

100 Intermediate SQL Server MCQ Questions with Answers

Introduction to SQL

1. Which of the following is NOT a type of SQL statement?

- A) DML (Data Manipulation Language)
- B) DTL (Data Transfer Language)
- C) DDL (Data Definition Language)
- D) DCL (Data Control Language)
- **Answer: B) DTL (Data Transfer Language)**

2. Which SQL Server data type would be most appropriate for storing a large amount of Unicode text data?

- A) VARCHAR(MAX)
- B) NVARCHAR(MAX)
- C) TEXT
- D) NTEXT
- **Answer: B) NVARCHAR(MAX)**

3. What is the correct statement about SQL Server ACID properties?

- A) They only apply to NoSQL databases
- B) They stand for Atomicity, Consistency, Isolation, and Durability
- C) They are optional features that must be enabled
- D) They prevent all forms of database locking
- **Answer: B) They stand for Atomicity, Consistency, Isolation, and Durability**

4. Which of these SQL Server editions is designed specifically for embedded applications?

- A) SQL Server Express
- B) SQL Server Standard
- C) SQL Server Compact
- D) SQL Server Enterprise
- **Answer: C) SQL Server Compact**

5. In SQL Server, what does the term "collation" refer to?

- A) The physical storage of data on disk
- B) The way tables are organized in the database
- C) The rules that determine how data is sorted and compared
- D) The process of combining multiple rows into a single result
- **Answer: C) The rules that determine how data is sorted and compared**

6. Which SQL statement is used to recover disk space by removing deleted rows from a table?

- A) VACUUM
- B) SHRINK
- C) COMPRESS
- D) REBUILD
- **Answer: B) SHRINK**

7. What is the maximum size of a SQL Server database in the Enterprise edition?

- A) 10 GB
- B) 524 PB
- C) 1 TB

- D) 64 TB
- **Answer: B) 524 PB**

8. Which of the following is a valid constraint in SQL Server?

- A) RESTRICT
- B) COMPLEX
- C) CHECK
- D) VALIDATE
- **Answer: C) CHECK**

9. In SQL Server, what does OLTP stand for?

- A) Online Transaction Processing
- B) Online Transfer Protocol
- C) Optimized Linking Transaction Protocol
- D) Offline Loading Transaction Process
- **Answer: A) Online Transaction Processing**

10. Which statement correctly describes SQL Server's relationship to T-SQL?

- A) They are competing database platforms
- B) T-SQL is Microsoft's implementation of SQL for SQL Server
- C) T-SQL is only used for stored procedures, not queries
- D) SQL Server replaced T-SQL in newer versions
- **Answer: B) T-SQL is Microsoft's implementation of SQL for SQL Server**

Basic T-SQL

11. Which of the following operators is used for pattern matching in T-SQL?

- A) MATCHES
- B) LIKE
- C) SIMILAR
- D) REGEX
- **Answer: B) LIKE**

12. What will be the output of: `SELECT LEN('SQL Server ')`?

- A) 9
- B) 10
- C) 11
- D) 12
- **Answer: B) 10** (includes the space at the end)

13. Which of the following is NOT a valid T-SQL comment style?

- A) `/* Multi-line comment */`
- B) `-- Single line comment`
- C) `# Comment line`
- D) `// Comment line`
- **Answer: D) // Comment line**

14. In T-SQL, which function would you use to return the current date and time with time zone information?

- A) `GETDATE()`
- B) `CURRENT_TIMESTAMP`
- C) `SYSDATETIME()`
- D) `SYSDATETIMEOFFSET()`

- **Answer: D) SYSDATETIMEOFFSET()**

15. Which T-SQL statement is used to terminate the execution of a batch?

- A) STOP
- B) TERMINATE
- C) RETURN
- D) BREAK

- **Answer: C) RETURN**

16. What is the output of the following T-SQL statement? `SELECT POWER(2, 3);`

- A) 6
- B) 8
- C) 9
- D) 5

- **Answer: B) 8**

17. Which T-SQL function converts a string to lowercase?

- A) LOWER()
- B) LCASE()
- C) DOWNCASE()
- D) TOLOWER()

- **Answer: A) LOWER()**

18. In T-SQL, which operator is used to test if a value is NOT within a range of values?

- A) NOT BETWEEN
- B) OUTSIDE
- C) NOT IN RANGE

- D) EXCLUDE
- **Answer: A) NOT BETWEEN**

19. What will the following T-SQL statement return? **SELECT COALESCE(NULL, NULL, 'SQL', NULL, 'Server');**

- A) NULL
- B) 'SQL'
- C) 'Server'
- D) 'SQL Server'
- **Answer: B) 'SQL'**

20. Which T-SQL statement is used to handle runtime errors?

- A) ON ERROR
- B) EXCEPTION
- C) TRY...CATCH
- D) ERROR HANDLER
- **Answer: C) TRY...CATCH**

DDL Commands

21. Which DDL command is used to remove a table and all its data from the database?

- A) DROP TABLE
- B) DELETE TABLE
- C) REMOVE TABLE
- D) TRUNCATE TABLE
- **Answer: A) DROP TABLE**

22. Which DDL statement is used to add a new column to an existing table?

- A) MODIFY TABLE
- B) UPDATE TABLE
- C) ALTER TABLE ... ADD
- D) CHANGE TABLE
- **Answer: C) ALTER TABLE ... ADD**

23. When using the CREATE INDEX statement, which clause specifies that duplicate values are not allowed?

- A) NO DUPLICATES
- B) UNIQUE
- C) DISTINCT
- D) SINGULAR
- **Answer: B) UNIQUE**

24. Which DDL command creates a logical container for tables in SQL Server?

- A) CREATE TABLESPACE
- B) CREATE DATABASE
- C) CREATE SCHEMA
- D) CREATE CONTAINER
- **Answer: C) CREATE SCHEMA**

25. What happens when you execute ALTER TABLE to modify a column that already contains data?

- A) The operation always fails
- B) The column is modified only if the new data type is compatible with existing data

- C) All data in the column is automatically converted to the new data type
- D) The data is preserved but the column type remains unchanged
- **Answer: B) The column is modified only if the new data type is compatible with existing data**

26. **Which DDL statement would you use to change the name of a database object?**

- A) RENAME OBJECT
- B) ALTER OBJECT
- C) CHANGE NAME
- D) sp_rename
- **Answer: D) sp_rename**

27. **Which DDL command allows you to change the structure of a table without affecting the data?**

- A) MODIFY TABLE
- B) ALTER TABLE
- C) RESTRUCTURE TABLE
- D) REDEFINE TABLE
- **Answer: B) ALTER TABLE**

28. **What DDL command would you use to remove all rows from a table without logging individual row deletions?**

- A) DELETE FROM
- B) TRUNCATE TABLE
- C) DROP TABLE
- D) CLEAR TABLE

- **Answer: B) TRUNCATE TABLE**

29. **Which system view in SQL Server provides information about all columns in all tables?**

- A) sys.tables
- B) sys.columns
- C) sys.objects
- D) sys.schemas

- **Answer: B) sys.columns**

30. **What is the correct DDL statement to create a table that references another table with a foreign key constraint?**

- A) CREATE TABLE Child (id INT PRIMARY KEY, parent_id INT REFERENCES Parent(id))
- B) CREATE TABLE Child (id INT PRIMARY KEY, parent_id INT FOREIGN KEY Parent(id))
- C) CREATE TABLE Child (id INT PRIMARY KEY, parent_id INT, CONSTRAINT FK_Parent FOREIGN KEY (parent_id) REFERENCES Parent(id))
- D) CREATE TABLE Child (id INT PRIMARY KEY, parent_id INT, FOREIGN KEY (parent_id) TO Parent(id))
- **Answer: C) CREATE TABLE Child (id INT PRIMARY KEY, parent_id INT, CONSTRAINT FK_Parent FOREIGN KEY (parent_id) REFERENCES Parent(id))**

Query Clauses

31. **Which SQL clause is used to filter groups in a GROUP BY query?**

- A) WHERE
- B) HAVING
- C) FILTER
- D) GROUP FILTER

- **Answer: B) HAVING**

32. In a SQL query, where does the ORDER BY clause appear in relation to the WHERE clause?

- A) Before WHERE
- B) After WHERE
- C) They can be used interchangeably
- D) They cannot be used together

- **Answer: B) After WHERE**

33. What is the correct order of execution for the following SQL clauses?

- A) SELECT, FROM, WHERE, GROUP BY, HAVING, ORDER BY
- B) FROM, SELECT, WHERE, GROUP BY, HAVING, ORDER BY
- C) FROM, WHERE, GROUP BY, HAVING, SELECT, ORDER BY
- D) SELECT, FROM, GROUP BY, WHERE, HAVING, ORDER BY

- **Answer: C) FROM, WHERE, GROUP BY, HAVING, SELECT, ORDER BY**

34. Which clause is used to eliminate duplicate rows from a query result?

- A) UNIQUE
- B) NO DUPLICATES
- C) DISTINCT
- D) DIFFERENT

- **Answer: C) DISTINCT**

35. In SQL Server, which clause limits the number of rows returned in a query result without using a TOP clause?

- A) LIMIT
- B) OFFSET FETCH

- C) ROWNUM
- D) MAX ROWS
- **Answer: B) OFFSET FETCH**

36. **When using GROUP BY with multiple columns, what determines how the grouping is performed?**

- A) The order of columns in the GROUP BY clause
- B) The order of columns in the SELECT clause
- C) The data types of the columns
- D) The presence of aggregate functions
- **Answer: A) The order of columns in the GROUP BY clause**

37. **What does the following SQL Server query clause do? WITH TIES**

- A) Returns groups with equal values
- B) Returns additional rows that match the value in the last row of the limited result set
- C) Forces a logical join between tables
- D) Creates temporary table relationships
- **Answer: B) Returns additional rows that match the value in the last row of the limited result set**

38. **Which of the following is NOT a valid JOIN type in SQL Server?**

- A) CROSS JOIN
- B) NATURAL JOIN
- C) FULL OUTER JOIN
- D) SELF JOIN
- **Answer: B) NATURAL JOIN**

39. In SQL Server, what is the purpose of the PIVOT clause?

- A) To automatically create indexes on query results
- B) To transform rows into columns
- C) To change the sort order of query results
- D) To perform complex mathematical calculations
- **Answer: B) To transform rows into columns**

40. What does the CUBE operator do in a GROUP BY clause?

- A) Creates a three-dimensional result set
- B) Generates all possible grouping combinations of the specified columns
- C) Compresses the result set to save space
- D) Filters the results by a cubic function
- **Answer: B) Generates all possible grouping combinations of the specified columns**

Query Multiple Tables

41. What type of join returns rows only when there are matching values in both tables?

- A) OUTER JOIN
- B) LEFT JOIN
- C) INNER JOIN
- D) CROSS JOIN
- **Answer: C) INNER JOIN**

42. What will a LEFT JOIN return if there are no matching rows in the right table?

- A) No rows
- B) Rows from the left table with NULL values for the right table's columns

- C) An error
- D) Only matching rows
- **Answer: B) Rows from the left table with NULL values for the right table's columns**

43. Which join type produces the Cartesian product of two tables?

- A) INNER JOIN
- B) OUTER JOIN
- C) CROSS JOIN
- D) NATURAL JOIN
- **Answer: C) CROSS JOIN**

44. What does the following SQL Server query accomplish? **SELECT * FROM TableA FULL OUTER JOIN TableB ON TableA.id = TableB.id**

- A) Returns only matching rows from both tables
- B) Returns all rows from TableA and only matching rows from TableB
- C) Returns all rows from both tables, with NULL values where there are no matches
- D) Returns only rows that don't match between the tables
- **Answer: C) Returns all rows from both tables, with NULL values where there are no matches**

45. What is a self-join?

- A) Joining a table with itself
- B) Joining a table with its backup copy
- C) Joining primary and foreign key columns within the same table
- D) Automatically joining related tables
- **Answer: A) Joining a table with itself**

46. In SQL Server, how many tables can you join in a single query?

- A) Maximum of 10
- B) Maximum of 64
- C) Maximum of 256
- D) No specific limit within server resources
- **Answer: D) No specific limit within server resources**

47. What is the purpose of the APPLY operator in SQL Server?

- A) To apply security filters to query results
- B) To join a table with the results of a table-valued function
- C) To apply transaction locks during queries
- D) To apply mathematical functions to columns
- **Answer: B) To join a table with the results of a table-valued function**

48. Which join type would you use to find records that exist in one table but not in another?

- A) INNER JOIN with a WHERE clause checking for NULL
- B) LEFT JOIN with a WHERE clause checking for NULL
- C) RIGHT JOIN with a IS NOT NULL check
- D) FULL OUTER JOIN
- **Answer: B) LEFT JOIN with a WHERE clause checking for NULL**

49. What is the difference between CROSS APPLY and OUTER APPLY?

- A) CROSS APPLY returns only matching rows, OUTER APPLY returns all rows from the left table
- B) CROSS APPLY works with table-valued functions, OUTER APPLY doesn't
- C) OUTER APPLY works with table-valued functions, CROSS APPLY doesn't

- D) CROSS APPLY is faster, OUTER APPLY is more thorough
- **Answer: A) CROSS APPLY returns only matching rows, OUTER APPLY returns all rows from the left table**

50. **When joining three or more tables, which of the following is true?**

- A) The joins must all be of the same type
- B) The order of the joins doesn't matter
- C) Each join operates on the result of the previous join
- D) You must use parentheses to group the joins
- **Answer: C) Each join operates on the result of the previous join**

Functions in SQL

51. **Which SQL Server function would you use to extract a substring from a string?**

- A) EXTRACT()
- B) SUBSTRING()
- C) SUBSTR()
- D) MID()
- **Answer: B) SUBSTRING()**

52. **What does the NULLIF() function do in SQL Server?**

- A) Checks if an expression is NULL
- B) Returns NULL if two expressions are equal
- C) Replaces NULL with a specified value
- D) Converts an empty string to NULL
- **Answer: B) Returns NULL if two expressions are equal**

53. Which SQL Server function returns the number of rows affected by an INSERT, UPDATE, or DELETE statement?
- A) COUNT()
 - B) AFFECTED_ROWS()
 - C) ROW_COUNT()
 - D) @@ROWCOUNT
 - **Answer: D) @@ROWCOUNT**
54. What is the result of the following SQL Server function? DATEDIFF(month, '2023-01-15', '2023-05-10')
- A) 3
 - B) 4
 - C) 115
 - D) 116
 - **Answer: B) 4**
55. Which aggregate function in SQL Server ignores NULL values?
- A) SUM()
 - B) COUNT(*)
 - C) COUNT(column_name)
 - D) All aggregate functions ignore NULL values except COUNT(*)
 - **Answer: D) All aggregate functions ignore NULL values except COUNT(*)**
56. What does the SQL Server function STUFF() do?
- A) Removes a specified number of characters from a string and inserts another string
 - B) Encrypts sensitive data

- C) Compresses character strings
- D) Converts one data type to another
- **Answer: A) Removes a specified number of characters from a string and inserts another string**

57. Which of the following is a valid window function in SQL Server?

- A) FIRST()
- B) LEAD()
- C) GROUP()
- D) WINDOW()
- **Answer: B) LEAD()**

58. What does the CAST() function do in SQL Server?

- A) Broadcasts data to multiple tables
- B) Converts an expression from one data type to another
- C) Creates a temporary backup of data
- D) Checks if a value exists in a subquery
- **Answer: B) Converts an expression from one data type to another**

59. Which SQL Server function returns a random number between 0 and 1?

- A) RANDOM()
- B) RAND()
- C) RND()
- D) RANDOMIZE()
- **Answer: B) RAND()**

60. In SQL Server, what's the difference between CONVERT() and CAST() functions?

- A) CONVERT() can handle date formats, while CAST() cannot
- B) CAST() is ANSI standard, while CONVERT() is SQL Server-specific
- C) CONVERT() allows style formatting for dates and strings, CAST() doesn't
- D) Both B and C
- **Answer: D) Both B and C**

SQL Subqueries

61. Which of the following is a characteristic of a correlated subquery?

- A) It references columns from the outer query
- B) It always returns a single row
- C) It executes only once for the entire query
- D) It must use the HAVING clause
- **Answer: A) It references columns from the outer query**

62. What operator would you use with a subquery that returns multiple values for comparison in a WHERE clause?

- A) =
- B) IN
- C) LIKE
- D) BETWEEN
- **Answer: B) IN**

63. What is a common table expression (CTE) in SQL Server?

- A) A permanent table that exists across multiple queries
- B) A temporary named result set that can be referenced within a SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, or DELETE statement

- C) A table stored in system memory
- D) A view that can only be accessed by administrators
- **Answer: B) A temporary named result set that can be referenced within a SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, or DELETE statement**

64. Which of the following statements about scalar subqueries is TRUE?

- A) They always return multiple rows
- B) They can only be used in the SELECT list
- C) They must return exactly one value (one column, one row)
- D) They cannot contain aggregate functions
- **Answer: C) They must return exactly one value (one column, one row)**

65. What happens if a subquery used with the IN operator returns NULL values?

- A) An error is raised
- B) NULL values are automatically filtered out
- C) The query returns no results
- D) NULL values are treated as matching any value
- **Answer: B) NULL values are automatically filtered out**

66. What is the main advantage of using a CTE over a derived table?

- A) CTEs are always faster
- B) CTEs can be referenced multiple times in the same query
- C) CTEs can contain INSERT statements
- D) CTEs can be stored permanently in the database
- **Answer: B) CTEs can be referenced multiple times in the same query**

67. What does the EXISTS operator check for?

- A) If a column exists in a table
- B) If a table exists in the database
- C) If a subquery returns any rows
- D) If a specific value exists in a column
- **Answer: C) If a subquery returns any rows**

68. Which of the following is an advantage of using a subquery in the FROM clause (derived table)?

- A) It allows you to filter on aggregated data
- B) It always improves query performance
- C) It eliminates the need for joins
- D) It creates a permanent table for future use
- **Answer: A) It allows you to filter on aggregated data**

69. What is a recursive CTE used for?

- A) Creating a loop that processes data repeatedly
- B) Referring to its own previously computed rows
- C) Creating temporary tables with recursive relationships
- D) Automatically updating data at regular intervals
- **Answer: B) Referring to its own previously computed rows**

70. Which of the following is TRUE about nested subqueries in SQL Server?

- A) They have a maximum nesting depth of 10
- B) They always perform worse than equivalent joins
- C) They can only be used in the WHERE clause
- D) They can reference tables from outer queries

- **Answer: D) They can reference tables from outer queries**

Views

71. What happens when you modify data through a view in SQL Server?

- A) The data in the base tables is modified
- B) A copy of the data is created in a temporary table
- C) The view definition is changed
- D) An error occurs because views are read-only
- **Answer: A) The data in the base tables is modified**

72. Which of the following is NOT a benefit of using views?

- A) Simplifying complex queries
- B) Providing an additional layer of security
- C) Improving query performance
- D) Maintaining data consistency
- **Answer: C) Improving query performance**

73. What is an indexed view in SQL Server?

- A) A view that contains an ORDER BY clause
- B) A view with a clustered index created on it
- C) A view that references indexed tables
- D) A view that automatically updates when data changes
- **Answer: B) A view with a clustered index created on it**

74. Which of the following cannot be included in a view definition that needs to be updatable?

- A) JOIN
- B) WHERE
- C) GROUP BY
- D) ORDER BY
- **Answer: C) GROUP BY**

75. **What is the purpose of the WITH CHECK OPTION clause in a view definition?**

- A) It validates that all data in the view meets the view's selection criteria
- B) It prevents updates through the view that would cause rows to no longer be visible through the view
- C) It checks if the view's base tables still exist
- D) It verifies that the view doesn't contain circular references
- **Answer: B) It prevents updates through the view that would cause rows to no longer be visible through the view**

76. **Which of the following is true about the SCHEMABINDING option when creating views?**

- A) It encrypts the view definition
- B) It prevents changes to the underlying tables that would affect the view
- C) It allows the view to be used in other databases
- D) It forces the view to update automatically when base tables change
- **Answer: B) It prevents changes to the underlying tables that would affect the view**

77. **What must be true for a view to be updatable in SQL Server?**

- A) The view must include the primary key of all base tables
- B) Updates must affect only one base table at a time
- C) The view must not contain aggregate functions

- D) All of the above
- **Answer: D) All of the above**

78. What is a partitioned view in SQL Server?

- A) A view that has been divided into multiple smaller views
- B) A view that combines data from tables located in different databases or servers
- C) A view that contains multiple SELECT statements
- D) A view that is accessible to only a subset of users
- **Answer: B) A view that combines data from tables located in different databases or servers**

79. Which system view can be queried to find information about views in a database?

- A) sys.tables
- B) sys.views
- C) sys.schemas
- D) sys.objects
- **Answer: B) sys.views**

80. Which of the following statements is TRUE about materialized views in SQL Server?

- A) They are created using the CREATE MATERIALIZED VIEW statement
- B) They are implemented using indexed views
- C) They are automatically refreshed when base data changes
- D) They are stored as XML documents
- **Answer: B) They are implemented using indexed views**

Procedures & Functions

81. **What is the maximum number of parameters allowed in a SQL Server stored procedure?**

- A) 1024
- B) 2100
- C) 32
- D) Unlimited
- **Answer: B) 2100**

82. **Which system stored procedure is used to encrypt a stored procedure's definition?**

- A) sp_encrypt
- B) sp_hide_text
- C) sp_helptext
- D) sp_passwordprc
- **Answer: B) sp_hide_text**

83. **What happens when a transaction is open and an error occurs in a stored procedure that doesn't have error handling?**

- A) The transaction is automatically committed
- B) The transaction remains open
- C) The transaction is automatically rolled back
- D) The database engine decides based on the error severity
- **Answer: B) The transaction remains open**

84. **Which clause in a stored procedure allows you to specify the expected result set structure?**

- A) RETURNS
- B) OUTPUT

- C) RESULTSET
- D) RESULT
- **Answer: A) RETURNS**

85. What is the difference between a stored procedure and a user-defined function in SQL Server?

- A) Stored procedures can modify data, UDFs cannot
- B) UDFs can be used in a SELECT statement, stored procedures cannot
- C) Stored procedures can return multiple result sets, UDFs cannot
- D) All of the above
- **Answer: D) All of the above**

86. Which of the following is NOT a valid type of user-defined function in SQL Server?

- A) Scalar function
- B) Inline table-valued function
- C) Multi-statement table-valued function
- D) Multi-return function
- **Answer: D) Multi-return function**

87. What is the purpose of the EXECUTE AS clause in a stored procedure?

- A) To specify who can execute the procedure
- B) To specify the security context under which the procedure executes
- C) To limit the number of times the procedure can be executed
- D) To define execution priority
- **Answer: B) To specify the security context under which the procedure executes**

88. What does the OUTPUT parameter in a stored procedure allow you to do?

- A) Write messages to the console
- B) Return values to the calling program
- C) Redirect results to a file
- D) Create output tables
- **Answer: B) Return values to the calling program**

89. Which of the following is TRUE about recursion in stored procedures?

- A) It is not supported in SQL Server
- B) It is limited to 32 levels by default
- C) It requires the RECURSIVE keyword
- D) It always performs better than iteration
- **Answer: B) It is limited to 32 levels by default**

90. What happens when you alter a stored procedure that is currently executing?

- A) The procedure continues with the old definition
- B) The procedure automatically switches to the new definition
- C) The procedure execution fails with an error
- D) The ALTER statement fails with an error
- **Answer: A) The procedure continues with the old definition**

Triggers

91. Which of the following is NOT a valid type of trigger in SQL Server?

- A) DML trigger
- B) DDL trigger
- C) LOGON trigger

- D) CONSTRAINT trigger
- **Answer: D) CONSTRAINT trigger**

92. **What are the special tables available in DML triggers?**

- A) INSERTED and UPDATED
- B) DELETED and UPDATED
- C) INSERTED and DELETED
- D) OLD and NEW
- **Answer: C) INSERTED and DELETED**

93. **Which of the following statements about INSTEAD OF triggers is TRUE?**

- A) They execute after the triggering action
- B) They replace the triggering action
- C) They can only be created on tables, not views
- D) They cannot be nested
- **Answer: B) They replace the triggering action**

94. **What would be a common use case for a DDL trigger?**

- A) Enforcing a check constraint
- B) Implementing cascading deletes
- C) Auditing database schema changes
- D) Calculating computed columns
- **Answer: C) Auditing database schema changes**

95. **Which system function can be used in a trigger to determine which operation caused the trigger to fire?**

- A) TRIGGER_OPERATION()
- B) EVENT_TYPE()

- C) TRIGGER_NESTLEVEL()
- D) EVENTDATA()
- **Answer: D) EVENTDATA()**

96. **What happens if a ROLLBACK TRANSACTION statement is executed within a trigger?**

- A) Only the trigger's actions are rolled back
- B) The trigger's actions and the triggering statement are rolled back
- C) The entire transaction including any parent transactions is rolled back
- D) Nothing happens because triggers cannot contain ROLLBACK statements
- **Answer: C) The entire transaction including any parent transactions is rolled back**

97. **Which option prevents a trigger from being fired recursively?**

- A) RECURSIVE OFF
- B) NO RECURSE
- C) NOT FOR REPLICATION
- D) DISABLE RECURSION
- **Answer: C) NOT FOR REPLICATION**

98. **In what order are multiple triggers of the same type executed on a table?**

- A) In the order they were created
- B) In alphabetical order by trigger name
- C) In reverse order of creation
- D) In an undefined order unless specified with sp_settriggerorder
- **Answer: D) In an undefined order unless specified with sp_settriggerorder**

99. **Which of the following cannot be performed inside a trigger?**

- A) Creating temporary tables

- B) Calling stored procedures
- C) Creating another trigger
- D) Executing dynamic SQL
- **Answer: C) Creating another trigger**

100. **What happens when an error occurs in a trigger an