**MYSQL QUESTION:**

1. DCL is used to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_?
2. Manage the changes made by DML statements
3. Inserting, Deleting and Updating data
4. Control access to data stored in a database
5. None of the above
6. TCL is used for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_?
7. Manage the changes made by DML statements
8. Defining database schema
9. Control access to data stored in a database
10. None of the above
11. Storing same data in many places is called.
12. Iteration
13. Concurrency
14. Redundancy
15. Enumeration
16. What is Granularity?
17. The size of data items
18. The size of database
19. The size of record
20. The size of file
21. Which level of Abstraction describes what data are stored in the Database?
22. Physical Level
23. View Level
24. Abstraction Level
25. Logical Level
26. The problem that occurs when one transaction updates a database item and then the transaction fails for some reason is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
27. Dirty Read Problem
28. Temporary Modify Problem
29. Temporary Select Problem
30. None of the above
31. Data Warehouse provides
32. Transaction Responsiveness
33. Demand and Supply Responsiveness
34. Storage, Functionality Responsiveness to queries
35. None of these
36. Which of the following is true?
37. A relation in BCNF is always in 3NF.
38. A relation in 3NF is always in BCNF.
39. BCNF and 3NF are same.
40. A relation in BCNF is not in 3NF
41. Referential integrity is directly related to
42. Relation Key
43. Primary Key
44. Unique Key
45. Foreign Key
46. \_\_\_\_\_ is process of extracting previously non known valid and actionable information from large data to make crucial business and strategic decisions.
47. Data Management
48. Database
49. Data Mining
50. Meta Data
51. Which of the following statements is NOT true for views in SQL?
52. Select statement used in the view definition cannot include ORDER BY clause.
53. A view drives its data from the base tables(s)
54. A view is updatable if it has been defined from a single relation
55. A view contains a copy of the data
56. In order to add a new column to an existing table in SQL, we can use the command
57. MODIFY TABLE
58. EDIT TABLE
59. ALTER TABLE
60. ALTER COLUMNS
61. In an RDBMS relationship between tables are created by using
62. Alternate Keys
63. Foreign Keys
64. Candidate Keys
65. Composite Keys
66. BCNF Stands for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
67. Binary Coded Normal Form
68. Boyce - Codd Normal Form
69. Bit Code Normal Form
70. Boyce Codd Natural Form
71. The student marks should not be greater than 100. This is
72. Integrity constraint
73. Referential constraint
74. Over-defined constraint
75. Feasible constraint
76. The data type BLOB stands for:
77. Binary Large Object
78. Big List Object
79. Binary List Object
80. None of the above
81. Type data abstraction which allows conceptual representation of data in database management system is considered as
82. Logical design model
83. Data model
84. Interface model
85. User friendly model
86. Function which causes retrieval of any kind of data from database is considered as
87. Interface or Signature
88. User friendly signature
89. Conceptual signature
90. Logical signature
91. Drop Table cannot be used to drop a table referenced by a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ constraint.
92. Primary Key
93. Sub Key
94. Super Key
95. Foreign Key
96. Which of the following is used to delete an entire MYSQL database?
97. drop entiredb dbname
98. drop database dbname
99. drop db dbname
100. drop dbase dbname
101. The number of attributes in relation is called as its
102. Cardinality
103. Entity
104. Tuples
105. Degree
106. The term attribute refers to a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of a table.
107. Record
108. Column
109. Tuple
110. Key
111. Insert into instructor values (10211, 'Smith', 'Biology', 66000); What type of statement is this?
112. Query
113. DML
114. Relational
115. DDL
116. To remove a relation from an SQL database, we use the \_\_\_\_\_\_ command.
117. Delete
118. Purge
119. Remove
120. Drop table
121. If there is more than one key for relation schema in DBMS then each key in relation schema is classified as
122. Prime key
123. Super key
124. Candidate key
125. Primary key
126. The primary key is selected from the:
127. composite keys.
128. Determinants
129. foreign keys
130. candidate keys
131. In SQL, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an Aggregate function.
132. SELECT
133. CREATE
134. AVG
135. MODIFY
136. Drop table structure is
137. DML Statement
138. DDL Statement
139. Query Statement
140. None of the above
141. MVD is called as
142. Many Value Dependency
143. More Value Dependency
144. Multi Value Dependency
145. all of the above
146. The value of Primary key
147. can be duplicated
148. can be null
149. cannot be null
150. none of these
151. A table that displays data redundancies yields \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ anomalies
152. Insertion
153. Deletion
154. Update
155. All of the above
156. Commit command is used for
157. To restore the old values
158. To save the current table
159. To save the current transaction
160. To recover the old table
161. Create table employee (name varchar, id integer) What type of statement is this ?
162. DML
163. View
164. DDL
165. Integrity constraint

34. Which one of the following provides the ability to query information from the database and to insert tuples into, delete tuples from, and modify tuples in the database?

(A) DML(Data Manipulation Langauge)

(B) DDL(Data Definition Langauge)

(C) Query

(D) Relational Schema

1. A relational database consists of a collection of
2. Table
3. Fields
4. Records
5. Keys
6. Which of the following statements creates a new table temp instructor that has the same schema as instructor.
7. Create table temp\_instructor;
8. Create table temp\_instructor like instructor;
9. Create Table as temp\_instructor;
10. Create table like temp\_instructor;
11. A attribute in a relation is a foreign key if the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ key from one relation is used as an attribute in that relation .
12. Candidate
13. Primary
14. Super
15. Sub
16. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a property of the entire relation, rather than of the individual tuples in which each tuple is unique.
17. Rows
18. Key
19. Attribute
20. Fields
21. Which one of the following is a set of one or more attributes taken collectively to uniquely identify a record?
22. Candidate key
23. Sub key
24. Super key
25. Foreign key
26. Which join refers to join records from the write table that have no matching key in the left table are include in the result set:
27. Left outer join
28. Full outer join
29. Right outer join
30. Half outer join
31. Which among the following have the maximum bytes?
32. Varchar
33. Char
34. Text type
35. Both Varchar and Char
36. Which “text type” has the maximum number of bytes?
37. Long text
38. Medium text
39. Text
40. Tiny text
41. Which one is the correct declaration for choosing the character set other than default?
42. Varchar(20) character set utf8;
43. Varchar(20);
44. Varchar(20) character set;
45. None of the mentioned
46. Mysql support different character sets, which command is used to display all character sets?
47. SHOW CHARACTER SET;
48. SHOW;
49. CHARACTER SET;
50. None of the mentioned
51. In oracle database variable length column is declared by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
52. Varchar
53. Varchar 3
54. Varchar2
55. None of the mentioned
56. Which Program Copies The Databases From One Server To Another?
57. Mysqlcopydb
58. Mysqldbcopy
59. Mysqlflushdb
60. Mysqldbflush
61. To Use 'mysqldbcopy' Which Privileges Are Required On The Source Server?
62. CREATE
63. INSERT
64. SELECT
65. UPDATE
66. The Function 'fetchrow\_hashref()' Returns Reference To Hash Of Row Values Keyed By \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
67. Row Name
68. Column Name
69. Table Name
70. Database Name
71. Which Function Returns Reference To Array Of Row Values?
72. Fetch()
73. Fetchrow\_array()
74. Fetchrow\_hashref()
75. Fetchrow\_arrayref()
76. Which Is The Log In Which Data Changes Received From A Replication Master Server Are Written?
77. Error Log
78. Binary Log
79. General Query Log
80. Relay Log
81. The Maximum Length Of The Char Columns Is
82. 65, 535 Bytes
83. 256 Bytes
84. 255 Bytes
85. None Of The Mentioned
86. Mysql Support Different Character Sets, Which Command Is Used To Display All Character Sets?
87. SHOW;
88. SHOW CHARACTER SET;
89. CHARACTER SET;
90. None Of The Mentioned
91. Which One Is The Correct Declaration For Choosing The Character Set Other Than Default?
92. Varchar(20);
93. Varchar(20) Character Set Utf8;
94. Varchar(20) Character Set;
95. None Of The Mentioned
96. Which Among The Following Have The Maximum Bytes?
97. Varchar
98. Char
99. Both Varchar And Char
100. Text Type
101. The "father" Of MySQL Is \_\_\_\_\_\_.
102. Bill Joy
103. Michael Widenius
104. Bill Gates
105. Stephanie Wall
106. To Use MySQL On Your Computer, You'll Need
107. Perl, PHP Or Java
108. A Browser
109. Some Sort Of Client Program To Access The Databases
110. FTP And Telnet
111. The Main MySQL Program That Does All The Data Handling Is Called
112. Mysql
113. Mysql.exe
114. Httpd
115. Mysqld
116. What Kind Of Replication Is Supported By The MySQL Server?
117. Multiple-master Replication
118. Single File Based Clustering
119. Master To Slave Replication
120. MySQL Doesn't Support Replication
121. Commands Passed To The MySQL Daemon Are Written In
122. English
123. Swedish
124. Your Choice From Perl, PHP, Java Or Some Other Languages
125. The Structured Query Language
126. MySQL Runs On Which Operating Systems?
127. Unix And Linux Only
128. Unix, Linux, Windows And Others
129. Linux And Mac OS-X Only
130. Any Operating System At All
131. Which of the following is not supported by MySQL?
132. Temporary (Hash) Tables
133. Table Joining
134. Regular Expression Matching
135. Stored Procedures
136. One Of The Early Proponents Of Relational Database Who Laid Down Many Of The Principles We Use To This Day Was:
137. Xigang Koi
138. Edgar Codd
139. William Crawford
140. Mahatma Coate
141. Which Of These Is A Valid Call To A Function (watch The Spaces Carefully!)
142. CONCAT( A , B )
143. CONCAT ( A , B )
144. CONCAT( "A" , "B" )
145. CONCAT ( "A" , "B" )
146. If You Want To Undo A GRANT, You Should Use
147. REVOKE
148. UNDO
149. UNGRANT
150. DELETE
151. How Many Distinct, Different Values Can You Hold In An Enum Field?
152. 255
153. 7
154. 65535
155. 2 (True And False)
156. Which Of The Following Is NOT Available In MySQL:
157. REVOKE
158. FETCH
159. LIKE
160. JOIN
161. The Program Called Mysql Is
162. There Isn't A Program Just Called Mysql
163. A Wrapper Through Which Java Clients Must Connect To The Databases
164. The Database Engine
165. A Client Program That Lets You Send SQL Commands To The Database Engine
166. In A LIKE Clause, You Can Ask For Any 6 Letter Value By Writing:
167. LIKE .{6}
168. LIKE \_\_\_\_\_\_ (that's Six Underscore Characters)
169. LIKE ^.{6}$
170. LIKE ??????
171. Which Of The Following Is Available In MySQL:
172. CREATE VIEW
173. CREATE SCHEMA
174. CREATE TRIGGER
175. CREATE DATABASE
176. Which Of These Is Not A Valid Name For A Column
177. To
178. From
179. Far
180. Near
181. Which Statement Is Used To Insert A New Data In A Database?
182. INSERT NEW
183. Add New
184. INSERT INTO
185. UPDATE
186. The SQL Keyword BETWEEN Is Used?
187. To Limit The Columns Displayed
188. As A Wildcard
189. For Ranges
190. None Of The Above
191. Which Of The Following Is An Aggregate Function In MySQL?
192. LIKE
193. Union
194. Group By
195. MAX
196. Which Command Is Used To Remove All Rows From A Table?
197. Delete
198. Truncate
199. Remove
200. Both A & B
201. How Much Character Are Allowed To Create Database Name?
202. 64
203. 40
204. 70
205. 75
206. Character Data Can Be Stored As
207. Either Fixed Or Variable Length String
208. Fixed Length String
209. Variable Length String
210. None Of The Mentioned
211. Which Declaration Doesn't Use The Same Number Of Bytes And Consumption Of Bytes Depends On The Input Data?
212. Char
213. Varchar
214. Both Varchar And Char
215. None Of The Mentioned
216. The Maximum Length Of The Varchar Columns Is
217. Upto 65, 535 Bytes
218. Upto 256 Bytes
219. Upto 65, 567 Bytes
220. None Of The Mentioned
221. Which "text Type" Has The Maximum Number Of Bytes?
222. Medium Text
223. Tiny Text
224. Long Text
225. Text
226. MySQL Comes With As Standard With Client Libraries For:
227. C Only
228. Java Only
229. Java And C
230. Perl, PHP And C
231. Which Of These Commands Will Delete A Table Called XXX If You Have Appropriate Authority:
232. DROP TABLE XXX
233. DELETE XXX WHERE Confirm = "YES"
234. DROP XXX
235. DROP XXX WHERE Confirm = "YES"
236. What Is MySQL View?
237. Virtual
238. Static
239. Real
240. Temporary Table
241. Storing same data in many places is called .................
242. Iteration
243. Redundancy
244. Enumeration
245. Concurrency
246. Which level of Abstraction describes what data are stored in the Database?
247. View Level
248. Physical Level
249. Logical Level
250. Abstraction Level
251. In order to add a new column to an existing table in SQL, we can use the command ...........
252. Edit Table
253. Alter Table
254. Modify Table
255. Alter Colums
256. Which of the following is a valid SQL command?
257. ALTER
258. COMMIT
259. Insert
260. Back
261. Which of the following is true of mysql?
262. It is license-free for most applications.
263. It is written in C and C++ languages
264. It was owned and sponsored by the Swedish company MySQL AB
265. All of the Above
266. Which of the following is not a sql keyword?
267. DELETE
268. CREATE
269. SELECT
270. REMOVE
271. Which of the following is not considered to be type of database client?
272. Apps
273. ​Browsers
274. Local software
275. All of the Above
276. Which of the following keywords cannot be used to modify an existing table?
277. ALTER TABLE...AS
278. ALTER TABLE...ADD
279. ALTER TABLE...MODIFY
280. ALTER TABLE...DROP COLUMN
281. The privilege \_\_\_\_ can be granted to retrieve data.
282. READ
283. SELECT
284. UPDATE
285. RETRIEVE
286. Which of the following is not one of the standard nosql categories?
287. chart databases
288. graph databases
289. document databases
290. column-oriented databases
291. Databases are stored in \_\_\_\_\_\_ so that they are available when needed.
292. data mines
293. data matrices
294. data sources
295. data dashboards