

CHAPTER-05 MySQL Revision Tour

1. What is a database system primarily used for?

- A. Gaming
- B. Record keeping
- C. Web development
- D. Graphic design

Answer: B. Record keeping

2. Which of the following is an example of a Relational Database Management System (RDBMS)?

- A. MongoDB
- B. SQLite
- C. Redis
- D. Cassandra

Answer: B. SQLite

3. In an RDBMS, how is data organized?

- A. In documents
- B. In tables
- C. In files
- D. In directories

Answer: B. In tables

4. What is a tuple in the context of an RDBMS?

- A. A type of data
- B. A column in a table
- C. A record or row in a table
- D. An index in a database

Answer: C. A record or row in a table

5. What is a primary key in a relational database?

- A. A key used for encryption
- B. A key used for data backup
- C. A key used for indexing
- D. A unique identifier for each row in a table

Answer: D. A unique identifier for each row in a table

6. What does the term "Referential Integrity" refer to in a database?

- A. The speed of data retrieval
- B. The accuracy of data stored
- C. The relationship between tables
- D. The size of the database

Answer: C. The relationship between tables

7. Which SQL command is used to retrieve data from a database?

- A. INSERT
- B. DELETE
- C. SELECT
- D. UPDATE

Answer: C. SELECT

8. What is the purpose of a Foreign Key in a database?

- A. To make data case-sensitive
- B. To enforce data uniqueness
- C. To create a relationship between tables
- D. To encrypt sensitive data

Answer: C. To create a relationship between tables

9. What type of database is MySQL?

- A. NoSQL
- B. Relational
- C. Document-oriented
- D. Key-Value

Answer: B. Relational

10. Which company originally developed MySQL?

- A. Oracle Corporation
- B. Microsoft Corporation
- C. MySQL AB (now part of Oracle)
- D. IBM

Answer: C. MySQL AB (now part of Oracle)

11. In MySQL, how is data stored?

- A. In documents
- B. In spreadsheets
- C. In tables
- D. In graphs

Answer: C. In tables

12. Which operating systems can MySQL run on?

- A. Linux, Windows NT, Solaris
- B. macOS only
- C. Android and iOS
- D. Windows XP, Windows 7, Windows 10

Answer: A. Linux, Windows NT, Solaris

13. What is the role of a MySQL Server?

- A. Storing files
- B. Running applications
- C. Managing databases and client requests
- D. Printing documents

Answer: C. Managing databases and client requests

14. Which SQL command is used to update existing data in a database?

- A. INSERT
- B. DELETE
- C. SELECT

D. UPDATE

Answer: D. UPDATE

15. What is the purpose of a candidate key in a database?

- A. To identify alternative values
- B. To create foreign keys
- C. To ensure data uniqueness
- D. To manage database connections

Answer: C. To ensure data uniqueness

16. How many candidate keys can a table have?

- A. None
- B. Only one
- C. Multiple
- D. It depends on the database size

Answer: C. Multiple

17. Which of the following is an example of an alternate key in a database?

- A. Primary Key
- B. Foreign Key
- C. Candidate Key
- D. Non-Key Attribute

Answer: D. Non-Key Attribute

18. What is the purpose of a view in a database?

- A. To organize tables in a database
- B. To display data in a user-friendly format
- C. To create primary keys
- D. To add new records

Answer: B. To display data in a user-friendly format

19. Which SQL command is used to delete data from a database?

- A. INSERT
- B. DELETE
- C. SELECT
- D. UPDATE

Answer: B. DELETE

20. In an RDBMS, what is the cardinality of a relation?

- A. The number of columns
- B. The number of rows
- C. The number of tables
- D. The number of databases

Answer: B. The number of rows

1. What does MySQL stand for?

- A. My Structured Query Language
- B. My Structured Database
- C. My SQL Server
- D. None of the above

Answer: D. None of the above

2. In which category of SQL commands does the CREATE TABLE command belong?

- A. Data Definition Language (DDL)
- B. Data Manipulation Language (DML)
- C. Transaction Control Language (TCL)
- D. Session Control Language

Answer: A. Data Definition Language (DDL)

3. What is the primary purpose of a Foreign Key in a database?

- A. To create a unique identifier for each row
- B. To enforce data uniqueness
- C. To establish relationships between tables
- D. To define the structure of a table

Answer: C. To establish relationships between tables

4. Which category of SQL commands allows you to control transactions?

- A. Data Definition Language (DDL)
- B. Data Manipulation Language (DML)
- C. Transaction Control Language (TCL)
- D. Session Control Language

Answer: C. Transaction Control Language (TCL)

5. What is the range of the TINYINT data type in MySQL?

- A. -128 to 127
- B. 0 to 255
- C. -2147483648 to 2147483647
- D. 0 to 4294967295

Answer: A. -128 to 127

6. Which data type is used to store a year in MySQL?

- A. INT
- B. DATE
- C. TIMESTAMP
- D. Year(M)

Answer: D. Year(M)

7. What is the maximum length of a VARCHAR(M) field in MySQL?

- A. 255 characters
- B. 65535 characters
- C. 16777215 characters
- D. It varies depending on the version of MySQL

Answer: A. 255 characters

8. What does the TIMESTAMP data type in MySQL represent?

- A. A timestamp between 1000-01-01 and 9999-12-31
- B. A timestamp between 1970-01-01 and 2037
- C. A time in HH:MM:SS format
- D. A year in 2-digit format

Answer: B. A timestamp between 1970-01-01 and 2037

9. What is the main purpose of the VARCHAR data type in MySQL?

- A. Storing integers
- B. Storing fixed-length strings
- C. Storing variable-length strings
- D. Storing dates and times

Answer: C. Storing variable-length strings

10. Which SQL command is used to retrieve data from a database?

- A. INSERT
- B. DELETE
- C. SELECT
- D. UPDATE

Answer: C. SELECT

11. Which SQL command is used to delete data from a database?

- A. INSERT
- B. DELETE
- C. SELECT
- D. UPDATE

Answer: B. DELETE

12. What is the purpose of the "USE" command in MySQL?

- A. To create a new database
- B. To delete a database
- C. To open or access a database
- D. To rename a table

Answer: C. To open or access a database

13. In which category of SQL commands does the "COMMIT" command belong?

- A. Data Definition Language (DDL)
- B. Data Manipulation Language (DML)
- C. Transaction Control Language (TCL)
- D. Session Control Language

Answer: C. Transaction Control Language (TCL)

14. What is the primary role of a MySQL Server?

- A. Storing data in tables
- B. Running applications
- C. Managing databases and client requests

D. Printing documents

Answer: C. Managing databases and client requests

15. Which SQL command is used to update existing data in a database?

A. INSERT

B. DELETE

C. SELECT

D. UPDATE

Answer: D. UPDATE

16. What does the acronym DDL stand for in the context of SQL?

A. Data Display Language

B. Data Definition Language

C. Data Deletion Language

D. Data Decision Language

Answer: B. Data Definition Language

17. What is the primary purpose of a Primary Key in a database table?

A. To enforce data uniqueness

B. To establish relationships between tables

C. To define the structure of a table

D. To create a backup of the data

Answer: A. To enforce data uniqueness

18. Which SQL command is used to create a new table in a database?

A. INSERT

B. DELETE

C. CREATE TABLE

D. ALTER TABLE

Answer: C. CREATE TABLE

19. Which data type is used to store a timestamp in MySQL?

A. TIMESTAMP

B. DATETIME

C. DATE

D. TIME

Answer: A. TIMESTAMP

20. What is the maximum length of a CHAR(M) field in MySQL?

A. 255 characters

B. 65535 characters

C. 16777215 characters

D. It varies depending on the version of MySQL

Answer: A. 255 characters

1. DDL Commands are used for:

- a) Retrieving data
- b) Inserting data
- c) Modifying data
- d) Defining schema objects

Answer: d) Defining schema objects

2. The full form of SQL is:

- a) Structured Query Language
- b) Sequential Query Language
- c) System Query Language
- d) Schema Query Language

Answer: a) Structured Query Language

3. DCL commands are used for:

- a) Data manipulation
- b) Defining schema objects
- c) Authorization and privileges
- d) Transaction control

Answer: c) Authorization and privileges

4. TCL commands are used for:

- a) Data manipulation
- b) Defining schema objects
- c) Authorization and privileges
- d) Transaction control

Answer: d) Transaction control

5. The full form of DDL, DML, and TCL are, respectively:

- a) Data Definition Language, Data Manipulation Language, Transaction Control Language
- b) Define Database Language, Data Modification Language, Table Control Language
- c) Database Design Language, Data Management Language, Table Configuration Language
- d) Data Description Language, Data Modeling Language, Transaction Configuration Language

Answer: a) Data Definition Language, Data Manipulation Language, Transaction Control Language

6. Which commands are used to assign/revoke privileges from the database server?

- a) DDL
- b) DML
- c) DCL
- d) TCL

Answer: c) DCL

7. Table maintenance commands in MySQL are used for:

- a) Creating new tables
- b) Inserting data into tables
- c) Managing schema objects
- d) Analyzing and repairing tables

Answer: d) Analyzing and repairing tables

8. MySQL is a free, open-source:

- a) Web server
- b) Relational Database Management System
- c) Programming language
- d) Operating system

Answer: b) Relational Database Management System

9. DML commands allow the user to perform tasks like:

- a) Retrieving information
- b) Creating tables
- c) Defining schema objects
- d) Granting privileges

Answer: a) Retrieving information

10. SQL commands are divided into how many categories?

- a) 2
- b) 3
- c) 4
- d) 5

Answer: d) 5

11. MySQL clients are programs that connect to the:

- a) MySQL server
- b) Web server
- c) Operating system
- d) Firewall

Answer: a) MySQL server

12. MySQL Database System refers to the combination of:

- a) MySQL server and MySQL client
- b) MySQL and SQL
- c) MySQL and Linux
- d) MySQL and Windows

Answer: a) MySQL server and MySQL client

13. MySQL was developed by which company and is now a subsidiary of which company?

- a) Developed by MySQL AB, now a subsidiary of Oracle Corporation
- b) Developed by Sun Microsystems, now a subsidiary of MySQL AB
- c) Developed by Oracle Corporation, now a subsidiary of Sun Microsystems
- d) Developed by Microsoft, now a subsidiary of Oracle Corporation

Answer: a) Developed by MySQL AB, now a subsidiary of Oracle Corporation

14. MySQL Server is created from background processes and applications, stays in memory, and listens to client requests to access database contents. (True/False)

Answer: True

1. Which SQL component is responsible for describing what data is to be retrieved, inserted, modified, or deleted?

- a) Data Dictionary
- b) Procedural Language
- c) SQL Sequel
- d) Data Types

Answer: c) SQL Sequel

2. What is the primary purpose of SQL?

- a) Writing procedural code
- b) Defining database structure
- c) Managing hardware resources
- d) Creating web applications

Answer: b) Defining database structure

3. Q3. What are the basic elements of MySQL SQL?

- a) Procedural code, tables, and queries
- b) Literals, data types, nulls, and comments
- c) Variables, loops, and functions
- d) Schema, tables, and indexes

Answer: b) Literals, data types, nulls, and comments

4. Which of the following is an example of a numeric data type in MySQL?

- a) Varchar
- b) Date
- c) Float
- d) Text

Answer: c) Float

5. What is the maximum width of the INT data type in MySQL?

- a) 4 digits
- b) 5 digits
- c) 10 digits
- d) 11 digits

Answer: d) 11 digits

6. Which data type is used to store a fixed-length string in MySQL?

- a) Varchar
- b) Text
- c) Char
- d) Blob

Answer: c) Char

7. What does the "NULL" value in MySQL indicate?

- a) An empty string
- b) A missing or undefined value
- c) Zero

d) The absence of a data type

Answer: b) A missing or undefined value

8. Which SQL command is used to view the structure of a table?

a) SHOW DATABASES

b) SHOW TABLES

c) DESCRIBE TABLE

d) SELECT TABLE

Answer: c) DESCRIBE TABLE

9. What keyword is used to eliminate redundant data in a SELECT query?

a) REDUNDANT

b) DISTINCT

c) UNIQUE

d) NON-REDUNDANT

Answer: b) DISTINCT

10. What is the purpose of the "INSERT" command in SQL?

a) To retrieve data

b) To delete data

c) To modify data

d) To insert data

Answer: d) To insert data

11. What SQL command is used to calculate the sum of two numbers?

a) ADD

b) SUM

c) CALCULATE

d) PLUS

Answer: b) SUM

12. Which SQL command is used to access a subset of rows or columns from one or more tables?

a) INSERT

b) DELETE

c) SELECT

d) UPDATE

Answer: c) SELECT

13. How do you reorder columns in the result of a SELECT query?

a) You cannot reorder columns in a query result

b) Use the ORDER BY clause

c) Use the GROUP BY clause

d) Use the DISTINCT keyword

Answer: a) You cannot reorder columns in a query result

14. What is the purpose of the "CURDATE()" function in MySQL?

a) To retrieve the current date and time

b) To calculate the age of a person

- c) To perform string manipulation
 - d) To insert a new record into a table
- Answer: a) To retrieve the current date and time

15. What is the maximum length of a VARCHAR data type in MySQL?

- a) 255 characters
- b) 65535 characters
- c) 4294967295 characters
- d) It varies depending on the version of MySQL

Answer: a) 255 characters

16. Which SQL command is used to create a new database in MySQL?

- a) CREATE DATABASE
- b) USE DATABASE
- c) SELECT DATABASE
- d) INSERT INTO DATABASE

Answer: a) CREATE DATABASE

17. How do you view all the tables in a MySQL database?

- a) SHOW DATABASES
- b) SHOW TABLES
- c) DESCRIBE TABLES
- d) SELECT TABLES

Answer: b) SHOW TABLES

18. What SQL command is used to perform calculations on data within a SELECT query?

- a) CALCULATE
- b) COMPUTE
- c) AGGREGATE
- d) Expression

Answer: d) Expression

19. Which type of comment in SQL is executed as part of the code?

- a) /* ... */
- b) --
- c) #
- d) None of the above

Answer: a) /* ... */

20. What is the purpose of the "USE" command in MySQL?

- a) To create a new table
- b) To insert data into a table
- c) To select a database for use
- d) To delete a database

Answer: c) To select a database for use

Q1	Write the sql command to see all the databases of MYSQL.
Ans	Show databases;

Q2	Write the SQL Command to use the database Test
Ans	Use test;
Q3	Write the sql command to see all the tables of test databases of MYSQL.
Ans.	Show tables;
Q4	Write the sql command to see all the content of table student inside test database.
Ans	mysql>>select * from student;
Q5	Write the sql command to see all the content of table library inside test database
Ans	Mysql>>select * from library;
Q6.	Write the sql command to create a table library with the field(Bookid Integer ,Bname ,price,Author
	mysql> create table library(bookid integer primary key,bname varchar(20),price integer,author varchar(30)); Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.87 sec)
Q7.	Write the sql command to insert 02 records inside library table.
Ans	mysql> insert into library values(1021,'Basic of Python',450,'johan'); Query OK, 1 row affected (0.32 sec) mysql> insert into library values(1022,'Java',350,'raja Raman'); Query OK, 1 row affected (0.08 sec) mysql> insert into library values(1023,'C++',450,'Balagoswami'); Query OK, 1 row affected (0.04 sec)
Q8	Study the table student given below and answer the following Question [4]
	<pre> +-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+ RN name class age stream +-----+-----+-----+-----+ 1011 Amrit XIA 15 Science 1012 punnet XIA 15 Science 1013 Devansh XIA 15 Science 1014 abhay XIIB 15 Commerec 1015 Anshul XIIB 16 Commerec 1016 Arjun XIIB 16 Commerec +-----+-----+-----+-----+ </pre> <p>i) Identify the primary key in table Student Ans-RN</p> <p>ii) What will be the cardinality and degree of relation Ans- cardinality- 06 degree-05</p> <p>iii) Write the SQL command to sort the student table data in ascending order of age Ans- select * from student order by age asc;</p> <p>iv) Display the record of punnet. Ans- select * from student where name='punnet' ;</p>

Q9

Study the table Library given below and answer the following Question

[4]

Library

bookid	bname	price	author
1021	Basic of Python	450	johan
1022	Java	350	raja Raman
1023	C++	450	Balagoswami

i) Display the record of author raja raman

Ans- select * from library where bname='raja Raman' ;

ii) What will be the cardinality and degree of relation

Ans- cardinality- 03 degree-04

iii) Display the library table information in ascending order of price.

Ans-select * from library order by price asc;

iv) Display the records of books whose price is below 400

Ans-select * from library where price<400 ;