1.Which of the following clauses is used to display information that match a given pattern?

The LIKE clause filters information that match a given pattern.

2. The special database that always exist after setting up MySQL in a

computer is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

Information-schema is the special database that always exists.

3. Which operator is used to perform integer division in MySQL?

My SQL div operator is used for integer division.

4. The query ‘SELECT NOW()’ shows the current\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

current date and time.

5. Suppose you want to select a database named ‘sampledb’ as the

default database. Which of the commands do you use?

USE sampled selects sampledb as the default database.

6. abc- table name

Xyz- column name

7. To see the table structure, which of the following command is issued?

Show tables

8. To execute the contents of a query file ‘exec.sql’ by feeding it to

Mysql, which command is used?

Mysql sampdb<exec.sql

9. The clause that enables mapping a short command to a long

Command is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

Alias

10. Which statement can be used to specify the sql\_mode system

Variable at runtime?

SET statement

11. Which of the following characters is illegal in naming an unquoted

Identifier in SQL?

123-id

12. How are identifiers quoted in MySQL?

An identifier is quoted within the backtick characters.

13. What is the maximum length for alias names in terms of characters?

256 characters

14. What does a fully qualified table name consist of?

Catalog, Schema, and Table

15. The default case sensitivity of database and table names depends

On \_\_\_\_\_?

Unix

16. Which property determines whether a database objective is case

Sensitive?

COLLATION property and look for CI or CS in the result.

18. Select count (distinct consultadd\_id) from

P1;

19. Select a.\*, b.\* from p1 a inner join p2 b,

Where a.consultadd\_id = b.consultadd\_id;

20. Select a.\*, b.\* from p1 a inner join p2 b,

Where a.consultadd\_id ^= b.consultadd\_id;

21. Select a.name, b.name from p1 a inner join p2 b,

Where salary>=30 and salary<=50 ;

22. Select project,count( consultadd\_id) as count from table 2,

Groub by project ,

Order by desc project;

23. Write a SQL query to fetch duplicate records from a table?

SELECT

    col,

    COUNT(col)

FROM

    table\_name

GROUP BY col

HAVING COUNT(col) > 1;

24. Write a SQL query to remove duplicates from a table without using

temporary tables?

Create schema TestDB; CREATE TABLE EMPLOYEE (     ID INT,     NAME Varchar(100),     DEPARTMENT INT,     EMAIL Varchar(100) ); INSERT INTO EMPLOYEE VALUES (1,'Anish',101,'anish@howtodoinjava.com'); INSERT INTO EMPLOYEE VALUES (2,'Lokesh',102,'lokesh@howtodoinjava.com'); INSERT INTO EMPLOYEE VALUES (3,'Rakesh',103,'rakesh@howtodoinjava.com'); INSERT INTO EMPLOYEE VALUES (4,'Yogesh',104,'yogesh@howtodoinjava.com'); --These are the duplicate rows INSERT INTO EMPLOYEE VALUES (5,'Anish',101,'anish@howtodoinjava.com'); INSERT INTO EMPLOYEE VALUES (6,'Lokesh',102,'lokesh@howtodoinjava.com');

Solution:

DELETE e1 FROM EMPLOYEE e1, EMPLOYEE e2 WHERE e1.name = e2.name AND e1.id > e2.id;

25. Write a SQL query to fetch only odd rows from table?

Write a subquery with an ORDER BY clause. Along with the data columns, select the pseudocolumn rownum with an alias, say rn.

In the outer query, reference the alias rn and use the mod function to get odd rows or even rows.