1. Data encryption

Ans: Encryption can be defined as the translation of data into a format that is intended to be unreadable by anyone except the intended party.

1. Query caching

Ans: Query caching is one of MySQL’s greatest speed enhancements. Simple and highly effective when enabled, query caching allows MySQL to store SELECTqueries, along with their corresponding results, in memory.

1. Cursor. Why use cursor

Ans: a database cursor is a control structure that enables traversal over the records in a database. Cursors facilitate subsequent processing in conjunction with the traversal, such as retrieval, addition and removal of database records. Cursors are used by database programmers to process individual rows returned by database system queries. Cursors enable manipulation of whole result sets at once.

1. MySQL supports only server-side cursors.
2. MySQL supports only read-only cursors.
3. MySQL supports only asensitive cursors.
4. MySQL cursors are forward-only,
5. MySQL cursors can move forward only one record at a time.
6. Before and after trigger difference.

Ans: Before trigger: Standard practice dictates that you

should use a before trigger when validating or modifying data that you intend to insert or update.

After trigger: an after trigger should be used when data is to be propagated or verified against

other tables, and for carrying out calculations, because you can be surethe trigger is working with the

final version of the data.

1. Advantage of trigger.

* Ans: SQL triggers provide an alternative way to check the integrity of data.
* SQL triggers can catch errors in business logic in the database layer.
* SQL triggers provide an alternative way to [run scheduled tasks](http://www.mysqltutorial.org/mysql-triggers/working-mysql-scheduled-event/). By using SQL triggers, you don’t have to wait to run the scheduled tasks because the triggers are invoked  automatically before or after a change  is made to the data in the tables.
* SQL triggers are very useful to audit the changes of data in tables.

1. Advantage of 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.

Advantage:

• Simplicity.

• Security.

• Maintainability.

1. Advantage of prepared statement

* Ans: Prepared statements reduces parsing time as the preparation on the query is done only once (although the statement is executed multiple times)
* Bound parameters minimize bandwidth to the server as you need send only the parameters each time, and not the whole query
* Prepared statements are very useful against SQL injections, because parameter values, which are transmitted later using a different protocol, need not be correctly escaped. If the original statement template is not derived from external input, SQL injection cannot occur.

1. Advantage of stored routine.

Ans: • Consistency.

• Performance.

• Security.

• Architecture.

1. Purpose of MYSQL admin client.

Ans: 515 page.

1. Diff: MISAM and Innodb

Ans: MyIsam:

• Select-intensive tables.

• Insert-intensive tables.

Innodb:

• Update-intensive tables.

• Transactions.

• Automated crash recovery.

1. Why use grant and revoke?

Ans: The GRANTandREVOKEcommands are used to manage access privileges. As previously stated, you can also use them to create and delete users.

you can more easily accomplish

this with the CREATE USERand DROP USERcommands.

1. Fetch\_row and fetch\_array differ.

Ans: mysql\_fetch\_array: returned a row from recordset as a  
numeric and/or associative array.

mysql\_fetch\_array — Fetch a result row as an associative array, a numeric array, or both.

mysql\_fetch\_row: returned a row from recordset as numeric array.  
mysql\_fetch\_row — Get a result row as an numeric array .

mysql\_fetch\_array() will return result row as associative or  
nueric array or both.Whilemysql\_fetch\_row() will return  
result row as array & return only single row.

1. What is the MYSQL access privileges?

Ans:MySQL’s privilege system is based on two general concepts:

**Authentication:** Is the user even allowed to connect to the server?

**Authorization:** Does the authenticated user possess adequate privileges to execute

the desired query?

1. What is subquery?

Ans: A subquery is a query that is nested inside a SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, or DELETE statement or inside another subquery. A subquery can return a set of rows or just one row to its parent query. A scalar subquery is a query that returns exactly one value: a single row, with a single column.

1. Storage engine?

Ans: A relational database tableis a data structure used to store and organize information.

MyISAM

IBMDB2I

InnoDB

MEMORY

MERGE

FEDERATED

ARCHIVE

CSV

EXAMPLE

BLACKHOLE

1. Advance of web service.

Ans: Advantage:

The ability to treat software as a service.

Significantly improved Enterprise Application Integration (EAI) processes.

Global reusability.

Ubiquitous accessibility.

1. Two way of encryption.

Ans: MCrypt is a popular data-encryption package available for use with PHP, providing support for two-way encryption. (i.e., encryption and decryption).

1. Authentication.

Ans:

1. Why use mysql privilege?

Ans:

1. Digital signature.

Ans:

1. How to create anonymous user in mysql?

Ans:

1. When before and after trigger used for validation and modification.

Ans: