



1Z0-882^{Q&As}

MySQL 5.6 Developer

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QUESTION 1

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 counry 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

QUESTION 2

Which three are valid identifiers for the user table in the mysql1 database?

- A. myssql1. user
- B. `mysql1. user`
- C. `mysql1\`. `user`
- D. Mysql1. `user`
- E. `mysql1. User`

Correct Answer: AD

QUESTION 3

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

QUESTION 4

Which three statements describe valid reasons why queries that use "SELECT" construct are discouraged?

- A. SELECT * may cause more data than you need to be read from disk if your application needs only some columns.
- B. SELECT * causes more data than you need to be sent via the client/server protocol if your application needs only some columns.
- C. SELECT * prevents the use of indexes, so a full table scan for every query.
- D. SELECT * causes your application to depend on the columns present when you wrote it, so your application could break if the table structure changes.
- E. SELECT * causes the statements to return all rows from the table.

Correct Answer: DE

QUESTION 5

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