



1Z0-882^{Q&As}

MySQL 5.6 Developer

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QUESTION 1

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 2

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

QUESTION 3

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 4

These there tables represent a many to-many relationship in asocial networking database: This query draft is constructed to report for the past 30 days: Which change will correct this query?



```
CREATE TABLE `users` (  
  `id` int(11) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,  
  `name` varchar(30) DEFAULT NULL,  
  `email` varchar(125) DEFAULT NULL,  
  PRIMARY KEY (`id`)  
)  
  
CREATE TABLE `conversations` (  
  `id` int(11) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,  
  `topic` varchar(255) DEFAULT NULL,  
  `opened_by_user` int NOT NULL,  
  `open_date` datetime DEFAULT NULL,  
  `last_update` datetime DEFAULT NULL,  
  `status` enum('open','closed') DEFAULT NULL,  
  PRIMARY KEY (`id`)  
)  
  
CREATE TABLE `posts` (  
  `id` int(11) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,  
  `parent_id` int(11) DEFAULT NULL,  
  `conversation_id` int(11) DEFAULT NULL,  
  `user_id` int(11) DEFAULT NULL,  
  `body` varchar(16000) DEFAULT NULL,  
  `date_created` datetime DEFAULT NULL,  
  PRIMARY KEY (`id`)  
)
```

- A) Modify the SELECT clause:
Use SELECT DISTINCT instead of just SELECT.
- B) Modify the conversations table to add a UNIQUE constraint:
ALTER TABLE conversations ADD UNIQUE(user_id)
- C) Modify the WHERE clause. Replace the first term with this:
posts.user_id = users.id
- D) Replace the FROM and WHERE clauses with this:
FROM conversations
INNER JOIN users ON conversations.opened_by_user = users.id
INNER JOIN posts ON posts.conversation_id = conversations.id
WHERE posts.date >= CURDATE() - INTERVAL 30 DAYS

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Correct Answer: B

**QUESTION 5**

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\`;

id	select_type	table	type	possible_keys	key	key_len	ref	rows
1	SIMPLE	comics	ALL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	1183

Extra

Using where

1 row in set (0.00 sec)

You create the following index:

CREATE INDEX comic_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\`;

id	select_type	table	type	possible_keys	key	key_len	ref	rows
1	SIMPLE	comics	index	NULL	comic_title_idx	114	NULL	1183

Extra

Using where; Using index

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

Correct Answer: B

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