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MySQL 5.6 Developer

[Oracle 1z0-882](#)

Version Demo
Total Questions: 10

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1z0-882

Oracle Certified Professional, MySQL 5.6 Developer

Exam A

QUESTION NO: 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: AF

Section:

(none)

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 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: AC

Section:

(none)

Explanation:

<http://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.6/en/c-api-function-overview.html>

QUESTION NO: 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: D

Section:

(none)

Explanation:

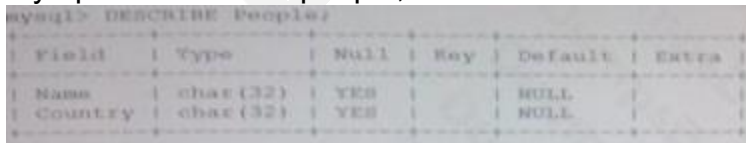
QUESTION NO: 4

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;



Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
Name	char(32)	YES		NULL	
Country	char(32)	YES		NULL	

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

Section:

(none)

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 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

Section:

(none)

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 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

Section:

(none)

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 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

Section:

(none)

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 8

You try to add a foreign key to the InnoDB table employees:

```
Mysql> 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: A

Section:

(none)

Explanation:

Reference: <http://zeering.com/LoadAnswers.aspx?q=Foreign%20Key%20constraint> (see update)

QUESTION NO: 9

Identify two ways to configure a PHP application to use the UTF8 character set.

- A. `mysqli: :query ("SET NAMES utf8");`
- B. `mysqli : :set_charset ('utf8')`
- C. `spdo = new PDO ("mysql:host=localhost;dbname=test;charset=utf8", user", "pass");`
- D. `PDO: :set_charset("utf8")`

Correct Answer: B

Section:

(none)

Explanation:

Reference: <http://stackoverflow.com/questions/5842980/a-permanent-way-of-doing-mysqli-set-charset>

QUESTION NO: 10

The data from t1 table is:

name	subject	marks
Kristofer	Computer	95
Kristofer	English	75
George	Computer	85
George	English	91
Alice	Computer	81
Alice	English	77
Peter	Computer	99
Peter	English	77

Assuming You want to see this output:

name
George

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

Section:

(none)

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 11

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