1Z0-882^{Q&As}

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MySQL 5.6 Developer

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QUESTION 1

The people table contains the data as shown:

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

QUESTION 2

You execute this EXPLAIN statement for a SELECT statement on the table named comics.which contains 1183 rows:

Mysql> explain select comic_ title, publisher from comics where comic_title like `and Actionand\\';

1 row in set (0.00 sec)

You create the following index:

CREATE INDEX cimic_title_idx ON comics (comic_title, publisher); You run the same EXPLAIN statement

again;

Mysql > explain select comic_title ,publisher from comics where comic_title like `and Actionand\\';

1 row in the second SELECT statement need to read all 1183 rows in the index comic_title_idx?

A. Because comic_title is not the primary key

B. Because a LIKE statement always requires a full tables scan

C. Because comic_title is part of acovering index

D. Because a wildcard character is at the beginning of the search word

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 3

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

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

--1. row --------------------_____ Field: city

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

Key:

Default:NULL

Extra:

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

Mysql> 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 4

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.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 5

A table (t1) contains 1000 random integer values in the first column (col1). The random values range from 1 to 1000.

You execute this query: SELECT col1 FROM t1 WHERE col1=900

What is the output?

A. A list of unique values within the ranges of 1-200 and 900-1000

B. A list of unique values within the range of 1-200 and a list of all values, including duplicates, on the table within the range of 900-1000

C. A list of all values , including duplicates, in the range of 1-200 and a list of unique values in the range of 900-1000

D. A list of all values, including duplicates, in the ranges of 1-200 and 900-1000

E. An error, because mixing UNION and UNION ALL in the same query is not permitted

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 6

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 7

Given the data:

Expected output: Which query produces the expected output?

A. SELECT colors2.name, colors1.name FROM colors2 OPTIONAL JOIN colors1 ON colors2.name, colors1.name

B. SELECT colors2.name, colors1.name FROM colors2 NATURAL JOIN colors1 ON colors2.name=colors1.name

C. SELECT colors2.name, colors1.name FROM colors2 STRAIGHT JOIN colors1 ON colors2.name, =colors1.name

D. SELECT colors2.name,colors1.name FROM colors2 LEFT JOIN colors1 ON colors2.name=colors1.name

E. SELECT colors2.name,colors1.name FROM colors2 RIGHT JOIN colors1 ON colors2.name=colors1.name
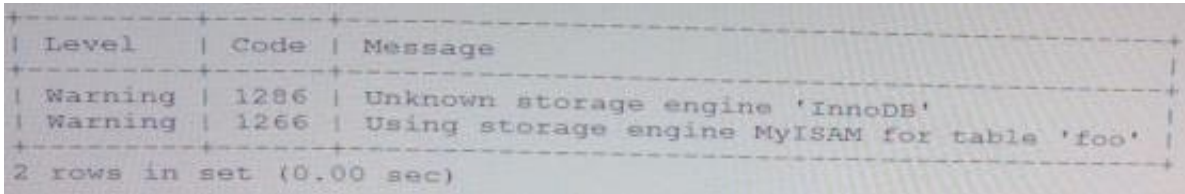
Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 8

Inspect the CREATE TABLE below:

Mysql> CREATE TABLE foo (a INT, PRIMARY KEY (a)) ENGINE =InnoDB; Query Ok, 0 rows affected, 2

warnings (0.11 sec)

Mysql> SHOW WARNINGS;


```
+-----------+-------+------------------------------------------------+
| Level     | Code  | Message                                        |
+-----------+-------+------------------------------------------------+
| Warning   | 1286  | Unknown storage engine 'InnoDB'                |
| Warning   | 1266  | Using storage engine MyISAM for table 'foo'    |
+-----------+-------+------------------------------------------------+
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

Which two is true connecting the meaning of the warnings?

A. The InnoDB storage engine was disabled during server startup.

B. Global variable skip _innodb was set to ON after the server had started.

C. The default storage engine MYISAM was used for the table created.

D. MYSQL server was not started with the option default storage engine=InnoDB

E. Needed to specify TYPE = InnoDB instead of ENGINE=InnoDB
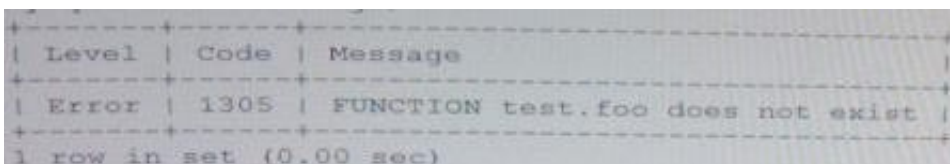
Correct Answer: DE

QUESTION 9

Which there 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 10

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.
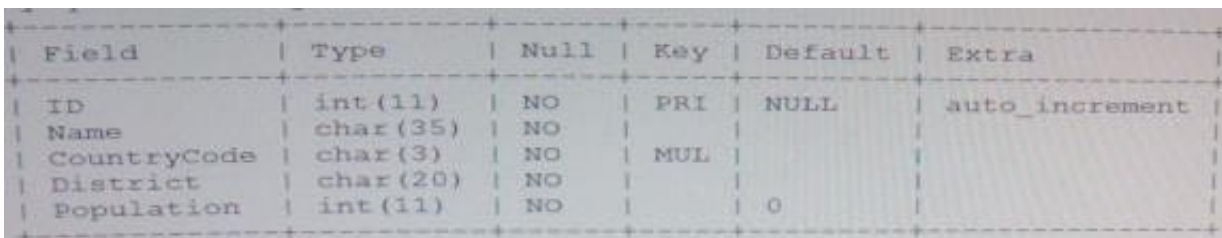
Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 11

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 12

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 13

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 14

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 statement 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 15

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

C. DECLARE i INT DEFAULT 0; WHILE i

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

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