

Oracle

Exam 1z0-882

Oracle Certified Professional, MySQL 5.6 Developer

Version: 7.0

[Total Questions: 100]

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

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 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
Using where

```

✍ 1 row in set (0.00 sec)

You create the following index:

CREATE INDEX comic_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 | rows |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1 | SIMPLE | comics | index | NULL | comic_title_idx | 114 | NULL | 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.

- 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: