

A large, stylized orange question mark graphic that serves as a background for the title. It has a network-like pattern of lines and dots, and several smaller question mark icons are scattered within its shape.

SQL Query

Interview Questions

1. What does MySQL stand for?

- A) MyStructuredLanguage
- B) MyStructuredQueryLanguage
- C) MySequentialQueryLanguage

Answer: B) MyStructuredQueryLanguage

2. Which command is used to display all databases in MySQL?

- A) SHOW DATABASES;
- B) DISPLAY DATABASES;
- C) LIST DATABASES;
- Answer: A) SHOW DATABASES;

3. How do you terminate a MySQL query statement?

- A) ;
- B) :
- C) .
- Answer: A) ;

4. In MySQL, what is the purpose of the LIMIT clause?

- A) Restrict the number of rows returned by a query
- B) Set a limit on the database size
- C) Define a maximum column length
- Answer: A) Restrict the number of rows returned by a query

5. Which data type would you use to store a date in MySQL?

- A) DATE
- B) DATETIME
- C) TIMESTAMP
- Answer: B) DATETIME

6. What is the purpose of the MySQL NULL value?

- A) Represents an unknown or missing data
- B) Indicates a zero value
- C) Denotes a text field
- Answer: A) Represents an unknown or missing data

7. Which MySQL statement is used to delete a record from a table?

- A) DELETE
- B) REMOVE
- C) ERASE
- Answer: A) DELETE

8. What is a primary key in MySQL?

- A) A key used for sorting data in descending order
- B) A unique identifier for a record in a table
- C) A key used for encryption
- Answer: B) A unique identifier for a record in a table

9. How can you comment out multiple lines in a MySQL script?

- A) -- This is a comment
- B) /* This is a comment */
- C) # This is a comment
- Answer: B) /* This is a comment */

10. Which MySQL function is used to calculate the average of a set of values?

- A) AVG()
- B) AVERAGE()
- C) MEAN()
- Answer: A) AVG()

11. Explain the concept of ACID properties in the context of MySQL transactions.

- A) Atomicity, Consistency, Isolation, Durability
- B) Access, Control, Integrity, Database
- C) Association, Configuration, Isolation, Data
- Answer: A) Atomicity, Consistency, Isolation, Durability

12. What is the purpose of MySQL's mysqldump utility?

- A) Load data into a MySQL database
- B) Backup MySQL databases to a text file
- C) Optimise the performance of MySQL queries
- Answer: B) Backup MySQL databases to a text file

13. How does MySQL handle transactions?

- A) By automatically committing all changes
- B) By using the BEGIN TRANSACTION statement
- C) By providing a ROLLBACK option
- Answer: C) By providing a ROLLBACK option

14. Explain the difference between INNER JOIN and LEFT JOIN in MySQL.

- A) INNER JOIN returns only matching rows, while LEFT JOIN returns all rows from the left table and the matching rows from the right table.
- B) INNER JOIN returns all rows, while LEFT JOIN returns only matching rows.
- C) INNER JOIN and LEFT JOIN are interchangeable terms in MySQL.
- Answer: A) INNER JOIN returns only matching rows, while LEFT JOIN returns all rows from the left table and the matching rows from the right table.

15. How can you optimise the performance of a MySQL database?

- A) Indexing, Query Optimization, and Proper Database Design
- B) Increasing the database size
- C) Adding more columns to each table
- Answer: A) Indexing, Query Optimization, and Proper Database Design

Is this conversation helpful so far?

16. What is the purpose of the MySQL GRANT statement?

- A) Grant access to a specific database
- B) Create a new database
- C) Revoke permissions from a user
- Answer: A) Grant access to a specific database

17. How can you handle duplicate records when inserting data into a MySQL table?

- A) Use the IGNORE keyword
- B) Manually remove duplicates after insertion
- C) Set the table to strict mode
- Answer: A) Use the IGNORE keyword

18. Explain the concept of database normalisation and its benefits in MySQL.

- A) Database normalisation is the process of organising data to reduce redundancy and improve data integrity. Benefits include minimised data duplication and improved query performance.
- B) Database normalisation is the process of increasing data redundancy for faster retrieval. Benefits include faster query execution.
- C) Database normalisation is not applicable to MySQL databases.
- Answer: A) Database normalisation is the process of organising data to reduce redundancy and improve data integrity. Benefits include minimised data duplication and improved query performance.



19. What is the purpose of MySQL's FOREIGN KEY constraint?

- A) It defines a primary key for a table.
- B) It ensures referential integrity between two tables.
- C) It limits the number of rows returned by a query.
- Answer: B) It ensures referential integrity between two tables.

20. How does MySQL handle transactions in the context of a multi-user environment?

- A) MySQL uses locks to ensure that only one user can access the database at a time.
- B) MySQL employs a multi-version concurrency control (MVCC) mechanism to allow multiple users to access the database simultaneously while maintaining data consistency.
- C) MySQL does not support transactions in a multi-user environment.
- Answer: B) MySQL employs a multi-version concurrency control (MVCC) mechanism to allow multiple users to access the database simultaneously while maintaining data consistency.