Lập trình toàn năng

Training Assignments

Program Code	
Issue/Revision	
Effective date	
Author	

- Select one answer for each question.

Questions & answers

1. MySQL is a(n) _____ database management system ?

A. Object oriented
B. Hierarchical
C. Relational
D. Network

2. What is the data in a MySQL database?

A. Objects
B. Tables
C. Networks
D. File systems

3. The AUTO_INCREMENT sequences normally begin at _____?

A. 0
B. 1
C. -1
D. 2

4. The datatype SMALLINT stores _____?

A. 16 bit
B. 32 bit
C. 48 bit
D. 8 bit

5. You have a table named Employees. You want to identify the supervisor to which each employee reports. You write the following query.

SELECT e.EmloyeeName AS [EmployeeName], s.EmployeeName AS [SuperVisorName]

FROM Employees e

You need to ensure that the query returns a list of all employees and their respective supervisor. Which join clause should you use to complete the query?

A. RIGHT JOIN Employees s ON e.ReportsTo = s.EmployeeId.
B. LEFT JOIN Employees s ON e.ReportsTo = s.EmployeeId.
A. INNER JOIN Employees s ON e.EmployeeId = s.EmployeeId.

6. A function returns one value and has only output parameters?

A. TRUE
B. FALSE

7. To create a database only if it doesn't already exist, which clause is used?

A. IF EXISTS.
B. IF NOT EXISTS
C. CREATE EXISTS
D. EXISTS IF

8. Which SQL gain table B from table A?

Table A

Employee ID	Name	Department Code	Salary
10010	Lucy Brown	101	2,000
10020	M. Gordon	201	3,000
10030	W. Smith	101	2,500
10040	John Benton	102	3,500
10050	Tom Cage	102	3,000
10060	Mary Carpenter	201	2,500

Table B

Department Code	Employee ID	Name
101	10010	Lucy Brown
101	10030	W. Smith
102	10040	John Benton
102	10050	Tome Cage
201	10020	M. Gordon
201	10060	Mary Carpenter

A. SELECT department_code, employee_ID, name
FROM A
GROUP BY employee_ID;

B. SELECT department_code, employee_ID, name
FROM A
GROUP BY department_code;

C. SELECT department_code, employee_ID, name
FROM ASoftware Developer Entry Test Page 2 of 9
ORDER BY employee_ID;

D. SELECT department_code, employee_ID, name
FROM A
ORDER BY department_code.

9. Which Numeric Data type has the largest range?

A. Mediumint
B. Smallint
C. Int
D. Tinyint

10. What is the default format for "Date" data type?

A. YYYY-MM-DD
B. MM-YYYY-DD
C. DD-MM-YYYY
D. None of the mentioned

11. Which of the following conditions has to be satisfied for INNER JOIN to work?

A. Columns used for joining must have same name.
B. Columns used for joining can have same or different name.
C. Columns used for joining must have different names.
D. Columns used for joining must have different names.

12. A View can be used to select a subset of the table columns?

A. True
B. False

13. What is abc in the following MySQL statement?

```
CREATE VIEW xyz (abc) AS SELECT a FROM t;
```

A. row name
B. column name
C. view
D. database

14. A view can refer to multiple tables via _____?

A. UNION
B. JOIN
C. GROUP
D. SELECT

15. Views are not updatable?

A. True

B. False

16. Which procedure parameter enables the caller to pass in a value and get back a value?

A. IN
B. OUT
C. IN OUT
D. GETINOUT

17. Which of these is defined to execute when the table is modified only?

A. Stored functions.
B. Stored procedures.
C. Triggers.
D. Events.

18. There is a table including the data items shown below. Which of the following SQL statements can insert a new row in the "student" table?

Name	Null?	Type
STUD_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(3)
NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(25)
ADDRESS		VARCHAR2(50)
GRADUATION		DATE

A. INSERT INTO student (stud_id, address, graduation)
VALUES (101, 'Dave', '100 Happy Lane', '2001-06-14');

B. INSERT INTO student (stud_id, address, name, graduation)
VALUES (101, '100 Happy Lane', 'Dave', '2001-06-14');

C. INSERT INTO student
VALUES (101, '100 Happy Lane', '2001-06-14', 'Dave');

D. INSERT INTO student
VALUES (101, '2001-06-14', '100 Happy Lane', 'Dave');

19. Which clause is used to sort the result by one or more columns?

A. HAVING
B. FROM

C. ORDER BY
D. WHERE

20. How many values can be returned from a given stored function?

A. 0
B. 1
C. 2
D. 3

21. How many values can be returned from a stored procedure?

A. 0
B. 1
C. 2
D. 3

22. Which procedure parameter enables the caller to pass in a value and get back a value?

A. IN
B. OUT
C. IN OUT
D. GETINOUT

23. How many rows are included in the table gained as as result of execution of the following statement?

```
SELECT DISTINCT customer_name, merchandise_name, unit_price
FROM order_table, merchandise_table
WHERE order_table.merchandise_number = merchandise_table.mnrchandise_number;
```

order_table

customer_name	merchandise_number
OyamaShoten	TV28
OyamaShoten	TV28W
OyamaShoten	TV32
Oyama Shokai	TV32
Oyama Shokai	TV32W

merchandise_table

merchandise_number	merchandise_name	unit_price
TV28	28-inch television	250,000
TV28W	28-inch television	250,000
TV32	32-inch television	300,000
TV32W	32-inch television	300,000

A. 2.
B. 3.
C. 4.
D. 5.

24. For which of the following are triggers not supported?

A. delete
B. update
C. insert
D. views

25. Which statement is used to remove a trigger?

A. REMOVE
B. DELETE
C. DROP
D. CLEAR

26. Which of the following SQL statements can extract employee name's whose salary is $10000 or higher from the table "human_resource"?

A. SELECT salary
FROM human_resourceSoftware Developer Entry Test Page 6 of 9
WHERE employee_name >=10000
GROUP BY salary
B. SELECT employee_name, COUNT(*)
FROM human_resource

WHERE salary>=10000
GROUP BY employee_name

C. SELECT employee_name, salary
FROM human_resource
GROUP BY salary
HAVING COUNT(*)>=10000.

D. SELECT employee_name
FROM human_resource
WHERE salary>=10000.

27. Which Numeric Data type has the largest range?

A. Mediumint
B. Smallint
C. Int
D. Tinyint

28. Trigger is special type of _____ procedure?

A. Function
B. Stored
C. View
D. Table

29. How can we specifies a row-level trigger?

A. Using ON ROW
B. Using FOR EACH COL
C. Using FOR EACH ROW
D. Using OR ROW

30. Your database contains two tables named DomesticSalesOrders and InternationalSalesOrders. Both tables contain more than 100 million rows. Each table has a Primary Key column named SalesOrderId. The data in the two tables is distinct from one another. Business users want a report that includes aggregate information about the total number of global sales and total sales amounts. You need to ensure that your query executes in the minimum possible time. Which query should you use?

A. SELECT COUNT(*) AS NumberOfSales, SUM(SalesAmount) AS TotalSalesAmount
FROM (
SELECT SalesOrderId, SalesAmount
FROM DomesticSalesOrders

UNION ALL
SELECT SalesOrderId, SalesAmount
FROM InternationalSalesOrders
) AS p;

B. SELECT COUNT(*) AS NumberOfSales, SUM(SalesAmount) AS TotalSalesAmount
FROM (
SELECT SalesOrderId, SalesAmount
FROM DomesticSalesOrders
UNION
SELECT SalesOrderId, SalesAmountSoftware Developer Entry Test Page 7 of 9
FROM InternationalSalesOrders
) AS p;

C. SELECT COUNT(*) AS NumberOfSales, SUM(SalesAmount) AS TotalSalesAmount
FROM DomesticSalesOrders
UNION
SELECT COUNT(*) AS NumberOfSales, SUM(SalesAmount) AS TotalSalesAmount
FROM InternationalSalesOrders;

D. SELECT COUNT(*) AS NumberOfSales, SUM(SalesAmount) AS TotalSalesAmount
FROM DomesticSalesOrders
UNION ALL
SELECT COUNT(*) AS NumberOfSales, SUM(SalesAmount) AS TotalSalesAmount
FROM InternationalSalesOrders;