid prototype to define storedprocedure with default values?

1). create procedure usp_AddEmployee @eno integer, @name varchar(40), @dno integer : 20
as
insert into emp(empno,ename,deptno)
values(@eno, @name,@dno);
Print 'One record created'

2). **create procedure usp_AddEmployee @eno integer, @name varchar(40), @dno integer = 20
as
insert into emp(empno,ename,deptno)
values(@eno, @name,@dno);
Print 'One record created'**

3). create procedure usp_AddEmployee @eno integer, @name varchar(40), @dno integer 20
as
insert into emp(empno,ename,deptno)
values(@eno, @name,@dno);
Print 'One record created'

4). create procedure usp_AddEmployee @eno integer, @name varchar(40), @dno integer default(20)
as
insert into emp(empno,ename,deptno)
values(@eno, @name,@dno);
Print 'One record created'

Q. Temporary Stored Procedure

- (i) These Stored procedures are created in tempdb and dropped when clients terminate the connection to the SQL Server.
- (ii) All the Temporary stored procedure are prefixed with either # or ##

- 1). Both are true
- 2). **Both are false**
- 3). (i) is true and (ii) is false

4). (i) is false and (ii) is true

Q. Which Sql Query returns all orders placed in June 2017?

1). SELECT orderid, orderdate, custid, empid

FROM Sales.Orders

WHERE DATENAME(yy, orderdate) = 2017 AND DATENAME(mm, orderdate) = 6;

2). **SELECT orderid, orderdate, custid, empid**

FROM Sales.Orders

WHERE DATEPART(yy, orderdate) = 2017 AND DATEPART(mm, orderdate) = 6;

3). **SELECT orderid, orderdate, custid, empid**

FROM Sales.Orders

WHERE DATENAME(yy, orderdate) = '2017' AND DATENAME(mm, orderdate) = '6';

4). SELECT orderid, orderdate, custid, empid

FROM Sales.Orders

WHERE DATEPART(yy, orderdate) = '2017' AND DATEPART(mm, orderdate) = 'June';

Q. You have a table named Student that contains 100 rows.

Some of the rows have a NULL value in the FirstName column.

You execute the following statement:

DELETE FROM Student

What is the result?

1). **All rows in the table will be deleted.**

2). All rows containing a NULL value in the FirstName column will be deleted.

3). **You will receive an error message.**

4). All rows and the table definition will be deleted.

Q. Which of the following statement allows you to create a specific index on a table which doesn't allow duplicate values?

1). Create Distinct Index <IndexName> on <TableName>

2). Create Primary Index <IndexName> on <TableName>

3). **Create Unique Index <IndexName> on <TableName>**

4). Create PK Index <IndexName> on <TableName>

Q. Review the following output :

Departments

10 Accounting in Pune

20 Sales in Mumbai

30 Research in Bangalore

40 Operations in Chennai

Which of the following SQL statements likely produced the output above?

1). **select deptno + ' ' + dname + ' in ' + Loc Departments from dept;**

2). select deptno + " " + dname + " in " + Loc DEPARTMENT from dept;

3). C. select deptno + ' ' + 'dname' + ' in ' + Loc DEPARTMENT from dept;

4). D. select dname + ' ' + deptno + in + Loc departments from dept;

Q. RAISERROR

- (i) Returns a user-defined error message
 - (ii) Sets a system flag to record that an error has occurred
- 1). both 1 and 2 are False
 - 2). **both 1 and 2 are True**
 - 3). **option 1 is Valid and 2 is not Valid**
 - 4). option 2 is Valid and 1 is not Valid

Q. Which of the below is the correct syntax for a VIEW?

- 1). CREATE VIEW ViewName with SELECT * FROM Emp
- 2). **CREATE VIEW ViewName AS SELECT * FROM Emp**
- 3). **CREATE VIEW ViewName AS UPDATE Emp
SET Salary = 30000
WHERE EmpID = 102**
- 4). CREATE VIEW ViewName ON SELECT * FROM Emp

Q. We have one stored procedure in our database named MyProc, definition of this stored procedure is as following :

```
create procedure MyProc @x integer, @y integer output
as
declare @p integer
set @p = @x + 100
set @y = 800
print @p
return @p
```

What will be the output of below code ,if we execute it

```
declare @y1 integer
declare @p1 integer
set @y1 = 6
exec @p1 = Myproc 2, @y1 output
print @y1
```

- 1). **100, 800**
- 2). **102, 800**
- 3). 102, 806
- 4). 106, 802
- 5). 106, 806