Certkiller.1z0-882.100.QA

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CERTKILLER

1z0-882

Oracle Certified Professional, MySQL 5.6 Developer

★ Provide the highest amount of valid questions with correct answers.

★ In my opinion, this is the best training value in the world.

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Exam A

QUESTION 1
Which statement is true about the difference between HASH and BTREE INDEXES?

A. HASH indexes support rightmost prefixing of keys, which makes them faster than BTREE indexes in many causes.
B. HASH indexes can be used by the optimizer to speed up ORDER BY operations and not BTREE indexes.
C. HASH indexes are used only for equality comparisons (= or<=>),whereas BTREE indexes can also be used for range searches (>or<).
D. HASH indexes are much faster than BTREE indexes but can only be used for a single column.

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 2
These there tables represent a many to-many relationship in asocial 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(usor_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

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 3
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.

Correct Answer: BEF

Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 4
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`)
)
```

Here is some sample data from the news _feed table:

```
+--------+----------------+---------------------+------------------+---------------+
| id     | news_source_id | dateline            | headline         | story         |
+--------+----------------+---------------------+------------------+---------------+
| 114875 | 224            | 2013-05-21 00:02:15 | sample headline1 | sample story1 |
| 114876 | 224            | 2013-05-21 00:02:16 | sample headline2 | sample story2 |
| 114877 | 224            | 2013-05-21 00:02:17 | sample headline3 | sample story3 |
| 114878 | 224            | 2013-05-21 00:02:18 | sample headline4 | sample story4 |
| 114879 | 224            | 2013-05-21 00:02:19 | sample headline5 | sample story5 |
+--------+----------------+---------------------+------------------+---------------+
```

This query performs very slowly for any name provided:

```
SELECT dateline, headline, story
FROM news_feed
INNER JOIN news_source
  ON news_feed.news_source_id = news_source.id
WHERE news_source.name = 'The Sample News'
```

What will make this query pattern perform faster?

A) Add an index:
```
ALTER TABLE news_feed ADD KEY (news_source_id)
```

B) Add an index and create a FOREIGN KEY:
```
ALTER TABLE news_feed ADD KEY (news_source_id)

ALTER TABLE news_feed ADD FOREIGN KEY (news_source_id) REFERENCES news_source
(id)
```

C) Add an index and change the data type:
```
ALTER TABLE news_feed MODIFY news_source_id int

ALTER TABLE news_feed ADD KEY (news_source_id)
```

D) Add an index and use a subquery instead of a JOIN:
```
ALTER TABLE news_feed ADD KEY (news_source_id)

SELECT dateline, headline, story
FROM news_feed
WHERE news_source_id IN (
  SELECT id
  FROM news_source
  WHERE name = 'The Sample Data Magazine'
)
```

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

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 5
Which three view types are not updateable?

A. A view created with the TEMPTABLE algorithm
B. A view containing a GROUP BY clause
C. A view containing a WHERE clause
D. A view containing a HAVING clause
E. A view that contains a literal column

Correct Answer: ~~BCD~~
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 6
Which two PHP modules provide APIs for developing MYSQL applications?

A. Mysqli
B. Mysqlnd
C. PDO
D. PDO_mysql

Correct Answer: AC
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 7
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   |
| Extra           |        |
+----+-------------+--------+-------+---------------+--------+---------+------+--------+
|  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.

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 8
Your MYSQL server was successfully running for a days, and then suddenly stopped .You are sure that no mysqld process is running.
Which two may provide diagnostic information to help determine why the MYSQL server stopped?

A. The general query log file
B. The syslog on Linux/UNIX or the Event view on windows
C. The slow query log file
D. The MYSQL server error log file
E. The binary log file

Correct Answer: DE

QUESTION 9
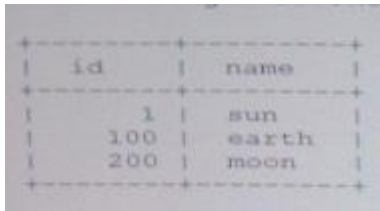Consider the table t1 created with this statement:
CREATE TABLE t1(
id INT NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT
PRIMARY KEY,
Name CHAR (20)
ENGINE=InnoDB;
After inserting three rows, the table contains:

These commands are executed:

DELETE FROM t1 WHERE id=200;
INSERT INTO t1 (name) VALUES (`pluto'):

Which data set is inserted in the table?

A. (200.pluto)
B. (101,Pluto)
C. (201,Pluto)
D. (300,Pluto)

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 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.

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Corrected.

QUESTION 11

Using the query:

SELECT Code FROM country WHERE Name = `united states'
Which statement executed in the mysql client would create a prepared statement?

A. PREPARE STATEMENT countrycode FROM `SELECT code FROM counyry WHERE Name =?.;
B. PREPARE countrycode As `SELECT code FROM country WHERE Name =?.;
C. PREPARE countrycode FROM `SELECT code FROM country WHERE Name =?.;
D. PREPARE STATEMENT countrycode As `SELECT code FROM country WHERE Name =?.;

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 12
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

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 13
A table (t1) contains 1000 random integer values in the first column (col1). The random values range from 1 to 1000.

You execute this query:
SELECT col1 FROM t1 WHERE col1< 100
UNION

SELECT col1 FROM t1 WHERE col1 BETWEEN 100 and 200
UNION ALL
SELECT col1 FROM t1 WHERE col 1 >=900
What is the output?

A. A list of unique values within the ranges of 1-200 and 900-1000

B. A list of unique values within the range of 1-200 and a list of all values, including duplicates, on the table within the range of 900-1000

C. A list of all values , including duplicates, in the range of 1-200 and a list of unique values in the range of 900-1000

D. A list of all values, including duplicates, in the ranges of 1-200 and 900-1000

E. An error, because mixing UNION and UNION ALL in the same query is not permitted

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 14
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.

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 15
Consider the CREATE FUNCTION statement:

CREATE FUNCTION countrycount ()
BEGIN
DECLARE count INT;
SELECT COUNT (*) INTO count FROM country;
RETURN count ;

What is the outcome when you try to create the function?

A. An error results as the SELECT must assign the return values to a user variable.
B. An error results as the count variable is not initialized with a value.
C. An error result as the function must be defined with the CONTAINS SQL clause.
D. An error result as the variable type returned by the function must be defined with a RETURNS clause.

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

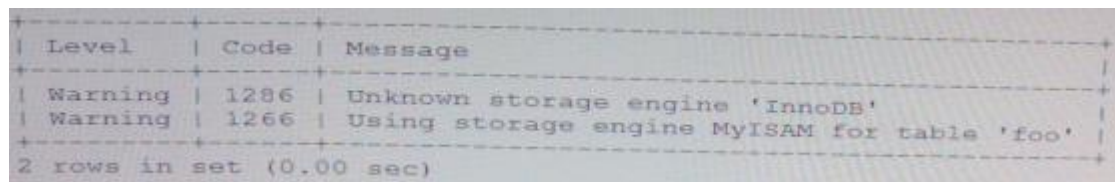**Explanation/Reference:**
Explanation:

Routine Functions must provide a RETURNS clause noting data-type just after func_name and parameters, before characteristics.

QUESTION 16
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

Correct Answer: DE
Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 17
Which two keywords cannot be used in multi-table deletes?

A. USING
B. ORDER BY
C. LIMIT
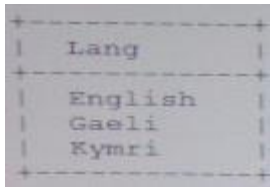D. IGNORE
E. JOIN

Correct Answer: BC
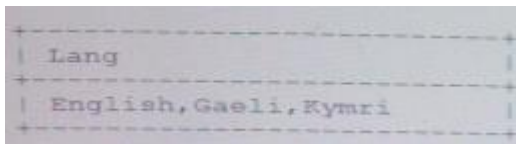**Section: (none)**
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 18
Consider the query and its output:
Mysql> SELECT Language As Lang FROM countrylanguage
->WHERE countrycode ='GBR';

A user wants to have an output as shown:

What query would achieve this?

A. SELECT GROUP_IMPLODE (Language) As Lang FROM countrylanguage WHERE countrycode= `GBR';
B. SELECT GROUP_CAT(Language) As Lang FROM countrylanguage WHERE countrycode='GBR';
C. SELECT GROUP_CSV(Language) As Lang FROM countrylanguage WHERE countrycode='GBR';
D. SELECT GROUP_CONCAT (Language) As Lang FROM countrylanguage WHERE countrycode='GBR';

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
D is right option.

QUESTION 19
Inspect the query:
Mysql>SELECT dept_no, emp_no FROM employees JOIN dept _manager USING(emp_no) WHERE dept_no'd004';

4 rows in set (0.00 sec)

Mysql>EXPLAIN SELECT dept_no, emp_no FROM employees JOIN dept_manager USING (emp_no) WHERE dept_no='d004';

2 rows in set (0.00 sec)

Which two statements are true about the EXPLAIN output?

A. All data for the result is read from the indexex.
B. The PRIMARY KEY is used for filtering in both tables.
C. The minimal number of rows possible are read.
D. The dept_manager table has 4 times as many rows than the employees table.

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 20
Given the data from table t1:

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)

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 21
Consider the my_table table with two integer columns, a and b, and the contents as shown; Mysql > SELECT a, b FROM my_table;

1 row in set result of this query?
SELECT a--b
FROM my_table;

A. 0
B. 2
C. 4
D. An error message

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 22
Examine the fruit and wine tables:
Fruit

You execute this query:
SELECT fruited, fruitname FROM fruit
UNION
SELECT id, name, country FROM wine;

What is the result?

A. The query succeeds and returns five columns of data.

B. The query succeeds and returns two columns of data.

C. The query falls because UNION does not work on tables with different number of columns.

D. The query falls because the number of columns in the SELECT in the SELECT clauses are not equal.

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 23
A table country exists with a column Name. A user variable @ limitcount contains the value 20.

Which two statements are valid uses of the LIMIT clause?

A. SELECT Name FROM country LIMIT 100-50

B. SELECT Name FROM country LIMIT 100,50

C. SELECT Name FROM country LIMIT 35

D. SELECT Name FROM country LIMIT @limitcount

E. SELECT Name FROM country LIMIT RAND ()

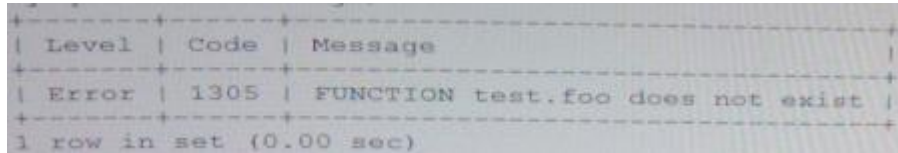**Correct Answer:** BC
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 24
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.

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 25
You attempt to create a temporary table by using the following statement:
CREATE TEMPORARY TABLE employeesMAIN
SELECT * FROM employees1
UNION ALL
SELECT * FROM employees2;

What is the result?

A. An error is produced because you cannot create a TEMPORARY TABLE with a UNION.
B. The employees common to both tables exist in employees MAIN.
C. A unique list of employees exist in employeesMAIN.
D. All rows from both tables exist in employeesMAIN.

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 26
Consider the structures of the country and countrylanguage tables.

mysql >DESCRIBE country;

```
+------------+-------------+------+-----+---------+-------+
| Field      | Type        | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
+------------+-------------+------+-----+---------+-------+
| Code       | char(3)     | NO   | PRI |         |       |
| Name       | char(52)    | NO   |     |         |       |
| Continent  | char(32)    | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
| GNP        | float(10,2) | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
+------------+-------------+------+-----+---------+-------+
```

mysql> DESCRIBE countrylanguage;

```
+-------------+----------+------+-----+---------+-------+
| Field       | Type     | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
+-------------+----------+------+-----+---------+-------+
| CountryCode | char(3)  | NO   | PRI | NULL    |       |
| Language    | char(30) | NO   | PRI | NULL    |       |
+-------------+----------+------+-----+---------+-------+
```

Which query will give you the list of all European countries where German is spoken?

A. SELECT Code AS c, NameFROM CountryWHERE Continent = `Europe'AND EXISTS (SELECT *FROM CountryLanguageWHERE CountryCode = CodeAnd Language= `German')
B. SELECT Code AS c, NameFROM CountryWHERE Continent = `Europe'AND Name IN (SELECT *FROM CountryLanguageWHERE CountryCode = CodeAND Language ='German')
C. SELECT Code AS c, NameFROM CountryWHERE Continent = ` Europe'AND EXIST ANY (SELECT Language, CountryCodeFROM CountryLanguageWHERE CountryCode =CodeAND Language = `German')
D. SELECT Code AS c, NameFROM CountryWHERE Continent = `Europe'AND (SELECT *FROM CountryLanguageWHERE CountryCode =CodeAND Language ='German')

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 27
Given the table City:

SELECT Name
FROM City
WHERE CountryCode = `USA" OR WHERE CountryCode= `JPN'

What does this statement procedure?

A. A single result set with one column that contains the names of cities from country codes USA and JPN.
B. Two result sets each containing a single column with the names of cities from country codes USA and JPN.
C. A single result set with two columns containing the names from country codes USA and JPN.
D. No result set is returned and an error message is given.

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 28
An application tracks usage of educational courses in a company. Many people can take one course. Each person can take multiple courses. The data has been stored in one table but it is growing too large.
You decide to normalize the table.

What would a normalized data model contain?

A. Two tables: employee and course, with foreign keys on employee ID and course ID.
B. Three tables: employee, course, and a table cross-referencing employee IDs and course IDs
C. Two tables: an employee table with multiple course IDs , and a course table
D. Four tables: employee, course, courses by employee, and employees by course

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 29
Examine the structure and content of the MemberLocation table:

```
+-----------+---------------+------+-----+---------+-------+
| Field     | Type          | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
+-----------+---------------+------+-----+---------+-------+
| memberid  | int(11)       | NO   | PRI | NULL    |       |
| location  | varbinary(30) | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
+-----------+---------------+------+-----+---------+-------+

+-----------+
| location  |
+-----------+
| London    |
| Berlin    |
| New York  |
| london    |
| berlin    |
+-----------+
```

You want to have the field location returned in all letters (example: BERLIN).
Which query would you use?

A. SELECT UPPER (Location) as location FROM MemberLocation
B. SELECT UPPER (BINARY location) as location FROM MemberLocation
C. SELECT UPPER (location AS UPPER) as location FROM Memberlocation
D. SELECT CONVERT (Location AS UPPER) as location FROM memberlocation

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 30
What is true about the contents of the INFORMATION_SCHEMATA 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

Correct Answer: B

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 31
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

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

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 32
Consider the statement:

CREATE TABLE t1 (a INT) PARTITION BY KEY

What does this statement do?

A. Create the t1 table partitioned by KEY with the default algorithm in all versions.
B. Create the t1 table partitioned by KEY using algorithm 1 only in MYSQL version 5.6.11 and the default algorithm in other versions.
C. Create the t1 table partitioned by KEY using algorithm 1 only in MYSQL versions 5.6.11 or newer and the default algorithm in older versions.
D. Create the t1 table partitioned by KEY using algorithm 1 only if the preceding statement returned error condition 50611.

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation
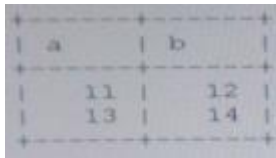
Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 33
Consider the my_table table with these contents:

You execute:

SELECT 1 FROM my_table;

What is the result?

A. A single value: 1
B. Two values: 1,1
C. Two values:11,12
D. Two values:11,13
E. An error message

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 34
Consider the table structure shown by this output:
Mysql> desc city:

```
+-------------+----------+------+-----+---------+----------------+
| Field       | Type     | Null | Key | Default | Extra          |
+-------------+----------+------+-----+---------+----------------+
| ID          | int(11)  | NO   | PRI | NULL    | auto_increment |
| Name        | char(35) | NO   |     |         |                |
| CountryCode | char(3)  | NO   | MUL |         |                |
| District    | char(20) | NO   |     |         |                |
| Population  | int(11)  | NO   |     | 0       |                |
+-------------+----------+------+-----+---------+----------------+
```

5 rows in set (0.00 sec)
You execute this statement:
SELECT -,-, city. * FROM city LIMIT 1

What is returned?

A. An error message
B. One row with 5 columns
C. One row with 10 columns
D. One row with 15 columns

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 35
An application packs several fields of information into the details column of the table sensors. The first six characters of that data represent a location code.

Example: "ABCDEFOO ooozzz comments will be here FIELDS----FIELD64"

Given the query pattern:
SELECT----FROM sensors WHERE details LIKE `ABCDEF

Which three ALTER TABLE commands enable the optimizer to user an index for this WHERE patterns?

A. ALTER TABLE sensors ADD KEY (details) USING BTREE
B. ALTER TABLE sensors ADD KEY (details) USING HASH
C. ALTER TABLE sensors ADD KEY (details) USING BTREE
D. ALTER TABLE sensors ADD KEY (details)USING HASH
E. ALTER TABLE sensors ADD FULLTEX (details)

Correct Answer: AB
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Updated.

QUESTION 36
You want to load data directly from a file into MYSQL by using the SOURCE command. Which types of data can the file contains to perform this?

A. SQL commands
B. Comma-delimited data
C. Tab-delimited data
D. MyISAM or InnoDB data files

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 37
Which two statements provide the definition for a view named view1 in the test database?

A. SHOW CREATE VIEW view1 FROM test
B. SHOW CREATE VIEW test-view1
C. SELECT VIEW_DEFINITION_SCHEMA.VIEWSFROM INFORMATION
   _SCHEMA.VIEWSWHERE TABLE_NAME="view1"AND TABLE_SCHEMA = "test"
D. SELECT DEFINITIONFROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.VIEWSWHERE NAME = "test"
E. SHOW DEFINITION FOR test.view

Correct Answer: ~~AC~~

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 38

When working with stored routines, these details are available:

Where can you find these default?

A. In the Handler area, defined in the DECLARE handler_action HANDLER block in a stored routine
B. In the Signal area, which is set with the help of the SIGNAL statement in a stored routine
C. In the Diagnostics area, part, of which can be stored in user-defined or routine variables
D. In the Error area, which can be accessed with the help of the SHOW ERRORS statement

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 39

You have a database `dev' that contains 15 tables, all of which use the CHARACTER SET `utfs' and the COLLATION `utfs_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 `utfs 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 user the new settings.

Correct Answer: E
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 40
Which statement is true when working with PHP and prepared statement?

A. The mysql extension supports only client-side emulation.
B. The mysql1 extension support client-side emulation.
C. The PDO_MySQL extension supports both client side and server side emulation.
D. The PDO_MySQL extension supports only server side emulation.

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 41
Assume that none of the databases exist.

A. CREATE DATABASE $test
B. CREATE DATABASE 1$
C. CREATE DATABASE $
D. CREATE DATABASE _
E. CREATE DATABASE 12

Correct Answer: E
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 42
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 (HYooo): 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').

Correct Answer: ~~CD~~
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 43
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:

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,)

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 44
Given the data:

Expected output:

Which query produces the expected output?

A. SELECT colors2.name, colors1.nameFROM colors2OPTIONAL JOIN colors1ON colors2.name, colors1.name
B. SELECT colors2.name, colors1.nameFROM colors2NATURAL JOIN colors1ON colors2.name=colors1.name
C. SELECT colors2.name, colors1.nameFROM colors2STRAIGHT JOIN colors1ON colors2.name, =colors1.name
D. SELECT colors2.name,colors1.nameFROM colors2LEFT JOIN colors1ON colors2.name=colors1.name
E. SELECT colors2.name,colors1.nameFROM colors2RIGHT JOIN colors1ON colors2.name=colors1.name

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 45
As a developer, you inherit this table as part of a project:
CREATE TABLE exam (
Exam_id INTEGER UNSIGNED NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
Examinee_id INTEGER UNSIGNED UNIQUE,
Score INTEGER UNSIGNED
)
What change should you make to ensure that examinee_id is an integer value throughout the table?

A. The examinee_id column should be designated as PRIMARY KEY.
B. A NOT NULL qualifier should be moved from exam-id to examinee-id.
C. The PRIMARY KEY should be dropped and re-created as PRIMARY KEY (examinee-id, exam_id).
D. A NOT NULL qualifier should be added to examinee_id.

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 46
You have access to a MySQL 5.6 database with the SELECT ,INSERT, and DELETE privileges on all tables in the mydb database.
The mydb database.
The mydb t1 table has five rows of data.

You use the statement below to remove all rows in the t1 table:

Mysql> TRUNCATE TABLE mysql.t1;

What is the result?

A. The command succeeds and o rows are affected.
B. The command succeeds and five rows are affected.

C. The command fails owing to syntax error.

D. The command fails owing to permissions error.

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 47
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);

Correct Answer: AB
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 48
The city table has the following structure:

```
+----------------+-----------+------+-----+---------+----------------+
| Field          | Type      | Null | Key | Default | Extra          |
+----------------+-----------+------+-----+---------+----------------+
| ID             | int(11)   | NO   | PRI | NULL    | auto_increment |
| Name           | char(35)  | NO   |     | NULL    |                |
| CountryCode    | char(3)   | YES  |     | NULL    |                |
| District       | char(20)  | YES  |     | NULL    |                |
| Population     | int(11)   | YES  |     | NULL    |                |
+----------------+-----------+------+-----+---------+----------------+
```

Consider the statement with an incorrect field name:
PREPARE countryBYID FROM `SELECT country FROM city WHERE ID=?, What happens if a prepared statement named countryByID already exists when the above statement is executed?

A. A duplicate name error will result because a prepared statement with the same name already exists.

B. An unknown column error will result and the old prepared statement definition will remain in effect.

C. An unknown column error will result and no prepared statement named countryByID will exist.

D. A warningwill result and the old prepared statement definition will remain in effect.

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 49
Which statement describes the process of normalizing databases?

A. All text is trimmed to fit into the appropriatefields. Capitalizationand spelling errors are corrected.

B. Redundanttables are combined into onelarger tableto 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 queryperformance. Thedata of types of columns are adjusted to use the smallest allocation.

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 50
The people table contains the data as shown:

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

Correct Answer: CE
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 51
You started a MySQL command line session with sq1_ mode (empty), and created the person table with the structure:
Mysql> DESC person;

You issue:

INSERT INTO person VALUES (`casper', `undefined')

What is the effect?

A. `Casper' and ` undefined values are inserted into the `name' and gender'column.
B. The server returns an errorindicating that `undefined' cannot be inserted into a column of ENUM type
C. The server returns a warning and the empty string is inserted to the `gender' column.
D. The server returns a warning and the first specified value ,"male" is inserted to the gender column.

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

QUESTION 52
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 latin1ALTER 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.

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Modified now.

QUESTION 53
You wish to create a trigger on the country table. It will populate two session variables based on the row that is deleted:

You may assume that only one row is ever deleted at a time.
CREATE TRIGGER Country_ad
AFTER DELETE ON Country
FOR EACH ROW
SET @old _CountryName= NEW.Name,
@ old _CountryCode=NEW.Code;

What is the outcome of the CREATE TRIGGER statement?

A. The trigger will be created successfully.
B. An error results because the NEW keyword cannot be used in a DELETE trigger.
C. An error results because FOR EACH ROW is invalid syntax.
D. An error results because a BEGIN. . .END block is required.

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 54
Consider the content of the class and student tables:
Class

```
+-----------+-------------+
| class_id  | topic       |
+-----------+-------------+
|        1  | math        |
|        2  | chemistry   |
|        3  | music       |
|        4  | history     |
+-----------+-------------+

student
+-------------+------------+-----------+
| student_id  | class_id   | name      |
+-------------+------------+-----------+
|          1  |         1  | Gillian   |
|          2  |         1  | Carsten   |
|          3  |         2  | Max       |
|          4  |         3  | Shawn     |
|          5  |         3  | Lachlan   |
+-------------+------------+-----------+
```

Which three queries produce the same result?

A. SELECT *FROM classINNER JOIN studentON class.class_id=student.class_id
B. SELECT *FROM JOIN studentLEFT JOIN studentON class. Class.class_id=student.class_id
C. SELECT *FROM classINNER JOIN studentWHERE NOT ISNULL (student.class_id)
D. SELECT *FROM JOIN studentOn class .class_id=student.class_idWHERE NOT ISNULL (student.class_id)
E. SELECT *FROM studentRIGHT JOIN classON class.class_id=student.class_id

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 55

Which statement correctly demonstrates using a subquery as a scalar expression?

A. SELECT (SELECT SUM (population)FROM CountrySELECT SUM (population)FROM CountryWHERE Code ='CAN')
B. SELECT SUM (population)FROM CountryWHERE Code ="USA"+ (SELECT SUM (population)FROM CountryWHERE Code =.'CAN')
C. SELECT(SELECT SUM (population)FROM CountryWHERE Code ='USA'FROM countryWHERE Code= `CAN')
D. (SELECT SUM (population)FROM CountryWHERE Code ="USA'

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 56
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&';

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&';

1 row in 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 acovering index
D. Because a wildcard character is at the beginning of the search word

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 57
Consider the stored procedure
CREATE PROCEDURE param_test (
IN P_in INT,
OUT P_out INT,
INPUT P_inout INT)
BEGIN
SELECT P_in, P_out, P_ inout;
SET P_in, P_inout
END
You execute a series of commands:

```
mysql> SET @v_in = 0, @v_out = 0, @v_inout = 0;
mysql> CALL param_test(@v_in, @v_out, @v_inout);
mysql> SELECT @v_in, @v_out, @v_inout;
```

What is the output of the CALL and SELECT?

A. (0,0,0) and (0,0,0)
B. (0,0,0,) and (0,200,300)
C. (0,NULL,0) and(0,200,300)
D. (0,NULL,0) and (100,200,300)

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 58
Which Three options describe benefits of using the InnoDB memcached API?

A. Provides a simple, well supported method for accessing and updating data.
B. Provides a total in memory storage system that eliminates disk1/0 overhead.
C. Bypasses the SQL layer thus avoiding extra processing.
D. Implements a fast caching mechanism to replace the query cache.
E. Provides protection via InnoDB buffers and crash recovery.

Correct Answer: CDE
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 59
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;

How can you select only the first two columns?

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

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 60
Consider the structure of the table countryLanguage and the distribution of the column Is official.
DESCRIBE CountryLanguage;

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

SELECT Isofficial, COUNT (Isofficial) FROM CountryLanguage GROUP BY Isofficial;

```
+------------+--------------------+
| IsOfficial | COUNT(IsOfficial)  |
+------------+--------------------+
| T          |                538 |
| F          |                746 |
+------------+--------------------+
```

You add an index on the Isofficial column.

Which two statement are true?

A. The optimizer will choose the index when Isofficial='T' is in the WHERE clause.
B. The optimizer will choose the index when Isofficial='F' is in the WHERE clause.
C. The optimizer will not choose the index on the Isofficial column.
D. The speed of INSERT statements to this table will be improved.
E. The speed of INSERT statements to this table will be reduced.
F. The speed of INSERT statements to this table will be unchanged.
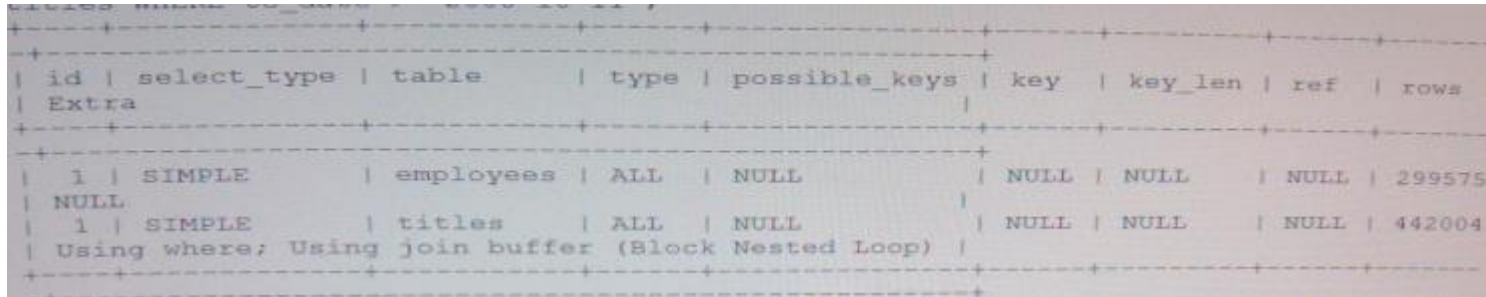
Correct Answer: CE
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 61
Inspect the SELECT query:

Mysql> EXPLAIN SELECT employees. Emp_no, first_name, last_name FROM employees JOIN title WHERE to_date > `2008-10-11';

2 rows in set (0.00 sec)

Which action will optimize the query?

A. Add an index to the employees. emp _no column.
B. Add the keyword STRAIGHT_JOIN.
C. Add an index on the to_ date column.
D. Add the FORCE INDEX (PRIMARY) optimizer hint for the employees table.

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 62
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)FROMcolors1.Colors2WHEREColors1. Name = (SELECTDISTINCTname FROMcolors2WHERE colors1.name=colors2.name)GROUPBYcolorse1.name,

B. SELECTcolors1.name, count(colorse2. Name)FROMcolorse1 .name =colors2.nameWHEREcolors1. Name =colors2.nameGROUPBYcolors1.name,

C. SELECTcolors1. Name count (colors2.name)FROMcolors1INNER JOINcolors2oncolors1. Name =colors2.NameGROUPBYcolors1 .name;

D. SELECTcolors1.name, count (colors2.name)FROMJOINcolors2oncolors1.name =colors2.nameGROUPBYcolors1.name;SELECTcolors1.name, count (colors2.name)FROMcolors1RIGHTJOIN colors1oncolors1 .name =colors2.nameGROUP BY colors1.name;

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 63
Which three statement types can be prepared?

A. LOAD DATA INFILE
B. CREATE TABLE
C. CREATE VIEW
D. ALTER VIEW
E. CALL

Correct Answer: AB
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 64
The friends table has the columns and contents as shown:
Mysql> SELECT * FROM friends;

```
+-------------+------------+--------+
| firstname   | lastname   | age    |
+-------------+------------+--------+
| Tom         | Smith      | 22     |
| Matt        | Jones      | 18     |
| Lilly       | Timms      | NULL   |
| Andy        | Timms      | NULL   |
+-------------+------------+--------+
```

This statement was executed:

SELECT AVG (age) FROM friends

What value is returned?

A. NULL
B. 10
C. 20
D. 0

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 65
Consider a table my_table , with contents shown:

```
+------+------+
| a    | b    |
+------+------+
|    1 |    6 |
|    3 |    4 |
|    5 |    2 |
+------+------+
```

You execute:

SELECT a b, b a
FROM my_table
WHERE a < s
ORDER BY b;

What does this statement return?

A) an error message

B)
```
+---------+---------+
|  b      |  a      |
+---------+---------+
|     5   |     2   |
|     3   |     4   |
+---------+---------+
```

C)
```
+---------+---------+
|  b      |  a      |
+---------+---------+
|     3   |     4   |
|     1   |     6   |
+---------+---------+
```

D)
```
+---------+---------+
|  b      |  a      |
+---------+---------+
|     1   |     6   |
|     3   |     4   |
+---------+---------+
```

E)
```
+---------+---------+
|  b      |  a      |
+---------+---------+
|     3   |     4   |
|     5   |     2   |
+---------+---------+
```

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

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 66
You want to query the VARCHAR column ` code' values that match:
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_7_&;_"ESCAPE "/";

Correct Answer: <mark>CE</mark>
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 67
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

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 68
When executing a stored routine, how is the SQL_MODE determined?

A. By the default SQL_MODE of the server
B. By the current SQL _MODE of the session
C. By the SQL_MODE that was set when the routine was defined
D. By using TRADITTIONAL regardless of any other settings

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 69
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)

Correct Answer: AB
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 70
A MySQL command- line client is started with safe updates disabled.
Mysql - -safe updates=0

What happens when you execute an UPDATE statement without a WHERE clause?

A. Results in an error
B. Updates every row in the specified table(s)
C. Results in - -safe-updates being enabled automatically
D. Causes a syntax error

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Absolutely right.

QUESTION 71
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

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 72
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 procedurecompletes, and 15is 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.

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 73
A floating- point column defined as FLOAT(7,5)allows_____

A. 7 digits to the left of the decimal point and 5 digits to the right

B. 5 digits to the left of the decimal point and 7 digits to the right

C. 7 digits in total, of which 5 are to the right of the decimal point

D. 7 digits in total, of which 5are to the left of the decimal point

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Answer is valid.

QUESTION 74
You try to add a foreign key to the InnoDB table employees:

Mysq1> ALTER TABLE employees ADD FOREIGN KEY (Department_ID) REFERENCES departments (Department_ID);
ERROR 1215 (HY000): cannot add foreign key constraint
Which command will provide additional information about the error?

A. SHOW ERRORS

B. Error 1215

C. SHOW ENGINE INNODB STATUS

D. SELECT FROM information_schema.INNODB_SYS_FOREIGN

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 75
Identity two ways to configure a PHP application to use the UTF8 character set.

A. mysqli: :query (`'SET NAMES utfs'');

B. mysqli : :set_charset (`utf8')

C. spdo = new PDO (`'mysql:host=localhost;dbname=test;charset=utfs'', user'', `'pass'');

D. PDO: :set_charset(`'utf8'')

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 76
The data from t1 table is:

```
+-----------------+-----------------+-----------------+
|     name        |     subject     |     marks       |
+-----------------+-----------------+-----------------+
|   Kristofer     |   Computer      |       95        |
|   Kristofer     |   English       |       75        |
|   George        |   Computer      |       85        |
|   George        |   English       |       91        |
|   Alice         |   Computer      |       81        |
|   Alice         |   English       |       77        |
|   Peter         |   Computer      |       99        |
|   Peter         |   English       |       77        |
+-----------------+-----------------+-----------------+
```

Assuming You want to see this output:

```
+-----------+
|   name    |
+-----------+
|   George  |
+-----------+
```

Which query achieves the preceding result?

A. SELECT name FROM t1 WHERE name LIKE ,_e%
B. SELECT name FROM t1 WHERE name LIKE,e%.;
C. SELECT name FROM t1 GROUP BY name ORDER by name LIMIT 1,1;
D. SELECT name FROM t1 GROUP BY name HAVING sun (marks)=176 ORDER BY name;

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 77
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

A. A list of all values, including duplicates, sorted in descending order in the ranges of 0-100 and 900-

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

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 78
A SELECT statement without an ORDER BY clause return some rows.

Which statement is always true about the order of the returned results?

A. The results are in ascending order.

B. The results are in descending order.

C. The results are in the order inserted.

D. The results are not in a set order.

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 79
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.

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 80
Which two can be used to obtain information stored in the Diagnostics Area?

A. SHOW WARNINGS
B. GET DIAGNOSTICS CONDITION 1 @errno=MYSQL_ERRNO, @msg
    =MESSAGE_TEXT;SELECT @errno, @msg;
C. SELECT ERRNO, MESSAGE_TEXT FROM
    INFORMATION_SCHEMA.DIAGNOSTICS_AREA WHERE CONDITION=1
D. SHOW GLOBAL STATUS LIKE `Diagnostics'

Correct Answer: AB
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 81
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 statementexists, butwill need to be deallocated and re-created.
B. The statement exists, but the user variables need to be redefined.
C. The statement can beused, ifthe MySQL serverhasn'tbeen restarted.
D. The statement no longer exists.

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 82
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. PreformReadonly, performNonQuery,perforIndexRead
C. Query, Execute.MySql, Read. Execute. MySQl, Execute,Mysql
D. Insert Mysql, UpdateMysql,DeleteMysql
E. Query .Apply ,Mysql.Delete.Mysql,Query. Update .Mysql

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 83
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,

.dataline' 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 date:

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'

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 84
You want to use the SHA -256 Authentication plugin with Connector/J.
Which two parameter settings achieve this?

A. Authenticationplugins=com.mysql.jdbl.jdbc.authentication.sha256passwordplugin,com.mysql.jdbc

B. Authenticationplugins=com,mysql,authentication,mysqlNativepasswordplugin

C. defaultAuthenticationplugin=com.mysql.jdbc.authentication.sha256passwordplugin

D. defaultAuthenticationplugin=com.mysql.jdbc.authentication.MysqlNativepasswordplugin

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 85
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.

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 86
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

Correct Answer: BC
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 87
Cormcctor/Net supports a decoupled database connection mode, where a database Connection is established only when needed.
'
Choose the three parts that are involved when working with decoupled data.

A. OpenConnect.MySql, DataTTiread.MySql, CommandExecutor.MySql
B. MySqlQueryBuIld, MySqlQuerytxer. MySq I Query Results
C. DecoupODBCConn, DecoupMyScjlruiiimanrt, DecoupMySqlRetum
D. DataSet, MySqlDataAdapter, MySqlCommand Builder

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 88
You have two test tables:

The tables have the same structure:

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
id	int(11)	NO	PRI	0	
code	varchar(20)	YES		NULL	

The tables have one row of data:

id	code
3	Charlie

You execute an INSERT statement on both code_myisam tables and receive duplicate key errors:
mysql> INSERT INTO code_innodb VALUES (1, `Alpha'), (2, `Beta'), (3, `charlie,),(4, `Delta'); ERROR 1062 (23000): Duplicate entry `3' for key `PRIMARY'

Mysql> INSERT INTO code_myisam VALUES (1, `Alpha'), (2, `Beta'), (3, `charlie'), (4, `Delta');
ERROR 1062 (23000); Duplicate entry `3' for key `PRIMARY'

What is the expected output of the SELECT statements?


```
A) code_myisam                  code_innodb
   +----+---------+             +----+---------+
   | id | code    |             | id | code    |
   +----+---------+             +----+---------+
   | 1  | Alpha   |             | 3  | Charlie |
   | 2  | Beta    |             +----+---------+
   | 3  | Charlie |
   +----+---------+

B) code_myisam                  code_innodb
   +----+---------+             +----+---------+
   | id | code    |             | id | code    |
   +----+---------+             +----+---------+
   | 3  | Charlie |             | 3  | Charlie |
   +----+---------+             +----+---------+

C) code_myisam                  code_innodb
   +----+---------+             +----+---------+
   | id | code    |             | id | code    |
   +----+---------+             +----+---------+
   | 1  | Alpha   |             | 1  | Alpha   |
   | 2  | Beta    |             | 2  | Beta    |
   | 3  | Charlie |             | 3  | Charlie |
   +----+---------+             +----+---------+

D) code_myisam                  code_innodb
   +----+---------+             +----+---------+
   | id | code    |             | id | code    |
   +----+---------+             +----+---------+
   | 3  | Charlie |             | 1  | Alpha   |
   +----+---------+             | 2  | Beta    |
                                | 3  | Charlie |
                                +----+---------+
```

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

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 89
Which three are valid identifiers for the user table in the mysq1 database?

A. myssq1. user
B. `mysq1. user'
C. `mysq1'. `user'
D. Mysq1. `user'
E. `'mysq1. User''

Correct Answer: ~~AD~~
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 90
You have a transaction that queries a table at the beginning of the transaction and performs the same query later.
Which two transaction isolation levels guarantee that you get the same results both times?

A. Repeatable read
B. Read committed
C. Read uncommitted
D. Single user
E. serializable

Correct Answer: AE
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 91
Which three database objects have non-case-sensitive names on all operating system?

A. Table
B. Column
C. Index

D. Stored procedure

E. Trigger

Correct Answer: ~~ABC~~
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 92
Which three connector/J connection strings can be used to connect to the MYSQL server?

A. Jdbc:mysq1://localhost/test?user =xxx&password=xxx

B. Jdbc :mysqli://localhost/test?user=xxx&password=xxx

C. Jdbc :mysql:replication://master,slave1.slave2. /test?user=xxx&password=xxx

D. Jdbc:mysql:proxy://localhost/test?user=xxx&password=xxx

E. Jdbc :mysql:loadbalance://master.slave1,slave2/test?user=xxx&password=xxx

Correct Answer: <mark>ACE</mark>
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 93
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:
Consider the output of the SELECT query executed on the office table:
Mysql> SELECT DISTINCT city FROM office ORDER BY city:

If the query is written as:

SELECT DISTINCT city FROM office ORDER BY CAST(city AS CHAR) In what order are the rows returned?

A. Paris, Amsterdam. New York, Tokyo
B. Tokyo, New York, Amsterdam, Paris
C. Amsterdam, New York, Paris, Tokyo
D. Tokyo, Paris, New York, Amsterdam

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 94
Which two code samples demonstrate valid methods for working with loops?

A. DECLARE I INT DEFAULT 0;Test_loop: LOOPSET i =i +1;IF i> =5 THENLEAVE test_loop;END IF;END LOOP test_loop;
B. DECLARE i INT DEFAULT 0;WHILE I < 5ITERATESET i = i +1;END WHILE;
C. DECLARE i INT DEFAULT 0;WHILE i < 5 DoSET i = i + 1;END WHILE;
D. DECLARE i INT DEFAULT 0;Test _loop; LOOPSET i =i +1;IF i >=5 THEN LEAVE;END IF;END LOOP test_loop;

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 95
The application logs contain many entries of the following:

A. The application tried to INSERTa row that exceeded max_allowed_packet.
B. The network caused an error Inducing the max_allowed_packet error.
C. The application did not use the COMPRESS ()function for a large result set.
D. The application tried to SELECT many rows together that exceeded max__allowed_packet.
E. The application tried to SELECT a row that exceeded max_allowed_packet.
F. The operating system caused an error inducing the max_allowed_packet error.

Correct Answer: DF
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 96
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

Correct Answer: AB
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 97
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 EACHROWis invalid syntax.
C. No; the syntax should be CREATETRIGGERcity-bi ON city BEFOREINSERT....
D. No; the OLD keyword cannot be used in an INSERT trigger.

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 98
The tab-delimited file"/tmp/people,txt contains:

1636 Carsten Pederson Denmark
4672 Kai Voigt Germany
4628 Max Mether France

This is the structure of the people table:
Mysq1> DESCRIBE people;

```
mysql> DESCRIBE People;
+---------+----------+------+-----+---------+-------+
| Field   | Type     | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
+---------+----------+------+-----+---------+-------+
| Name    | char(32) | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
| Country | char(32) | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
+---------+----------+------+-----+---------+-------+
```

Which statement will load the first and last names into the Names column and the country into the country column?

A. LOADDATAINFILE
   `/tmp/people.txt'INTOTABLEPEOPLE@First=$2.@Last=$3@Country=$4(CONCAT (@First, ``,@Last) ,@ Country)
B. LOADDATAINFILE`/tmp/people.txt ` INTOTABLEPeople@Skip=$1 , @ First=$2,@Last=$3,@ Country=4,(CONCAT (@First, `` .@ Last) ,@ Country)
C. LOADDATAINFILE `/tmp/people.txt `INTOTABLEPeople(@ Skip, @First , @Last, @CountrySETName=CONCAT (@First,``,@Last)
D. LOADDATAINFILE`/tmp/people,txt, INTOTABLEPeople.(@Skip.@First, @Last,@Country)Country=@country

E. It is not possible to load the data from the file/tmp/people.txt into the people table,as shown.

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Answer is Valid.

QUESTION 99
What are two ways in which normalizing your tables helps improve performance In MySQL?

A. Smaller table sizes and row lengths improve sorting operations.
B. Separate tables allow indexing more columns.
C. Fewer nullable column improve index usage.
D. Normalizing Improves the performance of innodb_file_per _table.

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 100
Which there 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/serverprotocolif yourapplication 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.

Correct Answer: DE
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference: