1. **Which statement is used to access an existing Database?**
   1. Use
   2. use database.name
   3. use databasename
   4. None of these

Answer) c)

1. **Which command is used for showing current date and time in Mysql command line tool?**
   1. Select now()
   2. SELECT now();
   3. SELECT now()
   4. None of those.

**Answer)** b. Now, it is not related with SELECT command. Because, it is case insensitive. It is rather related with SELECT now().

1. **Which among the following is the correct syntax for creating table?**
   1. Create table name;
   2. Create name;
   3. Create table
   4. All of the above

**Answer)** a)

1. **What is the role of “CONSTRAINTS” in defining a table in Mysql?**
   1. Declaring primary key
   2. Declaring foreign key
   3. Restrictions on the columns
   4. All of the above

Answer) Answer is d).

Using Constraints in declaring primary key:

**create table forumAnswers(answer\_content BLOB NOT NULL, author VARCHAR(80),posted\_date DATETIME, CONSTRAINT forumAnswersKey PRIMARY KEY(author,posted\_date));**

Using Constraints in declaring foreign key:

Suppose, there are two tables. One is EMP and another is DEPARTMENT.

Now, Department is created as the following:

**create table DEPARTMENT(DEPT\_CODE CHAR(5) NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY, DEPT\_NAME CHAR(25));**

And,

**Now, create table EMP(EMP\_CODE CHAR(5) NOT NULL, EMP\_NAME CHAR(25), DEPT\_CODE CHAR(5), SALARY DECIMAL(10,2), CONSTRAINT FOREIGN KEY(DEPT\_CODE) REFERENCES Person(DEPT\_CODE) ON UPDATE CASCADE ON DELETE RESTRICT);**

Now, I am not sure what does it mean: **restrictions on the columns.**

I think here, in the question, check constraint is being talked about. However, check constraint does not work in normal table in mysql. Now, you might be thinking that it is issue with default storage engine of mysql, it is not. The CHECK clause is **parsed but ignored by all storage engines this is written in mysql documentation.**

1. **Which command is used for the table definition in Mysql?**
   1. DESC table\_name;
   2. DESC table\_name
   3. DESC
   4. None of these

Answer) a).

1. **Which among the following is the correct syntax for defining “Constraint Check” in Mysql?**
   1. gender char(1) check(gender in(‘M’,’F’))
   2. Gender char(1) check.
   3. Gender char(1) check gender.
   4. None of these.

Answer) a). Check contraints constrains the allowable values for a particular column.

However, check constraint does not work in mysql as during parsing it is parsed, but simply ignored.

1. **Which among the following is the correct syntax for enum in mysql?**
   1. Gender ENUM(‘M’,’F’),
   2. Gender ENUM,
   3. Gender ENUM(),
   4. None of these.

**Answer)** a.

CREATE TABLE PERSON(ID INT NOT NULL AUTO\_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY, NAME VARCHAR(80), AGE INT, GENDER ENUM('M','F'));

1. **Which among the following are the correct definitions for “NULL” in Mysql?**
   1. Absence Of value
   2. Unknown
   3. Empty set
   4. All of the above

**Answer) d).**

1. **Find out the logical error in the following query:**CREATE TABLE PERSON(PERSON\_ID VARCHAR(20), NAME VARCHAR(20), ADDRESS VARCHAR(20), MOBILE\_NO SMALLINT);
   1. Lesser number of columns
   2. Incorrect definition
   3. Primary key is missing
   4. None of these

**Answer)** Now, if you enter the query in mysql, it would not give any error. However, every table should have a primary key (logically). So, logically, primary key is missing is an error.

1. **What is meaning of “REFERENCES” in table definition?**
   1. Primary key
   2. NULL
   3. Foreign key
   4. A foreign key belongs to this particular table

Answer) d) A foreign key belongs to this particular table (which is generally a primary key of other table)

1. **What default value gets stored in columns of the table?**
   1. **NULL**
   2. **0**
   3. **1**
   4. **-1**

**Ans)** NULL is the default value for most datatypes as it stands for absence of value. However, for TIMESTAMP, the default value is CURRENT\_TIMESTAMP probably (or, now()?)

Example: CREATE TABLE ORDERS(ORDER\_ID INT NOT NULL, ORDER\_TIME TIMESTAMP);

A table is created.

insert into ORDERS(ORDER\_ID)VALUES(1);

Is done.

Now, when SELECT \* FROM ORDERS is done it will print CURRENT\_TIMESTAMP or now(). (there is no functional difference between CURRENT\_TIMESTAMP and now(). Check **https://dba.stackexchange.com/questions/63548/difference-between-now-and-current-timestamp**)

1. **Character data can be stored as**
   1. Fixed length string
   2. Variable length string
   3. Either (a) or (b)
   4. None of these.

**Answer)** To store Character data we generally either use CHAR or VARCHAR (unless you are considering TEXT or BLOB). Now, CHAR datatype is of fixed length and VARCHAR is of variable length.

1. **Which declaration of a CHAR datatype represents that “character data will consume the same number of bytes as declared and is right padded”?**
   1. CHAR
   2. VARCHAR
   3. Both a) and b)
   4. None of these

**Answer) a) CHAR**

1. **Which declaration doesn’t use the same number of bytes and consumption of bytes depends on the input data?**
   1. VARCHAR
   2. CHAR
   3. Both a) and b)
   4. None of these

**Answer is a) VARCHAR.**

1. **The maximum length of the char columns is**
   1. 255 bytes
   2. 65.535 bytes
   3. 256 bytes
   4. None of these

**Answer) a) 255 bytes**

1. **The maximum length of the varchar columns is**
   1. Upto 65,535 bytes
   2. Upto 255 bytes
   3. None of these

**Answer)** a) Upto 65,535 bytes.

1. **Mysql support different character sets, which command is used to display all character sets?**
   1. SHOW CHARACTER SET;
   2. SHOW;
   3. CHARACTER SET;
   4. None of these.

**Answer) a)** SHOW CHARACTER SET;

1. **Which one is the correct declaration for choosing the character set other than default?**
   1. VARCHAR(20) CHARSET UTF8;
   2. VARCHAR(20)
   3. VARCHAR(20) character set;
   4. None of these

**Answer) a)**

1. **Which among the following have maximum bytes:**
   1. **VARCHAR**
   2. **CHAR**
   3. **Text type**
   4. **Both a and c**

**Answer)**

Now, note that, before, mysql 5.0.3, the VARCHAR datatype can store upto 255 characters. From 5.0.3, the VARCHAR datatype can store 65535 characters.

Whereas, the TEXT type can also have upto 65535 characters. And as of storage requirements VARCHAR storage requirement is L+1 byte when L<=255 and L+2 bytes when L>255. And, the storage requirement of TEXT type is 65,535.

1. **What does INT(5) mean?**
   1. The storage or memory allocated for INT variable is set to 5.
   2. The display width is 5. It means that mysql will try to pad these values with spaces/zeros before returning them.

**Answer is b)**

1. **The storage size of BIGINT is** 
   1. **8**
   2. **12**
   3. **16**
   4. **4**

Answer) is a) 8.

1. What will happen if the data being loaded into a text column exceeds the maximum size of that type?
   1. Extra memory will be allocated
   2. Process terminate
   3. Data will be truncated
   4. Depend on the system

Answer) c) Mysql cannot allocate dynamic memory therefore if data exceeds the memory the extra data will be truncated.

1. Which data type is more suitable for storing “small notes” in Mysql?
   1. Char
   2. VARCHAR
   3. Mediumtext
   4. Longtext

Answer) It actually depends. If the note is less than 65535 characters, you can even use VARCHAR. Otherwise, MEDIUMTEXT can easily be used.

1. Which datatype is more suitable for storing documents in mysql?
   1. VARCHAR
   2. Longtext
   3. Mediumtext
   4. Either a or b.

Answer) b) Since, it has the largest range. (232-1)

1. **Numeric data is used to store**
   1. Whole numbers
   2. Natural Numbers
   3. Rational numbers
   4. Both a and b.

**Answer) is a)** Whole numbers.

1. **Which Numeric Data type has the largest range?**
   1. MEDIUMINT
   2. SMALLINT
   3. INT
   4. TINYINT

Answer) Size of mentioned numeric datatypes

TINYINT 1 byte, SMALLINT 2 byte, MEDIUMINT 3 byte, INT 4 bytes.

1. **What will be the storage pattern for “float(4,2)” in Mysql?**
   1. Total of four digits. Atmost two to the right of decimal and rest are on the left side of the decimal.
   2. Total of six digits. Four to the left of decimal and two to the right of decimal
   3. Total of four digits. Two to the left of decimal and two to the right of decimal
   4. None of these.

Answer) c)

1. **Which among the following are the correct representation of “float(4,2)”?**
   1. **24.33**
   2. **124.4**
   3. **12.123**
   4. **Both a and b.**

Answer) is a)

If you insert 124.4 on a column whose datatype is float(4,2), the value will automatically be hanged to 99.99 (a warning will be given)

And, if you insert 12.123, it would be round off to 12.12

**Note:** If you insert 12.126, it would be round off to 12.13.

1. **Which among the following is the correct representation of “float(5,0)”?**
   1. 12345.123
   2. 12345.1
   3. 12345
   4. 123.123

**Answer) c)** float(5,0) says there should be total of five digit, in which no digit should be at the right of the decimal.

1. **Which among the following is the correct representation of “float(1,1)”?**
   1. Total of 1 digit
   2. Total of 2 digit
   3. Total of 2 digit, one to the right of decimal and one to the left of decimal
   4. None of these

Answer) a) Total of 1 digit and the digit will be allowed in the right side of decimal point.

So, 1 would be converted to .9

1. **Which value will show an error when stored in float(4,2)?**
   1. 12.11
   2. 13.1
   3. 1,12
   4. 123.44

**Answer)** Here, error means it will not cause mysql to generate an error statement. Rather the value will be effected.

Now, 123.44 will be rounded off to 123.4. So, it will show an error when stored in float(4,2).

1. **Which data type is used to store data and time in Mysql?**
   1. Numeric data type
   2. Text datatype
   3. Temporal datatype
   4. CHAR/VARCHAR datatype.

**Answer)** The datatype is Temporal datatype.

1. **What is the default format for “Date” data type?**
   1. YYYY-MM-DD
   2. MM-YYYY-DD
   3. DD-MM-YYYY
   4. None of these.

**Answer) a) YYYY-MM-DD.**

1. **What is the default format for “Datetime” data type?**
   1. YYYY-MM-DD HH:MI:SS
   2. MM-YYYY-DD HH:MI:SS
   3. DD-YYYY-MM MI:HH:SS
   4. None of these

Answer) a) MI represents minutes. Default value means this is the value assumed by server.

1. **What is the default format for “Timestamp” data type?**
   1. YYYY-MM-DD HH:MI:SS
   2. MM-YYYY-DD HH:MI:SS
   3. DD-YYYY-MM MI:HH:SS
   4. None of these

**Answer) a)**

1. **What is the default format for “Year” data type?**
   1. YYYY
   2. YY
   3. YYYY-MM-DD
   4. DD-MM-YYYY

**Answer)** a) however, YEAR also accepts an argument. Year(m): m defines the display width.

Check this:

I created a table named STUDENT\_BOOK.

CREATE TABLE STUDENT\_BOOK(ID INT NOT NULL AUTO\_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY, NAME VARCHAR(80), YEAR\_OF\_LEAVING YEAR);

Now, after I inserted a row in table, by using:

insert into STUDENT\_BOOK(NAME, YEAR\_OF\_LEAVING)VALUES("Sayak Haldar",2014);

Now, when select \* from STUDENT\_BOOK is performed:

It will show:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **ID** | **NAME** | **YEAR\_OF\_LEAVING** |
| 1 | Sayak Haldar | 2014 |

Now, it can be seen. The default format of YEAR is YYYY.

Now, if I alter the table description to specify width for the column YEAR\_OF\_LEAVING:

**alter table STUDENT\_BOOK MODIFY YEAR\_OF\_LEAVING YEAR(2);**

And , perform select \* from STUDENT\_BOOK;

It will show:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **ID** | **NAME** | **YEAR\_OF\_LEAVING** |
| 1 | Sayak Haldar | 14 |

1. **What is the default format for “Time” data type?**
   1. **HHH:MI:SS**
   2. **. SS:MI:HHH**
   3. **. MI:SS:HHH**
   4. **None of these**

**Answer) d)** None of these. The format is HH:MI:SS

1. **Is “Datetime” and “Timestamp” are same data type?**
   1. Yes
   2. No
   3. Depends
   4. None of these

**Answer)** The answer is Yes AT least reprsentation wise. “Timestamp” column will automatically be populated with current Date/time by the Mysql server, when any row modified. Now, Though the answer is yes here, the answer could as well be NO, on the basis of storage requirements. Because, in earlier version of MySQL (before mysql 5.6.4) the storage requirement of DATETIME is 8 bytes whereas he storage requirement of TIMESTAMP is 4 bytes. Now, after MySQL 5.6.4, the storage requirements becomes 8 bytes.

1. **Storage Size of Year Datatype is:**
   1. 1 byte
   2. 2 byte
   3. 4 byte
   4. None of these

Answer) a) 1 bytes.

1. **Storage size of date is:**
   1. 1 byte
   2. 2 byte
   3. 3 byte
   4. None of these

**Answer)** 3 bytes.

1. **What does TIME(4) mean?**
   1. **Display width is 4**
   2. **The Fractional second precision is 4**
   3. **None of these**

Answer) b) The Fractional second precision is 4. Now, from MySQL 5.6.4, the storage requirement of TIME is 3 bytes+ Fractional Seconds storage. And, fractional storage requirement depends on the the fraction second argument provided as the argument.

1. **Which Statement is used to insert the values in the table?**
   1. INSERT INTO
   2. Insert
   3. INSERT
   4. None of these

Answer) a) INSERT INTO

1. **Is it necessary to insert the value in each column of the table?**
   1. YES
   2. NO
   3. DEPENDS on the server
   4. Depends on the usage of the table

**Answer) b)** NO. It is not necessary to insert the value in each column because there’s always a default value is inserted by the server “NULL”.

So, unless in column description, you used the term NOT NULL, it is not

1. **In the following query, what does “person” stands for:  
   INSERT INTO person  
   (person\_id, fname, lname)  
   VALUES (1,’S’,’P’);**
   1. Composite attributes
   2. Multivalued attributes
   3. Table name
   4. None of these.

Answer) c) Table Name.

1. **Which statement can be used for modifying the definition for an existing table?**
   1. **ALTER**
   2. **MODIFIED**
   3. **SELECT**
   4. **FROM**

Answer) **a) ALTER.**

1. **Which feature is used for automatic increment of the column?**
   1. AUTO\_INCREMENT
   2. AUTO
   3. INCREMENT
   4. None of these.

**Answer) a**

1. **Is the following syntax right?**

CREATE TABLE person  
 (person\_ id SMALLINT UNSIGNED,  
 fname VARCHAR(20),  
 lname VARCHAR(20) ,  
 CONSTRAINT pk\_person PRIMARY KEY (person\_id));

* 1. Yes
  2. No.

**Answer)** is a). So, I learnt a new thing. Even if a field is not declared as NOT NULL, it can be declared as primary key. Is not that kid of buggy?

Now, I check it by inserting:

**insert into person(“Sayak”,”Haldar”);**

It will be inserted will person\_id as 0. Now, I tried inserting another name.

**Insert into Person(“Suman”,”Banerjee”);**

It won’t be inserted saying Duplicate entry '0' for key 'PRIMARY’

1. **Which among the following is the correct syntax for modifying the definition of an existing table?**
   1. ALTER TABLE person MODIFY person\_id SMALLINT UNSIGNED AUTO\_INCREMENT;
   2. ALTER TABLE person person\_id SMALLINT UNSIGNED AUTO\_INCREMENT;
   3. ALTER TABLE person MODIFY person\_id ;
   4. ALTER TABLE person

**Answer)** Explanation: None.

1. **Will this query produce any error?**INSERT INTO person  
   (person\_id, fname,lname)  
   VALUES (1,’S’,’U’),  
   VALUES (2,’T’,’U’);

When person\_id is a primary key.

* 1. YES
  2. NO
  3. Depends.
  4. None of these

Answer) b) No. We can insert multiple rows at the same time using this syntax.

1. **Will this query produce any error?** INSERT INTO person  
    (person\_id, fname,lname)  
    VALUES (1,’S’,’U’),  
    VALUES (1,’T’,’U’);
   1. Error
   2. No error
   3. Depends
   4. None of these

**Answer)** a) Error. Since, Person\_id declared as a primary key therefore it never contain same value.

1. **Will it produce any error?**

INSERT INTO person  
VALUES (1,’S’,’U’),  
VALUES (2,’T’,’U’);

When person\_id is a primary key.

* 1. YES
  2. NO
  3. Depends.
  4. None of these

**Answer) b)** No. As long as all field values are provided during insertion, file names are not required to be specified.

1. **Which statement is used to select columns and rows from the table?**
   1. SELECT
   2. ALTER
   3. MODIFY
   4. FROM

**Answer) a) SELECT.**

1. **In the following query “person” stands for:**

SELECT person\_id, fname, lname, Birth\_date FROM person;

* 1. Table name
  2. Attribute
  3. Multivalued attribute
  4. None of these

Answer) a) table name.

1. **In the following query \* stands for:**
   1. Retrieve all data from the table
   2. Retrieve data from primary key
   3. Retrieve null data
   4. None of these

**Answer) a)**

1. **Which Clause is used to select a particular row from the set of row in an existing table?**
   1. WHERE
   2. FROM
   3. ALTER
   4. None of those

**Answer) a) WHERE.**

1. **In the following query “person\_id” can be  
   SELECT person\_id, fname,l name, Birth\_data FROM person  
   WHERE person\_id=1;**
   1. Only Primary Key
   2. Primary Key or any other Attribute
   3. Only Attribute but not a primary Key
   4. None of these

Answer) b) Primary key or any other attribute.

1. **Which Clause is used to sort the stored data in alphabetical order?**
   1. ORDER BY CLAUSE
   2. MODIFY
   3. UPDATE
   4. ALTER

**Answer)** a) ORDER by clause

1. **Which Clause is used to select a particular table in Mysql?**
   1. **WHERE**
   2. **SELECT**
   3. **FROM**
   4. **ALTER**

**Answer) a) where clause.**

1. **Which command is used to show all tables that are stored in a database?**
   1. SHOWS
   2. Show
   3. Show tables;
   4. None of these.

Answer) is c) show tables;

1. Suppose, there’s a table named fruitPriceMapping. The data set entered in the table is shown below:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Fruit Name** | **Price (Per kg)** |
| Mango | 80 |
| Pomegranate | 140 |
| Orange | 100 |

Now, **select \* from fruitPriceMapping order by Price;**

The order in which the fruit names will be displayed:

1. Mango, Pomegranate, Orange
2. Mango, Orange, Pomegranate
3. Pomegranate, Orange, Mango
4. None of these.

**Answer) is b)**

1. **Which statement is used for updating existing information in the table?**
   1. UPDATE
   2. WHERE
   3. MODIFY
   4. ALTER

**Answer) a) UPDATE.**

1. **Which statement is used to delete an existing row from the table?**
   1. DELETE
   2. WHERE
   3. MODIFY
   4. NONE OF THESE

Answer) is a) DELETE.

1. **In the following queries, how many rows will be updated?**

**UPDATE person  
 SET lname=’s’,  
 Fname = ’p’,  
 WHERE person\_id = 1;**

Where person\_id is primary key.

* 1. Single row
  2. Double row
  3. No row
  4. None of these

Answer) a) Single row. (because, person\_id is primary key)

1. **Which command is used to remove existing tables or database?**
   1. DROP TABLE
   2. DELETE
   3. Either a. or b.
   4. None of these

Answer) a) DROP Table.

DROP table tablename is used to drop a table

1. **Which compiler is used to execute the structured query language?**
   1. DCL
   2. DDL
   3. DML
   4. None of these

Answer) c) Structured query language consists of Data manipulation language as well as data definition language. Therefore DML compiler

1. **Which among the following tags belong to Data definition language?**
   1. SELECT
   2. FROM
   3. WHERE
   4. All of the above.

Answer) d) All of the above.

1. **Which among the following tags belong to Data Manipulation language?**
   1. **UPDATE**
   2. **ALTER**
   3. **MODIFY**
   4. **All of the above**

**Answer) d) All of the above.**

1. **Query mechanism performs following functions:**
   1. Syntax Correction
   2. Checking permission for execution of the query
   3. Checking permission for accessing the desired data
   4. All of these above.

**Answer) d) All of these above.**

1. **Query optimizer does the following things:**
   1. Determine the efficient way to execute a query in mysql
   2. Syntax Errors
   3. Permissions
   4. All of the above.

**Answer)** a) Determine the efficient way to execute a query in mysql

1. **What is the meaning of “EMPTY SET” in the following query?**  
   SELECT fname, lname, person\_id  
   FROM person  
   WHERE lname=’s’;  
   /\* after Execution\*/ Mysql tool return EMPTY SET 0:00sec
   1. No values
   2. Error
   3. Access denied
   4. None of those

**Answer) a) No values.**

1. **Which are the two languages used in Mysql?**
   1. DML/DDL
   2. DDL/DCL
   3. DML/DDM
   4. None of these

**Answer) a) DML/DDL.**

**The users responsible for query processing in database system are:**

**a) Naïve users**

**b) Application programmers**

**c) Sophisticated users**

**d) Specialized users**

**Answer) c)** Sophisticated users.

1. **Select the sequence for how the query mechanism works?**
   1. Authentication->DDL->DML->query optimizer->output
   2. DDL->DML->query optimizer-> Authentication->output
   3. DML->query optimizer-> Authentication-> DDL-> output
   4. All of these above

**Answer) a) Authentication->DDL->DML->query optimizer->output**

1. **Which clause is used to determine “which column to include in the query sets”?**
   1. SELECT
   2. FROM
   3. WHERE
   4. ORDER BY

**Answer)** SELECT. SELECT is used to choose which columns are included in the query sets.

1. **Which clause is used to “Identifies table from which to draw table and how the table should be joined”?**
   1. **FROM**
   2. **SELECCT**
   3. **ORDER BY**
   4. **WHERE**

Answer) a) FROM clause.  
  
Check the following example:

select COUNT(DISTINCT EMP.EMP\_CODE) AS NO\_OF\_FEMALE\_EMPLOYEE, DEPARTMENT.DEPT\_NAME **FROM** EMP,DEPARTMENT WHERE SEX='F' AND EMP.DEPT\_CODE=DEPARTMENT.DEPT\_CODE GROUP BY EMP.DEPT\_CODE;

See, here, the from clause choose the tables which are required to be drawn and how the tables should be joined.

1. **Which clause is used to “Filters out unwanted data”?**a. FROM  
   b. WHERE  
   c. SELECT  
   d. ORDER BY

Answer) b) Where. SELECT clause filters out unnecessary columns, WHERE clause filters out unnecessary data.

1. **Which clause is used to “group rows together by common columns values”?**
   1. SELECT
   2. GROUP BY
   3. FROM
   4. WHERE

**Answer) a) GROUP BY.**

Consider the following example:

Select COUNT(CUSTOMERID) As CountryPerHeadCount, Country From Customers Group By Country;

This makes a query on Customers base to check number of customers per country.

1. **Which clause is used to “filter out unwanted Groups”?**
   1. HAVING
   2. FROM
   3. WHERE
   4. SELECT

**Answer) a) HAVING.**

1. **Which clause is used to “sort the rows of the final result set by one or more columns”?**
   1. HAVING
   2. ORDER BY
   3. WHERE
   4. FROM

**Answer) a) ORDER BY.**

1. **Which clause is used to “sort the rows of the final result set by one or more columns”?**
   1. HAVING
   2. ORDER BY
   3. WHERE
   4. FROM

**Answer) b) ORDER BY**

Check the following example:

Select COUNT(CUSTOMERID) As CountryPerHeadCount, Country From Customers Group By Country Order by CountryPerHeadCount DESC;

1. **Which clause is used to “Modify the existing field of the table”?**
   1. ALTER
   2. FROM
   3. SELECT
   4. MODIFY

**Answer)** a) ALTER.

1. **Which among the following is not a “query clause”?**
   1. ALTER
   2. FROM
   3. WHERE
   4. ORDER BY

**Answer) a)**

1. **Which of the following clause is evaluated in the last by database server?**
   1. SELECT
   2. WHERE
   3. FROM
   4. None of those

**Answer) a) SELECT.**

1. **What will be the output of a query given below?  
   SELECT \* FROM person;**
   1. Show all rows and columns of table ‘Person’.
   2. Show all rows of table ‘Person’
   3. Show all columns of table “person”
   4. None of these

**Answer) a)** Show all rows and columns of table ‘Person’.

1. **What will be the output of a query given below?  
   SELECT person\_id, Fname, lname  
   FROM person;**
   1. Show only columns (person\_id, Fname, lname) and rows related to these columns.
   2. Show only columns (person\_id, Fname, lname)
   3. Show all rows
   4. Show all columns except (person\_id, Fname, lname)

**Answer) a)** It show all rows (since, no where clause is mentioned to filter out rows)

1. **Can “SELECT” clause be used without the clause “FROM”?**
   1. YES
   2. NO
   3. DEPENDS

**Answer) a)** YES. Not in the case of making a query from a table.

But, you can do many things with SELECT.

For instance,

SELECT NOW();

To see the current datetime.

You can do, SELECT LAST\_INSERT\_ID();

To check the last ever inserted value on a auto\_increment field.

Or, a primary key field with INT datatype whose value is automatically filled by mysql.

Like, if you create a table named Person:

Create table Person(PERSON\_ID INT NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY, NAME VARCHAR(80) NOT NULL, AGE TINYINT NOT NULL, GENDER CHAR(1) NOT NULL);

And insert a row like: insert into Person(NAME, AGE, GENDER) VALUES(“Sayak Haldar”,24,’M’);

It will be inserted with PERSON\_ID fro Sayak Haldar being 0.

And, SELECT **LAST\_INSERT\_ID()** will show 0.

1. **Which command is used to create “Temporary tables” in Mysql?**
   1. CREATE TABLE
   2. CREATE VIEW
   3. Both a and b
   4. None of these

**Answer)**  d) None of these.

1. **What is the use of “VIEW” in Mysql?**
   1. To hide columns from the users
   2. To hide the complexity of the database
   3. To simplify complexity of database design.
   4. All of the above

**Answer)** d) All of the above.

1. **Is there any error in this query?  
   SELECT e.emp\_id, e.fname,e.lname,  
   d.name  
   FROM employee e INNER JOIN department d  
   ON e.dept\_id=e.dept\_id;**
   1. NO
   2. YES
   3. DEPENDS
   4. None of these

**Answer) a)** NO. This is a proper inner join query. Here,table name “employee” is replaced by ‘e’ and table name “department” is replaced by‘d’.

1. **Is there any error in this query?**  
   SELECT e.emp\_id, e.fname,e.lname,  
   d.name  
   FROM employee AS e INNER JOIN department AS d  
   ON e.dept\_id=e.dept\_id;
   1. NO
   2. YES
   3. DEPENDS
   4. None Of these

**Answer)** NO. This is a proper inner join query. Here,table name “employee” is replaced by ‘e’ and table name “department” is replaced by‘d’.

1. **What will be the output of the following statement “true AND Null”?**
   1. **True**
   2. **NULL**
   3. **Depend**
   4. **None of the above**

**Answer) a)** TRUE.

1. **What will be the output of the following statement “false AND Null”?**
   1. False
   2. NULL
   3. Depend
   4. None of the above

**Answer) b) NULL**

1. **What will be the output of the following statement “Null AND Null”?**
   1. True
   2. False
   3. NULL
   4. None of these

**Answer) c) NULL.**

1. **What will be the output of the following statement “true or Null”?**
   1. True
   2. False
   3. Null
   4. None of these

**Answer) a) true.**

1. **What will be the output of the following statement “Null or Null”?**
   1. True
   2. False
   3. Null
   4. None of these.

**Answer) c) Null.**

1. **What will be the output of the following statement “false or NULL”?**
   1. True
   2. False
   3. NULL
   4. None of these

**Answer) c) NULL.**

1. **What is the meaning of the “WHERE” clause in Mysql?**
   1. Filtering out unwanted rows from result set
   2. Filtering out unwanted columns from result set.
   3. Both a and b
   4. None of these.

**Answer) a)** Filtering out unwanted rows from result set.

1. **What will be the output of the query given below?**SELECT \*  
   FROM employee  
   WHERE title=’HEAD TELLER’;
   1. All columns and rows belong to table employee
   2. All columns but only those rows which contain ‘HEAD TELLER’ as a “title”
   3. Both a and b
   4. None of the above

**Answer) b)**

1. **What will be the output of the query given below?**SELECT \*  
   FROM employee  
   WHERE (title=’HEAD TELLER’) OR (start\_date=2013-01-24);
   1. All columns and rows belong to table employee
   2. All columns but only those rows which contain ‘HEAD TELLER’ as a “title” or 2013-01-24 as a “start\_date)
   3. Both a and b
   4. None of the above.

**Answer)** b)

1. **What is the meaning of “GROUP BY” clause in Mysql?**
   1. **Group data by column values**
   2. **Group data by row values**
   3. **Both a and b**
   4. **None of these**

**Answer) a)** Group data by column values

1. **Which clause is similar to “HAVING” clause in Mysql?**
   1. **Select**
   2. **Where**
   3. **From**
   4. **None of these**

**Answer) b)** Where. As, where clause is used to filter out row values.

1. **What is the use of “HAVING” clause in Mysql?** 
   1. To filter out row values
   2. To filter out column values
   3. Both a and b.
   4. None of these.

Answer) a) To filter out row values

1. **. “COUNT” keyword belongs to which categories in Mysql?**
   1. Aggregate functions
   2. Operators
   3. Clauses
   4. All of above.

Answer) a)

1. **Which among the following belongs to an “aggregate function”?**
   1. COUNT
   2. LOWER
   3. UPPER
   4. All of the above

**Answer) a) COUNT.**

1. **Which among the following belongs to an “aggregate function”?**
   1. Count
   2. SUM
   3. AVG
   4. All of the above

**Answer) d**

1. **Which clause is used with an “aggregate functions”?**
   1. **GROUP BY**
   2. **SELECT**
   3. **WHERE**
   4. **Both a and c**

**Answer) a) Group by.**

1. **What is the significance of the statement “GROUP BY d.name” in the given query?**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;
   1. Aggregation of the field “name” of both table
   2. Aggregation of the field “name” of table “department”
   3. Sorting of the field “name”
   4. None of these

Answer) a) Aggregation of the field “name” of table “department”

1. **What is the significance of the statement “HAVING COUNT (emp\_id)>2” in the given query?**
   1. Filter out all rows whose total emp\_id below 2
   2. Selecting those rows whose total emp\_id>2
   3. Both a. and b.
   4. None of these

**Answer) c) Both a and b.**

1. **Is “GROUP BY” clause is similar to “ORDER BY” clause?**
   1. Yes
   2. No
   3. Depends
   4. None of these

**Answer) b) Explanation:** “ORDER BY” clause is used for sorting while “GROUP BY” clause is used for aggregation of fields.

1. **What is the meaning of “ORDER BY” clause in Mysql?**
   1. Sorting your result set using column data
   2. Aggregation of fields
   3. Both a and b
   4. None of these.

**Answer) a)** Sorting out result set using column data.

1. **What is the significance of “ORDER BY” in the given query?**

SELECT emp\_id, fname, lname

FROM person

ORDER BY emp\_id;

* 1. Data of EMP\_ID will be sorted
  2. Data of emp\_id will be sorted in descending order
  3. Data of emp\_id will be sorted in ascending order
  4. None of these

**Answer) a)** Data of emp\_id will be sorted in ascending order.

1. . **What will be the order of sorting in the given query?**SELECT emp\_id, emp\_name  
   FROM person  
   ORDER BY emp\_id, emp\_name;
   1. Sorting {emp\_id, emp\_name}
   2. Sorting {emp\_name, emp\_id}
   3. Sorting (emp\_id} but not emp\_name
   4. None of these

**Answer) a) Sorting{emp\_id,emp\_name}.** In the query, first “emp\_id” will be sorted then emp\_name with respect to emp\_id.

1. **Which keyword is used for sorting the data in descending order in Mysql?**
   1. **DESC**
   2. **ASC**
   3. **ALTER**
   4. **MODIFY**

**Answer) a)** DESC.

1. **Which keyword is used for sorting the data in ascending order in Mysql?**
   1. DESC
   2. ASC
   3. ALTER
   4. MODIFY

**Answer) b) ASC.**

1. **Is there any error in the following query?**SELECT emp\_id, title, start\_date, fname, fed\_id  
   FROM person  
   ORDER BY RIGHT (fed\_id, 3);
   1. YES
   2. No
   3. Depends
   4. None of these

**Answer) b) No.**

Explanation: “ORDER BY” clause can be used with expression such as fed\_id, which is a social security no like 111, 111, 111 therefore we sort it taking only three digits from right.

1. **Is there any error in the following query?**SELECT emp\_id, title, start\_date, fname, fed\_id  
   FROM person  
   ORDER BY left (fed\_id, 3);
   1. YES
   2. NO
   3. Depends
   4. None of these

**Answer) b)** No. The sorting is done on the basis of digits in the left.

1. **Is there any error in the following query?**SELECT emp\_id, title, start\_date, fname, fed\_id  
   FROM person  
   ORDER BY 2, 5;
   1. YES
   2. NO
   3. Depends
   4. None of these

Answer) b. “ORDER BY” clause can be used with Place holders. Here “2” represent column “title” and “5” represent “fed\_id”. Therefore it look like “ORDER BY title, fed\_id”.

1. **What is the meaning of “Range Conditions”?**
   1. Expression is equal to expression
   2. Expression is not equal to expression
   3. Expressions fall under certain range
   4. None of these

**Answer) c) Expressions fall under certain range.**

1. **Which among the following data types can be used with “Range Condition”?**
   1. Numeric data type
   2. Temporal Data type
   3. String data type
   4. Both a and b.

Answer) d) Both a and b. Range condition can be used with numeric data type and temporal (datetime) data type.

1. **The following query belongs to which “Condition Types”?**

**SELECT emp\_id, fname, lname FROM account WHERE start\_date<’2007-10-08’;**

* 1. **Equality conditions**
  2. **Inequality conditions**
  3. **Range conditions**
  4. **None of these**

**Answer) c) Range condition.**

1. **What will be the output of the following query?**

SELECT \*FROM employee WHERE start\_date BETWEEN ‘2007-01-01’ AND ‘2008-01-01’;

* 1. All employees details between 2007 and 2008
  2. All employees details before 2008
  3. All employees details from 2007 to 2008
  4. Both a. and c.

**Answer) a)** All employees details between 2007 and 2008.

**122. What will be the output of the following:**SELECT \*FROM employee WHERE start\_date>=’2007-01-01’ AND

Start\_date<=’2005-01-01’

* 1. All employees between 2007 and 2005
  2. All employees from 2007 to 2005
  3. Empty set
  4. None of these

**Answer) c)** The result will be empty set. No employee can have a start\_date which is greater than ‘2007-01-01’ but less than ‘2005-01-01.

1. **Which among the following operators is/are belongs to “Inequality conditions”?**
   1. <>
   2. !=
   3. =
   4. >/<
   5. Both a and b.

**Answer) e) Note:** <> is very helpful checking inequality with null.

1. **Which among the following operators is/are belongs to “Range conditions”?**
   1. <>
   2. !=
   3. =
   4. >/<
   5. Both a and b.

Answer) d.

1. **What will be the output of the following query?**

**SELECT** emp\_id, fname, lname **FROM** employee **WHERE** **LEFT** (lname, 1) =’T’;

* 1. Only those employees are selected whose last name started with ‘T’.
  2. Only those employees are selected whose last name started with other than ‘T’.
  3. None of these.

**Answer) a)**

1. **What will be the output of the following query?**

**SELECT** \***FROM** employee **WHERE** lname **LIKE** ‘\_a%e%’;

* 1. All employees whose last name start with any letter but second letter should be ‘a’.
  2. All employees whose last name start with any letter but contain at least one ‘e’ in his name.
  3. All employees whose last name should have letter ‘a’ in second position and at least one ‘e’ in his name.
  4. All of the above

**Answer) d)** All of the above.

1. **What will be the output of the following query?**

**SELECT** \***FROM** employee **WHERE** lname **LIKE** ‘F%’ **OR** lname **LIKE** ‘%T’;

* 1. All employees whose last name should started with ‘F’.
  2. All employees whose last name end with ‘T’
  3. Both a. and b.
  4. None of these

**Answer) c) both a and b.**

1. **Is there any error in the following query:**SELECT cust\_id, fed\_id FROM customer WHERE cust\_id = ’I’ AND fed\_id BETWEEN 5000-00-000 AND 9999-999-000;
   1. Yes
   2. No
   3. Range too high to compare
   4. None of these

**Answer) b)** No. There is no error in the query. there will be no error in executing as 5000-00-000 AND 9999-999-000 is “string ranges”.

1. **What will be the output of the following query?**SELECT account\_id, product\_id, cust\_id FROM account WHERE product\_id IN (‘sav’, ‘chd’, ‘mm’);
   1. . Only those values are selected whose product\_id is either ‘sav’, ‘chd’, ‘mm’.
   2. Only those values are selected whose product\_id is either ‘sav’’.
   3. Only those values are selected whose product\_id is either ‘sav’, ‘chd’.
   4. All of the above

**Answer) a)**

1. **Select Odd one out?**
   1. **Equality condition**
   2. **Inequality conditions**
   3. **Range Condition**
   4. **Between**

**Answer)** d) Between.

**The following query belongs to which condition types?**

SELECT fname

FROM person

WHERE title=’TELLER’;

* 1. Equality Condition
  2. Inequality condition
  3. Range Condition
  4. All of the above.

**Answer) c)** Equality Condition.

1. **The following query belongs to which condition type?** SELECT fname  
    FROM person  
    WHERE fed\_id=’111-11-111’;
   1. Equality Condition
   2. Inequality condition
   3. Range condition
   4. All of the above

**Answer) a) Equality condition. Here, the column is equated to String value.**

1. **The following query belongs to which condition types?**SELECT fname  
   FROM person  
   WHERE dept\_id= (SELECT dept\_id FROM department WHERE names=’s’);
   1. **Equality condition**
   2. **Inequality condition**
   3. **Range condition**
   4. **All of the above.**

**Answer) a)** equality condition. The dept\_id will be checked for equality condition to every value returned by the sub-query.

1. **Does the following query belong to the “Inequality condition”?**SELECT product\_type.name, product.name  
   FROM product\_type INNER JOIN Product  
   ON product\_type.dept=Product.dept  
   WHERE product\_type.name<>’customers\_accounts’;
   1. **Yes**
   2. **No**
   3. **Depends**
   4. **None of these.**

**Answer) a) Yes.** <> is inequality operator.

1. **Which of the following operators is/are used in “Condition Evaluation”?**
   1. AND
   2. OR
   3. NOT
   4. All of the above.

**Answer) d)** All of the above.

1. **Which of the following statements is/are correct?**
   1. True AND true =true
   2. True AND false= false
   3. False AND false= false
   4. All of the above

Answer) d) **All of the above.**