MYSQL NEW BOOK MCQ

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 "Nilsen" in the "LastName" column in the Persons table?
    a. UPDATE Persons SET LastName='Nilsen' WHERE LastName='Hansen'
    b. UPDATE Persons SET LastName='Hansen' WHERE LastName='Nilsen'
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
22. _____ returns the most recently generated error message in mysqli.
    a. error   b.errorno   c.err   d.errno
23. which method is responsible for sending queries to the database in mysqli?
    a. runquery   **b. query**
    c. db_query   d. mysql_query
24. which method returns resultset in associative array in mysqli?
    a. fetch_object   **b.fetch_array**
    c. fetch_row   d. fetch_result
25. which method returns resultset in indexed array in mysqli?
    a. fetch_object   b.fetch_array
    c. fetch_row   d. fetch_result
26. the num_rows method works with which sql query?
    a. select   b. insert
    c. update   d. delete
27. the affected_rows method works with which sql query?
    a. select   b**. insert**
    c. update   **d. delete**
28. the _____ method rolls back the present transaction.
    a. autocommit   b. commit
    c.rolledback   **d. rollback**
29. the _____ method commits the present transaction.
    a. autocommit   **b. commit**
    c.rolledback   d. rollback
30. hostname can be:
    a. %   **b. %.example.com**
    c. 192.168.1.2   **d. www.shoptoborna.com**
31. How to delete a user 'jahir' in mysql?
    a. delete user jahir   b. alter user delete jahir
    c. drop user jahir   d. drop mysql user jahir
32. to assign new privilage to a user or group we use _____ command.
    a. allow   **b. grant**
    c. assign   d. add
33. which command is used for deleting previously allowed privilages from a user or group
    a. deny   b. delete
    c. revoke   d. expire
34. To use the mysqli extension which line is need to add in php.ini?
    a. extension = php_mysql.dll   **b. extension = php_mysqli.dll**

c. with.mysql[= DIR]   d. php.info()

35. Which is method use switch to a new database?
    a. \$mysqli->select_db("")   b. mysql->select_db("")
    c. mysqli->select_db()   d. all of the above

36. What is function used for close mysql database connection?
    a. mysql_close()   **b. mysqli_close()**
    c. mysql->close()   d. mysqli->close()

37. How to create a user named jahir with password 'ruhuruhu'?
    a. create user ruhuruhu identified by 'jahir'
    b. create user jahir@localhost identified by 'ruhuruhu'
    c. add user ruhuruhu identified by 'jahir'
    d. add user jahir@localhost identified by 'ruhuruhu'

38. General syntax of renaming a user…
    a. rename olduser to newuser
    b. rename user olduser to newuser
    c. alter user rename olduser to newuser
    d. alter rename user olduser to newuser

39. To view table structure which statement is used?
    a. show   b. view   **c. describe**   d. alter

40. Suppose you have updated table information from the query: "update product set vat=15% where price>1000; Using which function you can determine how many rows are altered by the query?
    a. num_rows   **b. affected_rows**
    c. updated_rows   d. altered_rows

41. Which commend/function is used to list database names:
    a. Show databases   b. List databases
    c. Mysql_list_dbs()   d. Mysql_show_dbs()

42. Which commend/function is used to list table information in a database:
    a. Show tables;   b.Mysql_list_tables()
    c.List tables   d. Mysql_show_tables()

43. Which function returns error message generated by the last MYSQL function:
    a. Error   b. errorno
    c. err   **d. errno**

44. Which function escapes all special character intended to be included in a SQL statement:
    a. mysqli_client_encoding   **b. mysqli_real_escape_string**
    c. mysqli_stat   d. mysqli_get_host_info

45. In order to work with mysqli, which class need to be instantiate via its constructor:
    a. mysql   **b. mysqli**   c. Sql   d. Sqli

46. mysqli->connect method takes _____ as its third argument:
    a. host   b. username
    c. password   d. database

47. mysqli->connect method takes _____ as its first argument:
    a. host   b. username
    c. password   d. database

48. With mysqli which method is used to select database?
    a. db_select   **b. select_db**
    c. dbselect   d. selectdb

49. mysqli can perform multiple query in a single call.
    a. true   **b. fasle**

50. mysqli supports prepared statements.
    a. true   b. false

51. _____ is also known as virtual table.
    a. trigger   b. stored function
    c. cursor   **d. view**

52. What port number is used by default to communicate with MySQL server?
    a. 3303 **b. 3306**
    c. 3309 d. 3312
53. Which of the following feature is called MySQL's one of the greatest speed enhancements?
    a. security b. Replication
    c. Query Caching d. Indexing
54. Which numeric datatype stored as a string?
    a. BIGINT **b. DECIMAL**
    c. DOUBLE d. FLOAT
55. Automatic crash recovery is available in which storage engine?
    a. InnoDB b. FEDERATED
    c. MyISAM d. MEMORY
56. Which of the following storage engine is operating system independent?
    a. InnoDB b. EXAMPLE
    c. MyISAM d. MEMORY
57. Which storage engine does not support VARCHAR dayatype?
    a. InnoDB b. FEDERATED
    c. MyISAM **d. MEMORY**
58. Which of the following is the MySQL's third largest integer datatype?
    a. INT b. SMALLINT
    c. MEDIUMINT c. none
59. Which of the privilege type column-level GRANT does not support?
    a. Select b. Insert
    c. Update d**. Delete**
60. If you execute a wrong query what will be the value of mysql_affected_rows() function?
    a. 0 b. 1
    c. -1 d. none
61. Which of the following commands should be used to create a database named "company"?
    a.CREATE DATABASE company b. CREATE –I company
    c. DATABASE / company d. mysql –s company
62. Access privelidges can be specified at which levels in MySQL?
    a. Login, Database, Table Row and Column **b. Login, Database, Table and Column**
    a. Login and Database d. Login Only
63. If the default width of an unsigned INT is 4 then ZEROFILL INT value of 5 will be represented as –
    a. 0005 b. 50000 c. 00005 d. none
64. Which of the following is the correct SQL statement to use to remove rows from a table?
    a. DROP b. REMOVE **c. DELETE** d.All of the above
65. MySQL Access security is controlled through
    a. The ID that the user logged into the server through, and priveliges set up for that account.
    b. A table of valid IP addresses, and priveliges set up for each IP address
    c. The normal login security is sufficient for MySQL, and it does not have any extra controls of its own.
    d. MySQL login accounts, and priveliges set for each account
66. After creating the "company" database, you want to use it. Which command should you give?
    a. SELECT company b.ENTER company
    c.USE company d.OPEN company
67. The database administrator uses the _____ command to revoke privileges from users.
    a. REVOKE b. GRANT
    c.COMMIT d. ROLLBACK
68. In MySQL, use the _____ data type for variable-length character columns.
    a. CHAR **b. VARCHAR**
    c.BLOB d. TEXT
69. In order to use the ROLLBACK commands in MySQL, you need to change the value for _____ to 0.
    a. COMMIT b. ROLLBACK
    c**. AUTOCOMMIT** d. NONE
70. In MySQL, dates have the form _____.
    a. MM-DD-YYYY b. DD-MM-YYYY
    c.YYYY-MM-DD d. YYYY-DD-MM
71. A SELECT command without a WHERE clause returns?
    a) All the records from a table that match the previous WHERE clause
    b) **All the records from a table, or information about all the records**
    c) SELECT is invalid without a WHERE clause

d) Nothing

72. Which of the following commands lists all the privileges granted to a user?
    a.   SHOW PRIVILEGES   **b. SHOW GRANTS**
    b.   SHOW REVOKE   c. NONE

73. What happens if you run a DELETE command that does not contain a WHERE clause?
    a.   Single row will be deleted
    b.   First row will be deleted
    c.   Last row will be deleted
    d.   All rows will be deleted from the table.

74. You use the _____ clause to list data in a specific order.
    a.GROUP BY   b. SORT BY   **c.ORDER BY**   d. HAVING

75. Which SQL statement is used to insert a new data in a database?
    a. INSERT INTO   b. UPDATE   c. ADD   d. INSERT NEW

76. Which is the comment symbol in mysql?
    a. &&   b. /*....*/   **c. #**   d. %

77. How to view all tables in mysql?
    a. view tables   **b. show tables**   c. select tables   d. atlar tables

78. How to delete database?
    a. create database   **b. drop database**
    c. delete database   d. alter database

79. Which is the second largest integer range/
    a. BIGINT   b. MEDUMINT
    c. INT   d. SMALLINT

80. Which is the double precision floating point number?
    a. semi-double   b. float
    c. single   **d. double**

81. The CHAR data type offer--------string representation?
    a. fixed-length   b. variable-length
    c. attribute-length d. char-length

82. what is the maximum value support in VARCHAR data type
    a. 254   b. 255
    c. 256   **d. 65535**

83. What is the largest non-binary string representation?
    a. LONGBLOB   b. LONGTEXT
    c. MEDIUMBLOB   d. MEDIUMTEXT

84. How many parameter need to connect with database?
    a. 1   b. 2   c. 3   **d. 4**

85. Which method is used to switch to a new database?
    a. $mysqli->select_db("")   b. mysql->select_db("")
    c. mysql_select_db()   d. all of the above

86. Which function is/are used for closing mysql database connection?
    a. mysql_close()   **b. mysqli_close()**
    c. mysql->close()   **d. $mysqli->close()**

87. Stored procedures support execution of which SQL commands?
    a. only the SELECT command
    b. SELECT & INSERT commands
    c. Only the UPDATE command
    d. SELECT, INSERT, DELETE, UPDATE

88. Which of the following is/are true for stored funtions?
    a. support execution only by the SELECT command
    b. accept only input parameter & return one and only on evalue
    c. can be embedded directly into a SQL command
    d. all of the above

89. Which command is used to delete an existing stored procedure?
    a. DROP PROCEDURE procedure_name
    b. DELETE PROCEDURE procedure_name
    c. STOP PROCEDURE "procedure_name"
    d. ALTER FUNCTION procedure_name

90. What is/are belong to stored routine's advantage?
    a. capability   **b. performance**
    c. consistency   d. portabilty

91. What is/are the keywords used to declare parameter's purpose in stored procedure?

a. IN   **b. OUT**   c. OUTIN   **d. INOUT**

92. Local variables declared within a stored routine using what statement?
    a. DEFINE   b. ASSIGN
    c. INVOKE   **d. DECLARE**

93. which statement is used to set the value of a declared stored routine variable?
    a. SET statement   b. SELECT..... INTO statement
    c. SELECT statement   d. SET..... INTO statement

94. Executing which statement causes the LOOP, REPEAT or WHILE within which it is embedded to return to the top and execute again?
    a. LOOP   **b. ITERATE**
    c. REPEAT   d. LEAVE

95. Which statement is usedto leave from a loop in MYSQL?
    a. LEAVE   b. END   c. FINISH   d. DELIMITER

96. In which of the following cases you should use transactions? (Choose 1 answer)
    a. Updating a single row in a table
    b. Inserting a new row into a single table
    c. Selecting rows from multiple different tables
    d. Updating a single row in multiple different tables

97. To remove duplicate rows from the result set of a SELECT use the following keyword:
    a. NO DUPLICATE   b. UNIQUE
    c. DISTINCT   d. None of the above

98. Which of the following can add a row to a table?
    a. Add   **b. Insert**   c. Update   d. Alter

99. To use MySQL on your computer, you'll need?
    a) FTP and Telnet
    b) Some sort of client program to access the databases
    c) A Browser
    d) Perl, PHP or Java

100. Which SQL statement is used to insert a new data in a database?
    a. INSERT INTO   b. UPDATE
    c. ADD   d. INSERT NEW

101. In a LIKE clause, you could ask for any value ending in "qpt" by writing
    a. LIKE '%qpt'   b. LIKE *ton
    c. LIKE ton$ d. LIKE ^.*ton$

102. A NULL value is treated as a blank or 0.
    a. True   **b. Fasle**   c. None of the above

103. MySQL is
    a. A Programming language
    b. A Programming language
    c. A technique for writing reliable programs
    d. A Relational Database Management System

104. The main MySQL program that does all the data handling is called?
    a. mysql.exe   b. mysql
    c. mysqld   d. httpd

105. The result of a SELECT statement can contain duplicate rows.
    a. False   **b. True**   c. None of the above

106. Which function used to get the current time in mysql?
    a. getTime()   b. Time()   **c. NOW()**

107. Given an employees table as follows:

emp_id	emp_name
1	Brush
2	Jerrin

what value will be return by below query ?
Select count(*) from employees
    a. 3   **b. 2**   c. 1   d. none of the above

108. The USE command?
    a. Is used to load code from another file
    b. Has been deprecated and should be avoided for security reasons
    c. Is a pseudonym for the SELECT command
    d. Should be used to choose the database you want to use once you've connected to MySQL

109. Which one will delete the table data as well as table structure?
    a. TRUNCATE   **b. DROP**

110. What SQL clause is used to restrict the rows returned by a query?
    a. AND   **b. WHERE**
    c. HAVING   d. FROM
111. MySQL Access security is controlled through?
    a. The ID that the user logged into the server through, and priveliges set up for that account.
    b. MySQL login accounts, and priveliges set for each account
    c. The normal login security is sufficient for MySQL, and it does not have any extra controls of its own.
    d. A table of valid IP addresses, and priveliges set up for each IP address
112. A SELECT command without a WHERE clause returns?
    a. All the records from a table that match the previous WHERE clause
    b. All the records from a table, or information about all the records
    c. SELECT is invalid without a WHERE clause
    d. Nothing
113. "Primary Key does allow the Null Values. where as in Unique key doesn't accept the Null values."
  True or False ?
    a. False   b. True
114.How many characters are allowed to create field/table name?
    a. 256   b. 72   **c. 64**   d. 40

DESCRIPTIVE

5. What is MYSQL? What Makes MySQL So Popular?

MYSQL is a relational database server.

MYSQL is popular for:

    a) flexibility

    b) power

    c) full text indexing and searching

    d) query caching

    e) security

6. Name the features of MYSQL 5. What are the limitations of MYSQL version 4

MYSQL 5 features: mysql5 supports:

Stored procedure

- view
- Triggers
- INFORMATION_SCHEMA for the internal data structure.

Limitation of mysql 4:

Does not support stored procedure, view, triggers, event schedule, load test.

CHAPTER 26: INSTALLING AND CONFIGURING MYSQL

7. Discuss:

- SHOW databases;
- USE mysql;
- SHOW TABLES;
- DESCRIBE host;
- SELECT Host, User, password FROM user ORDER BY Host;
- SHOW VARIABLES;
- SHOW STATUS;

2. How to change mysql user password?

mysql>SET PASSWORD FOR root@localhost=PASSWORD('idb123');

3. From command prompt how to connect to mysql. Write the code.

Go to the folder where mysql.exe file is located by using cd command.

>mysql –u root –p

Enter password:

4. Name the Third-Party Client Programs for MYSQL. Discuss phpMyAdmin.

Client program: phpmyadmin, navicate etc

CHAPTER 27: THE MANY MYSQL CLIENTS

5. How to show all the databases?

mysql>SHOW databases;

6. How to select database?

mysql>USE databasename;

7. How to show all the tables?

mysql>SHOW tables;

8. How to view the table structure?

DESCRIBE tablename;

9. Name the six commonly used connection option for connecting to mysql.

--host, --password, --pipe, --port, --socket, --user

CHAPTER 28: MYSQL STORAGE ENGINES AND DATATYPES

10. Name the storage engines available in mysql. Discuss any two.

MyISAM, IBMD21, InnoDB, MEMORY, MERGE, FEDERATED, ARCHIVE, CSV, EXAMPLE, BLACKHOLE

11. Whats the difference between InnoDB and myISAM storage engine.

Ans: MyISAM is better for select and insert intensive table and does not support transaction. And InnoDB is a robust transactional supported storage engine and can handle large amount of data.

12. Discuss the features of MEMORY, ARCHIVE, BLACKHOLE.

MEMORY is fast and its storage media is system memory. Memory table does not support varchar, blob or text data type.

The **ARCHIVE** storage engine greately compresses any data found in a table of this type by using the zlib compression library and uncompressed it on the fly as records are requested.

BLACKHOLE is like MyISAM but it won't store any data.

13. Name the date and time dayatypes.

date, datetime, time, timestamp, year

14. Name the Numeric Datatypes for MySQL. Also write the unsigned range for each datatype.

BOOL: alias for tinyint(1).

BIGINT: MySQL's largest integer range unsigned range of 0 to 18446744073709551615.

INT: second largest integer range from 0 to 4294967295.

MEDIUMINT: third largest integer range from 0 to 166777215.

SMALLINT: fourth largest integer range from 0 to 65535.

TINYINT: smallest integer range from 0 to 255.

15. What are the data types available for floating point.

DECIMAL: Floating point number stored as a string.
DOUBLE: double precision floating point number.
FLOAT: single precision floating point number

16. Name the string data types and their length.

CHAR: fixed length variable, range 0 to 255
VARCHAR: variable length string, range from 0 to 65535.
LONGBLOB: largest binary string range from 0 to 4294967295 characters.
LONGTEXT: largest nonbinary string range from 0 to 4294967295 characters.
MEDIUMBLOB: range from 0 to 16777215.
MEDIUMTEXT: range from 0 to 16777215.
BLOB: range from 0 to 65535 characters.
TEXT: range from 0 to 65535 characters.
TINYBLOB: range from 0 to 255 characters.
TINYTEXT: range from 0 to 255 characters.
ENUM: range 0 to 65535 predefined group.
SET: range from 0 to 64 predefined members.

17. What are the Datatype Attributes available in mysql.

AUTO_INCREMENT, BINARY, DEFAULT, INDEX, NATIONAL, NOT NULL, NULL, PRIMARY KEY, UNIQUE, ZEROFILL

18. What is a relational database?

A relational database table is a data structure used to store and organize information.

19. Write the sql command to create database.

CREATE DATABASE wpsi;

20. How to delete database named wpsi?

DROP DATABASE wpsi;

21. Write sql command to create a table named employees with id, firstname, lastname, email and phone field. (p549)

22. How to copy a table named employees into table named myemployee?

create table myemployee select * from employees;

23. Which command is used to change structure of a table?

ALTER command.

CHAPTER 29: SECURING MYSQL

24. What is authentication and authorization?

Authentication: Is the user even allowed to connect to the server?

Authorization: Does the authenticated user possess adequate privileges to execute the desired query?

25. What is the information needed to connect to a MySQL database.

Four information needed: host, user, password, database.

26. Write the general syntax to create and drop user.

to create user:

CREATE USER user [IDENTIFIED BY [PASSWORD] 'password']

[, user [IDENTIFIED BY [PASSWORD] 'password']] ...

To drop user:

DROP USER user [, user]...

27. Write the syntex of grant and revoke command.

Grant:

GRANT	privilege_type
ON	tablename
TO	user_name

Example: GRANT SELECT, INSERT ON books.* TO 'michele'@'localhost';

Revoke:

REVOKE	privilege_type
ON	tablename
FROM	user_name

Example: REVOKE INSERT ON books.* FROM rita'@'localhost';

CHAPTER 30: USING PHP WITH MYSQL

28. Features of MYSQLI extension.

- Object oriented:
- Prepared statements:
- Transactional support
- Enhanced debugging capabilities
- Embedded server support
- Master/slave support

29. Write the php code to connect to mysql database named corporate using mysqli.

$mysqli = new mysqli ('localhost', 'catalog_user', 'secret', 'corporate');

Or

```
$mysqli = new mysqli();
$mysqli->connect('localhost', 'catalog_user', 'secret', 'corporate');
```

30. Discuss errno and error function.

The errno() method returns the error code generated from the execution of the last MySQL function or 0 if no error occurred.

The error() method returns the most recently generated error message, or it returns an empty string if no error occurred.

31. What's the benefit of storing connection information in a separate file in your project?

32. Discuss query method in mysqli.

query() is responsible for sending the query to the database.

33. Discuss free().

The free() method recuperates any memory consumed by a result set. Keep in mind that once this
method is executed, the result set is no longer available.

34. Discuss fetch_object, fetch_array() and fetch_row()

The fetch_object() method is typically called in a loop, with each call resulting in the next row found in the returned result set populating an object.

The fetch_array() method is actually capable of retrieving each row of the result set as an associative array, a numerically indexed array, or both,

35. Discuss num_rows() and affected_rows().

The num_rows() method is used to hold how many rows have been returned from a SELECT query statement.

affected_rows() is used to retrieve the number of rows affected by an INSERT, UPDATE, or DELETE query.

36. Duscuss autocommit, commit and rollback method.

The autocommit() method controls the behavior of MySQL's autocommit mode.

The commit() method commits the present transaction to the database, returning TRUE on success and FALSE otherwise.

The rollback() method rolls back the present transaction, returning TRUE on success and FALSE otherwise.

CHAPTER 32: STORED ROUTINES

37. What is stored routine?

A stored routine is a set of SQL statements stored in the database server and executed by calling an assigned name within a query.

38. What are the advantages of stored routine?

- Consistency
- Performance
- Security

- Architecture

39. What are the disadvantages of stored routine?

- Performance
- Capability
- Maintainability
- Portability

40. How MySQL Implements Stored Routines.

MYSQL implement stored routine in two ways:

a) stored procedure
b) stored function

41. How to Create a Stored Routine.

General Syntax:

CREATE

PROCEDURE procedure_name ([parameter])

routine_body

CHAPTER 33: MYSQL TRIGGERS

42. Why Use Triggers?

A trigger is a task that executes in response to some predefined database event, such as after a new row is added to a particular table. Trigger is used for:

- Audit trails
- Validation
- Referential integrity enforcement

43. Discuss Before Triggers vs. After Triggers.

Before trigger is used before executing a sql statement and after trigger is used after executing a sql statement.

44. How to create, modify, delete a Trigger.

Create trigger:

CREATE TRIGGER <trigger name>

{ BEFORE | AFTER }

{ INSERT | UPDATE | DELETE }

ON <table name>

FOR EACH ROW

<triggered SQL statement>

Deleting trigger:

DROP TRIGGER [IF EXISTS] table_name.trigger_name

CHAPTER 34: VIEWS

45. What is view? What are the advantages of using view?

Ans: Also known as a virtual table, a view consists of a set of rows that is returned if a particular query is executed.

Views can be quite advantageous for a number of reasons:
- Simplicity
- Security
- Maintainability

46. How to create, modify, delete view?
Create view:
CREATE
VIEW view_name [(column_list)]
AS select_statement
Delete view:
DROP VIEW viewname;

47. What are the algorithm attribute?
MERGE, TEMPTABLE, UNDEFINED

CHAPTER 35: PRACTICAL DATABASE QUERIES

49. What is Cursors?
Cursor allows you to retrieve each row in the set separately and perform multiple operations on that row without worrying about affecting other rows in the set.

CHAPTER 36 INDEXES AND SEARCHING

50. What is an index, unique index, full text index?
An index is an ordered (or indexed) subset of table columns, with each row entry pointing to its corresponding table row.

Like a primary index, a unique index prevents duplicate values from being created. However, the difference is that only one primary index is allowed per table, whereas multiple unique indexes are supported.

Full-text indexes offer an efficient means for searching text stored in CHAR, VARCHAR, or TEXT datatypes.

51. Write the advantages of indexing.
Three advantages:
- Query optimization
- Uniqueness
- Text searching

CHAPTER 36: TRANSACTIONS

52. What's a Transaction?

A transaction is an ordered group of database operations that are treated as a single unit. A transaction is deemed successful if all operations in the group succeed, and is deemed unsuccessful if even a single operation fails.

53. Discuss the transaction process in mysql.

Ans: only InnoDB engine supports transaction. And the process works with three sql statements:

- "start transaction"
- "commit"
- "rollback"

54. Elaborate ACID.

- Atomicity
- Consistency
- Isolation
- Durability

REDUNDANT QUESTIONS

115. Which of the following commands should be used to create a database named "student"?
    a. CREATE DB student
    b. CREATE DATABASE student
    c. DATABASE student
    d. DATABASE student CREATE

116. In MySQL, dates have the form _____.
    a. MM-DD-YYYY   b. DD-MM-YYYY
    c.YYYY-MM-DD   d. YYYY-DD-MM

117. A SELECT command without a WHERE clause returns?
    a. All the records from a table that match the previous WHERE clause
    b. All the records from a table, or information about all the records
    c. SELECT is invalid without a WHERE clause
    d. Nothing

118. Which of the following commands lists all the privileges granted to a user?
    a. SHOW PRIVILEGES   **b. SHOW GRANTS**
    b. SHOW REVOKE   c. NONE

119. What happens if you run a DELETE command that does not contain a WHERE clause?
    a.   Single row will be deleted   b. First row will be deleted
    c.   Last row will be deleted   **d. All rows will be deleted from the table**.

120. You use the _____ clause to list data in a specific order.
    a. GROUP BY   b. SORT BY
    c. ORDER BY   d. HAVING

121. Which SQL statement is used to insert a new data in a database?
    a. INSERT INTO   b. UPDATE
    c. ADD   d. INSERT NEW

122. Which is the comment symbol in mysql?
    a. &&   b. /*....*/   **c. #**   d. %

123. How to view all tables in mysql?
    a. view tables   **b. show tables**
    c. select tables   d. atlar tables

124. How to delete database?
    a. create database   **b. drop database**
    c. delete database   d. alter database

125. Which is the second largest integer range/
    a. BIGINT   b. MEDUMINT
    c. INT   d. SMALLINT

126. Which is the double precision floating point number?
    a. semi-double   b. float
    c. single   **d. double**

127. The CHAR data type offer--------string representation?
    a. fixed-length   b. variable-length
    c. attribute-length   d. char-length

128. what is the maximum value support in VARCHAR data type
    a. 254   b. 255   c. 256   **d. 65535**

129. What is the largest non-binary string representation?
    a. LONGBLOB   **b. LONGTEXT**
    c. MEDIUMBLOB   d. MEDIUMTEXT

130.. How many parameter need to connect with database?
    a. 1   b. 2   **c. 3**   d. 4

131. Which is method use switch to a new database?
    a. **$mysqli->select_db("")** b. mysql->select_db("")
    c. mysqli->select_db()   d. all of the above

132. What is function used for close mysql database connection?
    a. mysql_close()   **b. mysqli_close()**
    c. mysql->close()   d. mysqli->close()

133. Stored procedures support execution of which SQL commands?
    a. only the SELECT command
    b. SELECT & INSERT commands
    c. Only the UPDATE command

 d. SELECT, INSERT, DELETE, UPDATE

134. Which of the following is/are true for stored funtions?
 a. support execution only by the SELECT command
 b. accept only input parameter & return one and only on evalue
 c. can be embedded directly into a SQL command
 d. used to manipulate data in database or perform special calculation

135. Which command is used to delete an existing stored procedure?
 a. DROP PROCEDURE procedure_name
 b. DELETE PROCEDURE procedure_name
 c. STOP PROCEDURE "procedure_name"
 d. ALTER FUNCTION procedure_name

136. What is are belong to stored routine's advantage?
 a. capability   **b. performance**
 c. consistency d. portabilty

137. What is/are the keywords used to declare parameter's purpose in stored procedure?
 a. IN   **b. OUT**
 c. OUTIN   **d. INOUT**

138. Local variables declared within a stored routine using what statement?
 a. DEFINE   b. ASSIGN
 c. INVOKE   **d. DECLARE**

139. What statement/s is/are used to set the value of a declared stored routine variable?
 a. SET statement b. SELECT..... INTO statement
 c. SELECT statement d. SET..... INTO statement

140. Executing which statement causes the LOOP REPEAT or WHILE within which it is embedded to return to the top and execute again?
 a. LOOP   **b. ITERATE**
 c. REPEAT   d. LEAVE

150. Which statement is used when someone want to immediately exit a loop of a BEGIN?END block pending the value of a variable or outcome of a particular task?
 a. LEAVE   b. END
 c. FINISH   d. DELIMITER

151. Which of the following cases are cases when you should use transactions? (Choose 1 answer)
 a. Updating a single row in a table
 b. Inserting a new row into a single table
 c. Selecting rows from multiple different tables
 d. Updating a single row in multiple different tables