

*Lập trình toàn năng*

*Training Assignments*

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| **Program Code** |  |
| **Issue/Revision** |  |
| **Effective date** |  |
| **Author** |  |

# Note:

* Select one answer for each question.

# Questions & answers

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| **1. Which clause is used to sort the result by one or more columns?**   1. HAVING 2. FROM 3. **ORDER BY** 4. WHERE | |
| **2. The LIKE SQL keyword is used along with?**   1. **WHERE clause** 2. ORDER BY clause 3. JOIN clause 4. GROUP BY clause | | | |
| **3. With SQL, how can you insert a new record into the "Persons" table?**   1. INSERT VALUES ('Jimmy', 'Jackson') INTO Persons. 2. INSERT ('Jimmy', 'Jackson') INTO Persons 3. **INSERT INTO Persons VALUES ('Jimmy', 'Jackson')** | | | |
| **4. Which SQL gain table B from table A?**     1. SELECT department\_code, employee\_ID, name   FROM A  GROUP BY employee\_ID;   1. **SELECT department\_code, employee\_ID, name**   **FROM A**  **GROUP BY department\_code;**   1. SELECT department\_code, employee\_ID, name   FROM ASoftware Developer Entry Test Page 2 of 9  ORDER BY employee\_ID;   1. SELECT department\_code, employee\_ID, name   FROM A  ORDER BY department\_code. | | | |
| **5.** How many tables may be included with a join?   1. One. 2. Two. 3. Three. 4. **All of the mentioned options**. | | | |
| **6. A function returns one value and has only output parameters?**   1. **TRUE** 2. FALSE | | | |
| **7. Which of the following conditions has to be satisfied for INNER JOIN to work?**   1. Columns used for joining must have same name. 2. **Columns used for joining can have same or different name.** 3. Columns used for joining must have different names. 4. Columns used for joining must have different names. | | | |
| **8. The clause that filters JOIN results is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?**   1. **WHERE**. 2. SORT 3. GROUP 4. GROUP BY | | | |
| **9.** **How can you change "Hansen" into "Nilsen" in the "LastName" column in the**  **Persons table?**   1. UPDATE Persons SET LastName='Hansen' INTO LastName='Nilsen' 2. **UPDATE Persons SET LastName='Nilsen' WHERE LastName='Hansen'** 3. MODIFY Persons SET LastName='Nilsen' WHERE LastName='Hansen' 4. MODIFY Persons SET LastName='Hansen' INTO LastName='Nilsen' | |
| **10. 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?**     1. INSERT INTO student (stud\_id, address, graduation)   VALUES (101, ‘Dave’, ‘100 Happy Lane’, ‘2001-06-14’);   1. **INSERT INTO student (stud\_id, address, name, graduation)**   **VALUES (101, ‘100 Happy Lane’, ‘Dave’, ‘2001-06-14’);**   1. INSERT INTO student   VALUES (101, ‘100 Happy Lane’, ‘2001-06-14’, ‘Dave’);   1. INSERT INTO student   VALUES (101, ‘2001-06-14’, ‘100 Happy Lane’, ‘Dave’); | |
| **11. Which clause is used to filter groups?**   1. **HAVING** 2. FROM 3. WHERE 4. SELECT | |
| **12. Which is TRIGGER in Mysql ?**   1. Before Insert 2. After Delete 3. **All** 4. Before Update | |
| **13. What is abc in the following MySQL statement?**     1. row name 2. column name 3. view 4. **database** | |
| **14. What key is used to link two tables in Mysql?**   1. Primary key 2. Foreign key 3. **Primary and foreign key** 4. None of the above | |
| **15. Views are not updatable?**   1. True 2. **False** | |
| **16. Which of these return a result to the client?**   1. **Stored functions** 2. Stored procedures 3. Triggers 4. Events | |
| **17. Which of these is defined to execute when the table is modified only?**   1. Stored functions. 2. Stored procedures. 3. **Triggers**. 4. Events. | |
| **18. The AUTO\_INCREMENT column attribute is best used with which type?**   1. FLOAT 2. **INT** 3. CHARACTER 4. DOUBLE | |
| **19. 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;     1. 2. 2. 3. 3. 4. 4. 5. | |
| **20. How many values can be returned from a given stored function?**   1. 0 2. **1** 3. 2 4. 3 | |
| **21. How many values can be returned from a stored procedure?**   1. 0 2. 1 3. 2 4. **3** | |
| **22. Which procedure parameter enables the caller to pass in a value and get back a value?**   1. IN 2. OUT 3. **IN OUT** 4. GETINOUT | |
| **23. Which of the following SQL statements can extract employee name’s whose salary is**  **$10000 or higher from the table “human\_resource”?**   1. SELECT salary   FROM human\_resourceSoftware Developer Entry Test Page 6 of 9  WHERE employee\_name >=10000  GROUP BY salary   1. SELECT employee\_name, COUNT(\*)   FROM human\_resource  WHERE salary>=10000  GROUP BY employee\_name   1. SELECT employee\_name, salary   FROM human\_resource  GROUP BY salary  HAVING COUNT(\*)>=10000.   1. **SELECT employee\_name**   **FROM human\_resource**  **WHERE salary>=10000.** | |
| **24. For which of the following are triggers not supported?**   1. delete 2. update 3. insert 4. **views** | | | |
| **25. Which statement is used to remove a trigger?**   1. REMOVE 2. DELETE 3. **DROP** 4. CLEAR | | | |
| **26. In inner join, result is produced by matching rows in one table with rows in another table?**   1. **True** 2. False | | | |
| **27. Which Numeric Data type has the largest range?**   1. Mediumint 2. Smallint 3. **Int** 4. Tinyint | | | |
| **28. 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?**   1. RIGHT JOIN Employees s ON e.ReportsTo = s.EmployeeId. 2. **LEFT JOIN Employees s ON e.ReportsTo = s.EmployeeId.** 3. INNER JOIN Employees s ON e.EmployeeId = s.EmployeeId. | | | |
| **29. What is the default format for “Datetime” data type?**   1. **YYYY-MM-DD HH:MI:SS** 2. MM-YYYY-DD HH:MI:SS 3. DD-YYYY-MM MI:HH:SS 4. None of the mentioned | | | |
| **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?**   1. **SELECT COUNT(\*) AS NumberOfSales, SUM(SalesAmount) AS TotalSalesAmount**   **FROM (**  **SELECT SalesOrderId, SalesAmount**  **FROM DomesticSalesOrders**  **UNION ALL**  **SELECT SalesOrderId, SalesAmount**  **FROM InternationalSalesOrders**  **) AS p;**   1. 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;   1. SELECT COUNT(\*) AS NumberOfSales, SUM(SalesAmount) AS TotalSalesAmount   FROM DomesticSalesOrders  UNION  SELECT COUNT(\*) AS NumberOfSales, SUM(SalesAmount) AS TotalSalesAmount  FROM InternationalSalesOrders;   1. SELECT COUNT(\*) AS NumberOfSales, SUM(SalesAmount) AS TotalSalesAmount   FROM DomesticSalesOrders  UNION ALL  SELECT COUNT(\*) AS NumberOfSales, SUM(SalesAmount) AS TotalSalesAmount  FROM InternationalSalesOrders; | | | |