**1. How can an user quickly rename a MySQL database for InnoDB?**

**Answers:**

1. He cannot rename any MySQL database
2. By using: RENAME DATABASE db\_old\_name TO db\_new\_name
3. By using: RENAME DATABASE TO db\_new\_name
4. By creating the new empty database, then rename each table using: RENAME TABLE db\_old\_name.table\_name TO db\_new\_name.table\_name

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

**Answers:**

1. No
2. Yes

**3. 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?**

**Answers:**

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))

**4. The Flush statement cannot be used for:**

**Answers:**

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

**5. Consider the query:**

**SELECT name**

**FROM Students**

**WHERE name LIKE ‘\_a%’;**  
**Which names will be displayed?**

**Answers:**

1. Names starting with “a”
2. Names containing “a” as the second lette
3. Names starting with “a” or “A”
4. Names containing “a” as any letter except the first

**6. Which of the following is the best MySQL data type for currency values?**

**Answers:**

1. SMALLINT
2. DECIMAL(19,4)
3. VARCHAR(32)
4. BIGINT

**7. What are MySQL Spatial Data Types in the following list?**

**Answers:**

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

**8. Which query will return values containing strings “Pizza”, “Burger”, or “Hotdog” in the database?**

**Answers:**

1. SELECT \* FROM fiberbox WHERE field REGEXP ‘Pizza|Burger|Hotdog’;
2. SELECT \* FROM fiberbox WHERE field LIKE ‘%Pizza%’ OR field LIKE ‘%Burger%’ OR field LIKE ‘%Hotdog%’;
3. SELECT \* FROM fiberbox WHERE field = ‘%Pizza%’ OR field = ‘%Burger%’ OR field = ‘%Hotdog%’;
4. SELECT \* FROM fiberbox WHERE field = ‘?Pizza?’ OR field = ‘?Burger?’ OR field = ‘?Hotdog?’;

**9. Which datatype is used to store binary data in MySQL?**

**Answers:**

1. BLOB
2. BIGINT
3. INT
4. Both BLOB and BIGINT

**10. Which of the following will reset the MySQL password for a particular user?**

**Answers:**

1. UPDATE mysql.user SET Password=PASSWORD(‘password’) WHERE User=’username’;
2. UPDATE mysql.user SET Password=’password’ WHERE User=’username’;
3. UPDATE mysql.user SET Password=RESET(‘password’) WHERE User=’username’;
4. None of the above.

**11. Which of the following is the best way to modify a table to allow null values?**

**Answers:**

1. ALTER TABLE table\_name MODIFY column\_name varchar(255) null
2. ALTER TABLE table\_name MODIFY column\_name VARCHAR(255)
3. ALTER TABLE table\_name CHANGE column\_name column\_name type DEFAULT NULL
4. ALTER table\_name MODIFY column\_name varchar(255) null

**12. Which of the following will dump the whole MySQL database to a file?**

**Answers:**

1. mysql -e “select \* from myTable” -u myuser -pxxxxxxxxx mydatabase > mydumpfile.txt
2. mysql -e “select \* from myTable” mydatabase > mydumpfile.txt
3. SELECT \* from myTable FIELDS TERMINATED BY ‘,’ ENCLOSED BY ‘”‘ LINES TERMINATED BY ‘n’
4. None of the above.

**13. Which of the following statements is true regarding character sets in MySQL?**

**Answers:**

1. The default character set of MySQL is UTF-8.
2. lang.cnf sets the default character set for MySQL databases.
3. SET CHARSET utf8 will set the character set of data to be imported to UTF-8.
4. None of these.

**14. Which of the following is an alternative to groupwise maximum ranking (ex. ROW\_NUMBER() in MS SQL)?**

**Answers:**

1. Using subqueries
2. Using variables in a MySQL query
3. Using self-join
4. MySQL also supports ROW\_NUMBER()

**15. Which of the following statements are true about SQL injection attacks?**

**Answers:**

1. Wrapping all variables containing user input by a call to mysql\_real\_escape\_string() makes the code immune to SQL injections.
2. Parametrized queries do not make code less vulnearable to SQL injections.
3. SQL injections are not possible, if only emulated prepared statements are used.
4. Usage of later versions of MySQL, validation, and explicit setting of the charset of user input are valid measures to decrease vulnerability to SQL injections.

**16. Which of the following is an alternative to Subquery Factoring (ex. the ‘WITH’ clause in MS SQL Server)?**

**Answers:**

1. The ‘IN’ clause
2. Using temporary tables and inline views
3. The ‘INNER JOIN’ clause
4. Using subqueries

**17. Suppose a table has the following records:**

**+————–+————-+—————-+**  
**| Item | Price | Brand |**  
**+————–+————-+—————-+**  
**| Watch | 100 | abc |**  
**| Watch | 200 | xyz |**  
**| Glasses | 300 | bcd |**  
**| Watch | 500 | def |**  
**| Glasses | 600 | fgh |**  
**+————–+————-+—————-+**

**Which of the following will select the highest-priced record per item?**

**Answers:**

1. select item, brand, price from items where max(price) order by item
2. select \* from items where price = max group by item
3. select item, brand, max(price) from items group by item
4. select \* from items where price > 200 order by item

**18. Which of the following will restore a MySQL DB from a .dump file?**

**Answers:**

1. mysql -u<user> -p < db\_backup.dump
2. mysql -u<user> -p<password> < db\_backup.dump
3. mysql -u<user> -p <password> < db\_backup.dump
4. mysql -u<user> -p<password> > db\_backup.dump

**19. Which of the following relational database management systems is simple to embed in a larger program?**

**Answers:**

1. MySQL
2. SQLite
3. Both
4. None

**20. 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?**

**Answers:**

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