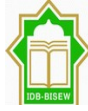


MYSQL QUIZ-1



Batch:
Date:
Total Time : 20 Minutes
Total Marks: 21

Module: Mysql
Instructor: Abu Saleh Abdullah Al- Mamun
Mark Obtained:

Trainee Name :

Trainee ID:

1. What does SQL stand for?
a. Structured Query Language b. Strong Question Language
c. Structured Question Language
2. Which SQL statement is used to extract data from a database?
a. OPEN b. EXTRACT
c. SELECT d. GET
3. Which SQL statement is used to update data in a database?
a. MODIFY b. SAVE
c. SAVE AS d. UPDATE
4. Which SQL statement is used to delete data from a database?
a. REMOVE b. DELETE c. COLLAPSE
5. Which SQL statement is used to insert new data in a database?
a. ADD NEW b. INSERT INTO
c. ADD RECORD d. INSERT NEW
6. With SQL, how do you select a column named "FirstName" from a table named "Persons"?
a. SELECT FirstName FROM Persons
b. EXTRACT FirstName FROM Persons
c. SELECT Persons.FirstName
7. With SQL, how do you select all the columns from a table named "Persons"?
a. SELECT *.Persons b. SELECT Persons
c. SELECT [all] FROM Persons d. SELECT * FROM Persons
8. With SQL, how do you select all the records from a table named "Persons" where the value of the column "FirstName" is "Peter"?
a. SELECT * FROM Persons WHERE FirstName<>'Peter'
b. SELECT [all] FROM Persons WHERE FirstName LIKE 'Peter'
c. SELECT * FROM Persons WHERE FirstName='Peter'
d. SELECT [all] FROM Persons WHERE FirstName='Peter'
9. With SQL, how do you select all the records from a table named "Persons" where the value of the column "FirstName" starts with an "a"?
a. SELECT * FROM Persons WHERE FirstName='%a%'
b. SELECT * FROM Persons WHERE FirstName LIKE '%a'
c. SELECT * FROM Persons WHERE FirstName LIKE 'a%'
d. SELECT * FROM Persons WHERE FirstName='a'
10. The OR operator displays a record if ANY conditions listed are true. The AND operator displays a record if ALL of the conditions listed are true.
a. True b. False
11. With SQL, how do you select all the records from a table named "Persons" where the "FirstName" is "Peter" and the "LastName" is "Jackson"?
a. SELECT * FROM Persons WHERE FirstName='Peter' AND LastName='Jackson'
b. SELECT * FROM Persons WHERE FirstName<>'Peter' AND LastName<>'Jackson'
c. SELECT FirstName='Peter', LastName='Jackson' FROM Persons
12. With SQL, how do you select all the records from a table named "Persons" where the "LastName" is alphabetically between (and including) "Hansen" and "Pettersen"?
a. SELECT LastName>'Hansen' AND LastName<'Pettersen' FROM Persons
b. SELECT * FROM Persons WHERE LastName BETWEEN 'Hansen' AND 'Pettersen'
c. SELECT * FROM Persons WHERE LastName>'Hansen' AND LastName<'Pettersen'
13. Which SQL statement is used to return only different values?
a. SELECT DIFFERENT b. SELECT DISTINCT
c. SELECT UNIQUE d. None of this
14. Which SQL keyword is used to sort the result-set?
a. SORT BY b. ORDER BY c. ORDER d. SORT
15. With SQL, how can you return all the records from a table named "Persons" sorted descending by "FirstName"?
a. SELECT * FROM Persons SORT BY 'FirstName' DESC
b. SELECT * FROM Persons SORT 'FirstName' DESC
c. SELECT * FROM Persons ORDER BY FirstName DESC
d. SELECT * FROM Persons ORDER FirstName DESC
16. With SQL, how can you insert a new record into the "Persons" table?
a. INSERT VALUES ('Jimmy', 'Jackson') INTO Persons
b. INSERT INTO Persons VALUES ('Jimmy', 'Jackson')
c. INSERT ('Jimmy', 'Jackson') INTO Persons
17. With SQL, how can you insert "Olsen" as the "LastName" in the "Persons" table?
a. INSERT INTO Persons ('Olsen') INTO LastName
b. INSERT INTO Persons (LastName) VALUES ('Olsen')
c. INSERT ('Olsen') INTO Persons (LastName)
18. How can you change "Hansen" into "Nielsen" in the "LastName" column in the Persons table?
a. UPDATE Persons SET LastName='Nielsen' WHERE LastName='Hansen'
b. UPDATE Persons SET LastName='Hansen' WHERE LastName='Nielsen'
19. With SQL, how can you delete the records where the "FirstName" is "Peter" in the Persons Table?
a. DELETE FirstName='Peter' FROM Persons
b. DELETE ROW FirstName='Peter' FROM Persons
c. DELETE FROM Persons WHERE FirstName = 'Peter'
20. With SQL, how can you return the number of records in the "Persons" table?
a. SELECT COLUMNS() FROM Persons
b. SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Persons
c. SELECT COLUMNS(*) FROM Persons
d. SELECT COUNT() FROM Persons
21. What is the result of trying to insert NULL as value to an "auto increment" column?
a. New generated sequence number b. Error
c. NULL d. 0