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| **MySQL Questions: The group by & having Clause** |
| 1. What is the meaning of “GROUP BY” clause in Mysql?   * It means that column can be grouped so that we can have non-repetitative value   or distinct value after that it is compulsory to use aggregate function. |
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| 2. Which clause is similar to “HAVING” clause in Mysql?   * WHERE clause similar to HAVING clause in Mysql. |
| 3. What is the meaning of “HAVING” clause in Mysql? |
| * HAVING CLAUSE is used to apply filter over the records or rows given by group clause. |
| 4. “COUNT” keyword belongs to which categories in Mysql? |
| * COUNT keyword belongs to AGGREGATE category. |
| 5. Which among the following belongs to an “aggregate function”? |
| a) COUNT |
| b) UPPER |
| c) LOWER |
| d) All of the mentioned |
| * a) COUNT. |
| 6. Which of the following belongs to an “aggregate function”? |
| a) COUNT |
| b) SUM/AVG |
| c) MIN/MAX |
| d) All of the mentioned   * c) All of the mentioned |
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| 7. Which clause is used with an “aggregate functions”? |
| a) GROUP BY |
| b) SELECT |
| c) WHERE |
| d) Both GROUP BY and WHERE |
| * a) GROUP BY |
| 8. What is the significance of the statement “GROUP BY d.name” in the following MySQL statement? |
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| **SELECT** d.name, **COUNT** (emp\_id), emp\_no |
| **FROM** department d **INNER** **JOIN** Employee e |
| **ON** d.dept\_id=e.emp\_id |
| **GROUP** **BY** d.name |
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| a) Aggregation of the field “name” of both table |
| b) Aggregation of the field “name” of table “department” |
| c) Sorting of the field “name” |
| d) None of the mentioned   * b) Aggregation of the field “name” of table “department”. |
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| 9. What is the significance of the statement “HAVING COUNT (emp\_id)>2” in the following MySQL statement? |
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| **SELECT** d.name, **COUNT** (emp\_id) emp\_no |
| **FROM** department d **INNER** **JOIN** Employee e |
| **ON** d.dept\_id=e.emp\_id |
| **GROUP** **BY** d.name |
| **HAVING** **COUNT** (emp\_id)&gt;2 |
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| a) Filter out all rows whose total emp\_id below 2 |
| b) Selecting those rows whose total emp\_id>2 |
| c) Filter out all rows whose total emp\_id below 2 & Selecting those rows whose total emp\_id>2 |
| d) None of the mentioned   * b) Selecting those rows whose total emp\_id>2. |