1Z0-882$^{Q\&As}$

MySQL 5.6 Developer

Pass Oracle 1Z0-882 Exam with 100% Guarantee

Free Download Real Questions & Answers **PDF** and **VCE** file from:

https://www.geekcert.com/1z0-882.html

100% Passing Guarantee
100% Money Back Assurance

Following Questions and Answers are all new published by Oracle
Official Exam Center

Instant Download After Purchase

100% Money Back Guarantee

365 Days Free Update

800,000+ Satisfied Customers

QUESTION 1

You have a transaction that queries a table at the beginning of the transaction and performs the same

query later.

Which two transaction isolation levels guarantee that you get the same results both times?

A. Repeatable read

B. Read committed

C. Read uncommitted

D. Single user

E. serializable

Correct Answer: AE

QUESTION 2

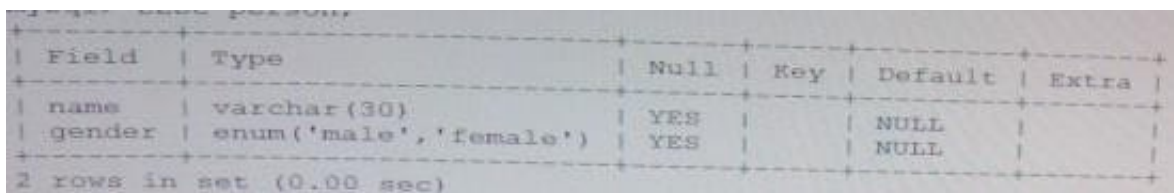Which statement is true when working with PHP and prepared statement?

A. The mysql extension supports only client-side emulation.

B. The mysql1 extension support client-side emulation.

C. The PDO_MySQL extension supports both client side and server side emulation.

D. The PDO_MySQL extension supports only server side emulation.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 3

You started a MySQL command line session with sq1_ mode (empty), and created the person table with

the structure:

Mysql> DESC person;

You issue:
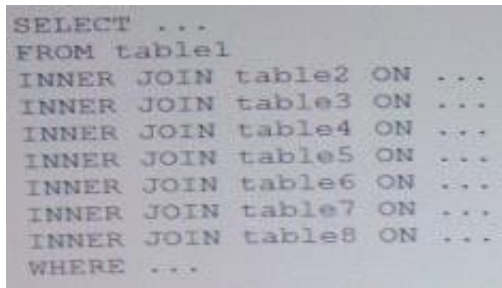
INSERT INTO person VALUES (`casper\\', `undefined\\')

What is the effect?

A. `Casper\\' and ` undefined values are inserted into the `name\\' and gender\\' column.

B. The server returns an error indicating that `undefined\\' cannot be inserted into a column of ENUM type

C. The server returns a warning and the empty string is inserted to the `gender\\' column.

D. The server returns a warning and the first specified value ,"male" is inserted to the gender column.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 4

A complex query consists of eight populated tables that are all connected via INNER JOIN operands as shown:

```
SELECT ...
FROM table1
INNER JOIN table2 ON ...
INNER JOIN table3 ON ...
INNER JOIN table4 ON ...
INNER JOIN table5 ON ...
INNER JOIN table6 ON ...
INNER JOIN table7 ON ...
INNER JOIN table8 ON ...
WHERE ...
```

You modify the query and replace the SELECT operand with SELECT STRAIGHT JOIN. What is the effect of adding STRAIGHT JOINs to the query?

A. The optimizer processes only the JOINs in the sequence listed in the query.

B. The optimizer will only JOIN the tables by using their PRIMARY KEYS or UNIQUE constraints.

C. The optimizer will only JOIN the tables in sequence from smallest to largest.

D. The optimizer ignores all terms in the WHERE clause until all JOINs have been completed.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 5

Examine this table that contains over two million rows of data:

CREATE TABLE `news_feed\\' (

.id\\'bigint (20) NOT NULL AUTO _INCREMENT,

.news _sources_id\\'varchar (11) NOT NULL,

.dataline\\' datetime NOT NULL,

.headline\\' varchar (256) NOT NULL,

.story\\' text NOT NULL,.tag varchar (32768) DEFAULT NULL, PRIMARY KEY (`id\\')

KEY `dateline\\' ( `dateline\\')

)

Examine this query that returns 332 rows of date:

SELECT *

FROM news_feed

WHERE DATE(dateline)= `2013-01-01\\'

Which change would show the greatest improvement in the response time of the query?

A. Use the LIKE operator: SELECT . . .WHERE dateline LIKE `2013-10-01and\\'

B. USE the DATEDIFF function: SELECT . . . WHERE DATEDIFF (dateline, `2013-01-01\\') = 0

C. Use numeric equivalents for comparing the two dates: SELECT. . .WHERE MOD(UNIX_TIMESTAMP (dateline), 86400 =UNIX_TIMESTAMP (`2013-01-01\\')

D. Use a date range comparison: SELECT . . . WHERE dateline >= `2013-01\\' and dateline

Correct Answer: D