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Exam : **1z0-882**

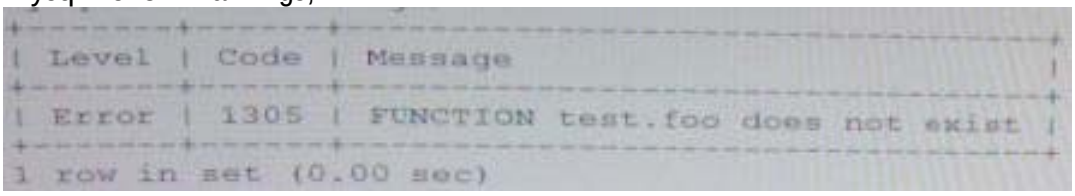
Title : Oracle Certified Professional, MySQL 5.6 Developer

Vendor : Oracle

Version : DEMO

NO.1 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
Answer: B

NO.2 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: C

NO.3 Given the table City:
SELECT Name FROM City WHERE CountryCode = 'USA" OR WHERE CountryCode= 'JPN'
What does this statementprocedure?
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.
Answer: A

NO.4 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(8)) USING BTREE
D. ALTER TABLE sensors ADD KEY (details(8))USING HASH
E. ALTER TABLE sensors ADD FULLTEX (details)
Answer: A,B

NO.5 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
Answer: A
Reference:http://dev.mysql.com/doc/connector-net/en/connector-net-tutorials-sqlcommand.html

NO.6 A table (t1) contains 1000 random integer values in the first column (col1).The random values are in the range of 0-1000.
Examine this query:
SELECT col1 FROM t1 WHERE col1 <=100 UNION
SELECT col1 FROM t1 WHERE col1 >=900 ORDER BY col1 DESC
What is the expected output?
A. A list of all values, including duplicates, sorted in descending order in the ranges of 0100 and 900-1000
B. A list of all random unsorted values, including duplicates, in the range of 0-100 followed by the list of all values, including in the range of 900-1000 sorted in descending order
C. A list of unique random values in the range of 0-100 followed by the list of unique values in the range of 900-1000 sorted in descending order
D. A list of all unique values sorted in descending order within the ranges of 0-100 and 900
Answer: B

NO.7 Assume your connection uses SQL mode ANSI_QUOTES.
Which two statements cause a syntax error?
A. CREATE TABLE FRIENDS (NAME CHAR (10))
B. CREATE TABLE BINARY (PRIMARY SMALLINT)
C. CREATE TABLE 'TABLE' (COLUMN' INTEGER)
D. CREATE TABLE "CONDITION" ("DESCRIBE" TEXT)
E. CREATE TABLE INTERVAL (ELAPSED_TIME TIME)
Answer: B,E

NO.8 In MYSQL 5.6 you have the table t1:
CREATE TABLE t1 (

id int unsigned NOT NULL PRIMARY key) ENGINE = InnoDB;
There are two connections to the server. They execute in this order:
Connection 1> SET TRANSACTION ISOLATION LEVEL REPEATABLE READ;
Connection 1> START TRANSACTION;
Connection 1> SELECT * FROM t1 WHERE id =1;
Connection 2> TRUNCATE TABLE t1;
What happens to the TRUNCATE TABLE command in connection 2?
A. It immediately proceeds and causes an implicit commit of the transaction in connection1.
B. It runs concurrently with the transaction in connection 1 as each connection has its own view of the data in the t1 table.
C. It blocks waiting for a metadata lock until the transaction in connection 1 ends.
D. It blocks waiting for a table lock until the transaction in connection 1 ends.
Answer: C

NO.9 You are connected to a MySQL server and using a prepared statement. You accidentally exit your session.
What will happen if you log back in to use your prepared statement?
A. The statement exists, but will need to be deallocated and re-created.
B. The statement exists, but the user variables need to be redefined.
C. The statement can be used, if the MySQL server hasn't been restarted.
D. The statement no longer exists.
Answer: A
Reference:http://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.0/en/sql-syntax-prepared-statements.html

NO.10 Assume that none of the databases exist.
Which statement results in an error?
A. CREATE DATABASE $test
B. CREATE DATABASE 1$
C. CREATE DATABASE $
D. CREATE DATABASE _
E. CREATE DATABASE 12
Answer: A