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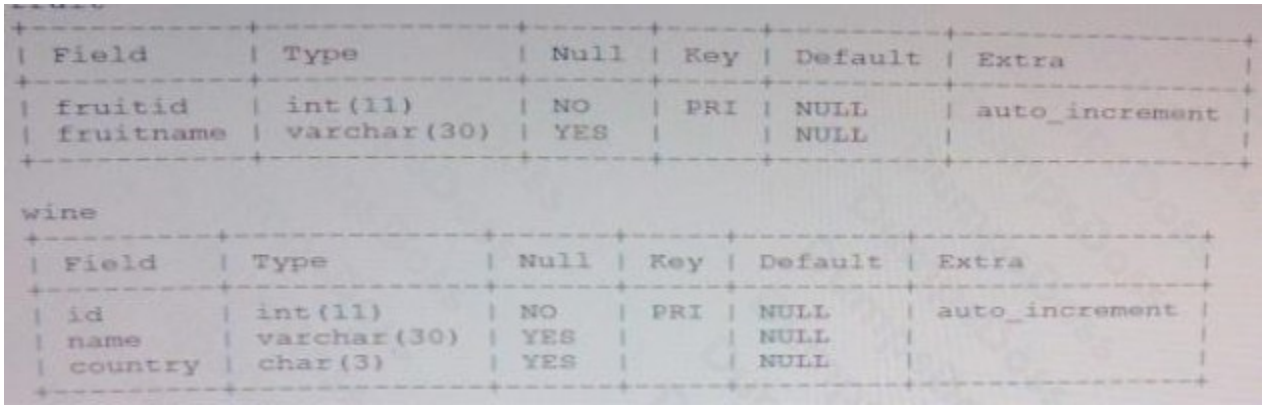
QUESTION NO: 1

Examine the fruit and wine tables:

Fruit



```
+-----------+--------------+------+-----+---------+----------------+
| Field     | Type         | Null | Key | Default | Extra          |
+-----------+--------------+------+-----+---------+----------------+
| fruitid   | int(11)      | NO   | PRI | NULL    | auto_increment |
| fruitname | varchar(30)  | YES  |     | NULL    |                |
+-----------+--------------+------+-----+---------+----------------+

wine
+---------+--------------+------+-----+---------+----------------+
| Field   | Type         | Null | Key | Default | Extra          |
+---------+--------------+------+-----+---------+----------------+
| id      | int(11)      | NO   | PRI | NULL    | auto_increment |
| name    | varchar(30)  | YES  |     | NULL    |                |
| country | char(3)      | YES  |     | NULL    |                |
+---------+--------------+------+-----+---------+----------------+
```

You execute this query:

SELECT fruited, fruitname FROM fruit

UNION

SELECT id, name, country FROM wine;

What is the result?

A. The query succeeds and returns five columns of data.

B. The query succeeds and returns two columns of data.

C. The query falls because UNION does not work on tables with different number of columns.

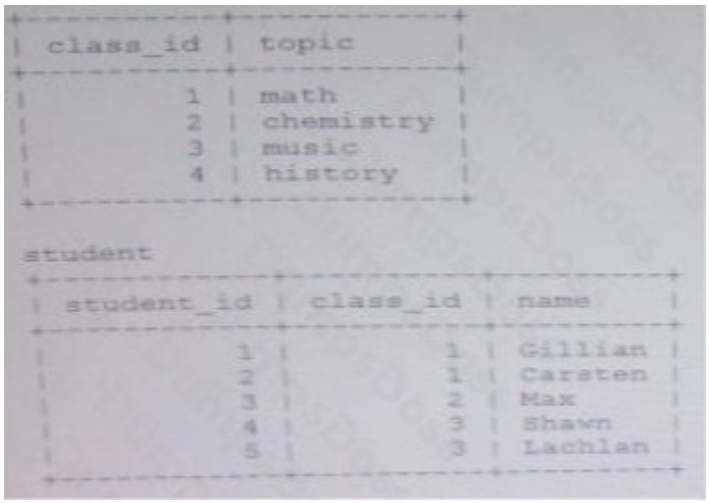
D. The query falls because the number of columns in the SELECT in the SELECT clauses are not equal.

ANSWER: D

QUESTION NO: 2

Consider the content of the class and student tables:

Class



class

class_id	topic
1	math
2	chemistry
3	music
4	history

student

student_id	class_id	name
1	1	Gillian
2	1	Carsten
3	2	Max
4	3	Shawn
5	3	Lachlan

Which three queries produce the same result?

A. SELECT *
FROM class
INNER JOIN student
ON class.class_id=student.class_id

B. SELECT *
FROM JOIN student
LEFT JOIN student
ON class. Class.class_id=student.class_id

C. SELECT *
FROM class
INNER JOIN student
WHERE NOT ISNULL (student.class_id)

D. SELECT *
FROM JOIN student
On class .class_id=student.class_id
WHERE NOT ISNULL (student.class_id)

E. SELECT *
FROM student
RIGHT JOIN class
ON class.class_id=student.class_id

ANSWER: B D E

QUESTION NO: 3

Given the table City:

SELECT Name

FROM City

WHERE CountryCode = ‘USA” OR WHERE CountryCode= ‘JPN’

What does this statement procedure?

A. A single result set with one column that contains the names of cities from country codes USA and JPN.

B. Two result sets each containing a single column with the names of cities from country codes USA and JPN.

C. A single result set with two columns containing the names from country codes USA and JPN.

D. No result set is returned and an error message is given.

ANSWER: D

QUESTION NO: 4

Which Three options describe benefits of using the InnoDB memcached API?

A. Provides a simple, well supported method for accessing and updating data.

B. Provides a total in –memory storage system that eliminates disk1/0 overhead.

C. Bypasses the SQL layer thus avoiding extra processing.

D. Implements a fast caching mechanism to replace the query cache.

E. Provides protection via InnoDB buffers and crash recovery.

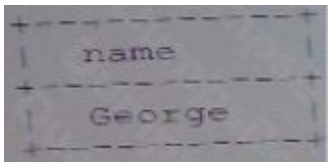
ANSWER: C D E

QUESTION NO: 5

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;

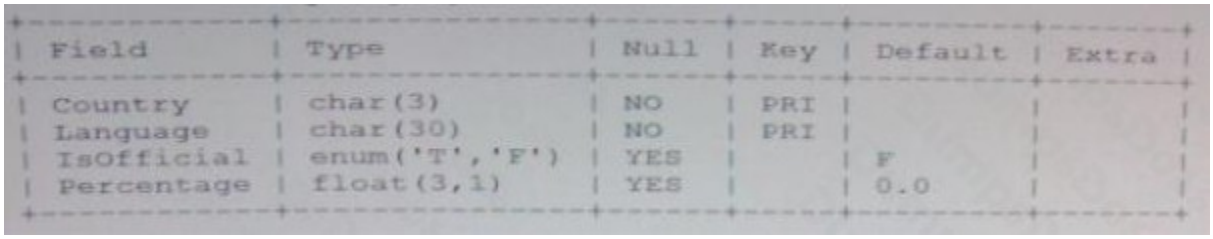
D. SELECT name FROM t1 GROUP BY name HAVING sun (marks)=176 ORDER BY name;

ANSWER: C

QUESTION NO: 6

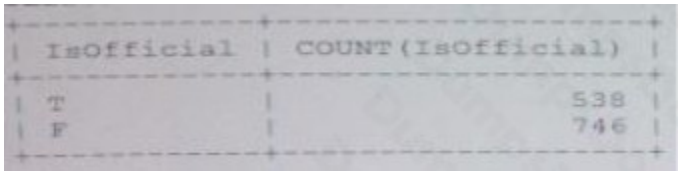
Consider the structure of the table countryLanguage and the distribution of the column Is official.

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.

ANSWER: C E

QUESTION NO: 7

An application packs several fields of information into the details column of the table sensors. The first six characters of that data represent a location code.

Example: “ABCDEFOO –ooozzz comments will be here FIELDS----FIELD64”

Given the query pattern:

SELECT … FROM sensors WHERE details LIKE ‘ABCDEF%’

Which three ALTER TABLE commands enable the optimizer to user an index for this WHERE patterns?

A. ALTER TABLE sensors ADD KEY (details) USING BTREE

B. ALTER TABLE sensors ADD KEY (details) USING HASH

C. ALTER TABLE sensors ADD KEY (details (8)) USING BTREE

D. ALTER TABLE sensors ADD KEY (details (8)) USING HASH

E. ALTER TABLE sensors ADD FULLTEX (details)

ANSWER: A C E

QUESTION NO: 8

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

ANSWER: A E

Explanation:

Reference: http://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.0/en/commit.html

QUESTION NO: 9

As a developer, you inherit this table as part of a project:

CREATE TABLE exam (

Exam_id INTEGER UNSIGNED NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,

Examinee_id INTEGER UNSIGNED UNIQUE,

Score INTEGER UNSIGNED

)

What change should you make to ensure that examinee_id is an integer value throughout the table?

A. The examinee_id column should be designated as PRIMARY KEY.

B. A NOT NULL qualifier should be moved from exam-id to examinee-id.

C. The PRIMARY KEY should be dropped and re-created as PRIMARY KEY (examinee-id, exam_id).

D. A NOT NULL qualifier should be added to examinee_id.

ANSWER: D

QUESTION NO: 10

When working with stored routines, these details are available:

Where can you find these default?

A. In the Handler area, defined in the DECLARE handler_action HANDLER block in a stored routine

B. In the Signal area, which is set with the help of the SIGNAL statement in a stored routine

C. In the Diagnostics area, part, of which can be stored in user-defined or routine variables

D. In the Error area, which can be accessed with the help of the SHOW ERRORS statement

ANSWER: C