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What is MySQL?

MySQL is an open source RDBMS. MySQL uses the standardized Structured Query Language to manage the database.

Describe the technical feature of MySQL?

The MySQL Database Software is a client/server system that consist of a multi-threaded SQL server that support several backends, different client programs and libraries, administrative tools, and a wide range of APIs.

How do you return hundred books starting from 21st?

```
SELECT book_title FROM books LIMIT 21, 100;
```

What is the default port of MySQL?

The default port of MYSQL is 3306.

Why are ENUMs used in MySQL?

ENUMs are used so that users can limit the possible values that go into the table. `CREATE TABLE months (month ENUM 'January', 'February', 'March',); INSERT months VALUES ('April').`

What is the basic difference between a CHAR_LENGTH and LENGTH?

The basic difference between a CHAR_LENGTH and LENGTH is the character count. The second is byte count. For the Latin characters the numbers are the same, but they're not the same for Unicode and other encodings.

How to change a password for an existing user via mysqladmin?

```
mysqladmin -u root -p password "newpassword".
```

What is the REGEXP pattern?

A REGEXP pattern match succeed if the pattern matches anywhere in the value being tested.

How to change a table name to ZinnoDB?

```
ALTER TABLE name_file ENGINE ZinnoDB;
```

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What is the use of a primary key?

Primary key is used to uniquely identify each row of the table. Each table has only one primary key.

How to get the current date in MySQL?

```
SELECT CURRENT_DATE();
```

What does the `mysql_fetch_array()` method do?

`mysql_fetch_array()` method returns a result row as an associated array, regular array from database.

How to display the list of database in MySQL?

To display the list of database in MySQL users can use the `SHOW DATABASES;` command.

How to find out which auto increment was assigned on the last insert?

`SELECT LAST_INSERT_ID()` returns the last value assigned by the auto increment function.

How to run a batch mode in MySQL?

```
mysql<batch-file>;  
mysql < batch-file > mysql.out
```

What is the difference between in-place and logical upgrade in MySQL?

The in-place upgrade method requires shutting down the existing MySQL server version for replacing its packages or binaries with the new ones. On the other hand, the logical upgrade involves exporting the data from the existing server into a dump file, installing the new version, and using the file to load the newly installed version. Logical upgrade is ideal for upgrading the existing version to the latest one, by skipping several versions in between.

What are instrumentation points in MySQL?

Instrumentation points are specific parts in programming code that help in reporting events for measuring a variety of performance parameters. These points include code tracing, debugging, exception handling, and performance counters.

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Is it always necessary to convert the spatial data stored in a table while fetching it through SQL query?

Yes, it is necessary to convert the spatial data stored in a table while fetching it through a query. This is because MySQL stores the spatial data internally in a different format, which is not readable.

Can I store spatial data in any table?

No, you cannot store spatial data in any table. MySQL only accepts spatial data for NDB, InnoDB, ARCHIVE, and MyISAM tables.

Where are stored procedures saved in MySQL?

In MySQL, stored procedures are saved in the table mysql.proc.

Are stored procedures case sensitive?

Stored procedures are not case-insensitive. For example, length is the same whether it is typed LENGTH or length.

How are the values generated stored, when a transaction is in partially committed state?

When a transaction is in partially committed state, the values generated during processing are all saved in a volatile storage. Only after the transaction reaches the COMMIT POINT successfully, the temporary values are saved in a stable storage and the transaction is termed committed.

What is the disadvantage of locking technique?

Locking introduces a delay because sometimes the required sections of a transaction may be locked by different transactions leading to a long wait.

Are indexes created on two columns separately the same as creating indexes with both the columns together?

Indexes created on two columns ([EmployeeId], [EmployeeName]) separately are not equal to the index that is created by both the columns together ([EmployeeId, EmployeeName]).

Are DESCRIBE and EXPLAIN statements the same?

The DESCRIBE and EXPLAIN statements are considered synonyms. Generally, DESCRIBE is used to get data related to table structure and EXPLAIN is to get a query execution plan (a description of how MySQL processes a query).

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Which type of index is considered as a primary key?

Clustered index is considered as a primary key.

How to identify if a temporary table is created by the server?

Use the EXPLAIN statement to identify if a statement needs a temporary table. If USING TEMPORARY is mentioned in the Extra column, then a temporary table is created.

Is replication in MySQL asynchronous or synchronous?

Replication in MySQL is asynchronous, by default. In this process, the slaves do not remain connected to the master for fetching updates or latest changes made to some tables, a few databases, or all databases on the master server.

Does MySQL support both vertical and horizontal partitioning?

No, MySQL supports only horizontal partitioning.

Can the ranges specified for RANGE partitioning coincide?

No, the ranges specified for partitioning a table cannot coincide. They must be contiguous.

Which data types are supported by COLUMNS partitioning?

COLUMNS partitioning supports integer, string, and date data types. However, they do not support Float, DECIMAL, BLOB, and TEXT types.

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---End of FAQ---