1. What is the purpose of normalization in a database?
2. Increase data redundancy
3. Optimize query speed
4. Reduce data redundancy
5. Improve data security

Answer: C

1. In SQL, which data type is best suited for storing large texts such as articles or comments?
2. TEXT
3. VARCHAR
4. CHAR
5. BLOB

Answer: A

1. In SQL, what is the difference between CHAR and VARCHAR data types?
2. CHAR is fixed length, VARCHAR is variable length
3. CHAR is variable length, VARCHAR is fixed length
4. No difference
5. VARCHAR is used only for numeric data

Answer: A

1. Which SQL data type is used to store numerical values with fixed precision and scale?
2. DECIMAL
3. INTEGER
4. FLOAT
5. VARCHAR

Answer: A

1. Which data type is used in SQL to store true or false values?
   1. INT
   2. BOOLEAN
   3. BIT
   4. VARCHAR

Answer: B

1. Which command should be used to change the datatype of a column in an SQL table?
2. CREATE
3. ALTER
4. DROP
5. TRUNCATE

Answer: B

1. How does a transaction ensure data integrity in SQL?
2. By locking the database
3. By allowing multiple users to modify data simultaneously
4. By ensuring all operations within the transaction are completed before committing
5. By automatically updating all related tables

Answer: C

1. What is missing in the following statement?  
   "INSERT INTO Employees (Name, Department) VALUES ('John', 'Sales');"
2. All Correct
3. Employee ID
4. A WHERE clause
5. Additional column names

Answer: A

1. Which of the following joins are SQL server default?  
   a) Inner  
   b) Equi  
   c) Outer  
   d) None of the Mentioned

Answer: a

1. User defined function in SQL Server can return \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
   a) Result set  
   b) Scalar value  
   c) Set of values  
   d) All of the mentioned

Answer: d

1. DML triggers in SQL Server is applicable to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
   a) Update  
   b) Delete  
   c) Insert  
   d) All of the mentioned

Answer: d

1. How many Primary keys can have in a table?
2. Only 1
3. Only 2
4. Depends on no of Columns
5. Depends on DBA

**Answer:** A

1. What is the difference between a PRIMARY KEY and a UNIQUE KEY?
2. Primary key can store null value, whereas a unique key cannot store null value.
3. We can have only one primary key in a table while we can have multiple unique keys
4. Primary key cannot be a date variable whereas unique key can be
5. None of these

**Answer:** B

1. Exception handling is possible in SQL Server using \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
   a) FINAL  
   b) FINALLY  
   c) THROW  
   d) All of the mentioned

Answer: c

1. Which of the following is the benefit of SQL Server Profiler?  
   a) Correlating performance counters to diagnose problems  
   b) Capturing the series of Transact-SQL statements that lead to a problem  
   c) Finding and diagnosing slow-running queries  
   d) All of the mentioned

Answer: d

1. What does the following code snippet do?

DELETE FROM STUDENTS

WHERE AGE = 16;

ROLLBACK;

1. Performs an undo operation on the delete operation.
2. Deletes the rows from the table where AGE = 16
3. Deletes the entire table
4. None of the above

Answer: a

1. Which of the following commands is used to delete all rows and free up space from a table?
2. TRUNCATE
3. DROP
4. DELETE
5. ALTER

Answer: a

1. What is the need for our query to execute successfully on an existing view?
2. The specified table must contain data.
3. We must have a SELECT privilege on the view.
4. We should have a SELECT privilege only on the specified table.
5. The specified table must be in the same database or schema.

Answer: b

1. Which of the following statement is correct to display all the cities with the condition, temperature, and humidity whose humidity is in the range of 60 to 75 from the 'whether' table?
2. SELECT \* FROM weather WHERE humidity IN (60 to 75)
3. SELECT \* FROM weather WHERE humidity BETWEEN 60 AND 75
4. SELECT \* FROM weather WHERE humidity NOT IN (60 AND 75)
5. SELECT \* FROM weather WHERE humidity NOT BETWEEN 60 AND 75

**Answer:** B

1. Find the cities name with the condition and temperature from table 'whether' where condition = sunny or cloudy but temperature >= 60.
2. SELECT city, temperature, condition FROM weather WHERE condition = 'cloudy' AND condition = 'sunny' OR temperature >= 60
3. SELECT city, temperature, condition FROM weather WHERE condition = 'cloudy' OR condition = 'sunny' OR temperature >= 60
4. SELECT city, temperature, condition FROM weather WHERE condition = 'sunny' OR condition = 'cloudy' AND temperature >= 60
5. SELECT city, temperature, condition FROM weather WHERE condition = 'sunny' AND condition = 'cloudy' AND temperature >= 60

**Answer:** C

1. Which of the following statement is correct regarding the difference between TRUNCATE, DELETE and DROP command?

I. DELETE operation can be rolled back but TRUNCATE and DROP operations cannot be rolled back.  
II. TRUNCATE and DROP operations can be rolled back but DELETE operations cannot be rolled back.  
III. DELETE is an example of DML, but TRUNCATE and DROP are examples of DDL.  
IV. All are an example of DDL.

1. I and III
2. II and III
3. II and IV
4. II and IV

**Answer:** A

1. Which of the following is the correct order of a SQL statement?
2. SELECT, GROUP BY, WHERE, HAVING
3. SELECT, WHERE, GROUP BY, HAVING
4. SELECT, HAVING, WHERE, GROUP BY
5. SELECT, WHERE, HAVING, GROUP BY

**Answer:** B

1. Why we need to create an index if the primary key is already present in a table?
2. Index improves the speed of data retrieval operations on a table.
3. Indexes are special lookup tables that will be used by the database search engine.
4. Indexes are synonyms of a column in a table.
5. All of the above

**Answer:** A

1. Which type of JOIN is used to returns rows that do not have matching values?
2. Natural JOIN
3. Outer JOIN
4. EQUI JOIN
5. All of the above

**Answer:** B

1. How can you change "Thomas" into "Michel" in the "LastName" column in the Users table?
2. UPDATE User SET LastName = 'Thomas' INTO LastName = 'Michel'
3. MODIFY Users SET LastName = 'Michel' WHERE LastName = 'Thomas'
4. MODIFY Users SET LastName = 'Thomas' INTO LastName = 'Michel'
5. UPDATE Users SET LastName = 'Michel' WHERE LastName = 'Thomas'

**Answer:** D

1. Which of the following is true about the HAVING clause?
2. Similar to the WHERE clause but is used for columns rather than groups.
3. Similar to WHERE clause but is used for rows rather than columns.
4. Similar to WHERE clause but is used for groups rather than rows.
5. Acts exactly like a WHERE clause.

**Answer:** C

1. Which of the following is not a valid aggregate function?
2. COUNT
3. COMPUTE
4. SUM
5. MAX

**Answer:** B

1. SQL Views are also known as
2. Simple tables
3. Virtual tables
4. Complex tables
5. Actual Tables

**Answer:** B

1. Which statement is used to delete all rows in a table without having the action logged?
2. DELETE
3. REMOVE
4. DROP
5. TRUNCATE

**Answer:** D

1. Group of operations that form a single logical unit of work is known as
2. View
3. Network
4. Unit
5. Transaction

**Answer:** D

1. Which SQL constraint do we use to set some value to a field whose value has not been added explicitly?
2. UNIQUE
3. NOT NULL
4. DEFAULT
5. CHECK

Answer: C

1. During transaction before commit which of the following statements is done automatically in case of shutdown?
2. Rollback
3. Commit
4. View
5. Flashback

Answer: a

1. Which of the following matches the definition given below: It is an artificial key that aims to uniquely identify each record.
2. Primary Key
3. Foreign Key
4. Surrogate Key
5. Composite Key

Answer: C

1. Which of the following commands are used to put a restriction on the number of rows returned from a query?
2. LIMIT
3. LIKE
4. WHERE
5. GROUP BY

Answer: a

1. Which of the following SQL functions compares the similarities of 2 strings and returns the result as a 4 character code?
2. SOUNDEX
3. DIFFERENCE
4. CONCAT
5. None of the above

Answer: a

1. Which of the following constraints can be defined only at the column level?
2. UNIQUE
3. NOT NULL
4. CHECK
5. PRIMARY KEY

Answer: B

1. Point out the wrong statement.  
   a) The ROW\_NUMBER function simply assigns sequential numbering to the records of a result-set or to the records within groups of a result-set  
   b) OVER clause is not required in all the ranking functions  
   c) SQL Server introduced four different ranking functions  
   d) All of the mentioned

Answer: B

1. Which of the clause is not mandatory?  
   a) OVER clause  
   b) ORDER BY clause  
   c) PARTITION BY clause  
   d) All of the mentioned

Answer: C

1. Which of the function provides consecutive numbering except in the case of a tie?  
   a) RANK  
   b) NTILE  
   c) ROW\_NUMBER  
   d) None of the mentioned

Answer: A

1. What is a transaction in SQL?
2. A set of operations that are executed as a single unit of work
3. A temporary storage area used for intermediate data processing
4. A constraint that ensures data integrity
5. A function that calculates aggregate values

Answer: A

1. What is the purpose of a savepoint in SQL transactions?
2. To rollback the entire transaction
3. To mark a point within a transaction to which you can later roll back
4. To commit the changes made by a transaction
5. To finalize the changes made by a transaction

Answer: B

1. Which type of index does not alter the physical order of the table's rows and is typically faster to update than a clustered index?
2. Clustered index
3. Non-clustered index
4. Unique index
5. Composite index

Answer: B

1. Which of the following blocks are used for error handling in SQL Server?  
   a) TRY…CATCH  
   b) TRY…FINAL  
   c) TRY…END  
   d) CATCH…TRY

Answer: A

1. Which of the following is an Error function used within CATCH block?  
   a) ERROR\_STATE()  
   b) ERROR\_STATUS()  
   c) ERROR\_MSG()  
   d) All of the mentioned

Answer: A

1. Which of the following is a global variable for error handling?  
   a) @@ERRORS  
   b) @@ERROR  
   c) @@ERR  
   d) None of the mentioned

Answer: B

1. Point out the correct statement.  
   a) Stored procedures assist in achieving consistent implementation of logic across applications  
   b) A stored procedure is a group of Transact-SQL statements compiled into a single execution plan  
   c) Stored procedures can also improve performance  
   d) All of the mentioned

Answer: B

1. Point out the wrong statement.  
   a) sp\_depends provide the details of all database objects that depend on the specific database object  
   b) sp\_helpdb provides the text of a stored procedure reside in Sql Server  
   c) Extended procedures provide an interface to external programs for various maintenance activities  
   d) All of the mentioned

Answer: B

1. Choose the right option:

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1. Error
2. 3
3. No records
4. 5

Answer: D

1. Choose the result of the below query:

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Description automatically generated

1. 0
2. 8
3. 16
4. 18

Answer: B

1. The following SQL is which type of join:

SELECT CUSTOMER\_T. CUSTOMER\_ID, ORDER\_T. CUSTOMER\_ID, NAME, ORDER\_ID FROM CUSTOMER\_T,ORDER\_T ?

a) Equi-join  
b) Natural join  
c) Outer join  
d) Cartesian join

Answer: D