1. Create function dept count(dept\_name varchar(20))

begin

declare d count integer;

select count(\*) into d count

from instructor

where instructor.dept\_name= dept\_name

return d count;

end

Find the error in the the above statement.

a) Return type missing

b) Dept\_name is mismatched

c) Reference relation is not mentioned

d) All of the mentioned

Answer: a  
Explanation: Return integer should be given after create function for this particular function.

1. For the function created in Question 1, which of the following is a proper select statement ?

a)

SELECT dept name, budget

FROM instructor

WHERE dept COUNT() > 12;

b)

SELECT dept name, budget

FROM instructor

WHERE dept COUNT(dept name) > 12;

c)

SELECT dept name, budget

WHERE dept COUNT(dept name) > 12;

d)

SELECT dept name, budget

FROM instructor

WHERE dept COUNT(budget) > 12;

Answer: b  
Explanation: The count of the dept\_name must be checked for the displaying from instructor relation.

1. Which of the following is used to input the entry and give the result in a variable in a procedure?  
   a) Put and get  
   b) Get and put  
   c) Out and In  
   d) In and out

Answer: d  
Explanation: Create procedure dept count proc(in dept name varchar(20), out d count integer). Here in and out refers to input and result of procedure.

1. Create procedure dept\_count proc(in dept name varchar(20),

out d count integer)

begin

select count(\*) into d count

from instructor

where instructor.dept name= dept count proc.dept name

end

Which of the following is used to call the procedure given above ?

a)

Declare d\_count integer;

b)

Declare d\_count integer;

call dept\_count proc(’Physics’, d\_count);

c)

Declare d\_count integer;

call dept\_count proc(’Physics’);

d)

Declare d\_count;

call dept\_count proc(’Physics’, d\_count);

Answer: b  
Explanation: Here the ‘Physics’ is in variable and d\_count is out variable.

1. The format for compound statement is  
   a) Begin ……. end  
   b) Begin atomic……. end  
   c) Begin ……. repeat  
   d) Both Begin ……. end and Begin atomic……. End

Answer: d  
Explanation: A compound statement is of the form begin . . . end, and it may contain multiple SQL statements between the begin and the end.A compound statement of the form begin atomic . . . end ensures that all the statements contained within it are executed as a single transaction.

1. Repeat

sequence of statements;

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

end repeat

Fill in the correct option :

a) While Condition

b) Until variable

c) Until boolean expression

d) Until 0

1. Which of the following is the correct format for if statement?

a)

If boolean expression

then statement or compound statement

elseif boolean expression

then statement or compound statement

else statement or compound statement

end if

b)

If boolean expression

then statement or compound statement

elsif boolean expression

then statement or compound statement

else statement or compound statement

end if

c)

If boolean expression

then statement or compound statement

elif boolean expression

then statement or compound statement

else statement or compound statement

end if

d)

If boolean expression

then statement or compound statement

else

statement or compound statement

else statement or compound statement

end if

Answer: a  
Explanation: The conditional statements supported by SQL include if-then-else statements by using this syntax. elif and elsif are not allowed.

1. A stored procedure in SQL is a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
   a) Block of functions  
   b) Group of Transact-SQL statements compiled into a single execution plan.  
   c) Group of distinct SQL statements.  
   d) None of the mentioned

Answer: b  
Explanation: If it an atomic statement then the statements are in single transaction.

1. Temporary stored procedures are stored in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ database.  
   a) Master  
   b) Model  
   c) User specific  
   d) Tempdb

Answer: d

1. Declare out of classroom seats condition

DECLARE exit handler FOR OUT OF classroom seats

BEGIN

SEQUENCE OF statements

END

The above statements are used for

a) Calling procedures

b) Handling Exception

c) Handling procedures

d) All of the mentioned

Answer: b  
Explanation: The SQL procedural language also supports the signaling of exception conditions, and declaring of handlers that can handle the exception, as in this code.