1. MyISAM tables can have three different storage formats: static (fixed-length), dynamic or compressed. Which of the following statements are true for the static format?

Note: There may be more than one right answer.

-It is very quick and easy to cache.

-There are no limitations regarding column types.

-It requires much less disk space than the other two storage formats.

-It is easy to reconstruct after a crash, because rows are located in fixed positions.

2. What is the correct syntax to grant all privileges on all databases to a user?

GRANT ALL\_PRIVILEGES ON \* . \* TO 'newuser'@'localhost';

GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON \* TO 'newuser'@'localhost';

GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON \* . \* TO 'newuser'@'localhost';

GRANT ALL\_PRIVILEGES ON \* TO 'newuser'@'localhost';

3. Which of the following are valid encryption functions?

Note: There may be more than one right answer.

MD5

AES\_ENCRYPT

SHA512

SHA2

4. For some particular assignment, you need to compare two values, if both are equal, the result would be null, and if the values are not equal then the first value should be returned. Which function should you use?

NVL

NVL2

NULLIF

COALESCE

5. Which of the following will show when a table in a MySQL database was last updated?

Note: There may be more than one right answer.

Using the following query:

SELECT UPDATE\_TIME

FROM information\_schema.tables

WHERE TABLE\_SCHEMA = 'database\_name'

AND TABLE\_NAME = 'table\_name'

Creating an on-update trigger to write timestamp in a custom table, then querying the custom table

Getting the "last modified" timestamp of the corresponding database file in the file system

None of these.

6.What is the output when the following query executes?

CREATE TABLE t2 (val INT)

PARTITION BY LIST(val)(

PARTITION mypart VALUES IN (1,3,5),

PARTITION MyPart VALUES IN (2,4,6)

);

A table 't2' is created with List Partitioning

Failure/Error occurs

No partitions are created

7. What will be the result of attempt to run the following SQL script against a MySQL database?

drop table if exists ONE;

drop table if exists TWO;

create table ONE(NUM int);

create table TWO(NUM int primary key);

insert into ONE(NUM) values (1), (2), (3), (4);

insert into TWO(NUM) values (1), (4), (5);

insert ignore into ONE select \* from TWO;

select sum(NUM) from ONE;

The last SELECT statement will return number 10.

The last SELECT statement will return number 15.

The last SELECT statement will return number 20.

The script will abort with a MySQL error.

8. What is the correct syntax to restore a database from command line?

mysqlrestore -u username -p database\_name < database\_name.sql

mysql -u username -p database\_name database\_name.sql

mysql -u username -p database\_name << database\_name.sql

mysql -u username -p database\_name < database\_name.sql

9. Which of the following is NOT a valid string type available for column?

SET

BLOB

ENUM

CHAR

VAR

TEXT

VARCHAR

10. Which statement is used to disable autocommit mode implicitly for a single series of statements?

START TRANSACTION

COMMIT

ROLLBACK

NOCOMMIT

11.How can a default value be set for a MySQL Datetime column?

By using TIMESTAMP (default\_value TIMESTAMP DEFAULT CURRENT\_TIMESTAMP)

By using DATE (default\_value DATE DEFAULT CURRENT\_DATE)

By using DATEDEFAULT (default\_value SET DATEDEFAULT)

By using DATETIME (default\_value DATETIME DEFAULT CURRENT\_DATETIME)

12. Which of the statements are true for user-defined variables?

Note: There may be more than one right answer.

User variable names are not case sensitive and have a maximum length of 64 characters.

User variables are written as $var\_name, where the variable name var\_name consists of alphanumeric characters, “.”, “\_”, and “@”.

User-defined variables are session-specific. A user variable defined by one client cannot be seen or used by other clients.

User variable names are case sensitive.

14. Which of the following represents a valid use of COUNT() in a WHERE clause?

select gid from `gd` group by gid having count(\*) > 10 order by lastupdated desc

select gid from `gd` group by gid count(\*) > 10 order by lastupdated desc

select gid from `gd` group by gid count() > 10 order by lastupdated desc

COUNT() cannot be used in a WHERE clause.

15. What happens when the column is set to AUTO INCREMENT and if you reach maximum value in the table?

It stops incrementing. Any further inserts are going to produce an error, since the key has been used already.

It will still increment the value by 1.

It will reset the auto increment index.

None of the above.

16. How many bytes of storage does the BIGINT integer type requires?

4

8

3

2

17. Which of the following are valid MySQL functions? Check all that apply.

Note: There may be more than one right answer.

FORMAT()

NOW()

HOUR()

DATEDIFFERENCE()

18. In comparing "select distinct" and "group by" which is faster?

They are equal

"Select distinct" is faster

"Group by" is faster

"distinct" is not possible in MySQL

19. What are the valid types of table present in MySQL? Check all that apply.

Note: There may be more than one right answer.

MyISAM

Heap

Merge

INNO DB

ISAM

20. Which of the following will find the distance between two pairs of latitude and longitude points?

Note: There may be more than one right answer.

select . . .

where locations.lat between X1 and X2

and locations.Long between y1 and y2;

select . . .

where locations.lat between X1 and X2

or locations.Long between y1 and y2;

SELECT \*

FROM table

WHERE MBRContains(LineFromText(CONCAT(

'('

, @lon + 10 / ( 111.1 / cos(RADIANS(@lon)))

, ' '

, @lat + 10 / 111.1

, ','

, @lon - 10 / ( 111.1 / cos(RADIANS(@lat)))

, ' '

, @lat - 10 / 111.1

, ')' )

,mypoint)

SELECT \*

FROM table

WHERE MBRContains(LineFromText(CONCAT(

'('

, @lon - 10 / ( 111.1 / cos(RADIANS(@lon)))

, ' '

, @lat - 10 / 111.1

, ','

, @lon - 10 / ( 111.1 / cos(RADIANS(@lat)))

, ' '

, @lat - 10 / 111.1

, ')' )

,mypoint)

21. Select valid operators in MySQL:

Note: There may be more than one right answer.

==

!=

||

CASE

++

22. Which of the following is NOT a valid Aggregation Function?

AVG()

COUNT()

LAST()

MAX()

SUM()

None of the mentioned

23. Which of the following statements is true?

When using a fixed-length type such as CHAR(n), stored values require n x 4 bytes for utf8

MySQL stores metadata in a Unicode character set, namely UTF-8

The default MySQL character set is UTF-8

All statements are true

24. Which of the following is not a valid nonstandard string type?

TINYTEXT

BLOBTEXT

MEDIUMTEXT

LONGTEXT

25. Which of the following is correct about CHAR\_LENGTH and LENGTH?

CHAR\_LENGTH is character count whereas the LENGTH is byte count.

CHAR\_LENGTH is byte count whereas the LENGTH is character count.

CHAR\_LENGTH and LENGTH both are character count.

CHAR\_LENGTH and LENGTH both are byte count.

26. How can you see all indexes defined for a table?

SHOW INDEX <tablename>;

SHOW INDEX FROM <tablename>;

SHOW \*INDEX FROM <tablename>;

None of the above.

27. Which operator is used to select values within a range?

BETWEEN

WITHIN

RANGE

COMPARE

28. Which of the following is not a valid statement?

Double have accuracy up to eight place whereas float upto 18 places

Floating point numbers are stored in FLOAT whereas Double are stored in DOUBLE.

Float takes 4 bytes whereas DOUBLE takes eight bytes.

FLOAT is for single-precision whereas DOUBLE is for double-precision numbers.

29. Which command converts Unix Timestamp to Mysql Timestamp and vice versa?

FROM\_UNIXTIME; FROM\_MYSQLTIME

FROM\_UNIXTIMESTAMP; UNIX\_TIME

FROM\_UNIXTIME; UNIX\_TIMESTAMP

UNIX\_TIMESTAMP; FROM\_UNIXTIME

30. Which of the following is not a comparison operator in MySQL?

=

==

>=

<=

<>

31. Which of the following will truncate all tables in a MySQL database?

Note: There may be more than one right answer.

SELECT 'TRUNCATE TABLE ' + TABLE\_NAME FROM INFORMATION\_SCHEMA.TABLES

SELECT Concat('TRUNCATE TABLE ', TABLE\_NAME) FROM INFORMATION\_SCHEMA.TABLES

SELECT Concat('TRUNCATE TABLE ', TABLE\_NAME, '\n') FROM INFORMATION\_SCHEMA.TABLES

SELECT Concat('TRUNCATE TABLE ', TABLE\_NAME, ';') FROM INFORMATION\_SCHEMA.TABLES

32. What is the correct syntax to switch to a new database in MySQL?

switch database\_name;

connect database\_name;

use database\_name;

start database\_name;

33. What is the most common type of join?

INSIDE JOIN

INNER JOIN

JOINED TABLE

JOINED

34. What is the syntax to list all databases in mysql?

list databases;

show databases;

all databases;

databases;

35. With SQL, how can you delete the records where the "FirstName" is "John" in the Customers Table?

DELETE FROM Customers WHERE FirstName='John'

DELETE ROW FirstName='John' FROM Customers

DELETE FirstName='John' FROM Customers

DELETE WHERE FirstName='John' FROM Customers

36. Which of the following will get the record count for all tables in a MySQL database?

SELECT SUM(TABLE\_ROWS)

FROM INFORMATION\_SCHEMA.TABLES

WHERE TABLE\_SCHEMA = '{your\_db}';

SELECT TOTAL(TABLE\_ROWS)

FROM INFORMATION\_SCHEMA.TABLES

WHERE TABLE\_SCHEMA = '{your\_db}';

SELECT COUNT(TABLE\_ROWS)

FROM INFORMATION\_SCHEMA.TABLES

WHERE TABLE\_SCHEMA = '{your\_db}';

SELECT ROUND(TABLE\_ROWS)

FROM INFORMATION\_SCHEMA.TABLES

WHERE TABLE\_SCHEMA = '{your\_db}';

37. With SQL, how do you select all the records from a table named "Customers" where the value of the column "FirstName" is "John"?

SELECT \* FROM Customers WHERE FirstName='John'

SELECT [all] FROM Customers WHERE FirstName='John'

SELECT [all] FROM Customers WHERE FirstName LIKE 'John'

SELECT \* FROM Customers WHERE FirstName<>'John'

38. Consider the following schema −

CUSTOMERS(customer\_code, first\_name, last\_name, email, phone\_no, date\_of\_birth);

Which of the following query would display all the customers where the second letter in the first name is ‘o’?

SELECT first\_name FROM Customers where first\_name like ‘\_o%’;

SELECT first\_name FROM Customers where first\_name like ‘%o\_’;

SELECT first\_name FROM Customers where first\_name like ‘%o%’;

SELECT first\_name FROM Customers where first\_name like ‘\_o\_’;

39. What is the maximum length of a VARCHAR column?

The length can be up to 255 bytes, however, it is shared among all columns and the character set used in a row.

The length can be up to 65,535 bytes, however, it is shared among all columns and the character set used in a row.

The length can be up to 32,765 bytes, however, it is shared among all columns and the character set used in a row.

None of the above.

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

SMALLINT

DECIMAL(19,4)

VARCHAR(32)

BIGINT

41. Which of the following are not reserved words as of MySQL 5.7?

**Note: There may be more than one right answer.**

AND

DATETIME

INT

MAX\_SIZE

READ

TIMESTAMP

TRUE

42. Which of the following statement is valid for % and \_ in the LIKE clause in a mysql query?

% corresponds to 1 or more characters; \_ is exactly one character

% corresponds to 0 or more characters; \_ is exactly one character

% corresponds to 1 or more characters; \_ is 0 or more characters

% is exactly one character; \_ is corresponds to 0 or more characters

43.Which of the following keywords is not a MYSQL utility Statement?

DESCRIBE

DEFINE

USE

NONE OF ABOVE

44.How do you return fifty events starting from 40th? Assume table name is events and you need to select only the column event\_title.

SELECT event\_title FROM events LIMIT 39 ,50

SELECT event\_title FROM events LIMIT 40 ,50

SELECT event\_title FROM events LIMIT [40 ,50]

SELECT event\_title FROM events LIMIT [50 , 40]

45. Which of the following is the best way to update multiple rows?

Example:

Name id Col1 Col2

Name1 1 6 1

Name2 2 2 3

Name3 3 9 5

Name4 4 16 8

Update col1=1 where id = 1

Update col1=2 where id = 2

Update col2=3 where id = 3

Update col1 = 10 and col2 = 12 where id = 4

1. Update table\_name set col1 = case id

When 1 then 1

When 2 then 2

When 4 then 10

Else col1

End,

Col2 = case id

When 3 then 3

When 4 then 12

Else col2

End

Where id IN (1,2,3,4);

1. Update table\_name set col1 = 1 where id =1

Update table\_name set col1 = 2 where id =2

Update table\_name set col2 = 3 where id =3

Update table\_name set col1 = 10 where id =4

Update table\_name set col2 = 12 where id =4

1. Insert into table\_name (id , col1 , col2) values (1,1,1) , (2,2,3) , (3, 9,3) , (4,10,12) on duplicate key update col1=values(col1) , col2= values(col2);
2. Update table\_name set col1 = ‘1’ where id IN (1);

Update table\_name set col1 = ‘2’ where id IN (2);

Update table\_name set col1 = ‘3’ where id IN (3);

Update table\_name set col1=’10’ , col2=’12’ where id IN (4);

46.MySql supports some extensions that you probably cannot find in other SQL DBMs. Which SQL statements are part of these extensions?

(Note:There may be more than one right answer)

ALERT EVENT , CREATE EVENT and DROP EVENT

ALTER SERVER , CREATE SERVER AND DROP SERVER

CREATE DATABASE , DROP DATABASE and ALTER DATABASE

ANALYZE TABLE , CHECK TABLE , OPTIMIZE TABLE and REPAIR TABLE

47.With Sql , how can return the number of records in the “Customers” table?

SELECT COUNT(\*) from Customers

SELECT COLUMNS() from Customers

SELECT COLUMNS(\*) from Customers

SELECT COUNT() from Customers

48.With SQL , how can you insert “Smith” as the “Lastname” in the “Customers” table?

INSERT INTO Customers (Lastname) VALUES (‘Smith’)

INSERT INTO Customers (‘Smith’) INTO Lastname

INSERT (‘Smith’) INTO Customers (Lastname)

INSERT (Lastname) VALUES (‘Smith’) INTO Customers