

Vendor: Oracle

**Exam Code:** 1Z0-882

Exam Name: MySQL 5.6 Developer

Version: Demo

#### **QUESTION 1**

The application logs contain many entries of the following:

ERROR 1153 (OSSO1): Got a packet bigger than `max\_allowed\_packet' bytes With two scenarios can (Hibernate this error message?

- A. The application tried to INSERT a 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

#### **QUESTION 2**

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

#### **QUESTION 3**

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 EACH ROW is invalid syntax.
- C. No; the syntax should be CREATE TRIGGER city-bi ON city BEFORE INSERT....
- D. No; the OLD keyword cannot be used in an INSERT trigger.

**Correct Answer:** A

#### **QUESTION 4**

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;

	Type			Default	
Name	char(32)   char(32)	YES	1	NULL	1

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

- A. LOAD DATA INFILE `/tmp/people.txt'INTO TABLE PEOPLE@First=\$2. @Last=\$3 @Country=\$4 (CONCAT (@First, ` `,@Last) , @ Country)
- B. LOAD DATA INFILE `/tmp/people.txt ` INTO TABLE People @Skip=\$1 , @ First=\$2, @Last=\$3, @ Country=4, (CONCAT (@First, ` `.@ Last) , @ Country)
- C. LOAD DATA INFILE `/tmp/people.txt `INTO TABLE People (@ Skip, @First , @Last, @Country SET Name=CONCAT (@First, ` `,@Last)
- D. LOAD DATA INFILE `/tmp/people,txt, INTO TABLE People.(@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

#### **QUESTION 5**

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

#### **QUESTION 6**

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 procedure completes, and 15 is 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

#### **QUESTION 7**

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 5 are to the left of the decimal point

Correct Answer: C

#### **QUESTION 8**

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

#### **QUESTION 9**

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 ('mysgl:host=localhost;dbname=test;charset=utfs", user", 'pass");
- D. PDO: :set charset(`'utf8")

**Correct Answer:** B

#### **QUESTION 10**

The data from t1 table is:

name	subject	marks
Kristofer	Computer	1 95
Kristofer	English	1 75
George	Computer	8.5
George	English	91
Alice	Computer	81
Alice	English	1 77
Peter	Computer	99
Peter	English	1 77

Assuming You want to see this output:



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

#### **QUESTION 11**

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

#### **QUESTION 12**

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

#### **QUESTION 13**

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

#### **QUESTION 14**

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: ACE

#### **QUESTION 15**

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

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

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

Kev:

Default:NULL

Extra:

Consider the output of the SELECT guery executed on the office table:

Mysgl> 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

#### **QUESTION 16**

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

#### **QUESTION 17**

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

#### **QUESTION 18**

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. MySqlQueryBulld, MySqlQuerytxer. MySq I Query Results
- C. DecoupODBCConn, DecoupMyScjlruiiimanrt, DecoupMySqlRetum
- D. DataSet, MySqlDataAdapter, MySql Command Builder

**Correct Answer:** D

#### **QUESTION 19**

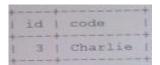
You have two test tables:

- Code\_innodb as InnoDB engine
- Code\_ myisam as MYISAM engine

The tables have the same structure:

Field	Туре	Null	Key	Default	Extra
id	int(11)   varchar(20)		PRI	0 NULL	

The tables have one row of data:



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
C B) code_myisam	code_innodb
id   code	id   code
3   Charlie	3   Charlie
CC) code_myisam	code_innodb
id   code	id   code
1   Alpha	1   Alpha     2   Beta     3   Charlie
CD) 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

#### **QUESTION 20**

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

```
A. DECLARE I INT DEFAULT 0;
Test_loop: LOOP
SET i = i + 1;
IF i> =5 THEN
LEAVE test_loop;
END IF;
```

END LOOP test\_loop;

B. DECLARE i INT DEFAULT 0; WHILE I < 5ITERATE SET i = i +1; END WHILE;

C. DECLARE i INT DEFAULT 0; WHILE i < 5 Do SET i = i + 1; END WHILE;

D. DECLARE i INT DEFAULT 0; Test \_loop; LOOP SET i = i +1; IF i >=5 THEN LEAVE; END IF; END LOOP test\_loop;

**Correct Answer:** C

#### **QUESTION 21**

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 0-100 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-

Correct Answer: B

#### **QUESTION 22**

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

#### **QUESTION 23**

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

### **QUESTION 24**

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

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