



# 1Z0-882<sup>Q&As</sup>

MySQL 5.6 Developer

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**QUESTION 1**

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

## QUESTION 2

Consider the query and its output:

Mysql> SELECT Language As Lang FROM countrylanguage ->WHERE countrycode = 'GBR';

Lang
English
Gaeli
Kymri

A user wants to have an output as shown:

Lang
English, Gaeli, Kymri



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

---

### QUESTION 3

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 use 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 FULLTEXT (details)

Correct Answer: AB

---

### QUESTION 4

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 5

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

department	
Department_ID	Department_Name
1	Sales
2	Development

  

employee		
Employee_Number	Employee_Name	Department_ID
1	Kylie	1
2	John	1
3	Anna	2

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

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