Vendor: Oracle

Exam Code: 1Z0-872

Exam Name: MySQL 5.0 Developer Certified Professional Exam, Part II

Version: Demo

QUESTION: 1
When executing multi-row operations, what should be the first thing you look for to see if anything unexpected happened?

A. Warning/Error Count.
B. Warning/Error Codes.
C. Warning/Error messages.

Answer: A

QUESTION: 2
Which of the following is a valid method to restrict the amount of records returned from SHOW WARNINGS?

A. SHOW WARNINGS LIMIT
B. SHOW WARNINGS LIMIT
C. limit can not be used with show warnings

Answer: A,B

QUESTION: 3
Consider the following statement: show COUNT (*) warnings what would be the result of executing this statement?

A. An error would be returned, as this is not valid syntax.
B. The number of current warnings would be returned.
C. The total number of warnings server-wide would be returned

Answer: B

QUESTION: 4
Which of the following describe situations when MySQL generates warnings?

A. When it is not able to completely fulfill a request.
B. When a system-level error occurs.
C. When an action has possible unintended side-effects.

Answer: A,C

QUESTION: 5
Which of the following statements are true?

A. The MylSAM storage engine should be preferred when you expect many reads and few updates to occur
B. The MylSAM storage engine should be preferred when you expect a mix of many reads and many updates to occur
C. The InnoDB storage engine should be preferred when you expect many reads and few updates to occur
D. The InnoDB storage engine should be preferred when you expect a mix of many reads and many updates to occur

Answer: A,D

QUESTION: 6
For maximum efficiency in join operations of one column from each of two tables, which of the following statements regarding indexes are true?

A. In a LEFT JOIN such as table1 LEFT JOIN table2 ON table1 .a = table2.b, the column b in table2 should always be indexed
B. A LEFT JOIN would not benefit from either of the participating columns being indexed
C. In an INNER JOIN, either, but not both, columns participating in the join should be indexed
D. In an INNER JOIN, both columns participating in the join should be indexed
E. An INNER JOIN would not benefit from either of the participating columns being indexed F. In a LEFT JOIN such as table 1 LEFT JOIN table2 ON table 1 .a = table2.b, the column a in table 1should always be indexed

Answer: A,D

QUESTION: 7
Which of the following are valid optimization techniques?

A. Rewrite queries to use indexes
B. Use EXPLAIN

C. Use ORDER BY

Answer: A,B

QUESTION: 8
Which of the following best describes the major trade-offs for MylSAM fixed-length types vs.
variable-length types, respectively?

A. Fixed-length are slower, but require less disk space, as variable-length are faster, but
require more disk space.
B. Fixed-length are faster and require less disk space, as variable-length are slower and require
more disk space.
C. Fixed-length are faster, but require more disk space, as variable-length are slower, but
require less disk space.
D. Fixed-length are slower and require more disk space, as variable-length are faster and
require less disk space.

Answer: C

QUESTION: 9
Which of the following best describes how a column prefix index works and why its an
advantage?

A. A Column prefix allows for a shorter index, making it read less from disk,
B. A Column prefix allows for a shorter index name, making less code to be written.
C. A Column prefix is another name for a left-most prefix, which is usefully with multi-
column indexes.

Answer: A

QUESTION: 10
Using column prefix indexing helps reduce

A. The amount of time to write a query
B. The number of results returned
C. The amount of disk I/O needed
D. The amount of disk space needed

Answer: C,D

QUESTION: 11

```
+-----------+---------------+------+-----+---------+-------+
| Field     | Type          | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
+-----------+---------------+------+-----+---------+-------+
| Country   | char(3)       | NO   | PRI |         |       |
| Language  | char(30)      | NO   | PRI |         |       |
| IsOfficial| enum('T','F') | NO   |     | F       |       |
| Percentage| float(3,1)    | NO   |     | 0.0     |       |
+-----------+---------------+------+-----+---------+-------+

mysql> SELECT IsOfficial, COUNT(IsOfficial) FROM CountryLanguage GROUP BY IsOfficial;

+-----------+-------------------+
| IsOfficial | COUNT(IsOfficial) |
+-----------+-------------------+
| T         |               238 |
| F         |               746 |
+-----------+-------------------+
```

Assuming you want to add an index on the isofficial column, which of the following statements are true?

A. A SELECT query with WHERE lsOfficial='T' will perform much faster with the index because there aren't many rows with that value.
B. A SELECT query with WHERE IsOfficial-'F' will perform much faster with the index because there are many rows with that value.
C. A SELECT query with a WHERE condition on the IsOfficial column won't perform much faster because there are only few distinct values.
D. Each UPDATE or INSERT statement will take longer because the additional index needs to be maintained.
E. You cannot add an index on ENUM columns.

Answer: C,D

QUESTION: 12
When performing a select for a value that is in an index

A. the row may be used exclusively to return the data
B. the index may be used exclusively to return the data
C. both the row and the index are always used to return the data

Instant Download   PDF And VCE   100% Passing Guarantee   100% Money Back Guarantee

----

Answer: B

QUESTION: 13
You have a view person age which contains these rows:


```
+------------+------------+
| first_name | age        |
+------------+------------+
| Phillip    | 45         |
| Pawel      | 52         |
| Peter      | 36         |
+------------+------------+
```

If the view definition includes where age >= 17 with check option what will happen when the following statement is executed?
UPDATE person_age SET age = 16

A. No rows will be changed because with check option prevents changing rows to values less than 17.
B. The age in all rows will be changed to 16 and with check option will cause all rows to become invisible within the view because all now have an age less than 17.
C. The age in all rows will be changed to 16 and with check option will keep all rows visible in the view because they started in it.

Answer: A

QUESTION: 14
Consider the following statement:
TER VIEW v_USCity AS
SELECT Name FROM City WHERE CountryCode = 'USA'
What would be the result if the above statement was issued and the view v_uscity did not previously exist?

A. The view v_uscity would be created.
B. An error would be issued that the view v_uscity does not exist.
C. A warning would be issued that the view v_uscity does not exist, then it would create it.
D. The query would appear to have executed, but no action on that view would occur.

Answer: B

QUESTION: 15
Consider the following statement:
ALTER VIEW v_city AS SELECT Name FROM City WHERE CountryCode
Which of the following statements are equivalent to the above example?

A. mysql> DROP VIEW v_city;
mysql> CREATE VIEW v_city AS
-> SELECT Name FROM City WHERE CountryCode = 'FIN';
B. mysql> CHANGE VIEW v_city AS
-> SELECT Name FROM City WHERE CountryCode = 'FIN1;
C. mysql> DROP VIEW v_city;
mysql> ALTER VIEW v_city AS
-> SELECT Name FROM City WHERE CountryCode = 'FIN';
D. mysql> DROP VIEW IF EXISTS v_city; mysql> CREATE VIEW v_city AS -> SELECT
Name FROM City WHERE CountryCode = 'FIN';

Answer: A

QUESTION: 16
Consider the following statement: DROP VIEW CityPop, CountryCodes, StatePop All three
views exist at the time the statement is executed. Which of the following results should be
expected when executing the statement?

A. An error message will be issued for trying to drop more than one view in a single
statement.
B. A warning message is issued for trying to drop more than one view in a single statement.
C. All the views will be successfully destroyed.
D. The first view will be destroyed if it is not dependent on the following two views.

Answer: C

QUESTION: 17
Is the following statement true or false?
"All tables referenced by the underlying SELECT of a view must exist at its creation time."

A. true

B. false

Answer: A

QUESTION: 18
For which of the following create view statements will MySQL elect to use the temptable algorithm? Assume each select is syntactically correct.

A. CREATE VIEW spanishCountries AS SELECT Country.Name FROM Country, CountryLanguage
WHERE Country.Code = CountryLanguage.CountryCode AND C o unt r yL anguage.Language =
'Spanish'
B. CREATE VIEW spanishCount AS SELECT COUNT(*) as count FROM CountryLanguage
WHERE Language = 'Spanish'
C. CREATE VIEW officialLanguages AS SELECT DISTINCT Language FROM CountryLanguage
WHERE IsOfficial = 'T'
D. CREATE VIEW lowestLanguages AS
SELECT Language, MIN(Percentage) as lowest FROM Country Language GROUP BY Language

Answer: B,C,D

QUESTION: 19
Which of the following statements are true?

A. A view created with the temptable algorithm is not updatable.
B. A view containing a group BY clause is not updatable.
C. A view containing a where clause is not updatable.
D. A view containing a having clause is not updatable.

Answer: A,B,D

QUESTION: 20
mysql> SELECT * FROM friends;

```
+----+-------+
| id | name  |
+----+-------+
|  1 | joe   |
|  2 | tomas |
|  3 | andy  |
|  4 | bill  |
|  5 | rob   |
|  6 | matt  |
+----+-------+

mysql> SELECT * FROM friends;

+---------+-----------------+------------+
| userid  | name            | birthdate  |
+---------+-----------------+------------+
|       1 | Joe Smith       | 1980-08-09 |
|       3 | Andrew Thompson | 1969-04-04 |
|       5 | Robert Silvas   | 1973-04-08 |
+---------+-----------------+------------+
```

The following select statement will return the id, username, friend's name and birthdate of any user that is also a friend whose birthday falls in the current month.
SELECT users.id, users.name, friends.name, friends.birthdate FROM users JOIN friends ON users.id = friends.userid WHERE MONTH{friends.birthdate} = MONTH{CURDATE}} Will the following create view statement successfully create a view of this select? If not, why?
CREATE VIEW currentBirthdays AS SELECT
users.id, users.name, friends.name, friends.birthdate
WHERE MONTH(friends.birthdate J = MONTH(CURDATE()}

A. Yes.
B. No; all column names within a view must be unique.
C. No; the syntax is incorrect.
D. No; functions with variable output like curdate may not be used with views.

Answer: B

QUESTION: 21

Trying our product !

★ **100%** Guaranteed Success

★ **100%** Money Back Guarantee

★ **365 Days** Free Update

★ **Instant Download** After Purchase

★ **24x7** Customer Support

★ Average **99.9%** Success Rate

★ More than **69,000** Satisfied Customers Worldwide

★ Multi-Platform capabilities - **Windows, Mac, Android, iPhone, iPod, iPad, Kindle**

Need Help

Please provide as much detail as possible so we can best assist you.
To update a previously submitted ticket: