



Mysql interview questions and answers

For freshers and experienced

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Questions : 1 **how to do login in mysql with unix shell**

Answers : By below method if password is pass and user name is root
:1 # [mysql dir]/bin/mysql -h hostname -u root -p pass

Questions : 2 **how you will Create a database on the mysql server with unix shell**

Answers :
2 mysql> create database databasename;

Questions : 3 **how to list or view all databases from the mysql server.**

Answers :
3 mysql> show databases;

Questions : 4 **How Switch (select or use) to a database.**

Answers :
4 mysql> use databasename;

Questions : 5 **How To see all the tables from a database of mysql server.**

Answers :
5 mysql> show tables;

Questions : 6 **How to see table's field formats or description of table .**

Answers :
6 mysql> describe tablename;

Questions : 7 **How to delete a database from mysql server.**

Answers :
7 mysql> drop database databasename;

Questions : 8 **How we get Sum of column**

Answers :
8 mysql> SELECT SUM(*) FROM [table name];

Questions : 9 **How to delete a table**

Answers : 9 mysql> drop table tablename;

Questions : 10 **How you will Show all data from a table.**

Answers : 10 mysql> SELECT * FROM tablename;

Questions : 11 **How to returns the columns and column information pertaining to the designated table**

Answers : 11 mysql> show columns from tablename;

Questions : 12 **How to Show certain selected rows with the value "pcds"**

Answers : 12 mysql> SELECT * FROM tablename WHERE fieldname = "pcds";

Questions : 13 **How will Show all records containing the name "sonia" AND the phone**

number ' 9876543210'

Answers : 13 mysql> SELECT * FROM tablename WHERE name = "sonia" AND phone_number = '9876543210';

Questions : 14 **How you will Show all records not containing the name "sonia" AND the**

phone number ' 9876543210' order by the phone_number field.

Answer : 14 mysql> SELECT * FROM tablename WHERE name != "sonia" AND phone_number = '9876543210' order by phone_number;

Questions : 15 **How to Show all records starting with the letters 'sonia' AND the phone**

number ' 9876543210'

Answers : 15 mysql> SELECT * FROM tablename WHERE name like "sonia%" AND phone_number = '9876543210';

Questions : 16 **How to show all records starting with the letters 'sonia' AND the phone**

number ' 9876543210' limit to records 1 through 5.

Answers : 16 mysql> SELECT * FROM tablename WHERE name like "sonia%" AND phone_number = '9876543210' limit 1,5;

Questions : 16 Use a regular expression to find records. Use "REGEXP BINARY" to force case-sensitivity. This finds any record beginning with r.

Answer : 16 mysql> SELECT * FROM tablename WHERE rec RLIKE "^r";

Questions : 17 How you will Show unique records.

Answer : 17 mysql> SELECT DISTINCT columnname FROM tablename;

Questions : 18 how we will Show selected records sorted in an ascending (asc) or descending (desc)

Answer : 18 mysql> SELECT col1,col2 FROM tablename ORDER BY col2 DESC;
mysql> SELECT col1,col2 FROM tablename ORDER BY col2 ASC;

Questions : 19 how to Return total number of rows.

Answers : 19 mysql> SELECT COUNT(*) FROM tablename;

Questions : 20 How to Join tables on common columns.

Answer : 20 mysql> select lookup.illustrationid, lookup.personid,person.birthday from lookup left join person on lookup.personid=person.personid=statement to join birthday in person table with primary illustration id

Questions : 21 How to Creating a new user. Login as root. Switch to the MySQL db. Make the user. Update privs.

Answer : 21 # mysql -u root -p
mysql> use mysql;

mysql> INSERT INTO user (Host,User>Password)
VALUES('%','username',PASSWORD('password'));

mysql> flush privileges;

Questions : 22 How to Change a users password from unix shell.

Answers : 22 # [mysql dir]/bin/mysqladmin -u username -h hostname.blah.org -p password 'new-password'

Questions : 23 How to Change a users password from MySQL prompt. Login as root. Set the password. Update privs.

Answer : 23 # mysql -u root -p
mysql> SET PASSWORD FOR 'user'@'hostname' = PASSWORD('passwordhere');

mysql> flush privileges;

Questions How to Recover a MySQL root password. Stop the MySQL server process.

: 24 Start again with no grant tables. Login to MySQL as root. Set new password. Exit MySQL and restart MySQL server.

Answer : # /etc/init.d/mysql stop
24 # mysqld_safe --skip-grant-tables &
mysql -u root
mysql> use mysql;
mysql> update user set password=PASSWORD("newrootpassword") where
User='root';
mysql> flush privileges;
mysql> quit
/etc/init.d/mysql stop
/etc/init.d/mysql start

Questions : 25 How to Set a root password if there is on root password.

Answer : # mysqladmin -u root password newpassword
25

Questions : 26 How to Update a root password.

Answer : # mysqladmin -u root -p oldpassword newpassword
26

Questions : 27 How to allow the user "sonia" to connect to the server from localhost using the password "passwd". Login as root. Switch to the MySQL db. Give privs. Update privs.

Answers : # mysql -u root -p
27 mysql> use mysql;
mysql> grant usage on *.* to sonia@localhost identified by 'passwd';
mysql> flush privileges;

Questions : 28 How to give user privileges for a db. Login as root. Switch to the MySQL db. Grant privs. Update privs.

Answers : # mysql -u root -p
28 mysql> use mysql;
mysql> INSERT INTO user
(Host,Db,User,Select_priv,Insert_priv,Update_priv,Delete_priv,Create_priv,Drop_priv)
VALUES ('%','databasename','username','Y','Y','Y','Y','Y','N');
mysql> flush privileges;
or
mysql> grant all privileges on databasename.* to username@localhost;
mysql> flush privileges;

Questions : 29 How To update info already in a table and Delete a row(s) from a table.

Answer : mysql> UPDATE [table name] SET Select_priv = 'Y',Insert_priv = 'Y',Update_priv =
29 'Y' where [field name] = 'user';
mysql> DELETE from [table name] where [field name] = 'whatever';

Questions : 30 How to Update database permissions/privileges.

Answer : mysql> flush privileges;
30

Questions : 31 **How to Delete a column and Add a new column to database**

Answer : mysql> alter table [table name] drop column [column name];
31 mysql> alter table [table name] add column [new column name] varchar (20);

Questions : 32 **Change column name and Make a unique column so we get no dupes.**

Answer : mysql> alter table [table name] change [old column name] [new column name]
32 varchar (50);
 mysql> alter table [table name] add unique ([column name]);

Questions : 33 **How to make a column bigger and Delete unique from table.**

Answer : mysql> alter table [table name] modify [column name] VARCHAR(3);
33 mysql> alter table [table name] drop index [colmn name];

Questions : 34 **How to Load a CSV file into a table**

Answer : mysql> LOAD DATA INFILE '/tmp/filename.csv' replace INTO TABLE [table name]
34 FIELDS TERMINATED BY ',' LINES TERMINATED BY '\n' (field1,field2,field3);

Questions : 35 **How to dump all databases for backup. Backup file is sql commands to recreate all db's.**

Answer : # [mysql dir]/bin/mysqldump -u root -ppassword --opt >/tmp/alldatabases.sql
35

Questions : 36 **How to dump one database for backup.**

Answer : # [mysql dir]/bin/mysqldump -u username -ppassword --databases databasename
36 >/tmp/databasename.sql

Questions : 37 **How to dump a table from a database.**

Answer : # [mysql dir]/bin/mysqldump -c -u username -ppassword databasename tablename
37 > /tmp/databasename.tablename.sql

Questions : 38 **Restore database (or database table) from backup.**

Answer : # [mysql dir]/bin/mysql -u username -ppassword databasename <
38 /tmp/databasename.sql

Questions : 39 **How to Create Table show Example**

Answer : mysql> CREATE TABLE [table name] (firstname VARCHAR(20), middleinitial
39 VARCHAR(3), lastname VARCHAR(35),suffix VARCHAR(3),officeid
 VARCHAR(10),userid VARCHAR(15),username VARCHAR(8),email
 VARCHAR(35),phone VARCHAR(25), groups VARCHAR(15),datestamp
 DATE,timestamp time,pgpemail VARCHAR(255));

Questions : 40 **How to search second maximum(second highest) salary value(integer)from table employee (field salary)in the manner so that mysql gets less load?**

Answers : By below query we will get second maximum(second highest) salary

- 40** value(integer)from table employee (field salary)in the manner so that mysql gets less load?
SELECT DISTINCT(salary) FROM employee order by salary desc limit 1 , 1 ;
(This way we will able to find out 3rd highest , 4th highest salary so on just need to change limit condtion like LIMIT 2,1 for 3rd highest and LIMIT 3,1 for 4th
some one may finding this way useing below query that taken more time as compare to above query SELECT salary FROM employee where salary < (select max(salary) from employee) order by salary DESC limit 1 ;

For any Query---

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