

MYSQL Model Test

1) To remove duplicate rows from the result set of a SELECT use the following keyword:

- a) NO DUPLICATE
- b) UNIQUE
- c) DISTINCT
- d) None of the above

2) Which of the following can add a row to a table?

- a) Add
- b) Insert
- c) Update
- d) Alter

3) Which SQL statement is used to insert a new data in a database?

- a) INSERT INTO
- b) UPDATE
- c) ADD
- d) INSERT NEW

4) In a LIKE clause, you can could ask for any value ending in "qpt" by writing

- a) LIKE %qpt
- b) LIKE *ton
- c) LIKE ton\$
- d) LIKE ^. *ton\$

5) A NULL value is treated as a blank or 0.

a) True

b) False

c) None of the above

6) The result of a SELECT statement can contain duplicate rows.

a) False

b) True

7) A table may be joined to itself.

a) True

b) false

8) Which of the following is not a valid aggregate function?

a) COUNT

b) MIN

c) MAX

d) COMPUTE

9) What SQL clause is used to restrict the rows returned by a query?

a) AND

b) WHERE

c) HAVING

d) FROM

10) Primary Key does allow the Null Values. where as in Unique key doesn't accept the Null values.
True or False ?

a) False

b) True

11) Which of the following commands should be used to create a database named “student”?

a) CREATE student

b) CREATE DATABASE student

c) DATABASE /student

d) DATABSE student

12) Which one will delete the table data as well as table structure?

a) TRUNCATE

b) DROP

13) Given an employees table as follows:

emp_id	emp_name
1	Brush
2	Jerrin

what value will be return by below query ?

Select count(*) from employees

a) 3

b) 2

c) 1

d) none of the above

14) A SELECT command without a WHERE clause returns?

- a) All the records from a table that match the previous WHERE clause
- b) All the records from a table, or information about all the records
- c) SELECT is invalid without a WHERE clause
- d) Nothing

15. Which of the following statements can be used to list all databases that are accessible to the current user? Select the best response.

- a) LIST DATABASES
- b) SHOW DATABASES
- c) DISPLAY DATABASES
- d) VIEW DATABASES

16. Which of the following statements will discard the existing database called world? Select the best response.

- a) DELETE DATABASE world
- b) DROP DATABASE world
- c) REMOVE DATABASE world
- d) TRUNCATE DATABASE world

17. Which of the following statements best describes the purpose of the SQL WHERE clause? In SQL statements, the WHERE clause specifies ...

Select the best response.

- a) the tables from which data is to be retrieved.
- b) a condition to filter for only specific rows.
- c) a condition to filter for only specific groups defined by a GROUP BY clause.

d) a number to limit the number of rows that is operated upon by the statement.

18. The table Country contains the following rows:

+-----+-----+	
Name	Population
+-----+-----+	
Nauru	12000
Turks and Caicos Islands	17000
Tuvalu	12000
Wallis and Futuna	15000
+-----+-----+	

Which of the following statements will return all rows in the table, sorted by the value in the Population column? Select the best response.

- A. SELECT Name,
Population ASC
FROM Country
- B. SELECT Name, ORDER BY Population

```

FROM Country
C. SELECT Name, Population
FROM Country
GROUP BY
Population ASC
D. SELECT
Name,
Population
FROM
CountryORDER
BY Population

```

19. The following output describes the table Country:

```

+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Field | Type | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Code | char(3) | NO | PRI | | |
| Name | char(53) | NO | | | |
| Population | int(11) | YES | | NULL | |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+

```

You want to discard the rows in the Country table for which the value in the Population column is less than 5000 (and retain any other rows). Which of the following statements can be used to do that? Select the best response.

- A. DROP Country WHERE Population < 5000
- B. DROP FROM Country WHERE Population < 5000
- C. DELETE FROM Country WHERE Population < 5000
- D. DELETE SELECT * FROM Country WHERE Population < 5000

20. If the table Country exists, which of the following statements can be used to discard the data and structure of the Country table? Select the best response.

- A. TRUNCATE TABLE Country
- B. DELETE TABLE Country
- C. REMOVE TABLE Country
- D. **DROP TABLE Country**

21. You need to add a char(35) column called LocalName to the existing table City. Which of the following statements may be used to achieve this? Select the best response.

- A. CREATE COLUMN LocalName
char(35) FOR City
- B. INSERT INTO City COLUMNS
LocalName char(35)
- C. ALTER TABLE City INSERT
LocalName char(35)
- D. **ALTER TABLE City ADD LocalName char(35)**

22. Which of the following statements can be used to remove the SurfaceArea column from the Country table? Select the best response.

- A. DELETE SurfaceArea FROM Country
- B. DROP SurfaceArea FROM Country
- C. ALTER TABLE Country DROP SurfaceArea
- D. **ALTER TABLE Country DELETE SurfaceArea**

23. The Cities table contains the following rows:

```
+-----+-----+
| Country | City |
+-----+-----+
| USA | Seattle |
| Germany | Berlin |
| USA | New York |
| Sweden | Stockholm |
+-----+-----+
```

What will be the result of executing the following query?

```
SELECT Country, City
FROM Cities
ORDER BY Country, City
```

Select the best response.

A. +-----+-----+
| Country | City |
+-----+-----+
USA	Seattle
Germany	Berlin
Sweden	Stockholm
USA	New York
+-----+-----+

B. +-----+-----+
| Country | City |


```

+-----+-----+
| Germany | Berlin |
| USA | New York |
| USA | Seattle |
| Sweden | Stockholm |

```

```

+-----+-----+
C. +-----+-----+
| Country | City |
+-----+-----+
| Germany | Berlin |
| Sweden | Stockholm |
| USA | New York |
| USA | Seattle |
+-----+-----+

```

```

D. +-----+-----+
| Country | City |
+-----+-----+
| Germany | Berlin |
| Sweden | Stockholm |
| USA | Seattle |
| USA | New York |
+-----+-----+

```

24. The friends table has the following table structure and data:

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM Friends;
```

```

+-----+-----+
| Id | Name |
+-----+-----+
| 1 | Tom |

```

| 2 | Matt |

| 3 | David |

| 4 | Monty |

+-----+-----+

Which query could be used to retrieve a result like the one shown here:

+-----+

| Name |

+-----+

| Matt |

| Monty |

+-----+

Select the best response.

A. SELECT Name
FROM Friends
WHERE Id IN ('Matt','Monty')

B. SELECT Name
FROM Friends
WHERE
Name =
'Matt'
AND
Name =
'Monty'

C. SELECT Name
FROM Friends
WHERE Name = 'Matt'
OR Name = 'Monty'

D. SELECT Name
 FROM Friends matt, Friends monty
 WHERE
 matt.name =
 'Matt' AND
 monty.name =
 'Monty'

25. Two rows are inserted into the empty table CountryLanguage:

```
+-----+-----+
| CountryCode | Language |
+-----+-----+
| NLD | Papiamentu |
| NLD | Sranantonga |
+-----+-----+
```

Is it possible that a single statement was used to
 insert these rows? Select the best response.

A. Yes, using this statement:
 INSERT INTO CountryLanguage
 (CountryCode,Language) VALUES
 ('NLD','Papiamentu'),
 ('NLD','Sranantonga')

B. Yes, using this statement:
 INSERT INTO CountryLanguage
 (CountryCode,Language) VALUES

('NLD','Papiamento')

AND ('NLD','Sranantonga')

C. Yes, using this statement:

```
INSERT INTO CountryLanguage
(CountryCode,Language) VALUES
('NLD','Papiamento')
VALUES ('NLD','Sranantonga')
```

D. No, you need at least two statements, like this:

```
INSERT INTO CountryLanguage
(CountryCode,Language) VALUES
('NLD','Papiamento')
and then
INSERT INTO CountryLanguage (CountryCode,Language)
VALUES
('NLD','Sranantonga')
```

26. How many PRIMARY KEYs can be defined for a given table? Select the best response.

A. At most one PRIMARY KEY may be defined.

B. Exactly one PRIMARY KEY must be defined.

C. At least one PRIMARY KEY must be defined.

D. For each column, at most one PRIMARY KEY may be defined.

27. The following output describes the table City:

+-----+-----+-----+--

---+-----+-----+

| Field | Type | Null | Key |
Default | Extra |

+-----+-----+-----+--
---+-----+-----+

| Name | char(35) |
NO | PRI | | |

| Population | int(10) unsigned |
YES | | NULL | |

| Country | char(35) |
NO | PRI | | |

+-----+-----+-----+--
---+-----+-----+

Which of the following statements can be used to add a row for the city called 'Urk' in the country called 'The Netherlands'? Select the best response.

- A. INSERT INTO
City('Urk','The Netherlands')
- B. INSERT INTO City VALUES
(Urk,'The Netherlands')

C. INSERT INTO City VALUES ('Urk','The Netherlands')

D. INSERT INTO City(Name,Country) VALUES ('Urk','The Netherlands')

28. The following output describes the table Country:

+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+

| Field | Type | Null | Key | Default | Extra |

+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+

| Code | char(3) | | PRI | | |

| Name | char(52) | | | | |

| Capital | int(11) | | | | |

+-----+-----+-----+-----

--+-----+-----+ The following

output describes the table City:

+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+

| Field | Type | Null | Key | Default | Extra |

+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+

| Id | int(11) | | PRI | NULL | auto_increment |

| Name | char(35) | | | | |

| Population | int(11) | | | 0 | |

+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+

The tables are related: Capital in Country references Id in City. You need to get a list of countries that contains the name of the country as well as the name of the country's capital. Which of the following statements can be used to do that? Select the best response.

A. SELECT Country.Name, Capital

FROM Country

INNER JOIN City

ON Capital = City.Id

B. SELECT Country.Name, City.Name

```

FROM Country
INNER JOIN City
C. SELECT Country.Name, City.Name
FROM Country
INNER JOIN City
ON Capital = City.Id
D. SELECT Country.Name, Capital.Name
FROM Country

```

29. Given the following tables: mysql> DESCRIBE Country;

```

+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Field | Type | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Code | char(3) | | PRI | | |
| Name | char(52) | | | |
| Capital | int(11) | YES | | NULL |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+

```

mysql> DESCRIBE CountryLanguage;

```

+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Field | Type | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Country | char(3) | | PRI | | |
| Language | char(30) | | PRI | | |

```

| Percentage | float(3,1) | | 0.0 | |

+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+

The tables are related through Code in Country and Country in CountryLanguage. You want to obtain a list with the names of only those countries where English is spoken. Which of the following queries can be used to obtain such a list? Select the best response.

A. SELECT Country.Name

FROM Country

INNER JOIN

CountryLanguage

WHERE

Language =

'English'

B. SELECT

Country.Name

FROM Country

INNER JOIN CountryLanguage

ON Country.Code = CountryLanguage.Country

WHERE Language = 'English'

C. SELECT Country

FROM Country

INNER JOIN CountryLanguage

ON Country.Code = CountryLanguage.Country

WHERE Language = 'English'

D. SELECT Country

FROM Language

WHERE CountryLanguage = 'English'

30. The following output describes the table City:

+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+

| Field | Type | Null | Key | Default | Extra |

+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+

| id | int(11) | | | 0 | |

| Name | char(35) | YES | | NULL | |

```
| Population | int(10) | | 0 | |
```

```
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
```

Which of the following statements will discard all data in the table without discarding the table structure? Select the best response.

A. DELETE City

B. DELETE FROM City

C. DROP City

D. DROP TABLE City

31. The table keywords contains the following rows:

```
+-----+-----+
```

```
| article_id | keyword |
```

```
+-----+-----+
```

```
| 1 | Linux |
```

```
| 1 | MySQL |
```

```
| 1 | Windows |
```

```
| 2 | Linux |
```

```
| 2 | MySQL |
```

```
| 3 | Linux |
```

```
| 3 | Windows |
```

```
| 4 | MySQL |
```

```
+-----+-----+
```

8 rows in set (0.00 sec)

You want to retrieve all article_id values for those articles that are associated with the keyword 'MySQL' as well as the keyword 'Linux'. Which of the following statements can be used to achieve that? Select the best response.

A. SELECT DISTINCT article_id
FROM keywords
WHERE
keyword =
'MySQL' OR
keyword =
'Linux'

B. SELECT article_id
FROM keywords
WHERE keyword = 'MySQL'
AND
keyword =
'Linux'

C.
SELECT
k2.article_id
FROM
keywords
AS k1
INNER JOIN keywords AS k2
ON k1.article_id
= k2.article_id
WHERE
k1.keyword =
'MySQL' AND
k2.keyword =
'Linux'

D. You cannot do it in a single statement.

32. The City table is created by executing the

following statement: CREATE TABLE City (

ID int NOT NULL

AUTO_INCREMENT,

Name char(35) NOT

NULL, CountryCode

char(3) NOT NULL,

District char(20),

Population

int NOT

NULL,

PRIMARY

KEY (ID)

)

Which of the following statements can be used to ensure that no NULL values can be entered for the District column? Select the best response.

- A.** UPDATE City SET District = NOT NULL
- B.** UPDATE City MODIFY District NOT NULL
- C.** ALTER TABLE City SET District NOT NULL

D. ALTER TABLE City CHANGE District District char(20) NOT NULL

33. The following output describes the City table:

```
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Field | Type | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Name | char(35) | NO | PRI | | |
| CountryCode | char(3) | NO | PRI | | |
| District | char(20) | YES | | NULL | |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
```

The following statement is used to return all

rows in the table: SELECT

CountryCode,Name FROM City

In what order are the

rows returned? Select

the best response.

A. By CountryCode; then by Name.

B. By Name; then by CountryCode; then by District.

C. No guarantee can be made about the order.

D. The rows are returned in the same order as they were added to the table

34. The following output lists the contents of the City table:

```
+-----+-----+
| Name | District |
+-----+-----+
| Dallas | Texas |
| New York | New York |
| Chicago | Illinois |
| Los Angeles | California |
| Houston | Texas |
+-----+-----+
```

Which result will be returned by executing the following statement? SELECT District,

Count(District)

FROM City

GROUP BY District

Select the best response.

A. +-----+-----+
| District | Count(District) |
+-----+-----+
California	1
Illinois	1
New York	1
Texas	1

+-----+-----+
B. +-----+-----+

| District | Count(District) |

+-----+-----+

| California | 1 |

| Illinois | 1 |

| New York | 1 |

| Texas | 2 |

+-----+-----+

C. +-----+-----+

| District | Count(District) |

+-----+-----+

| California | 1 |

| Illinois | 1 |

| New York | 1 |

| Texas | 1 |

| Texas | 2 |

+-----+-----+

D. +-----+-----+

| District | Count(District) |

+-----+-----+

| California | 1 |

| Illinois | 1 |

| New York | 1 |

| Texas | 2 |

| Texas | 2 |

35. Which of the following activities would imply

using a join in a query? Select the best response.

- A. Aggregating data from a given table.
- B. Making particular groups of the rows in a table.
- C. Making a list of all rows from a given table followed by all rows from another table.
- D. Making a list of rows that combine data from a given table with data from another table.**

36. Which clause should you use to exclude group results?

- A. WHERE
- B. HAVING**
- C. RESTRICT
- D. GROUP BY
- E. ORDER BY

37. You need to calculate the total of all salaries in the accounting department. Which group function should you use?

- A. MAX
- B. MIN
- C. SUM**
- D. COUNT

38. Which clause would you use in a SELECT statement to limit the display to those employees whose salary is greater than 5000?

- A. ORDER BY SALARY > 5000
- B. GROUP BY SALARY > 5000
- C. HAVING SALARY > 5000
- D. WHERE SALARY > 5000**

39. Which are DML statements? (Choose all that apply)

- A. COMMIT...
- B. MERGE...
- C. UPDATE...
- D. DELETE...
- E. CREATE...
- F. DROP...

40. Which two statements are true regarding the ORDER BY clause? (Choose two)

- A. The sort is in ascending order by default.
- B. The sort is in descending order by default.
- C. The ORDER BY clause must precede the WHERE clause.
- D. The ORDER BY clause is executed on the client side.
- E. The ORDER BY clause comes last in the SELECT statement.
- F. The ORDER BY clause is executed first in the query execution.

41. In a SELECT statement that includes a WHERE clause, where is the GROUP BY clause placed in the SELECT statement?

- A. Immediately after the SELECT clause
- B. Before the WHERE clause
- C. Before the FROM clause
- D. After the ORDER BY clause
- E. After the WHERE clause

42. The left outer join contains

- a. All records of the left table.
- b. Only records those match with both tables.
- c. All records of the right table.
- d. Both left and right records even if they do not match.

43. _____ is a set of programs that enables sorting, modifying and extracting information from a database.

- a. Database
- b. Database management system
- c. Relational database management system

d. None of these

44. _____ is based on a perception of the world as consisting of a collection of basic objects (entities) and relationships among these objects.

a. E-R model

b. Record based model

c. Object based model

d. Relational model

45. _____ is the process of organizing the fields and tables of a relational database to minimize redundancy and dependency.

a. Redundancy

b. Consistency

c. Normalization

d. None of these

46. _____ normal form should have functional dependency and remove transitive dependencies.

a. Second

b. First

c. Third

d. Bcnf

47. _____ normal form contains only atomic values, and the value of each attribute contains only a single value from that domain.

- a. Third
- b. First
- c. Second
- d. Bcnf

48. In a SELECT with a GROUP BY clause, a WHERE clause, and a HAVING clause, the WHERE conditions are applied before the HAVING conditions.

- a) True
- b) Fasle
- c) Either True or False
- d) None of the above

49. What is the effect of the

ROLLBACK statement?

Select the best response.

- A. Issuing a ROLLBACK statement will undo all changes on transactional tables performed since the beginning of the session.
- B. Issuing a ROLLBACK statement will undo all changes on transactional tables performed since the beginning of the transaction.
- C. Issuing a ROLLBACK statement will undo all changes made by the previous statement.
- D. Issuing a ROLLBACK statement will undo the effect of the previous COMMIT statement.

50. After starting a transaction and executing a statement, you accidentally execute

ROLLBACK

instead of COMMIT. Is there any way to commit the entered statement? Select the best response.

- A. You should execute COMMIT immediately.
- B. You should execute CANCEL ROLLBACK and then COMMIT.
- C. You should execute REPEAT TRANSACTION and then COMMIT.**
- D. There is no way to do this. You have to repeat your transaction.