**Question 1.**

Examine the code given below:

SELECT employee\_id FROM employees WHERE commission\_pct=.5 OR salary > 23000

Which of the following statements is correct with regard to this code?

1. It returns employees whose salary is 50% more than $23,000
2. **It returns employees who have 50% commission rate or salary greater than $23,000**
3. It returns employees whose salary is 50% less than $23,000
4. None of the above

**Question 2. (Operators)**

If you use NULL with Logical operators, NULL is considered as:

1. NULL
2. **False**
3. True
4. An error message is generated
5. Cannot be determined

**Question 3.**

Which of the following are true in case of Indexes for MYISAM Tables?

1. **Indexes can have NULL values**
2. **BLOB and TEXT columns can be indexed**
3. Indexes per table cannot be more than 16
4. Columns per index cannot be more than 16

**Question 4.**

Which of the following is not a valid Arithmetic operator?

1. +
2. -
3. \*
4. **\**
5. %
6. All are valid

**Question 5.**

Which of the following operators has the highest precedence?

1. **BINARY**
2. NOT
3. <<
4. %

**Question 6.**

Examine the data in the EMPLOYEES table given below:

LAST\_NAME DEPARTMENT\_ID SALARY  
ALLEN 10 3000  
MILLER 20 1500  
KING 20 2200  
DAVIS 30 5000

Which of the following Subqueries work?

1. SELECT \* FROM employees where salary > (SELECT MIN(salary) FROM employees GROUP BY department\_id);
2. SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE salary = (SELECT AVG(salary) FROM employees GROUP BY department\_id);
3. **SELECT distinct department\_id FROM employees Where salary > ANY (SELECT AVG(salary) FROM employees GROUP BY department\_id);**
4. **SELECT department\_id FROM employees WHERE SALARY > ALL (SELECT AVG(salary) FROM employees GROUP BY department\_id);**
5. SELECT department\_id FROM employees WHERE salary > ALL (SELECT AVG(salary) FROM employees GROUP BY AVG(SALARY));

**Question 7.**

Which of the following are aggregate functions in SQL?

1. **Avg**
2. Select
3. Order By
4. **Sum**
5. Union
6. Group by
7. Having

**Question 8.**

Which one of the following must be specified in every DELETE statement?

1. **Table Name**
2. Database name
3. LIMIT clause
4. WHERE clause

**Question 9.**

Which of the following are not Numeric column types?

1. BIGINT
2. **LARGEINT**
3. SMALLINT
4. DOUBLE
5. DECIMAL

**Question 10.**

Which of the following results in 0 (false)?

1. "EXPERTRATING" LIKE "EXP%"
2. "EXPERTRATING" LIKE "Exp%"
3. BINARY "EXPERTRATING" LIKE "EXP%"
4. **BINARY "EXPERTRATING" LIKE "Exp%"**
5. All will result in 1 (true)

**Question 11.**

Which of the following statements are true?

1. **Names of databases, tables and columns can be up to 64 characters in length**
2. **Alias names can be up to 255 characters in length**
3. Names of databases, tables and columns can be up to 256 characters in length
4. Alias names can be up to 64 characters in length

**Question 12.**

Which of the following is not a valid Bit operator?

1. &
2. **&&**
3. <<
4. |
5. >>

**Question 13.**

Consider the following table structure of students:

rollno number(4)

name varchar(20)

course varchar(20)

What will be the query to display the courses in which the number of students enrolled is more than 5?

* 1. Select course from students where count(course) > 5;
  2. Select course from students where count(\*) > 5 group by course;
  3. Select course from students group by course;
  4. **Select course from students group by course having count(\*) > 5;**
  5. Select course from students group by course where count(\*) > 5;
  6. Select course from students where count(group(course)) > 5;
  7. Select count(course) > 5 from students;
  8. None of the above

**Question 14.**

Consider the following queries:

create table foo (id int primary key auto\_increment, name int);

create table foo2 (id int auto\_increment primary key, foo\_id int references foo(id) on delete cascade);

Which of the following statements is true?

1. **Two tables are created**
2. If a row in table foo2, with a foo\_id of 2 is deleted, then the row with id = 2 in table foo is automatically deleted
3. Those queries are invalid
4. **If a row with id = 2 in table foo is deleted, all rows with foo\_id = 2 in table foo2 are del**

**Question 15.**

Consider the following tables:

Books  
------  
BookId  
BookName  
AuthorId  
SubjectId  
PopularityRating (the popularity of the book on a scale of 1 to 10)  
Language (such as French, English, German etc)

Subjects  
---------  
SubjectId  
Subject (such as History, Geography, Mathematics etc)

Authors  
--------  
AuthorId  
AuthorName  
Country

What is the query to determine how many books, with a popularity rating of more than 7, have been written on each subject?

1. select subject,count(\*) as Books from books,subjects where books.popularityrating > 7 group by subjects.subject
2. select subject,count(\*) as Books from books, where books.authorid=subjects.authorid and books.popularityrating > 7 group by subjects.subject
3. select subject,count(\*) as Books from books,subjects where books.subjectid=subjects.subjectid and books.popularityrating = 7 group by subjects.subject
4. **select subject,count(\*) as Books from books,subjects where books.subjectid=subjects.subjectid and books.popularityrating > 7 group by subjects.subject**

**Question 16.**

Transactions and commit/rollback are supported by MySQL using the MyISAM engine

1. True
2. **False**

**Question 17.**

In which sequence are queries and sub-queries executed by the SQL Engine?

1. primary query -> sub query -> sub sub query and so on
2. **sub sub query -> sub query -> prime query**
3. The whole query is interpreted at one time
4. There is no fixed sequence of interpretation, the query parser takes a decision on the fly

**Question 18.**

What will happen if you query the emp table as shown below:

select empno, DISTINCT ename, Salary from emp;

1. EMPNO, unique value of ENAME and then SALARY are displayed
2. EMPNO, unique value ENAME and unique value of SALARY are displayed
3. DISTINCT is not a valid keyword in SQL
4. **No values will be displayed because the statement will return an error**

**Question 19.**

Which of the following is not a valid Comparison operator?

1. **==**
2. <=>
3. !=
4. <>
5. REGEXP

**Question 20.**

What is true about the ENUM data type?

1. An enum value may be a user variable
2. **An enum may contain number enclosed in quotes**
3. An enum cannot contain an empty string
4. **An enum value may be NULL**
5. None of the above is true

**Question 21. (General)**

Which of the following statements relating to Alias names is true?

1. Alias names are case sensitive
2. Alias names are case in-sensitive
3. Alias names are case sensitive on UNIX and not on Windows
4. Alias names are case sensitive on Windows and not on UNIX<
5. **Alias names case sensitivity depends on lower\_case\_table\_names system setting**

**Question 22.**

Consider the following select statement and its output:

SELECT \* FROM table1 ORDER BY column1;   
Column1  
--------  
1  
2  
2  
2  
2  
2  
3

Given the above output, which one of the following commands deletes 3 of the 5 rows where column1 equals 2?

1. DELETE FIRST 4 FROM table1 WHERE column1=2
2. DELETE 4 FROM table1 WHERE column1=2
3. DELETE WHERE column1=2 LIMIT 4
4. **DELETE FROM table1 WHERE column1=2 LIMIT 3**
5. DELETE FROM table1 WHERE column1=2 LEAVING 1

**Question 23.**

Which of the following is not a MySQL Data type?

1. INT
2. DOUBLE PRECISION
3. INTEGER
4. BIT
5. **None of the above**

**Question 24.**

Which of the following statements is used to change the structure of a table once it has been created?

1. CHANGE TABLE
2. MODIFY TABLE
3. **ALTER TABLE**
4. UPDATE TABLE

**Question 25.**

View the following Create statement:

1. Create table Pers  
2. (EmpNo Int not null,  
3. EName Char not null,  
4. Join\_dt Date not null,  
5. Pay Int)

Which line contains an error?

1. 1
2. 2
3. 3
4. 4
5. 5
6. **No error in any line**

**Question 26.**

Consider the following tables:

Books  
------  
BookId  
BookName  
AuthorId  
SubjectId  
PopularityRating(the popularity of the book on a scale of 1 to 10)  
Language(such as French, English, German etc)

Subjects  
---------  
SubjectId  
Subject(such as History, Geography, Mathematics etc)

Authors  
--------  
AuthorId  
AuthorName  
Country

Which is the query to determine the number of Authors who have written books on more than 2 subjects?

1. select AuthorName from Authors where Authorid in(select Authorid from Books group by SubjectId having count(\*)>1)
2. select AuthorName from Authors where BookId in(select BookId from Books group by BookId having count(\*)>1)
3. select AuthorName from Authors where Authorid in(select Authorid from Books group by SubjectId,Authorid having count(\*)>1)
4. select AuthorName from Authors where Authorid in(select Authorid from Books group by Authorid having count(\*)>1)
5. **None of the above**

**Question 27.**

Which operator will be evaluated first in the following statement:

select (age + 3 \* 4 / 2 - 8) from emp

1. +
2. -
3. /
4. **\***

**Question 28.**

What does DETERMINISTIC mean in the creation of a function?

1. The function returns no value
2. **The function always returns the same value for the same input**
3. The function returns the input value
4. None of the above

**Question 29.**

What is wrong with the following statement?

create table foo (id int auto\_increment, name int);

1. Nothing
2. **The id column cannot be auto incremented because it has not been defined as a primary key**
3. It is not spelled correctly. It should be: CREATE TABLE foo (id int AUTO\_INCREMENT, name int);

**Question 30. (Data Types)**

What is the maximum size of a row in a MyISAM table?

1. No limit
2. OS specific
3. **65,534**
4. 2'147'483'648
5. 128

**Question 31.**

What is the correct order of clauses in the select statement?

1 select  
2 order by  
3 where  
4 having  
5 group by

1. 1,2,3,4,5
2. **1,3,5,4,2**
3. 1,3,5,2,4
4. 1,3,2,5,4
5. 1,3,2,4,5
6. 1,5,2,3,4
7. 1,4,2,3,5
8. 1,4,3,2,5

**Question 32.**

You want to display the titles of books that meet the following criteria:

1. Purchased before November 11, 2002

2. Price is less than $500 or greater than $900

You want to sort the result by the date of purchase, starting with the most recently bought book.

Which of the following statements should you use?

1. SELECT book\_title FROM books WHERE price between 500 and 900 AND purchase\_date < '2002-11-11' ORDER BY purchase\_date;
2. SELECT book\_title FROM books WHERE price IN (500, 900) AND purchase\_date< '2002-11-11' ORDER BY purchase date ASC;
3. SELECT book\_title FROM books WHERE price < 500 OR>900 AND purchase\_date DESC;
4. **SELECT book\_title FROM books WHERE (price < 500 OR price > 900) AND purchase\_date < '2002-11-11' ORDER BY purchase\_date DESC;**

**Question 33.**

The STUDENT\_GRADES table has these columns:

STUDENT\_ID INT  
SEMESTER\_END DATE  
GPA FLOAT

Which of the following statements finds the highest Grade Point Average (GPA) per semester?

1. SELECT MAX(GPA) FROM STUDENT\_GRADES WHERE GPA IS NOT NULL
2. SELECT GPA FROM STUDENT\_GRADES GROUP BY SEMESTER\_END
3. **SELECT MAX(GPA) FROM STUDENT\_GRADES GROUP BY SEMESTER\_END**
4. SELECT TOP 1 GPA FROM STUDENT\_GRADES GROUP BY SEMESTER\_END
5. None of the above

**Question 34.**

The Flush statement cannot be used for:

1. Closing any open tables in the table cache
2. **Closing open connections**
3. Flushing the log file
4. Flushing the host cache

**Question 35.**

Which of the following queries is valid?

1. Select \* from students where marks > avg(marks);
2. Select \* from students order by marks where subject = 'SQL';
3. Select \* from students having subject ='SQL';
4. **Select name from students group by subject, name;**
5. Select group(\*) from students;
6. Select name,avg(marks) from students;
7. None of the above

**Question 36.**

Examine the two SQL statements given below:

SELECT last\_name, salary, hire\_date FROM EMPLOYEES ORDER BY salary DESC

SELECT last\_name, salary, hire\_date FROM EMPLOYEES ORDER BY 2 DESC

What is true about them?

1. **The two statements produce identical results**
2. The second statement returns an error
3. There is no need to specify DESC because the results are sorted in descending order by default
4. None of the above statments is correct

**Question 37.**

What kind of joins does MySQL support?

1. dual join
2. **right join**
3. **natural join**
4. middle join
5. **STRAIGHT\_JOIN**

**Question 38.**

Is it possible to insert several rows into a table with a single INSERT statement?

1. No
2. **Yes**

**Question 39.**

Which of the following are not String column types?

1. BLOB
2. ENUM
3. SET
4. TEXT
5. **LONGCHAR**

**Question 40.**

Examine the description of the STUDENTS table:

STD\_ID NUMBER (4)

COURSE\_ID VARCHAR2 (10)

START\_DATE DATE

END\_DATE DATE

The aggregate functions valid on the START\_DATE column are:

1. SUM(start\_date)
2. AVG(start\_date)
3. **COUNT(start\_date)**
4. AVG(start\_date, end\_date)
5. **MIN(start\_date)**

**Question 41.**

If you insert (00) as the value of the year in a date column, what will be stored in the database?

1. 0000
2. 1900
3. **2000**
4. Ambiguous, cannot be determined

**Question 42.**

Which of the following is not a SQL operator?

1. Between..and..
2. Like
3. In
4. Is null
5. Not in
6. **All of the above are SQL operators**

**Question 43.**

You are maintaining data for a Products table, and want to see the products which have a current stock of at least 50 more than the minimum stock limit. The structure of the Products table is:

ProductID  
ProductName  
CurrentStock  
MinimumStock

Two possible queries are:

(a)select \* from products where currentStock > MinimumStock + 50  
 (b)select \* from products where currentStock - 50 > MinimumStock

Choose the appropriate option with regard to the above queries.

1. (a) is correct
2. (b) is correct
3. **(a) and (b) both are correct**
4. (a) and (b) both are incorrect

**Question 44. (Advanced Concepts)**

What is NDB?

1. **An in-memory storage engine offering high-availability and data-persistence features**
2. A filesystem
3. An SQL superset
4. MySQL scripting language
5. None of the above

**Question 45.**

Considering table foo has been created with:

create table foo (id int primary key auto\_increment, name varchar(100));

Is the following query syntactically valid?

delete from foo where id = id-1;

1. **Yes**
2. No

**Question 46.**

What are MySQL Spatial Data Types in the following list?

1. **GEOMETRY**
2. CIRCLE
3. SQUARE
4. **POINT**
5. **POLYGON**

**Question 47.**

State whether true or false:

In the 'where clause' of a select statement, the AND operator displays a row if any of the conditions listed are true. The OR operator displays a row if all of the conditions listed are true.

1. True
2. **False**

**Question 48.**

What privilege do you need to create a function?

1. UPDATE
2. **CREATE ROUTINE**
3. SELECT
4. CREATE FUNCTION
5. No specific privilege

**Question 49.**

Assuming the column col1 in table tab1 has the following values:

2,3,NULL,2,3,1

What will be the output of the select statement mentioned below?

SELECT count(DISTINCT col1) FROM tab1

1. 6
2. 5
3. 4
4. **3**

**Question 50.**

Which of the following operators has the lowest precedence?

1. BINARY
2. **NOT**
3. <<
4. %

**Question 51.**

The REPLACE statement is:

1. Same as the INSERT statement
2. **Like INSERT, except that if an old row in the table has the same value as a new row for a PRIMARY KEY or a UNIQUE index, the old row is deleted before the new row is inserted**
3. There is no such statement as REPLACE

**Question 52.**

What is wrong with the following query:

select \* from Orders where OrderID = (select OrderID from OrderItems where ItemQty > 50)

1. In the sub query, '\*' should be used instead of 'OrderID'
2. **The sub query can return more than one row, so, '=' should be replaced with 'in'**
3. The sub query should not be in parenthesis
4. None of the above

**Question 53.**

Can you run multiple MySQL servers on a single machine?

1. No
2. **Yes**

**Question 54.**

Consider the query:

SELECT name

FROM Student

WHERE name LIKE '\_a%';

Which names will be displayed?

1. Names starting with "a"
2. **Names containing "a" as the second letter**
3. Names starting with "a" or "A"
4. Names containing "a" as any letter except the first

**Question 55.**

Which of the following commands will list the tables of the current database?

1. **SHOW TABLES**
2. DESCRIBE TABLES
3. SHOW ALL TABLES
4. LIST TABLES

**Question 56.**

To quote a string within a string, which of the following can you use?

1. "This is the "quoted" message"
2. **"This is the ""quoted"" message"**
3. **'This is the "quoted" message'**
4. **"This is the \"quoted\" message"**

**Question 57.**

Consider the following table definition:

CREATE TABLE table1 (   
 column1 INT,   
 column2 INT,   
 column3 INT,   
 column4 INT  
)

Which one of the following is the correct syntax for adding the column, "column2a" after column2, to the table shown above?

1. **ALTER TABLE table1 ADD column2a INT AFTER column2**
2. MODIFY TABLE table1 ADD column2a AFTER column2
3. INSERT INTO table1 column2a AS INT AFTER column2
4. ALTER TABLE table1 INSERT column2a INT AFTER column2
5. CHANGE TABLE table1 INSERT column2a BEFORE column3
6. Columns are always added after the last column

**Question 58.**

Is the FROM clause necessary in every SELECT statement?

1. Yes
2. **No**

**Question 59.**

Which of the following is not a Table Storage specifier in MySQL?

1. InnoDB
2. MYISAM
3. BLACKHOLE
4. **STACK**

**Question 60.**

Which of the following is a valid declaration?

1. **CHAR(0)**
2. **CHAR(1024)**
3. **CHAR(256)**
4. VARCHAR(-1024)
5. All are invalid
6. All are valid

**Question 61.**

Which of the following is not a MySQL statement?

1. **ENUMERATE**
2. EXPLAIN
3. KILL
4. LOAD DATA
5. SET

**Question 62.**

Which of the following statements are true?

1. **BLOB and TEXT columns cannot have DEFAULT values**
2. **BLOB columns are treated as binary strings (byte strings)**
3. BLOB columns have a charset
4. TEXT columns cannot be indexed
5. None of the above is true

**Question 63.**

Consider the following tables:

Books  
------  
BookId  
BookName  
AuthorId  
SubjectId  
PopularityRating (the popularity of the book on a scale of 1 to 10)  
Language (such as French, English, German etc)

Subjects  
---------  
SubjectId  
Subject (such as History, Geography, Mathematics etc)

Authors  
--------  
AuthorId  
AuthorName  
Country

Which is the query to determine the Authors who have written at least 1 book with a popularity rating of less than 5?

1. **select authorname from authors where authorid in (select authorid from books where popularityrating<5)**
2. select authorname from authors where authorid in (select authorid from books where popularityrating<=5)
3. select authorname from authors where authorid in (select BookId from books where popularityrating<5)
4. select authorname from authors where authorid in (select authorid from books where popularityrating in (0,5))

**Question 64.**

Is the following query valid?

create table foo (id int primary key auto\_increment, name varchar);

1. **No**
2. Yes

**Question 65.**

What will happen if two tables in a database are named rating and RATING?

1. This is not possible as table names are case in-sensitive (rating and RATING are treated as same name)
2. This is possible as table names are case sensitive (rating and RATING are treated as different names)
3. This is possible on UNIX/LINUX and not on Windows platform
4. This is possible on Windows and not on UNIX/LINUX platforms
5. **This depends on lower\_case\_table\_names system variable**

**Question 66.**

Consider the following query:

create table foo (id int);

Which of the following statements is true?

1. The id column will be the default primary key
2. This query is invalid, a table must have a primary key
3. **This query creates a table with one column**
4. The id column is auto incremented
5. All statements are false

**Question 67. (Advanced Concepts)**

What is the main purpose of InnoDB over MyISAM?

1. InnoDB is thread safe
2. **InnoDB provides a transaction safe environment**
3. InnoDB can handle table with more than 1000 columns
4. InnoDB provides FULLTEXT indexes
5. None of the above

**Question 68. (Advanced Concepts)**

What will happen if you write the following statement on the MySQL prompt?

SELECT NOW();

1. It will display the current date
2. **It will display the error message as now does not exist.**
3. It will display a syntax error near '()'

**Question 69. (Data Retrieval)**

Which query will display data from the Pers table relating to Analysts, Clerks and Salesmen who joined between 1/1/2005 and 1/2/2005 ?

1. select \* from Pers where joining\_date from #1/1/2005# to #1/2/2005#, job=Analyst or clerk or salesman
2. select \* from Pers where joining\_date between #1/1/2005# to #1/2/2005#, job=Analyst or job=clerk or job=salesman
3. **select \* from Pers where joining\_date between #1/1/2005# and #1/2/2005# and (job=Analyst or clerk or salesman)**
4. None of the above

**Question 70.**

What is true regarding the SET data type?

1. **A SET can have zero or more values**
2. A SET value may contain a comma
3. **A SET can have a maximum of 64 different members**
4. MySQL stores SET values as strings
5. None of the above is true

**Question 71. (Advanced Concepts)**

What is the name of the utility used to extract NDB configuration information?

1. **ndb\_config**
2. cluster\_config
3. ndb --config
4. configNdb
5. None of the above

**Question 72.**

Consider the following SQL queries:

create table foo (id int primary key auto\_increment, name varchar(200));  
insert into foo (name) values (id);  
select \* from foo;

What will be the value of the 'name' column returned by the select query?

1. 1
2. 'id'
3. **0**
4. NULL
5. These queries are invalid

**Question 73.**

What is true regarding the TIMESTAMP data type?

1. **For one TIMESTAMP column in a table, you can assign the current timestamp as the default value and the auto-update value**
2. **TIMESTAMP columns are NOT NULL by default, cannot contain NULL values, and assigning NULL assigns the current timestamp**
3. **When the server runs with the MAXDB SQL mode enabled, TIMESTAMP is identical with DATETIME**
4. A TIMESTAMP column cannot have a default value
5. None of the above is true

**Question 74.**

Which of the following formats does the date field accept by default?

1. DD-MM-YYYY
2. YYYY-DD-MM
3. **YYYY-MM-DD**
4. MM-DD-YY
5. MMDDYYYY

**Question 75.**

Examine the query:-

select (2/2/4) from tab1;

where tab1 is a table with one row. This would give a result of:

1. 4
2. 2
3. 1
4. .5
5. **.25**
6. 0
7. 8
8. 24

**Question 76.**

What is the correct SQL syntax for returning all the columns from a table named "Persons" sorted REVERSE alphabetically by "FirstName"?

1. SELECT \* FROM Persons WHERE FirstName ORDER BY FirstName DESC
2. SELECT \* FROM Persons SORT REVERSE 'FirstName'
3. SELECT \* FROM Persons ORDER BY -'FirstName'
4. **SELECT \* FROM Persons ORDER BY FirstName DESC**

**Question 77.**

Which of the following is not a valid Logical operator?

1. **&**
2. &&
3. AND
4. !
5. NOT

**Question 78.**

How will you change "Hansen" into "Nilsen" in the LastName column in the Persons Table?

1. **UPDATE Persons SET LastName = 'Nilsen' WHERE LastName = 'Hansen'**
2. UPDATE Persons SET LastName = 'Hansen' INTO LastName = 'Nilsen'
3. SAVE Persons SET LastName = 'Nilsen' WHERE LastName = 'Hansen'
4. SAVE Persons SET LastName = 'Hansen' INTO LastName = 'Nilsen'

**Question 79.**

MySQL supports 5 different int types. Which one takes 3 bytes?

1. TINYINT
2. **MEDIUMINT**
3. SMALLINT
4. INT
5. BIGINT

**Question 80.**

Which of the following statements grants permission to Peter with password Software?

1. GRANT ALL ON testdb.\* TO peter PASSWORD 'Software'
2. **GRANT ALL ON testdb.\* TO peter IDENTIFIED by 'Software'**
3. GRANT ALL OF testdb.\* TO peter PASSWORD 'Software'
4. GRANT ALL OF testdb.\* TO peter IDENTIFIED by 'Software'

**Question 81.**

What is the correct SQL syntax for selecting all the columns from the table Persons where the LastName is alphabetically between (and including) "Hansen" and "Pettersen"?

1. SELECT \* FROM Persons WHERE LastName > 'Hansen', LastName < 'Pettersen'
2. SELECT LastName > 'Hansen' AND LastName < 'Pettersen' FROM Persons
3. SELECT \* FROM persons WHERE LastName > 'Hansen' AND LastName > 'Pettersen'
4. **SELECT \* FROM Persons WHERE LastName BETWEEN 'Hansen' AND 'Pettersen'**

**Question 82.**

If you try to perform an arithmetic operation on a column containing NULL values, the output will be:

1. 0
2. **NULL**
3. An error will be generated
4. Cannot be determined

**Question 83.**

What will happen if some of the columns in a table are of char datatype and others are of varchar datatype?

1. Nothing will happen
2. MySQL will generate an error
3. MySQL will convert all varchar datatypes into char
4. **MySQL will convert all char datatypes into varchar**

**Question 84.**

Evaluate the following SQL statement:

SELECT e.employee\_id, (.15\* e.salary) + (.5 \* e.commission\_pct) + (s.sales\_amount \* (.35 \* e.bonus)) AS CALC\_VALUE FROM employees e, sales s WHERE e.employee\_id = s.emp\_id;

What will happen if all the parentheses are removed from the calculation?

1. The value displayed in the CALC\_VALUE column will be lower
2. The value displayed in the CALC\_VALUE column will be higher
3. **There will be no difference in the value displayed in the CALC\_VALUE column**
4. An error will be reported

**Question 85.**

Which one of the following correctly selects rows from the table myTable that have NULL in column column1?

1. **SELECT \* FROM myTable WHERE column1 IS NULL**
2. SELECT \* FROM myTable WHERE column1 = NULL
3. SELECT \* FROM myTable WHERE column1 EQUALS NULL
4. SELECT \* FROM myTable WHERE column1 NOT NULL
5. SELECT \* FROM myTable WHERE column1 CONTAINS NULL

**Question 86.**

Choose the appropriate query for the Products table where data should be displayed primarily in ascending order of the ProductGroup column. Secondary sorting should be in descending order of the CurrentStock column.

1. Select \* from Products order by CurrentStock,ProductGroup
2. Select \* from Products order by CurrentStock DESC,ProductGroup
3. Select \* from Products order by ProductGroup,CurrentStock
4. **Select \* from Products order by ProductGroup,CurrentStock DESC**
5. None of the above

**Question 87.**

Consider the following tables:

Books  
------  
BookId  
BookName  
AuthorId  
SubjectId  
PopularityRating(the popularity of the book on a scale of 1 to 10)  
Language (such as French, English, German etc)

Subjects  
---------  
SubjectId  
Subject (such as History, Geography, Mathematics etc)

Authors  
--------  
AuthorId  
AuthorName  
Country

What is the query to determine how many books which have a popularity rating of more than 7, written on each subject?

1. select subject,count(\*) as Books from books,subjectswhere books.popularityrating > 7
2. select subject,count(\*) as Books from books,subjectswhere books.authorid=subjects.authorid and books.popularityrating > 7group by subjects.subject
3. select subject,count(\*) as Books from books,subjectswhere books.subjectid=subjects.subjectid and books.popularityrating = 7group by subjects.subject
4. **select subject,count(\*) as Books from books,subjectswhere books.subjectid=subjects.subjectid and books.popularityrating > 7group by subjects.subject**

**Question 88.**

Assuming the column col1 in table tab1 has the following values:

2,3,NULL,2,3,1

What will be the output of the select statement below?

SELECT count(col1) FROM tab1

1. 6
2. **5**
3. 4
4. 3