

Oracle

Exam 1z0-882

Oracle Certified Professional, MySQL 5.6 Developer

Version: 7.0

[Total Questions: 100]

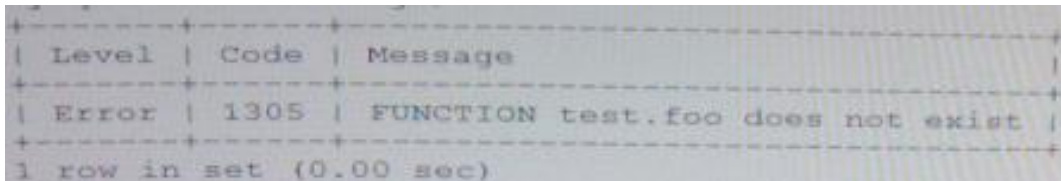
Question No : 1

Consider the statements:

```
Mysql> drop function foo;
```

```
ERROR 1305 (420000): FUNCTION test.foo does not exist
```

```
Mysql > show warnings;
```



Level	Code	Message
Error	1305	FUNCTION test.foo does not exist

1 row in set (0.00 sec)

```
Mysql> get diagnostics condition 2 @msg=MESSAGE_TEXT;
```

What is the result of the final statement?

- A. An empty result is returned.@msg is set to message of the warning.
- B. A warning message is generated that adds error 1758 (invalid condition number) to the diagnostics area.
- C. A line will be an output to the error log that contains the warning message details from the failed command.
- D. An error is generated as only one condition can exist in the diagnostics area.

Answer: B

Question No : 2

Which statement describes the process of normalizing databases?

- A. All text is trimmed to fit into the appropriate fields. Capitalization and spelling errors are corrected.
- B. Redundant tables are combined into one larger table to simplify the schema design.
- C. Numeric values are checked against upper and lower accepted bounds. All text is purged of illegal characters.
- D. Columns that contain repeating data values are split into separate tables to reduce item duplication.
- E. Indexes are created to improve query performance. The data of types of columns are adjusted to use the smallest allocation.

Answer: D

Question No : 3

You have created your connector/Net object to connect to MySQL.

What are three valid database operations you can call?

- A. ExecuteReader, ExecuteNonQuery, ExecuteScalar
- B. PerformReadOnly, performNonQuery, performIndexRead
- C. Query, Execute.MySql, Read. Execute. MySQL, Execute, Mysql
- D. Insert MySql, UpdateMysql, DeleteMysql
- E. Query .Apply ,Mysql.Delete.Mysql, Query. Update .Mysql

Answer: A

Reference: <http://dev.mysql.com/doc/connector-net/en/connector-net-tutorials-sql-command.html>

Question No : 4

Which three statements describe valid reasons why queries that use “SELECT” construct are discouraged?

- A. SELECT * may cause more data than you need to be read from disk if your application needs only some columns.
- B. SELECT * causes more data than you need to be sent via the client/server protocol if your application needs only some columns.
- C. SELECT * prevents the use of indexes, so a full table scan for every query.
- D. SELECT * causes your application to depend on the columns present when you wrote it , so your application could break if the table structure changes.
- E. SELECT * causes the statements to return all rows from the table.

Answer: A,B,D

Question No : 5

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You execute this EXPLAIN statement for a SELECT statement on the table named comics, which contains 1183 rows:

MySQL> explain select comic_ title, publisher from comics where comic_title like '& Action&';

```

+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| id | select_type | table | type | possible_keys | key | key_len | ref | rows |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1 | SIMPLE      | comics | ALL  | NULL          | NULL | NULL    | NULL | 1183 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
Extra
Using where
  
```

 row in set (0.00 sec)

You create the following index:

```
CREATE INDEX cimic_title_idx ON comics (comic_title, publisher);
```

You run the same EXPLAIN statement again;

MySQL > explain select comic_title ,publisher from comics where comic_title like '& Action&';

```

+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| id | select_type | table | type | possible_keys | key | key_len | ref |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1 | SIMPLE      | comics | index | NULL          | comic_title_idx | 114 | NULL |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
rows | Extra
1183 | Using where; Using index
  
```

1 row in set (0.00 sec)

Why did the second SELECT statement need to read all 1183 rows in the index comic_title_idx?

- A. Because comic_title is not the primary key
- B. Because a LIKE statement always requires a full tables scan
- C. Because comic_title is part of a covering index
- D. Because a wildcard character is at the beginning of the search word

Answer: C

Question No : 6

You want to compare all columns of table A to columns with matching names in table B. You want to select the rows where those have the same values on both tables.

Which query accomplishes this?

- A. SELECT * FROM tableA. tableB
- B. SELECT * FROM tableA JOIN tableB
- C. SELECT * FROM table A INNER JOIN tableB
- D. SELECT * FROM tableA NATURAL JOIN tableB
- E. SELECT & FROM tableA STRAIGHT JOIN tableB

Answer: D

Question No : 7

A statement exists that can duplicate the definition of the 'world'table.

What is missing?

```
CREATE TABLE t1 _____world
```

- A. FROM
- B. USING
- C. COPY
- D. LIKE

Answer: D

Question No : 8

You have a database 'dev' that contains 15 tables, all of which use the CHARACTER SET 'utf8' and the COLLATION 'utf8_general_ci'.

You perform the command:

```
ALTER DATABASE 'dev' CHARACTER SET ='latin' COLLATION='latin1'_swedish_ci'
```

What is the result?

- A. You get an error because database are not allowed to have CHARACTER SET or COLLATION attributes.

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- B.** You get an error because the settings for CHARACTER SET and COLLATION attributes do not match the settings for the tables inside the database.
- C.** You get an error while trying to change from a more inclusive CHARACTER SET like 'utf8' to a less' inclusive CHARACTER SET like 'latin'.
- D.** You get an error because changes to the CHARACTER SET or COLLATION attribute can happen only for empty databases.
- E.** The statement succeeds and new tables created in this database use the new settings as their default values.
- F.** The statement succeeds and all of the tables inside the database are converted to use the new settings.

Answer: E

Question No : 9

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 : 10

The contents of the parent and child tables are:

```

parent
+-----+
|   id   |
+-----+
|     1  |
|     2  |
|     3  |
+-----+

child
+-----+-----+
|   id   | parent_id |
+-----+-----+
|     1  |          1 |
|     2  |          1 |
|     3  |          2 |
|     4  |          2 |
|     5  |          3 |
|     6  |          3 |
+-----+-----+
  
```

The child table has the parent_id column that has a foreign key constraint to the id column of the parent table with ON DELETE CASCADE clause.

Consider the command WHERE id =1;

What is the effect of the above command?

- A. It does not delete anything from any table but returns an error.
- B. It deletes one row from the parent table but does not affect the child table.
- C. It deletes one row from the parent table and two rows from the child table.
- D. It deletes one row from the parent table and sets the parent_id column to NULL in the child.

Answer: C

Question No : 11

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-updatable.html> (first para)

Question No : 12

Which two PHP modules provide APIs for developing MYSQL applications?

- A. Mysqli
- B. MysqInd
- C. PDO
- D. PDO_mysql

Answer: A,C

Reference: <http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/systems/articles/mysql-php3-140148.html>

Question No : 13

You have two lists of values to correlate.

colors1		colors2	
id	name	id	name
2	red	1	red
4	blue	2	blue
6	green	3	green
8	gold	4	green
10	silver	5	blue

Which query lists all names in colors1 and how many total matches are there in colors2?

- A. SELECT colors1 .name.count (colors2.name)
FROM colors1. Colors2

WHERE

Colors1. Name = (SELECT DISTINCT name FROM colors2 WHERE colors1.name=colors2.name)

GROUP BY colorse1.name,

B. SELECT colors1.name, count(colorse2. Name)

FROM colorse1 .name =colors2.name

WHERE colors1. Name =colors2.name

GROUP BY colors1.name,

C. SELECT colors1. Name count (colors2.name)

FROM colors1

INNER JOIN colors2

on colors1. Name =colors2. Name

GROUP BY colors1 .name;

D. SELECT colors1.name, count (colors2.name)

FROM JOIN colors2

on colors1 .name =colors2.name

GROUP BY colors1.name;

SELECT colors1.name, count (colors2.name)

FROM colors1

RIGHT JOIN colors1



on colors1 .name =colors2.name

GROUP BY colors1.name;

Answer: D

Question No : 14

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

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 : 15

In the office table, the city column is structured as shown:

```
Mysql> show columns from office like 'city'\G
```

```
-----1. row -----
```

Field: city

Type: enum('paris'. 'Amsterdam'. 'New York'. 'Tokyo')

Null: Yes

Key:

Default:NULL

Extra: