Question - 1
MySQL: Null Value Comparison

SCORE: **5 points**

MySQL   Medium

Choose the expressions that are not correct.
Select all that apply.

- ● SELECT * FROM categories WHERE id <> NULL
- ● SELECT * FROM categories WHERE id != NULL
- ○ SELECT * FROM categories WHERE id IS NULL
- ○ SELECT * FROM categories WHERE id IS NOT NULL

Question - 2
MySQL: Group By Clause

SCORE: **5 points**

MySQL   Medium

Select the expression that causes a MySQL error.
Select all that apply.

- ○ SELECT AVG(id) FROM categories
- ○ SELECT AVG(id) FROM categories GROUP BY type
- ● SELECT 'average', AVG(id) FROM categories GROUP BY 1
- ○ None of the above, all expressions are correct

Question - 3
MySQL: Nested Comments

SCORE: **5 points**

MySQL   Medium

Select the expressions that cause a MySQL error.

- ○ SELECT * FROM /* # */ categories
- ○ SELECT * FROM /* /* # */ categories
- ● SELECT * FROM /* # */ */ categories
- ● SELECT * FROM /* /* # */ */ categories

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Question - 4
MySQL: Ampersand in Select Clause

MySQL   Medium

Select the expression that causes a MySQL error.

○ SELECT level & depth FROM Categories

○ SELECT level && depth FROM Categories

○ SELECT level &'&&'& depth FROM Categories

○ SELECT level &&'&'&& depth FROM Categories

● None of the above, all expressions are correct.

Question - 5
MySQL: Pipe In Select Clause

MySQL   Medium

Select the expression that causes a MySQL error.

○ SELECT level | depth FROM Categories

○ SELECT level || depth FROM Categories

● SELECT level ||| depth FROM Categories

○ SELECT level |'|'| depth FROM Categories

Question - 6
MySQL: String Trimming

Medium   MySQL

Choose the expression that retrieves the base domain "domain.com".

○ SELECT LTRIM('www.domain.com', 'www.')

● SELECT TRIM(LEADING 'www.' FROM 'www.domain.com')

○ SELECT TRIM(LEFT 'www.' FROM 'www.domain.com')

○ All expressions are correct

Question - 7
MySQL: Substring Extraction

MySQL   Medium

Choose the expression that retrieves the base domain "domain.com".

- ◉ SELECT SUBSTRING_INDEX('my.subdomain.domain.com', '.', -2)
- ○ SELECT SUBSTRING_INDEX('my.subdomain.domain.com', 'my.subdomain.', 1)
- ○ SELECT SUBSTRING_INDEX('my.subdomain.domain.com', '.', 2, 2)
- ○ All expressions are correct

Question - 8
MySQL: Substring Function

MySQL   Medium

Select the MySQL expression that returns a different value from the others.

- ○ SELECT SUBSTR('user@domain.com', 5, 1)
- ○ SELECT SUBSTR('user@domain.com' FROM 5 FOR 1)
- ○ SELECT SUBSTR('user@domain.com' FROM -11 FOR 1)
- ◉ None of the above, all expressions return the same value.

Question - 9
MySQL: Comparing Types

SCORE: 5 points

MySQL   Medium

Choose the expression that returns 0.

- ○ SELECT '0' = 0
- ○ SELECT 0 IS FALSE
- ○ SELECT '0' IS FALSE
- ◉ SELECT STRCMP('0', 0)

Question - 10
MySQL: Repeating Strings

SCORE: 5 points

MySQL   Medium

Select the expression that causes a MySQL error.

- ◉ SELECT STRREPEAT(' ', 10)
- ○ SELECT SPACE(10)

○ SELECT REPEAT(' ', 10)

◉ None of the above, all expressions are correct.

Question - 11
MySQL: ANY and ALL Operators

MySQL   Medium

Select the expression that is not correct.

○ The ANY and ALL operators allow the comparison of a value in one column to a range of other values.

◉ The ANY operator returns the first available record as the result of a query, while the ALL operator returns a subset only if the entire query condition is true.

○ The ALL operator returns TRUE if all sub-query values satisfy the condition.

○ The ANY operator returns TRUE if any of the sub-query values meet the condition.

Question - 12
MySQL: AUTO_INCREMENT Attribute

Medium   MySQL

Which expression is not correct?

○ If the column is declared NOT NULL, it is possible to assign NULL to the column to generate sequence numbers.

○ Updating an existing AUTO_INCREMENT column value resets the AUTO_INCREMENT sequence.

◉ The initial value for AUTO_INCREMENT is fixed and always equal to 1. It will increase by 1 for each new entry.

○ When the column reaches the upper limit of the data type, the next attempt to generate a sequence number fails.

Question - 13
MySQL: DEFAULT Constraint

MySQL   Medium

Select the expressions that cause a MySQL error.

○ CREATE TABLE users (user VARCHAR(255) DEFAULT 'test')

○ CREATE TABLE users (status VARCHAR(255) DEFAULT NULL)

◉ CREATE TABLE users (id VARCHAR(255) DEFAULT NOT NULL)

◉ CREATE TABLE users (id VARCHAR(255) DEFAULT RAND())

Question - 14

MySQL: FOREIGN KEY Constraint

`MySQL`   `Medium`   `Constraints`

Which expression is not correct?

- ⦿ A column might have a foreign key reference to itself.

- ○ MySQL supports foreign key references between one column and another within a table.

- ○ Corresponding columns in the foreign key and the referenced key must have similar data types.

- ○ None of the above, all expressions are correct.

Question - 15
MySQL: UNIQUE Constraint

`MySQL`   `Medium`

Which expression causes a MySQL error?

- ○ CREATE TABLE users (first_name VARCHAR(255), last_name VARCHAR(255), CONSTRAINT unique_name UNIQUE (first_name, last_name))

- ⦿ CREATE TABLE users (first_name VARCHAR(255) UNIQUE, last_name VARCHAR(255) UNIQUE)

- ○ CREATE TABLE users (first_name VARCHAR(255), last_name VARCHAR(255), UNIQUE (first_name, last_name))

- ○ None of the above, all expressions are correct.

Question - 16
MySQL: Table Constraints

`MySQL`   `Medium`

Select an expression that is not a table constraint definition.

- ○ PRIMARY KEY

- ○ FOREIGN KEY

- ○ CHECK

- ⦿ None of the above.

Question - 17
MySQL: Table Alteration

`Medium`

Select the expressions that are correct.

○ The ALTER TABLE statement is used to add, remove, or change existing columns in a table.

◉ The ALTER TABLE statement is used to add and remove various constraints in a table.

○ The ALTER TABLE statement is the preferred method to delete all data in a table.

○ The ALTER TABLE statement cannot be used to rename a table.

Question - 18
MySQL: Creating a Table

SCORE: **5 points**

MySQL   Medium

Which expression causes a MySQL error?

○ CREATE TABLE users (id INT PRIMARY KEY)

○ CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS users_backup LIKE users

○ CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS users_backup AS SELECT * FROM users

◉ None of the above, all expressions are correct.

Question - 19
MySQL: Group By Condition

SCORE: **5 points**

MySQL   Medium

Select the expressions that cause a MySQL error.
Select all that apply.

○ SELECT customer_id, COUNT(*) FROM transactions GROUP BY customer_id HAVING COUNT(*) > 10

○ SELECT customer_id, COUNT(*) AS transactions FROM transactions GROUP BY customer_id HAVING transactions > 10

◉ SELECT customer_id, COUNT(*) AS transactions FROM transactions WHERE transactions > 10 GROUP BY customer_id

○ SELECT customer_id, COUNT(*) AS transactions FROM transactions GROUP BY 1 HAVING transactions > 10

Question - 20
MySQL: Group Field

SCORE: **5 points**

MySQL   Medium

Select the expression that causes a MySQL error.
Select all that apply.

○ SELECT customer_id, ANY_VALUE(amount) FROM transactions GROUP BY customer_id

○ SELECT customer_id, RAND(amount) FROM transactions GROUP BY customer_id

○ SELECT customer_id, SUBSTRING_INDEX(GROUP_CONCAT(amount ORDER BY RAND()), ',', 1) FROM transactions GROUP BY customer_id

○ none of the above, all expressions are correct

Question - 21
MySQL: Group By Having

`MySQL` `Medium`

Select the expression(s) that will cause a MySQL error.
Select all that apply.

○ SELECT customer_id, COUNT(*) FROM transactions GROUP BY customer_id HAVING COUNT(*) > 10

○ SELECT customer_id, COUNT(*) AS transactions FROM transactions GROUP BY customer_id HAVING transactions > 10

○ SELECT customer_id, COUNT(*) FROM transactions GROUP BY customer_id HAVING COUNT(customer_id) > 10

○ SELECT customer_id, COUNT(*) FROM transactions GROUP BY 1 HAVING COUNT(*) > 10

● none of the above, all expressions are correct

Question - 22
MySQL: Group By Order

`MySQL` `Medium`

Which expression causes a MySQL error?
Select all that apply.

○ SELECT is_active, COUNT(*) FROM transactions GROUP BY is_active ORDER BY 2

○ SELECT is_active, COUNT(*) FROM transactions GROUP BY is_active ORDER BY COUNT(*)

○ SELECT is_active, COUNT(*) AS transactions FROM transactions GROUP BY is_active ORDER BY transactions

● none of the above, all expressions are correct

Question - 23
MySQL: Group Variations

`MySQL` `Medium`

Select any expression(s) with the correct syntax.
Select all that apply.

● SELECT customer_id, MAX(is_active) FROM transactions GROUP BY customer_id HAVING MAX(is_active)

○ SELECT customer_id, is_active FROM transactions GROUP BY customer_id HAVING MAX(is_active)

○ SELECT customer_id, DISTINCT is_active FROM transactions GROUP BY customer_id HAVING MAX(is_active)

◉ SELECT customer_id, MAX(is_active) AS is_active FROM transactions GROUP BY customer_id HAVING is_active

Question - 24
MySQL: Distinct Select Multiple Tables

MySQL   Medium

Select any expression(s) with the correct syntax.
Select all that apply.

○ SELECT DISTINCT id FROM customers, customers

○ SELECT a.id, DISTINCT b.id FROM customers a, customers b

○ SELECT DISTINCT a.id, DISTINCT b.id FROM customers a, customers b

◉ SELECT DISTINCT a.id, b.id FROM customers a, customers b

Question - 25
MySQL: Substring Function

MySQL   Medium

Select the expression(s) with the correct syntax.

◉ SELECT SUBSTRING(status, 2, 5) FROM customers

◉ SELECT SUBSTRING(status FROM 2 FOR 5) FROM customers

○ SELECT SUBSTRING(status FROM 2 TO 5) FROM customers

○ SELECT SUBSTRING(status WITH 2 TO 5) FROM customers

Question - 26
MySQL: Select Multiple Tables

MySQL   Medium

Select the expressions that cause a MySQL error.
Select all that apply.

○ SELECT a.id, b.id FROM customers a, customers b

◉ SELECT id, id FROM customers, customers

◉ SELECT id FROM customers, customers

◉ SELECT a.id, id FROM customers a, customers

Question - 27
SQL Statements

SQL   Easy

Which of the following statement(s) are **NOT** correct:

○   The PRIMARY KEY must be unique and not null for each table.

○   The DROP command is used to remove the table definition and its contents whereas the TRUNCATE command is used to delete all the rows from the table.

◉   DELETE command is a DDL command whereas DROP is a DML command.

◉   ACID properties in databases refer to Atomicity, Complexity, Isolation, and Duplicacy.