



1Z0-882^{Q&As}

MySQL 5.6 Developer

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QUESTION 1

Consider the CREATE FUNCTION statement:

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

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

QUESTION 2

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 warning will result and the old prepared statement definition will remain in effect.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 3

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) FROM colors1. Colors2 WHERE Colors1. Name = (SELECT DISTINCT name FROM colors2 WHERE colors1.name=colors2.name) GROUP BY colorse1.name,`
- B. `SELECT colors1.name, count(colorse2. Name) FROM colorse1 .name =colors2.name WHERE colors1. Name =colors2.name GROUP BY colors1.name,`
- C. `SELECT colors1. Name count (colors2.name) FROM colors1 INNER JOIN colors2 on colors1. Name =colors2. Name GROUP BY colors1 .name;`
- D. `SELECT colors1.name, count (colors2.name) FROM JOIN colors2 on colors1 .name =colors2.name GROUP BY colors1.name;`
- E. `SELECT colors1.name, count (colors2.name) FROM colors1 RIGHT JOIN colors1 on colors1 .name =colors2.name GROUP BY colors1.name;`

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 4

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 5

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 statements 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

QUESTION 6

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

QUESTION 7

Consider the content of the class and student tables: Class

```
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 class INNER JOIN student ON class.class_id=student.class_id
- B. SELECT * FROM JOIN student LEFT JOIN student ON class. Class.class_id=student.class_id
- C. SELECT * FROM class INNER JOIN student WHERE NOT ISNULL (student.class_id)
- D. SELECT * FROM JOIN student On class .class_id=student.class_id WHERE NOT ISNULL (student.class_id)
- E. SELECT * FROM student RIGHT JOIN class ON class.class_id=student.class_id

Correct Answer: D



QUESTION 8

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 9

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 disk I/O 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

QUESTION 10

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



QUESTION 11

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

QUESTION 12

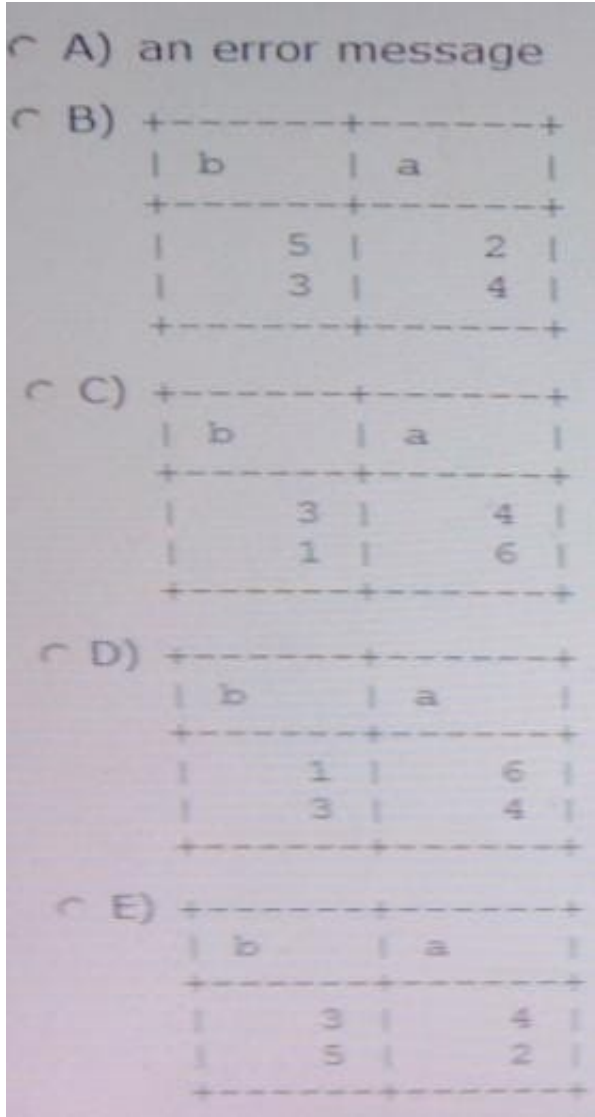
Consider a table my_table , with contents shown:

a	b
1	6
3	4
5	2

You execute:

SELECT a b, b a FROM my_table WHERE a

What does this statement return?



A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 13

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

QUESTION 14

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

QUESTION 15

The people table contains the data as shown:

first_name	last_name	age
John	Smith	42
Andrew	Smith	23
Alice	Smith	18
Wendy	Jones	31
Thomas	Jones	45

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

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