



Question 1: Multiple Choice

(15 marks)

1. Which of the following commands eliminate a CUSTOMER table from a database? a) REMOVE TABLE CUSTOMER b) DELETE TABLE CUSTOMER c) DROP TABLE CUSTOMER d) UPDATE TABLE CUSTOMER
2. Which one of the following is considered as a disadvantage of Filegroups ? a) Using Filegroups, we can explicitly place database objects into a particular set of database files. b) The ability to backup only a single Filegroup at a time c) We can logically group database files into a Filegroup. d) Need more administrative effort in keeping track of the files in the Filegroup.
3. What is TRUE about views among all the given below statements? a) View cannot use JOIN in its query. b) Updates on Views allowed at all. c) The performance of the view degrades if they are based on other views. d) All of the above
4. Which of the following statements is TRUE about stored procedures? a) You can encapsulate multiple SQL statements in a stored procedure. b) You encapsulate a single SQL statement in each stored procedure. c) They reside on the client. d) None of the above
5. Consider this <pre>create procedure GetAuthorById (@au_id varchar(20)) As select * from authors where au_id=@au_id</pre> Which of the following is used to call the procedure given above? a) <code>Exec GetAuthorById '172-32-1176'</code> b) <code>GetAuthorById ('172-32-1176')</code> c) <code>Exec GetAuthorById</code> d) None of the above
6. Which data type is user to assigning GUID value? a) uniqueidentifier b) unique c) timestamp d) None of the above
7. The JOIN which does Cartesian Product is called? a) Left Join b) Left Outer Join c) Cross Join d) Right Outer Join
8. What is true about Order By with Union operator? a) Order By can be used in each result set. b) It can be used for the first result set. c) It can be used for the last result set. d) None of the above

Question 2:**(10 marks)**

- What are the differences between View and Stored Procedure?
- Describe what exactly a T-SQL expression is.

Question 3:**(15 marks)**

Table Name: Employees				
ID	Name	DeptId	Salary	City
E0001	Brown	01	45,000	London
E0002	White	02	36,000	Toulouse
E0003	Green	01	40,000	Oxford
E0004	Neri	03	45,000	Dover
E0005	Brown	04	80,000	London
E0006	Chen	04	73,000	Worthing
E0007	Bradshaw	01	40,000	Brighton
E0008	Jackson	02	36,000	London

Table Name: Departments		
DeptId	DeptName	Address
01	Administration	Bond Street
02	Production	Rue Victor Hugo
03	Distribution	Pond Road
04	Planning	Bond Street
05	Research	Sunset Street

Consider a database containing the tables above and answer the following questions:

- Create view** to list the number and average salary of employees in each department. The result should state the department name, number of employees, and average salary of employees for each department.
- Create **AddEmployee** stored procedure to add new employee and **test** it.
- Write a **SELECT** statement with the **CASE** expression to display the Salary as a text comment based on the salary range for an **Employees** table.

For example:

Salary < 40,000 display 'Under \$40,000'
 Salary 40,000 - 60,000 display 'Between \$40,000 and \$60,000'
 Salary > 60,000 display 'Above \$60,000'

I wish you great success