DBT MCQ

1. Character data can be stored as

a) Fixed length string

b) Variable length string

c) Either Fixed or Variable length string

d) None of the mentioned

Answer: c

2. Which declaration represents that “character data will consume the same number of bytes as declared and is right padded”?

a) Char

b) Varchar

c) Both Char and Varchar

d) None of the mentioned

Answer: a

3. Which declaration doesn’t use the same number of bytes and consumption of bytes depends on the input data?

a) Varchar

b) Char

c) Both Varchar and Char

d) None of the mentioned

Answer: a

4. The maximum length of the char columns is

a) 255 bytes

b) 65, 535 bytes

c) 256 bytes

d) None of the mentioned

Answer: a

5. The maximum length of the varchar columns is

a) Upto 65, 535 bytes

b) Upto 256 bytes

c) Upto 65, 567 bytes

d) None of the mentioned

Answer: a

6. In MySQL database variable length column is declared by

a) Varchar

b) Varchar 3

c) Varchar2

d) None of the mentioned

Answer: a

7. Mysql support different character sets, which command is used to display all character sets?

a) SHOW CHARACTER SET;

b) SHOW;

c) CHARACTER SET;

d) None of the mentioned

Answer: a

8. Which one is the correct declaration for choosing the character set other than default?

a) Varchar(20) character set utf8;

b) Varchar(20);

c) Varchar(20) character set;

d) None of the mentioned

Answer: a

9. Which “text type” has the maximum number of bytes?

a) Tiny text

b) Text

c) Medium text

d) Long text

Answer: d

10. Which among the following have the maximum bytes?

a) Varchar

b) Char

c) Text type

d) Both Varchar and Char

Answer: c

11. What will happen if the data being loaded into a text column exceeds the maximum size of that type?

a) Extra memory will be allocated

b) Process terminate

c) Data will be truncated

d) Depend on the system

Answer: c

12. Which data type is more suitable for storing “small notes” in Mysql?

a) Char

b) Varchar

c) Mediumtext

d) Longtext

Answer: c

13. Which data type is more suitable for storing “documents” in Mysql?

a) Varchar

b) Longtext

c) Mediumtext

d) Either Varchar or Longtext

Answer: b

14. “Numeric Data” is used to store

a) Whole numbers

b) Natural numbers

c) Rational numbers

d) Both Whole and Natural numbers

Answer: d

15. Which Numeric Data type has the largest range?

a) Mediumint

b) Smallint

c) Int

d) Tinyint

Answer: c

16. What will be the storage pattern for “float(4,2)” in Mysql?

a) Total of four digits, two to the left of decimal and two to the right of decimal

b) Total of six digits

c) Total of four digits, not distributed uniformly

d) None of the mentioned

Answer: a

17. Which among the following are the correct representation of “float(4,2)”?

a) 24.33

b) 124.4

c) 12.123

d) Both 24.33 and 124.4

Answer: d

18. Which among the following is the correct representation of “float(5,0)”?

a) 12345.123

b) 12345.1

c) 12345

d) 123.123

Answer: c

19. Which among the following is the correct representation of “float(1,1)”?

a) Total of 1 digit

b) Total of 2 digit

c) Total of 2 digit, one digit at right of the decimal, one digit at left of the decimal

d) None of the mentioned

Answer: a

20. Which data type is used to store data and time in Mysql?

a) Numeric data type

b) Text data type

c) Temporal data type

d) Char/Varchar

Answer: c

21. 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

Answer: a

22. What is the default format for “Datetime” data type?

a) YYYY-MM-DD HH:MI:SS

b) MM-YYYY-DD HH:MI:SS

c) DD-YYYY-MM MI:HH:SS

d) None of the mentioned

Answer: a

23. What is the default format for “Timestamp” data type?

a) YYYY-MM-DD HH:MI:SS

b) MM-YYYY-DD HH:MI:SS

c) DD-YYYY-MM MI:HH:SS

d) None of the mentioned

Answer: a

24. What is the default format for “Year” data type?

a) YYYY

b) YYYY-DD-MM

c) MM-YYYY-DD

d) None of the mentioned

Answer: a

25. What is the default format for “Time” data type?

a) HHH:MI:SS

b) SS:MI:HHH

c) MI:SS:HHH

d) None of the mentioned

Answer: a

26. Is “Datetime” and “Timestamp” are same data type?

a) Yes

b) No

c) Depends

d) None of the mentioned

Answer: a

27. Which value will show an error when stored in float(4,2)?

a) 12.11

b) 13.1

c) 1.12

d) 123.44

Answer: d

28. Which type of database management system is MySQL?

a) Object-oriented

b) Hierarchical

c) Relational

d) Network

Answer: c

29. What is data in a MySQL database organized into?

a) Objects

b) Tables

c) Networks

d) File systems

Answer: b

30. MySQL is freely available and is open source.

a) True

b) False

Answer: a

31. What represents an ‘attribute’ in a relational database?

a) Table

b) Row

c) Column

d) Object

Answer: c

32. What represents a ‘tuple’ in a relational database?

a) Table

b) Row

c) Column

d) Object

Answer: b

33. How is communication established with MySQL?

a) SQL

b) Network calls

c) A programming language like C++

d) APIs

Answer: a

34. What does ‘name’ represent in the following code snippet?

CREATE TABLE student

(

name CHAR(30),

roll\_num INT,

address CHAR(30),

phone CHAR(12)

);

a) A table

b) A row

c) A column

d) An object

Answer: c

35. Which is the MySQL instance responsible for data processing?

a) MySQL client

b) MySQL server

c) SQL

d) Server daemon program

Answer: b

36. The MySQL server used in its client/server architecture is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) mysqla

b) mysqlb

c) mysqlc

d) mysqld

Answer: d

37. In MySQL databases, the structure representing the organizational views of the entire databases is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) Schema

b) View

c) Instance

d) Table

Answer: a

38. Which of the following are MySQL engine?

1. InnoDB
2. MyISAM
3. Both A and B
4. None of the above

Answer: c

39. What command you will issue to display the list of all database?

1. SHOW DATABASE;
2. SHOW DATABASES;
3. SHOW DATABASES();
4. SELECT DATABASE;

Answer: b

40. CREATE SCHEMA is a synonym for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as of mysql 5.0.2.

1. CREATE DATABASE
2. CREATE TABLE
3. CREATE VIEW
4. None of the above

Answer: a

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

a) LIKE

b) WHERE

c) IS

d) SAME

Answer: a

42. What column names are displayed when this command is executed?

SHOW COLUMNS FROM tbl\_name LIKE '%name';

a) suffixed with ‘name’

b) prefixed with ‘name’

c) suffixed with ‘%name’

d) prefixed with ‘%name’

Answer: a

43. The special database that always exists after setting up MySQL in a computer is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) sampdb

b) mysql

c) information\_schema

d) readme\_db

Answer: c

44. In the following code, InnoDB is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

CREATE TABLE student (

name CHAR(30),

student\_id INT,

PRIMARY KEY (student\_id)

) ENGINE = InnoDB;

a) database name

b) table name

c) reference engine

d) storage engine

Answer: d

45. Identify the table name in the following statement.

INSERT INTO student VALUES('Kyle', 'M', NULL);

a) Student

b) Values

c) Kyle

d) M

Answer: a

46. What is ‘xyz’ in the following statement?

SELECT abc FROM xyz;

a) row name

b) column name

c) table name

d) database name

Answer: c

47. Which operator is used to perform integer divisions in MySQL?

a) /

b) \

c) DIV

d) //

Answer: c

48. The NULL value also means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) value equal to zero

b) unknown value

c) negative values

d) a large value

Answer: b

49. What does comparing a known value with NULL result into?

a) zero

b) A positive value

c) A negative value

d) null

Answer: d

50. Which clause is used to sort query elements?

a) GROUP

b) GROUP BY

c) ORDER

d) ORDER BY

Answer: d

51. MySQL client runs on the machine containing the databases and servers connect to the client over a network.

a) True

b) False

Answer: b

52. The number of attributes in the following table is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

CREATE TABLE employee (

emp\_name CHAR(30),

emp\_id INT

);

a) 30

b) 1

c) 2

d) 3

Answer: c

53. Which of the following options tells mysql to ask for entering the password?

a) -e

b) -p

c) -u

d) -h

Answer: b

54. What is the host name in the following command?

mysql -h cobra.snake.net -p -u sampadam

a) cobra.snake

b) cobra.snake.net

c) sampadam

d) cobra

Answer: b

55. What is ‘tamp’ in the following command?

mysql -h xyz.host.try.net -p -u tamp

a) user name

b) password

c) host name

d) table name

Answer: a

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

a) table

b) time only

c) date only

d) date and time

Answer: d

57. Suppose you want to select a database named ‘sampledb’ as the default database. Which of the following commands do you use?

a) SELECT DATABASE()

b) SELECT DATABASE sampledb

c) USE DATABASE sampledb

d) USE sampledb

Answer: d

58. What does ‘abc’ & ‘xyz’ specify?

CREATE TABLE abc (xyz);

a) table name and column specs

b) column specs and table name

c) table name and number of columns

d) table name and number of rows

Answer: a

59. To see the table structure, which of the following commands is issued?

a) DESCRIBE tbl\_name

b) VIEW tbl\_name

c) SELECT TABLE tbl\_name

d) SELECT tbl\_name

Answer: a

60. SHOW DATABASES lists the databases in the server to which you are connected.

a) True

b) False

Answer: a

61. Which of the following characters is illegal in naming an unquoted identifier in SQL?

a) \_

b) $

c) 2

d) .

Answer: d

62. In MySQL, identifier names can start with a digit.

a) True

b) False

Answer: a

63. How are identifiers quoted in MySQL?

a) single quotes

b) double quotes

c) backticks

d) can’t be quoted

Answer: c

64. Which of the following is an illegal unquoted identifier name?

a) 123\_id

b) 123id

c) id1

d) 123

Answer: d

65. Which server mode value enables use of double quotes to wrap identifier names?

a) ANSI

b) ANSI\_QUOTES

c) TRADITIONAL

d) PIPES\_AS\_CONCAT

Answer: b

66. Which server mode value disables use of built in function names as identifiers?

a) ANSI

b) IGNORE\_FUNC

c) TRADITIONAL

d) IGNORE\_SPACE

Answer: d

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

a) 64

b) 128

c) 256

d) 32

Answer: c

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

a) only the table name

b) only the database name

c) table name followed by database name

d) database name followed by table name

Answer: d

69. If no database has been selected, specifying a database qualifier is necessary.

a) True

b) False

Answer: a

70. Which of the following statements is valid if ‘`sampledb`’ is a database and ‘`tbl`’ is a table in it?

a) SELECT \* FROM `sampledb.member`

b) SELECT \* FROM `sampledb`.`member`

c) SELECT \* FROM `member`.`sampledb`

d) SELECT \* FROM `member.sampledb`

Answer: b

71. Case sensitivity in SQL statements does not vary for different operating systems of the machine on which the server is running.

a) True

b) False

Answer: b

72. What is true about the following SQL statement?

SELECT \* FROM table\_1;

a) invalid

b) display contents of table\_1

c) improper case being used

d) display only column names in table\_1

Answer: b

73. The default case sensitivity of database and table names depends on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) SQL server

b) Server SQL mode

c) Operating system of machine

d) Does not depend on anything

Answer: c

74. Which of the following is case sensitive?

a) Stored function name

b) Stored procedure name

c) Trigger name

d) Event name

Answer: c

75. Which variable is used to set table alias names as non-case sensitive?

a) lower\_case\_table\_names

b) lower\_case\_all

c) lower\_case\_alias

d) lower\_case\_aliases

Answer: a

76. Which case does InnoDB store database names in?

a) lower

b) upper

c) mixed

d) random

Answer: a

77. Regardless of whether a database or table name is case sensitive on the system, it

must be referred to using the same letter case throughout a given query.

a) True

b) False

Answer: a

78. Which of the following is case sensitive in MySQL?

a) Event names

b) Logfile group names

c) Column names

d) Indexes

Answer: b

79. Which property determines whether a database object is case sensitive?

a) COLLATION

b) ATOMICITY

c) COLLABORATION

d) NORMALIZATION

Answer: a

80. What is AI in terms of database collation?

a) Accent Insensitive

b) Augment Insensitive

c) Articulate Insensitive

d) Addition Insensitive

Answer: a

81. What is the maximum collations a character set can have?

a) 0

b) 1

c) 2

d) more than 1

Answer: d

82. Unicode support is provided in MySQL.

a) True

b) False

Answer: a

83. Which clause can be used to sort string values according to a specific collation?

a) SORT

b) GROUP

c) FILTER

d) COLLATE

Answer: d

84. Which statement is used to find out which character sets are available?

a) SHOW CHARACTER SET

b) SHOW COLLATION

c) SHOW CHARACTER SETS

d) SHOW COLLATIONS

Answer: a

85. Which collations does this statement list?

SHOW COLLATION LIKE 'utf8%'

a) names beginning with utf8

b) names ending with utf8

c) names containing utf8% anywhere

d) names ending in utf8%

Answer: a

86. Which statement is used to show the server’s current character set and collation settings?

a) SHOW CONSTANTS

b) SHOW CONSTRAINTS

c) SHOW VARIABLES

d) DISP VARIABLES

Answer: c

87. What does UTF stand for int utf8?

a) Universal Transformation Format

b) Unicode Transformation Format

c) Universal Transformation Formula

d) Unicode Transformation Formula

Answer: b

88. Prior to MySQL 6.0, utf8 was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) 3 bytes

b) 4 bytes

c) 8 bytes

d) 9 bytes

Answer: a

89. Post MySQL 6.0, utf8 was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) 3 bytes

b) 4 bytes

c) 5 bytes

d) 6 bytes

Answer: b

90. What is generally used as a synonym for CHARACTER SET?

a) CSET

b) CHSET

c) CHARSET

d) CHCSET

Answer: c

91. Which statement is used to select a default database?

a) USE

b) CREATE

c) DROP

d) SCHEMA

Answer: a

92. Which keyword is the synonym for DATABASE?

a) TABLE

b) OBJECT

c) DB

d) SCHEMA

Answer: d

93. It is not required to have an access privilege for a database before selecting it with ‘USE’.

a) True

b) False

Answer: b

94. Which keyword is used to create a database?

a) CREATE

b) SET

c) SETUP

d) LINK

Answer: a

95. The file created by the server to store the database attributes is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) db.otp

b) dp.zip

c) db.opt

d) db.cls

Answer: c

96. 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

Answer: b

97. If COLLATE is given without CHARACTER SET, the first part of the collation name gives the character set.

a) True

b) False

Answer: a

98. MySQL stores the database character set and collation attributes in the file \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) dp.opt

b) db.opt

c) db.sv

d) db.zip

Answer: b

99. Which statement is used to see the definition for an existing database?

a) SHOW CREATE DATABASE

b) SHOW DATABASE

c) SHOW CREATE

d) SHOW CREATE DATABASE TABLE

Answer: a

100. Which statement makes changes to the database’s global attributes?

a) CHANGE

b) ALTER

c) ALTERNATE

d) UPDATE

Answer: b

101. Which statement is used to remove indexes on tables?

a) DROP INDEX

b) DELETE INDEX

c) REMOVE INDEX

d) FLUSH INDEX

Answer: a

102. Which storage engine is not available in MySQL 5.0?

a) InnoDB

b) ARCHIVE

c) Falcon

d) NDB

Answer: c

103. The default storage engine used is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) EXAMPLE

b) ARCHIVE

c) MyISAM

d) NDB

Answer: c

104. What is the name of the format file for a table named my\_tbl?

a) my\_tbl.fmt

b) my\_tbl.frm

c) my\_tbl.fmr

d) my\_tbl.ftm

Answer: b

105. In the CREATE TABLE statement, the engine name specified is case sensitive.

a) True

b) False

Answer: b

106. Which keyword is used to create a table as a temporary copy of itself?

a) TEMP

b) TEMPO

c) TEMPR

d) TEMPORARY

Answer: d

107. What does SQL stand for?

1. Structured Query Language
2. Structured Question Language
3. Strong Question Language
4. None of the above

Answer: a

108. It is possible to drop multiple tables in the same statement.

a) True

b) False

Answer: a

109. Columns that are part of a PRIMARY KEY are made NOT NULL even if not declared that way

a) True

b) False

Answer: a

110. The statement to change the table name is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) CHANGE

b) CHANGENAME

c) CHANGENM

d) RENAME

Answer: d

111. The general term for information about databases and the objects in MySQL is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) datum

b) info

c) record

d) metadata

Answer: d

112. Which statement is used to determine the storage engine for individual tables?

a) SHOW STATUS OF TABLE

b) SHOW STATUS TABLE

c) SHOW TABLE STATUS

d) SHOW DEFAULT STATUS

Answer: c

113. INFORMATION\_SCHEMA is based on the SQL standard.

a) True

b) False

Answer: a

114. Can DESCRIBE command be used for more than one table?

1. No
2. Yes

Answer: a

115. The DESCRIBE and EXPLAIN statements are synonyms?

1. No
2. Yes

Answer: a

116. When do we use a HAVING clause?

1. To limit the output of a query
2. To limit the output of a query using an aggregate function only
3. When GROUP by is used
4. both b and c

Answer: b

117. INFORMATION\_SCHEMA is more portable than SHOW statements.

a) True

b) False

Answer: a

118. SHOW COLUMNS displays information about the columns in a given table.

a) True

b) False

Answer: a

119. Which of the following example creates users table whose PRIMARY KEY is user\_id column:

1. CREATE TABLE users(

USER\_ID INT AUTO\_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,

USERNAME VARCHAR(40)

);

1. CREATE TABLE users(

USER\_ID INT AUTO\_INCREMENT,

USERNAME VARCHAR(40),

PRIMARY KEY(USER\_ID)

);

1. CREATE TABLE users(

USER\_ID INT AUTO\_INCREMENT,

USERNAME VARCHAR(40),

CONSTRAINT PK\_USER\_ID PRIMARY KEY(USER\_ID)

);

1. All of the above.

Answer: d

120. With SQL, how do you select all the columns from a table named "Persons"?

1. SELECT \* FROM Persons
2. SELECT Persons
3. SELECT [all] FROM Persons
4. SELECT \*.Persons

Answer: a

121. SELECT select\_list FROM table\_list WHERE row\_constraint GROUP BY grouping\_columns; which of these is not optional?

a) select\_list

b) table\_list

c) row\_constraint

d) grouping\_columns

Answer: a

a) True

b) False

Answer: a

123. The join where all possible row combinations are produced is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) INNER JOIN

b) OUTER

c) NATURAL

d) CARTESIAN

Answer: d

124. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ clause will filter the row’(s) from the table?

a) WHERE

b) SORT

c) GROUP

d) GROUP BY

Answer: a

125. CROSS JOIN and JOIN are similar to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) INNER JOIN

b) NATURAL JOIN

c) OUTER JOIN

d) CARTESIAN JOIN

Answer: a

126. The comma operator can also be used to join tables.

a) True

b) False

Answer: a

127. The left and right joins are also known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) INNER JOIN

b) NATURAL JOIN

c) OUTER JOIN

d) CARTESIAN JOIN

Answer: c

128. What is joining a table to itself called?

a) COMPLETE

b) SELF

c) OBSOLETE

d) CROSS

Answer: b

129. In which join all the rows from the left table appear in the output irrespective of the content of the other table?

a) RIGHT JOIN

b) LEFT JOIN

c) INNER JOIN

d) OUTER JOIN

Answer: b

130. The join in which all the rows from the right table appear in the output irrespective of the content of the other table is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) CARTESIAN JOIN

b) CROSS JOIN

c) INNER JOIN

d) RIGHT JOIN

Answer: d

131. The facility that allows nesting one select statement into another is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) nesting

b) binding

c) subquerying

d) encapsulating

Answer: c

132. Which subquery returns a single value?

a) scalar

b) column

c) row

d) table

Answer: a

133. Usage of aggregates in WHERE clause is allowed.

a) True

b) False

Answer: b

134. Which operators are used when a subquery returns multiple rows to be evaluated in comparison to the outer query?

a) IN and NOT IN

b) EXISTS and NOT EXISTS

c) OUTER JOIN and INNER JOIN

d) LEFT JOIN and RIGHT JOIN

Answer: a

135. The ALL subquery performs which operation?

a) row

b) column

c) table

d) database

Answer: b

136. Which of these operators perform similar operations like ALL and ANY?

a) SOME

b) MANY

c) SELECT

d) GROUP

Answer: a

137. Which operators test whether a subquery returns any rows?

a) IN and NOT IN

b) EXISTS and NOT EXISTS

c) PRESENT

d) ABSENT

Answer: b

138. An uncorrelated subquery does not contain any reference to the values from the outer query.

a) True

b) False

Answer: a

139. Which subquery cannot be executed by itself as a separate statement?

a) Correlated

b) Uncorrelated

c) EXISTS

d) NOT EXISTS

Answer: a

140. Which of these operators does not perform relative-value comparisons?

a) =

b) ==

c) <=

d) >=

Answer: b

141. To combine multiple retrievals, we write several SELECT statements and put the keyword between them. What is the keyword?

a) COMBINE

b) CONCAT

c) JOIN

d) UNION

Answer: d

142. What is ‘xyz’ in the following statement?

SELECT xyz FROM table1 UNION xyz FROM table2;

a) row name

b) column name

c) table name

d) database name

Answer: b

143. The following statement is invalid.

SELECT abc, xyz FROM table1 UNION abc, def FROM table2;

a) True

b) False

Answer: b

144. Which keyword used with UNION does not retain duplicate rows?

a) ALL

b) NARROW

c) STRICT

d) DISTINCT

Answer: d

145. Which keyword used with UNION retains duplicate rows?

a) ALL

b) NARROW

c) STRICT

d) DISTINCT

Answer: a

146. The UNION ALL has a higher precedence than UNION DISTINCT.

a) True

b) False

Answer: b

147. Which clause is used to sort a UNION result as a whole?

a) LIMIT

b) ORDER BY

c) GROUP BY

d) SORT

Answer: b

148. Suppose it is desired that UNION operation should return not more than 3 rows. Which keyword is used for this?

a) LIMIT

b) RESTRICT

c) COUNT

d) SORT

Answer: a

149. With SQL, how do you select all the records from a table named "Persons" where the value of the column "FirstName" is "Peter"?

1. SELECT \* FROM Persons WHERE FirstName='Peter'
2. SELECT [all] FROM Persons WHERE FirstName LIKE 'Peter'
3. SELECT [all] FROM Persons WHERE FirstName='Peter'
4. SELECT \* FROM Persons WHERE FirstName<>'Peter'

Answer: a

150. SELECT on a MERGE table is like \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) UNION ALL

b) UNION

c) UNION DISTINCT

d) JOIN

Answer: a

151. Which of these is also known as a virtual table?

a) SCHEMA

b) DATABASE

c) JOIN

d) VIEW

Answer: d

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

a) True

b) False

Answer: a

153. What is xyz in the following statement?

CREATE VIEW xyz AS SELECT a, b FROM t;

a) table

b) column

c) view

d) database

Answer: c

154. What is abc in the following statement?

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

a) row name

b) column name

c) view

d) database

Answer: b

155. A view can refer to multiple tables via \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) UNION

b) JOIN

c) GROUP

d) SELECT

Answer: b

156. Views are not updatable.

a) True

b) False

Answer: b

157. A view can be deleted using the command \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) REMOVE

b) DELETE

c) CLEAR

d) DROP

Answer: d

158. What cannot be done on a view?

a) display

b) filter

c) index

d) drop

Answer: c

159. What can be used to check for views that have been invalidated by DROP or ALTER operations?

a) CREATE TABLE

b) VERIFY TABLE

c) DETAILS TABLE

d) CHECK TABLE

Answer: d

160. Which of the following does not support materialized view?

a) MySQL

b) Oracle

c) PostgreSQL

d) SybaseSQL

Answer: a

161. To perform a delete on a single-table, how is the name of a column qualified?

a) qualification not necessary

b) column name

c) table name

d) database name

Answer: a

162. What is xyz in the following statement?

DELETE FROM xyz WHERE abc = 5;

a) column name

b) table name

c) row name

d) database name

Answer: b

163. A multiple-table delete can apply any join.

a) True

b) False

Answer: a

164. What is abc in the following statement?

DELETE FROM xyz WHERE abc = 5;

a) column name

b) table name

c) row name

d) database name

Answer: a

165. What is x in the following statement?

DELETE FROM x USING x LEFT JOIN y ON x.col = y.col;

a) column name

b) table name

c) server name

d) database name

Answer: b

166. Qualifying the name of column with the table name is not necessary in single-table updates.

a) True

b) False

Answer: a

167. What is the value of val2?

UPDATE t SET val1 = val1 + 2, val2 = val1;

a) previous val1

b) updated val1

c) unchanged

d) val1 + 1

Answer: b

168. UPDATE statement is a DML statement. What does DML stand for?

a) Data Manipulation Language

b) Data Manipulation Level

c) Data Markup Language

d) Data Markup Level

Answer: a

169. Which keyword in the UPDATE statement is used to assign values to columns?

a) ASSIGN

b) SET

c) MARK

d) GET

Answer: b

170. Which keyword is used to delete all the rows from the table?

a) TRUNCATE

b) REMOVE

c) DELETE ALL

d) CLEAR

Answer: a

171. Which key declares that an index in one table is related to that in another?

a) primary

b) secondary

c) foreign

d) cross

Answer: c

172. Foreign keys cannot handle deletes and updates.

a) True

b) False

Answer: b

173. Deletion of an employee from table also deletes that employee from another table. This kind of delete is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) transparent

b) concrete

c) elaborate

d) cascaded

Answer: d

174. Which storage engine in MySQL provides foreign key support?

a) TRANSACTION

b) InnoDB

c) MyISAM

d) MEMORY

Answer: b

175. The property of InnoDB that enforces foreign key relationships stay intact is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) atomicity

b) durability

c) consistency

d) referential integrity

Answer: d

176. Which clause names the parent table and the index columns in the table?

a) REFERENCES

b) ON DELETE

c) CONSTRAINT

d) FOREIGN KEY

Answer: a

177. If the storage engine InnoDB is not used, foreign key cannot be used.

a) True

b) False

Answer: a

178. Which clause is used to remove a foreign key constraint?

a) REMOVE

b) DELETE

c) DROP

d) EXCLUDE

Answer: c

179. Which keyword is used to specify the foreign key after the table is created?

a) SETUP

b) SET

c) ALTER TABLE

d) SPECIFY

Answer: c

180. Which clause in the SQL standard controls how NULL values in a composite foreign key are handled when comparing to a primary key.

a) SET

b) MATCH

c) ON DELETE

d) ON CASCADE

Answer: b

181. Which statement is used to access an existing Database?

a) Use

b) use database.name

c) USE databasename;

d) None of the mentioned

Answer: c

182. The “Mysql command line tool” format the results in which of the following format:

a) Rectangle

b) Square

c) Sphere

d) None of the mentioned

Answer: a

183. The “Mysql command line tool” formats are bounded by

a) +-|

b) +-\*

c) +-/

d) +-}

Answer: a

184. Which command is used on Mysql command line tool to return to window command shell?

a) exit

b) exit;

c) exit()

d) exit();

Answer: a

185. Which command is used in Mysql command line tool to return to window command shell?

a) exit;

b) quit;

c) both exit; and quit;

d) only exit;

Answer: c

186. Which command is used for taking “server side help” in Mysql command line tool

a) /h

b) /c

c) /e

d) None of the mentioned

Answer: a

187. Which authentications are required for login into Mysql command line tool?

a) Username

b) Password

c) Only Username

d) Both Username and Password

Answer: d

188. Mysql command line tool is used to show “how many rows are returned and how long SQL command took to execute”

a) True

b) False

c) Undetermined

d) Depend

Answer: c

189. Which command is used for showing current date and time in Mysql command line tool?

a) select now()

b) SELECT now();

c) SELECT now()

d) None of the mentioned

Answer: b

190. In Entity Relationship(ER) Model attributes can be classified into the following types

1. Atomic Attribute
2. Single Valued Attribute
3. Derived Attributes
4. All of the above

Answer: d

191. Which among the following is the correct syntax for creating table?

a) CREATE TABLE name;

b) CREATE name;

c) CREATE TABLE

d) All of the mentioned

Answer: a

192. What is the role of “CONSTRAINS” in defining a table in Mysql?

a) Declaring primary key

b) Declaring Foreign Key

c) Restrictions on columns

d) All of the mentioned

Answer: d

193. Which command is used for the table definition in Mysql?

a) DESC table\_name;

b) DESC table\_name

c) DESC

d) None of the mentioned

Answer: a

194. Which among the following is the correct syntax for defining “Constraint Check” in Mysql?

a) gender char(1) check( gender IN (‘M’, ‘F’)),

b) gender char (1) check,

c) gender char (1) check ( gender ),

d) none of the mentioned

Answer: a

195. Which data type character merge the “Check Constraint” into a data type definition?

a) ENUM

b) ENUM1

c) ENUM2

d) None of the mentioned

Answer: a

196. Which among the following is the correct syntax for defining “ENUM” in Mysql?

a) gender ENUM (‘M’, ‘F’),

b) gender ENUM,

c) gender ENUM ( ),

d) none of the mentioned

Answer: a

197. Which among the following are the correct definitions for “NULL” in Mysql?

a) Absence of value

b) Unknown

c) Empty set

d) All of the mentioned

Answer: d

198. Find out the logical error in the following query?

CREATE TABLE person

(person\_id VARCHAR(20),

Name VARCHAR (20),

Address VARCHAR (20),

Mobile\_no SMALLINT

);

a) Lesser number of columns

b) Incorrect definition

c) Primary key is missing

d) None of the mentioned

Answer: c

199. What is meaning of “REFERENCES” in table definition?

a) Primary key

b) NULL

c) Foreign Key

d) A ”foreign Key” belong to this particular table

Answer: d

200. What default value gets stored in columns of the table?

a) NULL

b) 0

c) 1

d) -1

Answer: a

211. Which among the following is the correct syntax for creating table?

a) CREATE TABLE name;

b) CREATE name;

c) CREATE TABLE

d) All of the mentioned

Answer: a

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c) DESC

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c) gender char (1) check ( gender ),

d) none of the mentioned

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c) gender ENUM ( ),

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b) Unknown

c) Empty set

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);

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b) Incorrect definition

c) Primary key is missing

d) None of the mentioned

Answer: c

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a) Primary key

b) NULL

c) Foreign Key

d) A ”foreign Key” belong to this particular table

Answer: d

220. What default value gets stored in columns of the table?

a) NULL

b) 0

c) 1

d) -1

Answer: a

221. Which Statement is used to insert the values in the table?

a) INSERT INTO

b) Insert

c) INSERT

d) None of the mentioned

Answer: a

222. Is it necessary to insert the value in each column of the table?

a) Yes

b) No

c) Depends on the server

d) Depends on the usage of the table

Answer: b

223. In the following query, what does “person” stands for?

INSERT INTO person

(person\_id, fname, lname)

VALUES (1,’S’,’P’);

a) Composite attributes

b) Multivalued attributes

c) Table name

d) None of the mentioned

Answer: c

224. In the following query, what does “person\_id” stands for?

CREATE TABLE person

(person\_ id SMALLINT,

fname VARCHAR(20),

lname VARCHAR(20) ,

CONSTRAINT pk\_person PRIMARY KEY (person\_id));

a) Normal attribute of the table

b) Super key

c) Composite key

d) Primary key

Answer: b

225. Which statement can be used for modifying the definition for an existing table?

a) ALTER

b) Modified

c) SELECT

d) FROM

Answer: a

226. Which feature is used for automatic increment of the column?

a) AUTO\_INCREMENT

b) AUTO

c) INCREMENT

d) All of the mentioned

Answer: a

227. Which among the following is the correct syntax for modifying the definition of an existing table?

a) ALTER TABLE person MODIFY person\_id INT AUTO\_INCREMENT;

b) ALTER TABLE person person\_id INT AUTO\_INCREMENT;

c) ALTER TABLE person MODIFY person\_id;

d) ALTER TABLE person

Answer: a

228. Will this query produce any error?

INSERT INTO person

(person\_id, fname, lname)

VALUES (1,’S’,’U’),

VALUES (1,’T’,’U’);

/\* where person\_id is a primary key \*/

a) Error

b) No Error

c) Depends

d) None of the mentioned

Answer: a

229. Will this query produce any error?

INSERT INTO person

(person\_id, fname, lname)

VALUES (1,’S’,’U’),

VALUES (2,’T’,’U’);

/\* where person\_id is a primary key \*/

a) Error

b) No Error

c) Depends

d) None of the mentioned

Answer: b

230. What is the default value of column?

a) NULL

b) 0

c) -1

d) Undefined

Answer: a

231. Which statement is used to select columns and rows from the table?

a) SELECT

b) ALTER

c) MODIFY

d) FROM

Answer: a

232. In the following query “person” stands for

SELECT person\_id, fname, lname, Birth\_date

FROM person;

a) Table name

b) Attribute

c) Multivalued attribute

d) None of the mentioned

Answer: a

233. In the following query “\*” stands for

SELECT \* FROM person;

a) Retrieve all data from the table

b) Retrieve data of primary key only

c) Retrieve NULL data

d) None of the mentioned

Answer: a

234. Which Clause is used to select a particular row from the set of row in an existing table?

a) WHERE

b) FROM

c) ALTER

d) None of the mentioned

Answer: a

235. In the following query “person\_id” can be

SELECT person\_id, fname, l name, Birth\_date FROM person

WHERE person\_id=1;

a) Only Primary Key

b) Primary Key or any other Attribute

c) Only attribute but not a primary Key

d) None of the mentioned

Answer: b

236. Which Clause is used to sort the stored data in alphabetical order?

a) ORDER by CLAUSE

b) MODIFY

c) ALTER

d) UPDATE

Answer: a

237. Which Clause is used to select a particular table in Mysql?

a) WHERE

b) SELECT

c) FROM

d) ALTER

Answer: c

238. Which command is used to show all tables that are stored in a database?

a) SHOWS

b) SHOW

c) SHOWES

d) None of the mentioned

Answer: d

239. Which among the following is the correct syntax for showing all tables in the database?

a) SHOWS TABLES

b) SHOW TABLE

c) SHOW

d) SHOWS TABLES;

Answer: d

240. If attribute “fruit” stores data as “apple, mango, banana” in table person then what will be the output of the following query?

SELECT fruit FROM person

WHERE person\_id=1

ORDER BY fruit;

a) apple, mango, banana

b) apple, banana, mango

c) mango, apple, banana

d) none of the mentioned

Answer: a

241. Which statement is used for updating existing information in the table?

a) UPDATE

b) WHERE

c) MODIFY

d) ALTER

Answer: a

242. Which statement is used to delete an existing row from the table?

a) DELETE

b) WHERE

c) MODIFY

d) None of the mentioned

Answer: a

243. In the following query how many rows will be updated?

UPDATE person

SET lname=’s’,

Fname = ’p’,

WHERE person\_id = 1;

/\* person\_id is a primary key \*/

a) Single row

b) Double row

c) No row

d) None of the mentioned

Answer: a

244. In the following query how many rows will be updated?

UPDATE person

SET lname=’s’,

Fname=’p’,

WHERE person\_id<10;

/\* person\_id is a primary key \*/

a) 0-9

b) 1-6

c) No row

d) None of the mentioned

Answer: a

245. In the following query how many rows will be deleted?

DELETE person

WHERE person\_id=1;

/\*person\_id is a primary key \*/

a) 1

b) 0

c) No row

d) None of the mentioned

Answer: a

246. In the following query how many rows will be deleted?

DELETE person

WHERE person\_id<10;

/\*person\_id is a primary key \*/

a) 0-9

b) 1-7

c) No row

d) None of the mentioned

Answer: a

247. “INSERT” is same as “UPDATE”?

a) NO

b) YES

c) May be

d) None of the mentioned

Answer: a

248. Which clause is used to rename the existing table?

a) RENAME

b) MODIFY

c) ALTER

d) None of the mentioned

Answer: a

249. Which of the following functions are not performed by “ALTER” clause?

a) Change the name of the table

b) Change name of the column

c) Drop a column

d) All of the mentioned

Answer: d

250. Which of the following will display all the engines?

1. SHOW ENGINES;
2. SHOW ENGINE;
3. SHOW STOREAGE EIGINES;
4. Both A and C

Answer: d

251. Which statement is used for updating existing information in the table?

a) UPDATE

b) WHERE

c) MODIFY

d) ALTER

Answer: a

252. Which statement is used to delete an existing row from the table?

a) DELETE

b) WHERE

c) MODIFY

d) None of the mentioned

Answer: a

253. In the following query how many rows will be updated?

UPDATE person

SET lname=’s’,

Fname = ’p’,

WHERE person\_id = 1;

/\* person\_id is a primary key \*/

a) Single row

b) Double row

c) No row

d) None of the mentioned

Answer: a

254. In the following query how many rows will be updated?

UPDATE person

SET lname=’s’,

Fname=’p’,

WHERE person\_id<10;

/\* person\_id is a primary key \*/

a) 0-9

b) 1-6

c) No row

d) None of the mentioned

Answer: a

255. In the following query how many rows will be deleted?

DELETE person

WHERE person\_id=1;

/\*person\_id is a primary key \*/

a) 1

b) 0

c) No row

d) None of the mentioned

Answer: a

256. In the following query how many rows will be deleted?

DELETE person

WHERE person\_id<10;

/\*person\_id is a primary key \*/

a) 0-9

b) 1-7

c) No row

d) None of the mentioned

Answer: a

257. “INSERT” is same as “UPDATE”?

a) NO

b) YES

c) May be

d) None of the mentioned

Answer: a

258. Which clause is used to rename the existing table?

a) RENAME

b) MODIFY

c) ALTER

d) None of the mentioned

Answer: a

259. Which of the following functions are not performed by “ALTER” clause?

a) Change the name of the table

b) Change name of the column

c) Drop a column

d) All of the mentioned

Answer: d

260. What MySQL command you will issue to display the structure of EMP table?

1. Desc EMP;
2. DESCRIBE EMP
3. SHOW COLUMNS FROM EMP;
4. All of the above.

Answer: d

261. By default, MySQL clips out of range numeric values to the nearest fit value.

a) True

b) False

Answer: a

262. For which type are illegal values converted to the appropriate ‘zero’ value?

a) Numeric

b) String

c) ENUM

d) TIME

Answer: d

263. What is the command to see the warning messages?

a) DISPLAY WARNINGS

b) DISP WARNINGS

c) DISP WARNING

d) SHOW WARNINGS

Answer: d

264. The SQL mode to check for divide by zero error is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) STRICT\_ALL\_TABLES

b) ERROR\_FOR\_DIVISION\_BY\_ZERO

c) ERROR\_DIVIDE\_BY\_ZERO

d) ERROR\_WHEN\_DIVIDE\_BY\_ZERO

Answer: b

265. Which mode is used to turn on strict mode and all of the additional restrictions?

a) STRICT\_ALL\_TABLES

b) ERROR\_FOR\_DIVISION\_BY\_ZERO

c) TRADITIONAL

d) ERROR\_WHEN\_DIVIDE\_BY\_ZERO

Answer: c

266. Which mode is a shorthand for ‘both strict modes plus a bunch of other restrictions’?

a) STRICT\_ALL\_TABLES

b) STRICT\_TRANS\_TABLES

c) TRADITIONAL

d) ERROR\_WHEN\_DIVIDE\_BY\_ZERO

Answer: c

267. Which mode prevents MySQL to perform full checking of date parts?

a) ALLOW\_DATES\_INVALID

b) ALLOW\_INVALID\_DATES

c) PREVENT\_DATE\_CHECK

d) STOP\_DATES\_CHECK

Answer: b

268. Which keyword suppresses errors?

a) SUPPRESS

b) STOP

c) PREVENT

d) IGNORE

Answer: d

269. Which mode prevents entry of the ‘zero’ date value in strict mode?

a) SUPPRESS

b) NO\_ZERO\_DATE

c) PREVENT

d) NO\_ZERO\_IN\_DATE

Answer: b

270. STRICT\_ALL\_TABLES turns on stricter checking of data values.

a) True

b) False

Answer: a

271. Which column attribute provides unique numbers for identification?

a) AUTO\_INCREMENT

b) UNSIGNED

c) IDENTIFY

d) DESCRIBE

Answer: a

272. There can be only one column per table with the AUTO\_INCREMENT attribute.

a) True

b) False

Answer: a

273. The AUTO\_INCREMENT sequences normally begin at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) 0

b) 1

c) -1

d) 2

Answer: b

274. The value of recently generated sequence number can be obtained by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) LAST\_INSERT\_ID()

b) LATEST\_INSERT\_ID()

c) INITIAL\_INSERT\_ID()

d) INSERT\_ID()

Answer: a

275. When no AUTO\_INCREMENT value has been generated during the current connection, LAST\_INSERT\_ID() returns \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) -1

b) 0

c) 1

d) 2

Answer: b

276. The ‘LAST\_INSERT\_ID()’ is tied only to the ‘AUTO\_INCREMENT’ values generated during the current connection to the server.

a) True

b) False

Answer: a

277. Suppose the last row has the AUTO\_INCREMENT column value 32. Suppose a new row is added by setting AUTO\_INCREMENT value equal to 100. The next row added will have value \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) 32

b) 33

c) 100

d) 101

Answer: d

278. The number of rows in the table is 10. Suppose all rows are deleted. The new row starts with sequence number \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) 11

b) 1

c) 100

d) 101

Answer: b

279. In a MyISAM table, if the maximum value of an AUTO\_INCREMENT increment column is 12 and that row is deleted, the next value generated is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) 12

b) 13

c) 1

d) 14

Answer: b

280. In MyISAM tables, when a table is emptied with the TRUNCATE TABLE, the counter begins at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) 0

b) 1

c) -1

d) arbitrary

Answer: b

281. The expression 12 DIV 5 evaluates to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) 2.4

b) 2

c) error

d) 0

Answer: b

282. If the PIPES\_AS\_CONCAT is disabled, ‘abc’ || ‘xyz’ results in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) 1

b) 0

c) error

d) -1

Answer: b

283. ‘abc’ || ‘xyz’, when PIPES\_AS\_CONCAT is enabled, results in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) 0

b) 1

c) abcxyz

d) xyzabc

Answer: c

284. The expression ‘2 BETWEEN 2 AND 5’ results in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) True

b) False

c) -1

d) 2

Answer: a

285. REGEXP takes collation into account.

a) True

b) False

Answer: b

286. The expression ‘HI’ LIKE NULL results in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) True

b) False

c) NULL

d) 0

Answer: c

287. If the operands are non binary strings, LIKE compares them according to their collation.

a) True

b) False

Answer: a

288. The number of strings among the following matched with ‘%all%’ is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Ball, baller, tall, tallest

a) 1

b) 2

c) 3

d) 4

Answer: d

289. Which of the following is the correct order of precedence (high to low)?

a) !, ^, <<, XOR

b) ^, !, <<, XOR

c) !, <<, XOR, ^

d) !, ^, XOR, <<

Answer: a

290. 0x61 + 0 results in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) 0

b) ‘a’

c) 97

d) arbitrary

Answer: c

291. The AUTO\_INCREMENT column attribute is best used with which type?

a) FLOAT

b) INT

c) CHARACTER

d) DOUBLE

Answer: b

292. Which datatype is best suited to store currency values?

a) INT

b) FLOAT

c) DOUBLE

d) DECIMAL

Answer: d

293. MySQL provides a date type that has an optional time part.

a) True

b) False

Answer: b

294. If a column is expected to store values up to 2 million, the best datatype for it is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) SMALLINT

b) TINYINT

c) MEDIUMINT

d) BIGINT

Answer: d

295. Which of these types store the longest length of strings?

a) CHAR

b) VARCHAR

c) TINYTEXT

d) TEXT

Answer: d

296. AUTO\_INCREMENT columns must be NOT NULL.

a) True

b) False

Answer: a

297. Which of these values is not valid as an AUTO\_INCREMENT value?

a) 0

b) 1

c) 2

d) 3

Answer: a

298. Examine the following statement:

SELECT '1' + 'a1';

What will be the output?

1. 1
2. 1a1
3. 2a
4. None of the above

Answer: a

299. Examine the following statement:

SELECT IFNULL (null, 2) as R1;

What will be the output?

1. NULL
2. 0
3. 1
4. 2

Answer: d

300. You can execute an SQL script file using the SOURCE command or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ command.

1. \.
2. /.
3. .\
4. ./

Answer: a

301. Which SQL statement is used to return only different values?

1. SELECT DISTINCT
2. SELECT UNIQUE
3. SELECT DIFFERENT
4. SELECT DIFF

Answer: a

302. Which of these commands will delete a table called ABC if you have appropriate authority:

1. DROP TABLE ABC
2. DROP ABC WHERE confirm = "YES"
3. DELETE ABC WHERE confirm = "YES"
4. DROP ABC

Answer: a

303. In a LIKE clause, you can ask for any 6 letter value by writing:

1. LIKE \_\_\_\_\_\_ (that's six underscore characters)
2. LIKE ...... (that's six dots)
3. LIKE .{6}
4. LIKE ??????

Answer: a

304. Which of the following is NOT available in SQL of MySQL?

1. FETCH
2. REVOKE
3. LIKE
4. JOIN

Answer: a

305. In a SELECT with a GROUP BY clause, a WHERE clause, and a HAVING clause, the WHERE conditions are applied before the HAVING conditions?

1. true
2. false

Answer: a

306. Which SQL statement is used to update data in a database table?

1. MODIFY
2. UPDATE
3. SAVE AS
4. SAVE

Answer: b

307. Which SQL statement is used to delete data from a database table?

1. COLLAPSE
2. DELETE
3. MODIFY
4. REMOVE

Answer: b

308. Which SQL statement is used to insert new data in a database?

1. INSERT NEW
2. INSERT INTO
3. ADD NEW
4. ADD ROW

Answer: b

309. With SQL, how do you select a column named "FirstName" from a table named "Persons"?

1. SELECT Persons.FirstName
2. SELECT FirstName FROM Persons
3. EXTRACT FirstName FROM Persons
4. SELECT FNAME FROM Persons

Answer: b

310. With SQL, how do you select all the records from a table named "Persons" where the "FirstName" is "Aru" and the "LastName" is "Jackson"?

1. SELECT \* FROM Persons WHERE FirstName<>'Aru' AND LastName<>'Sum'
2. SELECT \* FROM Persons WHERE FirstName='Aru' AND LastName="Jackson"
3. SELECT FirstName='Aru', LastName='Sum' FROM Persons
4. None of the above

Answer: b

311. Which SQL keyword is used to sort the result-set?

1. SORT
2. ORDER BY
3. ORDER
4. SORT BY

Answer: b

312. Which SQL keyword is used to sort the result-set ascending order.

1. asc
2. asce
3. ascending
4. All of the above

Answer: a

313. User() function return the current user name and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. password
2. host name
3. both a and b above
4. database name associated with the user

Answer: b

314. On executing DELETE command, if you get an error “foreign key constraint” – what does it imply?

1. Foreign key not defined
2. Table is empty
3. Connectivity issue
4. Data is present in the other table

Answer: d

315. Which is the default order of sort in ORDER BY clause?

1. Ascending
2. Descending

Answer: a

316. Can I define multiple unique constraints on a table?

1. Yes
2. No

Answer: a

317. How can we get the number of records or rows in a table?

Using COUNT

Using NUM

Using NUMBER

Both a and c above

Answer: a

318. Which of the following ways below are the correct way to get the current date?

1. SELECT CURTIME();
2. SELECT CURDATE();
3. SLELCT CURRRENT\_TIME()
4. All of the above

Answer: b

319. USE keyword is used to select a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Table
2. Column
3. Database
4. All of the above

Answer: c

320. How do I find out all databases starting with `test to which I have access to ?

1. SHOW DATABASES LIKE `%test%`;
2. SHOW DATABASES LIKE `%test;
3. SHOW DATABASES LIKE `’test’%’;
4. SHOW DATABASES LIKE '%test%';

Answer: d

321. A view is nothing but a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ table or a stored query.

1. Dynamic
2. Real
3. Virtual
4. Static

Answer: c

322. To remove duplicate rows from the result set of a SELECT use the following keyword:

1. NO DUPLICATE
2. UNIQUE
3. DISTINCT
4. None of the above

Answer: d

323. Which of the following can add a row to a table?

1. Add
2. Insert
3. Update
4. Alter

Answer: b

324. Which SQL statement is used to insert a new data in a database?

1. INSERT INTO
2. UPDATE
3. ADD
4. INSERT NEW

Answer: a

325. In a LIKE clause, you can could ask for any value ending in "qpt" by writing

1. LIKE %qpt
2. LIKE \*ton
3. LIKE ton$
4. LIKE ^.\*ton$

Answer: a

326. A NULL value is treated as a blank or 0.

1. True
2. False
3. None of the above

Answer: b

327. MySQL is

1. A Programming language
2. A Programming language
3. A technique for writing reliable programs
4. A Relational Database Management System

Answer: d

328. In a LIKE clause, you can ask for any 6 letter value by writing?

1. LIKE ??????
2. LIKE .{6} Answer 5: LIKE ^.{6}$
3. LIKE ...... (that's six dots)
4. LIKE \_\_\_\_\_\_ (that's six underscore characters)

Answer: d

329. The result of a SELECT statement can contain duplicate rows.

1. False
2. True
3. None of the above

Answer: b

330. Which function used to get the current time in mysql?

1. getTime()
2. Time()
3. current\_time()
4. All of the above.

Answer: c

331. A table may be joined to itself.

1. True
2. false
3. None of the above

Answer: a

332. Which of the following is not a valid aggregate function?

1. COUNT
2. MIN
3. MAX
4. COMPUTE

Answer: d

333. What SQL clause is used to restrict the rows returned by a query?

1. AND
2. WHERE
3. HAVING
4. FROM

Answer: b

334. Which of the following commands should be used to create a database named “student”?

1. CREATE ?I student
2. CREATE DATABASE student
3. DATABASE /student
4. DATABSE student

Answer: b

335. Which one will delete the table data as well as table structure?

1. TRUNCATE
2. DROP
3. DELETE
4. None of the above.

Answer: b

336. The USE command?

1. Is used to load code from another file
2. Has been deprecated and should be avoided for security reasons
3. Is a pseudonym for the SELECT command
4. Should be used to choose the database you want to use once you've connected to MySQL

Answer: d

337. Given an employees table as follows:

emp\_id emp\_name

1 Brush

2 Jerri

What value will be return by below query?

Select count(\*) from employees

1. 3
2. 2
3. 1
4. none of the above

Answer: b

338. A SELECT command without a WHERE clause returns?

1. All the records from a table that match the previous WHERE clause
2. All the records from a table
3. SELECT is invalid without a WHERE clause
4. Nothing

Answer: b

339. The command to remove rows from a table 'CUSTOMER' is:

1. REMOVE FROM CUSTOMER ...
2. DROP FROM CUSTOMER ...
3. DELETE FROM CUSTOMER WHERE ...
4. UPDATE FROM CUSTOMER ...

Answer: c

340. A view is which of the following?

1. A virtual table that can be accessed via SQL commands
2. A virtual table that cannot be accessed via SQL commands
3. A base table that can be accessed via SQL commands
4. A base table that cannot be accessed via SQL commands

Answer: a

341. The command to eliminate a table from a database is:

1. REMOVE TABLE CUSTOMER;
2. DROP TABLE CUSTOMER;
3. DELETE TABLE CUSTOMER;
4. UPDATE TABLE CUSTOMER;

Answer: b

342. SQL data definition commands make up a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

1. DDL
2. DML
3. HTML
4. XML

Answer: a

343. Which of the following is valid SQL for an Index?

1. CREATE INDEX indexName;
2. CHANGE INDEX indexName;
3. ADD INDEX indexName;
4. REMOVE INDEX indexName;

Answer: a

344. The SQL keyword(s) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is used with wildcards.

1. LIKE only
2. IN only
3. NOT IN only
4. IN and NOT IN

Answer: a

345. Which of the following is the correct order of keywords for SQL SELECT statements?

1. SELECT, FROM, WHERE
2. FROM, WHERE, SELECT
3. WHERE, FROM, SELECT
4. SELECT, WHERE, FROM

Answer: a

346. A subquery in an SQL SELECT statement is enclosed in:

1. braces -- {...}.
2. CAPITAL LETTERS.
3. parenthesis -- (...) .
4. brackets -- [...].

Answer: c

347. Which of the following are the five built-in functions provided by SQL?

1. COUNT, SUM, AVG, MAX, MIN
2. SUM, AVG, MIN, MAX, MULT
3. SUM, AVG, MULT, DIV, MIN
4. SUM, AVG, MIN, MAX, NAME

Answer: a

348. The MySQL wildcards are \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_ .

1. asterisk (\*); percent sign (%)
2. percent sign (%); underscore (\_)
3. underscore(\_); question mark (?)
4. question mark (?); asterisk (\*)

Answer: b

349. To remove duplicate rows from the results of an SQL SELECT statement, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ qualifier specified must be included.

1. ONLY
2. UNIQUE
3. DISTINCT
4. SINGLE

Answer: c

350. SQL query and modification commands make up a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

1. DDL
2. DML
3. HTML
4. XML

Answer: b

351. When three or more AND and OR conditions are combined, it is easier to use the SQL keyword(s):

1. LIKE only.
2. IN only.
3. NOT IN only.
4. Both IN and NOT IN.

Answer: d

352. Find the SQL statement below that is equal to the following: SELECT NAME FROM CUSTOMER WHERE STATE = 'VA';

1. SELECT NAME IN CUSTOMER WHERE STATE IN ('VA');
2. SELECT NAME IN CUSTOMER WHERE STATE = 'VA';
3. SELECT NAME IN CUSTOMER WHERE STATE = 'V';
4. SELECT NAME FROM CUSTOMER WHERE STATE IN ('VA');

Answer: d

353. Which one of the following sorts rows in SQL?

1. SORT BY
2. ALIGN BY
3. ORDER BY
4. ARRANGE BY

Answer: c

354. To sort the results of a query use:

1. SORT BY.
2. GROUP BY.
3. ORDER BY.
4. None of the above is correct.

Answer: c

355. SQL can be used to:

1. Create database structures only.
2. Query database data only.
3. Modify database data only.
4. All of the above can be done by SQL.

Answer: d

356. The SQL statement that queries or reads data from a table is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

1. SELECT
2. READ
3. QUERY
4. None of the above is correct.

Answer: a

357. The SQL keyword BETWEEN is used:

1. for ranges.
2. to limit the columns displayed.
3. as a wildcard.
4. None of the above is correct.

Answer: a

358. What type of join is needed when you wish to include rows that do not have matching values?

1. Equi-join
2. Natural join
3. Outer join
4. All of the above.

Answer: c

359. Which of the following is true about a procedure?

1. You do not create them with SQL.
2. They do not need to have a unique name.
3. They include procedural and SQL statements.
4. They are the same thing as a function.

Answer: c

360. A CASE SQL statement is which of the following?

1. A way to establish an IF-THEN-ELSE in SQL.
2. A way to establish a loop in SQL.
3. A way to establish a data definition in SQL.
4. All of the above.

Answer: a

361. How many tables may be included with a join?

1. One
2. Two
3. Three
4. All of the above.

Answer: d

362. The DROP TABLE statement:

1. Deletes the table structure only.
2. Deletes the table structure along with the table data.
3. Works whether or not referential integrity constraints would be violated.
4. Is not an SQL statement.

Answer: b

363. The SQL statement to create a view is:

1. CREATE VIEW.
2. MAKE VIEW.
3. SELECT VIEW.
4. INSERT VIEW.

Answer: a

364. Which of the following is NOT a type of SQL constraint?

1. PRIMARY KEY
2. FOREIGN KEY
3. ALTERNATE KEY
4. UNIQUE

Answer: c

365. What is an SQL virtual table that is constructed from other tables?

1. Just another table
2. A view
3. A relation
4. Query results

Answer: b

366. When using the SQL INSERT statement:

1. Rows can be modified according to criteria only.
2. Rows cannot be copied in mass from one table to another only.
3. Rows can be modified into a table only one at a time only.
4. Rows can either be inserted into a table one at a time or in groups.

Answer: b

367. The SQL ALTER statement can be used to:

1. Modify the table structure.
2. Change the table data.
3. Add rows to the table.
4. Delete rows from the table.

Answer: a

368. What SQL structure is used to limit column values of a table?

1. The LIMIT constraint
2. The CHECK constraint
3. The VALUE constraint
4. None of the above is correct.

Answer: a

369. Which command use to view storage engine list?

1. View Engine
2. Show Storage
3. Show Engine
4. None of the above.

Answer: c

370. Which of the following query would display names of all the students whose email ids are not provided?

1. select first\_name, last name from students where email = 0;
2. select first\_name, last name from students where email = '';
3. select first\_name, last name from students where email is null;
4. select first\_name, last name from students where email = 'null';

Answer: c

371. Which of the following functions can be used on both numeric as well as non-numeric data?

1. COUNT
2. AVG
3. STDDEV
4. VARIANCE

Answer: a

372. Which of the following code will create an index named stu\_marks\_ind on the columns student\_code and percentage\_of\_marks of the STUDENTS table?

1. It’s not possible to create an index on two columns.
2. create index stu\_marks\_ind from students(student\_code, percentage\_of\_marks);
3. create index stu\_marks\_ind on students(student\_code, percentage\_of\_marks);
4. create index stu\_marks\_ind (student\_code, percentage\_of\_marks) on students;

Answer: c

373. A NULL value is treated as a blank or 0?

1. TRUE
2. FALSE

Answer: b

374. Which of the following is an aggregate function in MySQL?

1. LIKE
2. Union
3. MAX
4. Group By

Answer: c

375. The value of Primary key

1. can be duplicated
2. can be null
3. cannot be null
4. none of these

Answer: c

376. Drop table is?

1. DML Statement
2. DDL Statement
3. Query Statement
4. None of the above

Answer: b

377. In SQL, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an Aggregate function.

1. SELECT
2. CREATE
3. AVG
4. MODIFY

Answer: c

378. Which join refers to join records from the right table that have no matching key in the left table are include in the result set:

1. Left outer join
2. Full outer join
3. Right outer join
4. Half outer join

Answer: c

379. A attribute in a relation is a foreign key if the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ key from one relation is used as an attribute in that relation.

1. Candidate
2. Primary
3. Super
4. Sub

Answer: b

380. A relational database consists of a collection of

1. Table
2. Fields
3. Records
4. Keys

Answer: a

381. Create table employee (name varchar, id integer) what type of statement is this?

1. DML
2. View
3. DDL
4. Integrity constraint

Answer: c

382. To remove a relation from an SQL database, we use the \_\_\_\_\_\_ command.

1. Delete
2. Purge
3. Remove
4. Drop table

Answer: d

383. Insert into instructor values (10211, 'Smith', 'Biology', 66000); what type of statement is this?

1. Query
2. DML
3. Relational
4. DDL

Answer: b

384. The term attribute refers to a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of a table.

1. Record
2. Column
3. Tuple
4. Key

Answer: b

385. Which of the following is used to delete an entire MYSQL database?

1. drop entiredb dbname
2. drop database dbname
3. drop db dbname
4. drop dbase dbname

Answer: b

386. The data type BLOB stands for:

1. Binary Large Object
2. Big List Object
3. Binary List Object
4. None of the above

Answer: a

387. In an RDBMS relationship between tables are created by using

1. Alternate Key and Foreign Key
2. Primary key and Foreign Key
3. Candidate Key and Foreign Key
4. Composite Key and Foreign Key

Answer: b

388. In order to add a new column to an existing table in SQL, we can use the command

1. MODIFY TABLE
2. EDIT TABLE
3. ALTER TABLE
4. ALTER COLUMNS

Answer: c

389. Which is right statement to insert multiple records?

1. INSERT INTO job\_question VALUES ('col1', 'col2'), ('col1', 'col2'), ...
2. INSERT INTO job\_question VALUES ('col1', 'col2'), VALUES ('col1', 'col2'), ...
3. A and B Both
4. None of the above

Answer: a

390. The DISTINCT keyword used along with the SELECT keyword retrieves \_\_\_\_\_\_?

1. Duplicate data depending on the column list
2. Unique data depending on the column list
3. Sorted data depending on the column list
4. None of the above

Answer: b

391. Which statement is used to count number of rows in table?

1. SELECT COUNT(\*) FROM placement\_question;
2. SELECT COUNT ALL(\*) FROM placement\_question;
3. SELECT ROWS(\*) FROM placement\_question;
4. All the above

Answer: a

392. Which statement is used to displays information about the columns in a table.

1. SHOW COLUMNS FROM tbl\_job;
2. EXPLAIN tbl\_job;
3. DESCRIBE tbl\_job;
4. All the above

Answer: d

394. Which is the right statement to fetch all tables start with "a"?

1. SHOW TABLES LIKE 'a%';
2. SHOW TABLES LIKE 'a';
3. SHOW ALL TABLES LIKE 'a%';
4. All the above

Answer: a

395. Which statement is used to change database?

1. USE db\_name;
2. WANT db\_name;
3. CHANGE db\_name;
4. None of the above

Answer: a

396. Which statement is used to find out what databases currently exist on the server?

1. SHOW DATABASE
2. SHOW DATABASES
3. SHOW ALL DATABASES
4. All the above

Answer: b

397. Which command returns current version on MySQL?

1. SELECT MySQLVERSION();
2. SELECT VERSION("MySQL");
3. SELECT VERSION();
4. All the above

Answer: c

398. Which statement is used to connect with mysql server?

1. mysql -h host\_name -u user\_name -p password
2. mysql -u user\_name -p password -h host\_name
3. mysql -p password -u user\_name -h host\_name
4. All the above

Answer: d

399. Which is not a valid comment style in MySQL?

1. # comment
2. /\* comment \*/
3. -- comment
4. //

Answer: d

400. Mysql is \_\_\_\_?

1. Object Oriented Database
2. XML Database
3. Relational Database Management System (RDBMS)
4. NoSQL Database

Answer: c