

Oracle 1z0-872

Sun Certified MySQL 5.0 Developer Part II

Practice Test

Version: 14.21

QUESTION NO: 1

When executing multi-row operations, what should be the first thing you look for to see if anything unexpected happened?

- A. Warning/Error Count.
- B. Warning/Error Codes.
- C. Warning/Error messages.

Answer: A

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 2

Which of the following is a valid method to restrict the amount of records returned from SHOW WARNINGS?

- A. SHOW WARNINGS LIMIT
- B. SHOW WARNINGS LIMIT
- C. limit can not be used with show warnings

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 3

Consider the following statement: show COUNT (*) warnings what would be the result of executing this statement?

- A. An error would be returned, as this is not valid syntax.
- B. The number of current warnings would be returned.
- C. The total number of warnings server-wide would be returned

Answer: B

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 4

Which of the following describe situations when MySQL generates warnings?

- A. When it is not able to completely fulfill a request.
- B. When a system-level error occurs.
- C. When an action has possible unintended side-effects.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 5

Which of the following statements are true?

- A. The MyISAM storage engine should be preferred when you expect many reads and few updates to occur
- B. The MyISAM storage engine should be preferred when you expect a mix of many reads and many updates to occur
- C. The InnoDB storage engine should be preferred when you expect many reads and few updates to occur
- D. The InnoDB storage engine should be preferred when you expect a mix of many reads and many updates to occur

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 6

For maximum efficiency in join operations of one column from each of two tables, which of the following statements regarding indexes are true?

- A. In a LEFT JOIN such as table1 LEFT JOIN table2 ON table1 .a = table2.b, the column b in table2 should always be indexed
- B. A LEFT JOIN would not benefit from either of the participating columns being indexed
- C. In an INNER JOIN, either, but not both, columns participating in the join should be indexed
- D. In an INNER JOIN, both columns participating in the join should be indexed
- E. An INNER JOIN would not benefit from either of the participating columns being indexed

F. In a LEFT JOIN such as table 1 LEFT JOIN table2 ON table 1 .a = table2.b, the column a in table 1 should always be indexed

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 7

Which of the following are valid optimization techniques?

- A. Rewrite queries to use indexes
- B. Use EXPLAIN
- C. Use ORDER BY

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 8

Which of the following best describes the major trade-offs for MyISAM fixed-length types vs. variable-length types, respectively?

- A. Fixed-length are slower, but require less disk space, as variable-length are faster, but require more disk space.
- B. Fixed-length are faster and require less disk space, as variable-length are slower and require more disk space.
- C. Fixed-length are faster, but require more disk space, as variable-length are slower, but require less disk space.
- D. Fixed-length are slower and require more disk space, as variable-length are faster and require less disk space.

Answer: C

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 9

Which of the following best describes how a column prefix index works and why its an advantage?

- A. A Column prefix allows for a shorter index, making it read less from disk,
- B. A Column prefix allows for a shorter index name, making less code to be written.
- C. A Column prefix is another name for a left-most prefix, which is usefully with multi-column indexes.

Answer: A

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 10

Using column prefix indexing helps reduce

- A. The amount of time to write a query
- B. The number of results returned
- C. The amount of disk I/O needed
- D. The amount of disk space needed

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 11

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

```
mysql> SELECT IsOfficial, COUNT(IsOfficial) FROM CountryLanguage GROUP BY IsOfficial;
```

IsOfficial	COUNT(IsOfficial)
T	238
F	746

Assuming you want to add an index on the isofficial column, which of the following statements are true?

- A. A SELECT query with WHERE IsOfficial='T' will perform much faster with the index because there aren't many rows with that value.
- B. A SELECT query with WHERE IsOfficial='F' will perform much faster with the index because there are many rows with that value.
- C. A SELECT query with a WHERE condition on the IsOfficial column won't perform much faster because there are only few distinct values.
- D. Each UPDATE or INSERT statement will take longer because the additional index needs to be maintained.
- E. You cannot add an index on ENUM columns.

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 12

When performing a select for a value that is in an index

- A. the row may be used exclusively to return the data
- B. the index may be used exclusively to return the data
- C. both the row and the index are always used to return the data

Answer: B

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 13

You have a view person_age which contains these rows:

first_name	age
Phillip	45
Pavel	52
Peter	36

If the view definition includes where age >= 17 with check option what will happen when the following statement is executed?

```
UPDATE person_age SET age = 16
```

- A.** No rows will be changed because with check option prevents changing rows to values less than 17.
- B.** The age in all rows will be changed to 16 and with check option will cause all rows to become invisible within the view because all now have an age less than 17.
- C.** The age in all rows will be changed to 16 and with check option will keep all rows visible in the view because they started in it.

Answer: A

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 14

Consider the following statement:

```
CREATE VIEW v_USCity AS
```

```
SELECT Name FROM City WHERE CountryCode = 'USA'
```

What would be the result if the above statement was issued and the view v_uscity did not previously exist?

- A.** The view v_uscity would be created.
- B.** An error would be issued that the view v_uscity does not exist.
- C.** A warning would be issued that the view v_uscity does not exist, then it would create it.
- D.** The query would appear to have executed, but no action on that view would occur.