



Oracle

Exam 1z0-882

Oracle Certified Professional, MySQL 5.6 Developer

Version: 7.0

[Total Questions: 100]

Question No : 1

Which two Functions can be used in a C program to retrieve information about warning?

- A. mysql_info
- B. mysql_error
- C. mysql_warning_count
- D. mysql_errno

Answer: A,C

Explanation: <http://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.6/en/c-api-function-overview.html>

Question No : 2

Which condition must be true in order that a view is considered updateable?

- A. The user must have the UPDATE or DELETE privilege for the underlying table.
- B. There must be a subquery in the WHERE clause that refers to a table in the FROM clause.
- C. There must be a one-to-one relationship between the rows in the view and the rows in the underlying table.
- D. The view must only refer to literal values.

Answer: C

Reference: <http://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.0/en/view-updatability.html> (first para)

Question No : 3

You create a new,empty database called 'test'. You want to change the database 's CHARACTER SET to "latin1" and the database 'sCOLLATION to 'latin_german_ci'.

Which statement is true?

- A. You can do this one command:
ALTER DATABASE test CHARACTER SET latin1 COLLATE latin1_german_ci

B. You can only do this with two separate commands:

```
ALTER DATABASE 'test' CHARACTER SET latin1
```

```
ALTER DATABASE 'test' COLLATE latin_german1_ci
```

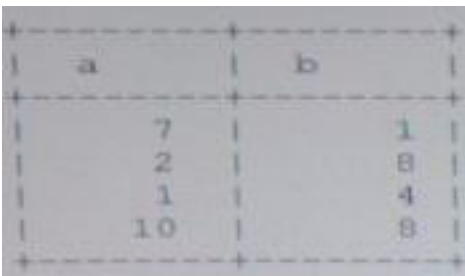
C. You cannot change the CHARACTER set or COLLATION value on an existing database.

D. Databases do not have CHARACTER SET or COLLATION attributes.

Answer: A

Question No : 4

Given the data from table t1:



a	b
7	1
2	8
1	4
10	8

This DELETE command is executed:

```
DELETE FROM t1 ORDER BY b.a DESC LIMIT 2;
```

Which set of rows will be deleted by the command?

- A.** (7,1) and (1,4)
- B.** (2,8) and (1,4)
- C.** (7,1) and (10,8)
- D.** (2,8) and (10,8)

Answer: A

Question No : 5

Assume the user has just connected to the MySQL server.

What is the result of the query SELECT @ a?

- A. An error that @ a is undefined
- B. A single NULL
- C. An empty string
- D. The value of GLOBAL variable @ a

Answer: B

Question No : 6

You attempt to create two new tables:

```
CREATE TABLE 'warehouse' (  
  'id' int (11) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,  
  'name' varchar (20) NOT NULL,  
  'phone' varchar (20) NOT NULL,  
  PRIMARY KEY (' id)  
) ENGINE=MyISAM
```

```
CREATE TABLE 'warehouseitem' (  
  'warehouse_id' bigint (11) NOT NULL,  
  'item_id' int (11) NOT NULL,  
  'count' int(11) NOT NULL DEFAULT '0',  
  KEY "warehouse_id" ('warehouse-id) ,  
  FOREIGN KEY (warehouse_id) REFFERENCES warehouse (id)  
) ENGINE= InnoDB
```

You get this error :

ERROR 1215 (HY000): cannot add foreign key constraint

Which two changes are required to permit these statements to execute without any error?

- A. The 'warehouseitem' table must be managed by the MySAM storage engine.
- B. The 'warehouse-table must be managed by the InnoDB storage engine.
- C. The foreign key clause must be reversed: FOREIGN KEY warehouse(1)REFERENCES (warehouse-id).
- D. The data types of the 'warehouse'. 'id' and ' warehouseitem.warehouse_ is columns must match.
- E. The warehouse_id' column must be renamed 'id' to match the definition on the 'warehouse' table.
- F. A UNIQUE key must be defined for the columns ('item_id', 'warehouse_id').

Answer: B,D

Question No : 7

Your application is running slow.

Which two features provide information that help to identify problems?

- A. The MYSQL error log
- B. The slow query log
- C. The performance schema
- D. The GET DIAGNOSTICS statement

Answer: B,C

Question No : 8

You create a table and a stored procedure:

```
CREATE TABLE t1 (f1 int);
```

```
INSERT INTO t1 VALUES (1), (2) , (3), (4), (5);
```

```
CREATE PROCEDURE sum_t1()
```

```
BEGIN
```

```
DECLARE done INT DEFAULT 0;
```

```
DECLARE va1 INT;
```

```
DECLARE result CURSOR FOR SELECT f1 FROM t1;
DECLARE CONTINUE HANDLER FOR NOT FOUND SET done=1;
OPEN cur;
REPEAT
FETCH cur INTO va1;
IF NOT done THEN
SET result = result +va1;
END IF;
UNTIL done END REPEAT;
SELECT result;
END
CALL sum_t1();
```

What is the result of the CALL statement?

- A. The procedure completes, and 15 is returned
- B. The procedure's IF condition is not satisfied, and 0 is returned.
- C. The procedure's loop is not entered, and 1 is returned.
- D. An infinite loop will be running until the command is killed.

Answer: A

Question No : 9

Which two code samples demonstrate valid methods for working with loops?

- A. DECLARE I INT DEFAULT 0;
Test_loop: LOOP
SET i =i +1;
IF i> =5 THEN
LEAVE test_loop;
END IF;
END LOOP test_loop;
- B. DECLARE i INT DEFAULT 0;

```
WHILE I < 5ITERATE
SET i = i +1;
END WHILE;
C. DECLARE i INT DEFAULT 0;
WHILE i < 5 Do
SET i = i + 1;
END WHILE;
D. DECLARE i INT DEFAULT 0;
Test _loop; LOOP
SET i =i +1;
IF i >=5 THEN LEAVE;
END IF;
END LOOP test_loop;
```

Answer: A,C

Question No : 10

In MYSQL 5.6 you have the table t1:

```
CREATE TABLE t1 (
id int unsigned NOT NULL PRIMARY key) ENGINE = InnoDB;
```

There are two connections to the server. They execute in this order:

Connection 1> SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL REPEATABLE READ;

Connection 1> START TRANSACTION;

Connection 1> SELECT * FROM t1 WHERE id =1;

Connection 2> TRUNCATE TABLE t1;

What happens to the TRUNCATE TABLE command in connection 2?

- A.** It immediately proceeds and causes an implicit commit of the transaction in connection1.
- B.** It runs concurrently with the transaction in connection 1 as each connection has its own view of the data in the t1 table.
- C.** It blocks waiting for a metadata lock until the transaction in connection 1 ends.
- D.** It blocks waiting for a table lock until the transaction in connection 1 ends.

Answer: C

Question No : 11

Assume your connection uses SQL mode ANSI_QUOTES.

Which two statements cause a syntax error?

- A. CREATE TABLE FRIENDS (NAME CHAR (10))
- B. CREATE TABLE BINARY (PRIMARY SMALLINT)
- C. CREATE TABLE 'TABLE' (COLUMN' INTEGER)
- D. CREATE TABLE "CONDITION" ("DESCRIBE" TEXT)
- E. CREATE TABLE INTERVAL (ELAPSED_TIME TIME)

Answer: B,E

Question No : 12

You wish to create a trigger on the 'city' table that will check the value of the 'District' field before any INSERT. The trigger needs to change it to "Unknown" for an empty string or NULL.

```
CREATE TRIGGER City_bi
BEFORE INSERT ON CITY
FOR EACH ROW
BEGIN
IF OLD.District IS NULL OR OLD.District= . .
THEN
SET NEW.District='Unknown';
END IF :
END;
```

Does the CREATE TRIGGER statement accomplish this goal?

- A. Yes; the trigger works correctly.
- B. No; FOR EACH ROW is invalid syntax.
- C. No; the syntax should be CREATE TRIGGER city-bi ON city BEFORE INSERT....
- D. No; the OLD keyword cannot be used in an INSERT trigger.

Answer: D

Question No : 13

You are connected to a MySQL server and using a prepared statement. You accidentally exit your session.

What will happen if you log back in to use your prepared statement?

- A. The statement exists, but will need to be deallocated and re-created.
- B. The statement exists, but the user variables need to be redefined.
- C. The statement can be used, if the MySQL server hasn't been restarted.
- D. The statement no longer exists.

Answer: D

Reference: <http://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.0/en/sql-syntax-prepared-statements.html>

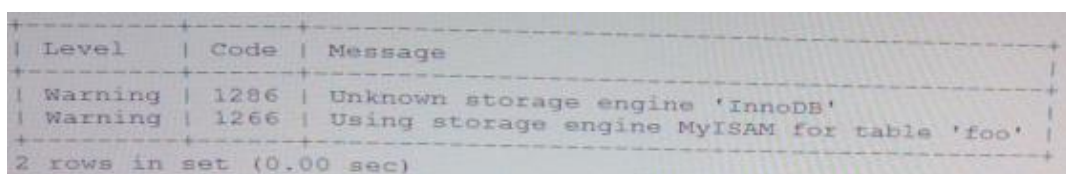
Question No : 14

Inspect the CREATE TABLE below:

```
Mysql> CREATE TABLE foo (a INT, PRIMARY KEY (a)) ENGINE =InnoDB;
```

```
Query Ok, 0 rows affected, 2 warnings (0.11 sec)
```

```
Mysql> SHOW WARNINGS;
```



Level	Code	Message
Warning	1286	Unknown storage engine 'InnoDB'
Warning	1266	Using storage engine MyISAM for table 'foo'

2 rows in set (0.00 sec)

Which two is true connecting the meaning of the warnings?

- A. The InnoDB storage engine was disabled during server startup.
- B. Global variable skip_innodb was set to ON after the server had started.
- C. The default storage engine MYISAM was used for the table created.
- D. MYSQL server was not started with the option default --storage --engine=InnoDB
- E. Needed to specify TYPE = InnoDB instead of ENGINE=InnoDB

Answer: D,E

Question No : 15

A complex query consists of eight populated tables that are all connected via INNER JOIN operands as shown:

```
SELECT ...  
FROM table1  
INNER JOIN table2 ON ...  
INNER JOIN table3 ON ...  
INNER JOIN table4 ON ...  
INNER JOIN table5 ON ...  
INNER JOIN table6 ON ...  
INNER JOIN table7 ON ...  
INNER JOIN table8 ON ...  
WHERE ...
```

You modify the query and replace the SELECT operand with SELECT STRAIGHT JOIN.

What is the effect of adding STRAIGHT JOINS to the query?

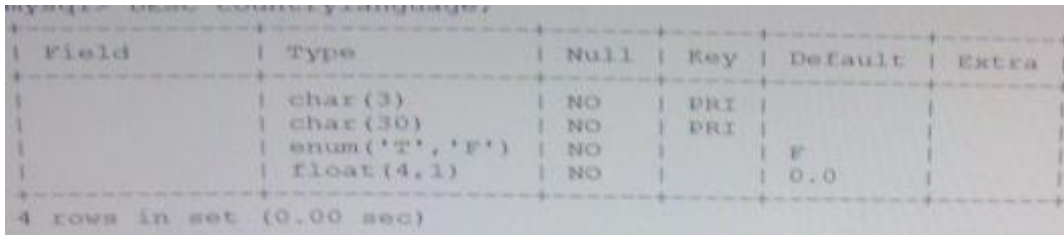
- A. The optimizer processes only the JOINS in the sequence listed in the query.
- B. The optimizer will only JOIN the tables by using their PRIMARY KEYS or UNIQUE constraints.
- C. The optimizer will only JOIN the tables in sequence from smallest to largest.
- D. The optimizer ignores all terms in the WHERE clause until all JOINS have been completed.

Answer: A

Question No : 16

Assume that the current database has a table with the following structure (the values for the Field column have been removed for the purpose of this question)

Mysql > DEBS count trylanguage;



The screenshot shows the output of a MySQL command to describe a table named 'Countrylanguage'. The output is a table with 6 columns: Field, Type, Null, Key, Default, and Extra. There are 4 rows of data. The first two columns are primary keys. The third column is an enum with values 'T' and 'F'. The fourth column is a float with a default value of 0.0.

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
	char(3)	NO	PRI		
	char(30)	NO	PRI		
	enum('T','F')	NO		F	
	float(4,1)	NO		0.0	

4 rows in set (0.00 sec)

How can you select only the first two columns?

- A. SELECT 1, 2 FROM Countrylanguage;
- B. SELECT * FROM Countrylanguage LIMIT 1, 2,
- C. SELECT *{1,2} FROM Countrylanguage;
- D. SELECT * (1), *[2] FROM Countrylanguage;
- E. It is not possible without using the column names or without using any other tables or queries.

Answer: E

Question No : 17

These three tables represent a many –to-many relationship in a social networking database:

```
CREATE TABLE `users` (  
  `id` int(11) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,  
  `name` varchar(30) DEFAULT NULL,  
  `email` varchar(125) DEFAULT NULL,  
  PRIMARY KEY (`id`)  
)  
  
CREATE TABLE `conversations` (  
  `id` int(11) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,  
  `topic` varchar(255) DEFAULT NULL,  
  `opened_by_user` int NOT NULL,  
  `open_date` datetime DEFAULT NULL,  
  `last_update` datetime DEFAULT NULL,  
  `status` enum('open','closed') DEFAULT NULL,  
  PRIMARY KEY (`id`)  
)  
  
CREATE TABLE `posts` (  
  `id` int(11) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,  
  `parent_id` int(11) DEFAULT NULL,  
  `conversation_id` int(11) DEFAULT NULL,  
  `user_id` int(11) DEFAULT NULL,  
  `body` varchar(16000) DEFAULT NULL,  
  `date_created` datetime DEFAULT NULL,  
  PRIMARY KEY (`id`)  
)
```

This query draft is constructed to report for the past 30 days:

Which change will correct this query?

- A) Modify the SELECT clause:
Use SELECT DISTINCT instead of just SELECT.
- B) Modify the conversations table to add a UNIQUE constraint:
ALTER TABLE conversations ADD UNIQUE(user_id)
- C) Modify the WHERE clause. Replace the first term with this:
posts.user_id = users.id
- D) Replace the FROM and WHERE clauses with this:
FROM conversations
INNER JOIN users ON conversations.opened_by_user = users.id
INNER JOIN posts ON posts.conversation_id = conversations.id
WHERE posts.date >= CURDATE() - INTERVAL 30 DAYS

- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D

Answer: B

Question No : 18

What is true about the contents of the INFORMATION_SCHEMA table?

- A. It contains information about the table structure for all databases.
- B. It contains information about all the tables, triggers, and views for all databases.
- C. It contains information such as name, character set, and collation for all the databases on the server.
- D. It contains information including tables, trigger, stored routines, and views for all databases

Answer: C

Reference: <http://www.mssqltips.com/sqlservertutorial/196/informationchematables/overview>

Question No : 19

Which two queries return a value of NULL?

- A. SELECT NULL =NULL
- B. SELECT NULL is NULL
- C. SELECT NULL <= > NULL
- D. SELECT 1 > NULL
- E. SELECT COUNT (NULL);

Answer: A,D

Question No : 20

Inspect the query:

mysql> SELECT count (emp_no) FROM titles WHERE title = 'senior staff';

```
count(emp_no)
-----
          92853
1 row in set (2.51 sec)

mysql> EXPLAIN SELECT count(emp_no) FROM titles WHERE title = 'Senior Staff';
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| id | select_type | table | type | possible_keys | key | key_len | ref | rows |
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1 | SIMPLE | titles | index | NULL | emp_no | 4 | NULL | 441594 |
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
Using where; Using index
1 row in set (0.02 sec)
```

How can this query be optimized?

- A. The query need an index on the emp-no column.
- B. The query cannot be optimized as an index is already used.
- C. The query needs an index that includes the title column.
- D. The query cannot be optimized as count () must read all rows.

Answer: B

Question No : 21

You have two tables:

```
CREATE TABLE department (
```

```
Department_ID int unsigned NOT NULL auto_increment PRIMARY KEY,
```

```
Department_Name varchar(12) NOT NULL
```

```
) ENGINE=InnoDB
```

```
CREATE TABLE employee (
```

```
Employee_Number int unsigned NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
```

```
Employee_Name varchar(10) NOT NULL,
```

```
Department_ID int unsigned DEFAULT NULL,
```

```
FOREIGN KEY (Department ID) REFERENCES Department (Department_ID)
```

```
ON UPDATE SET NULL ON DELETE CASCADE
```

```
) ENGINE= InnoDB
```

The tables have the data:

Department

department	
Department_ID	Department_Name
1	Sales
2	Development

employee		
Employee_Number	Employee_Name	Department_ID
1	Kylie	1
2	John	1
3	Anna	2

You execute the statement:

REPLACE INTO department (Department_ID, Department_Name) VALUES (1, 'Admin');

What data is in the employee table after the statement?

A)

Employee_Number	Employee_Name	Department_ID
1	Kylie	1
2	John	1
3	Anna	2

B)

Employee_Number	Employee_Name	Department_ID
1	Kylie	NULL
2	John	NULL
3	Anna	2

C)

Employee_Number	Employee_Name	Department_ID
3	Anna	2

D)




Employee_Number	Employee_Name	Department_ID
1	Kylie	3
2	John	3
3	Anna	2

- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D

Answer: C

Question No : 22

You want to query the VARCHAR column 'code' values that match:

-  Start with "p"
-  End with "_"
-  Contain more than 3 characters

Assume that sql_mode is blank.



Which two queries select only those rows?

- A. SELECT code FROM operations WHERE code LIKE "p%%%_";
- B. SELECT code FROM operations WHERE code LIKE "'%'%_' "ESCAPE "'";
- C. SELECT code FROM operations WHERE code LIKE "p%__";
- D. SELECT code FROM operations WHERE code LIKE "p_\%__";
- E. SELECT code FROM operations WHERE code LIKE "p_%_%;_"ESCAPE "/";

Answer: C,D

Question No : 23

You have been tasked to create a database that will store a list of all managers and the employees who report directly to them. The following is stipulated:

-  No manager is managing more than three people.
-  No employee can work for more than one manager.

Which of these designs represents a normalized schema that meets the project requirements?

- A. CREATE TABLE 'manager'
'manager' varchar (50) DEFAULT NULL,
'employee2' varchar (50) DEFAULT NULL,
'employee' varchar (50) DEFAULT NULL,
UNIQUE ('manager ', 'employee1', 'employee2, 'employee3')
)
- B. CREATE TABLE 'managers' (
"id" int(11) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,


```
'manager' varchar (50) DEFAULT NULL ,  
PRIMARY KEY ('id')  
)
```

```
CREATE TABLE "employees" (  
'id' int(11) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,  
'manager_id' int(11) DEFAULT NULL,  
'employee' varchar (25) DEFAULT NULL,  
PRIMARY KEY ('id')  
)
```

```
C. CREATE TABLE 'manager' (  
'manager' varchar (50) DEFAULT NULL,  
'employee_list'varchar (150) DEFAULT NULL,  
)
```

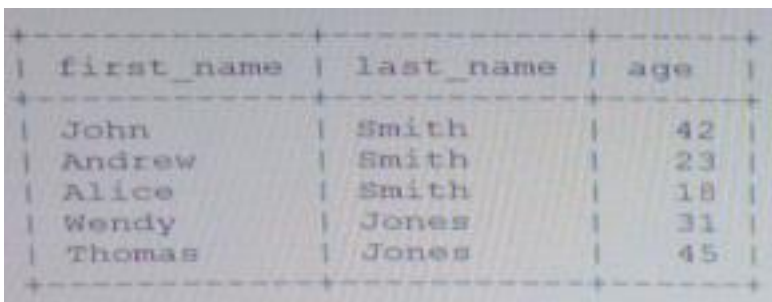
```
D. CREATE TABLE 'message' (  
'id' int(11) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,  
'manager' varchar(50) DEFAULT NULL,  
PRIMARY KEY ("id")  
)
```

```
CREATE TABLE 'employees' (  
'id' int (11) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,  
'employees' varchar(25) DEFAULT NULL,  
)
```

Answer: A

Question No : 24

The people table contains the data as shown:



first_name	last_name	age
John	Smith	42
Andrew	Smith	23
Alice	Smith	18
Wendy	Jones	31
Thomas	Jones	45

Which two statements return two rows each?

- A. SELECT DISTINCT last_name, first_name FROM people
- B. SELECT 1,2 FROM people GROUP BY last_name
- C. SELECT first_name, last_name FROM people WHERE age LIKE '2'

- D. SELECT 1, 2 FROM people WHERE last_name = 'smith'
- E. SELECT first_name, last_name FROM people LIMIT 1, 2

Answer: B,E

Question No : 25

Examine this table that contains over two million rows of data:

```
CREATE TABLE 'news_feed' (  
.id'bigint (20) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,  
.news_sources_id'varchar (11) NOT NULL,  
.dateline' datetime NOT NULL,  
.headline' varchar (256) NOT NULL,  
.story' text NOT NULL,.tag varchar (32768) DEFAULT NULL,  
PRIMARY KEY ('id')  
KEY 'dateline' ( 'dateline')  
)
```

Examine this query that returns 332 rows of data:

```
SELECT *  
FROM news_feed  
WHERE DATE(dateline)= '2013-01-01'
```

Which change would show the greatest improvement in the response time of the query?

- A. Use the LIKE operator:
SELECT . . .WHERE dateline LIKE '2013-10-01&'
- B. USE the DATEDIFF function:
SELECT . . . WHERE DATEDIFF (dateline, '2013-01-01') = 0
- C. Use numeric equivalents for comparing the two dates:
SELECT. . .WHERE MOD(UNIX_TIMESTAMP (dateline), 86400 =UNIX_TIMESTAMP ('2013-01-01')
- D. Use a date range comparison:

SELECT . . . WHERE dateline >= '2013-01' and dateline < '2013-01-02'

Answer: D

Question No : 26

Using the MYSQL command –line client you have received the error “Lost connection to MYSQL server query”

Which three are possible causes of the error?

- A. The MYSQL server stopped working during query execution.
- B. The network connection was interrupted during query execution.
- C. The connection that issued the query was killed.
- D. The client connection stayed idle for longer than interactive –timeout seconds and was closed.
- E. The client sent an erroneous query to the server causing the connection to be closed.
- F. The server interrupted client connection after max-connect-errors was achieved.

Answer: B,E,F

Question No : 27

A table (t1) contains 1000 random integer values in the first column (col1).The random values are in the range of 0-1000.

Examine this query:

```
SELECT col1 FROM t1 WHERE col1 <=100 UNION
```

```
SELECT col1 FROM t1 WHERE col1 >=900 ORDER BY col1 DESC
```

What is the expected output?

- A. A list of all values, including duplicates, sorted in descending order in the ranges of 0-100 and 900-1000
- B. A list of all random unsorted values, including duplicates, in the range of 0-100 followed by the list of all values, including in the range of 900-1000 sorted in descending order
- C. A list of unique random values in the range of 0-100 followed by the list of unique values in the range of 900-1000 sorted in descending order

D. A list of all unique values sorted in descending order within the ranges of 0-100 and 900-1000

Answer: D

Explanation: <https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.6/en/union.html>

Question No : 28

Which three are valid identifiers for the user table in the mysql database?

- A. myssql. user
- B. 'mysql. user'
- C. 'mysql'. 'user'
- D. Mysql. 'user'
- E. "mysql. User"

Answer: A,C,D

Question No : 29

You have two tables: news_source and news_feed.

```
CREATE TABLE `news_source` (  
  `id` int(11) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,  
  `name` varchar(512) DEFAULT NULL,  
  `add_date` datetime DEFAULT NULL,  
  `is_active` enum('T','F') DEFAULT NULL,  
  PRIMARY KEY (`id`),  
  KEY(`name`)  
)  
  
CREATE TABLE `news_feed` (  
  `id` bigint(20) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,  
  `news_source_id` varchar(11) NOT NULL,  
  `dateline` datetime NOT NULL,  
  `headline` varchar(256) NOT NULL,  
  `story` text NOT NULL,  
  `tags` varchar(32768) DEFAULT NULL,  
  PRIMARY KEY (`id`)  
)
```