

1Z0-882^{Q&As}

MySQL 5.6 Developer

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QUESTION 1

Consider the stored procedure

```
CREATE PROCEDURE param_test (  
IN P_in INT,  
OUT P_out INT,  
INPUT P_inout INT)  
BEGIN  
SELECT P_in, P_out, P_inout;  
SET P_in, P_inout  
END
```

You execute a series of commands:

```
mysql> SET @v_in = 0, @v_out = 0, @v_inout = 0;  
mysql> CALL param_test(@v_in, @v_out, @v_inout);  
mysql> SELECT @v_in, @v_out, @v_inout;
```

What is the output of the CALL and SELECT?

- A. (0,0,0) and (0,0,0)
- B. (0,0,0,) and (0,200,300)
- C. (0,NULL,0) and(0,200,300)
- D. (0,NULL,0) and (100,200,300)

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 2

You want to load data directly from a file into MYSQL by using the SOURCE command. Which types of data can the file contains to perform this?

- A. SQL commands
- B. Comma-delimited data
- C. Tab-delimited data
- D. MyISAM or InnoDB data files

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 3

You create a new, empty database called `test`. You want to change the database's CHARACTER SET to "latin1" and the database's COLLATION to `latin_german_ci`.

Which statement is true?

- A. You can do this one command: ALTER DATABASE test CHARACTER SET latin1 COLLATE latin1_german_ci
- B. You can only do this with two separate commands: ALTER DATABASE `test` CHARACTER SET latin1 ALTER DATABASE `test` COLLATE latin_german1_ci
- C. You cannot change the CHARACTER set or COLLATION value on an existing database.
- D. Databases do not have CHARACTER SET or COLLATION attributes.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 4

A MySQL command-line client is started with safe updates disabled. Mysql - --safe updates=0

What happens when you execute an UPDATE statement without a WHERE clause?

- A. Results in an error
- B. Updates every row in the specified table(s)
- C. Results in --safe-updates being enabled automatically
- D. Causes a syntax error

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 5

Which statement describes the process of normalizing databases?

- A. All text is trimmed to fit into the appropriate fields. Capitalization and spelling errors are corrected.
- B. Redundant tables are combined into one larger table to simplify the schema design.
- C. Numeric values are checked against upper and lower accepted bounds. All text is purged of illegal characters.
- D. Columns that contain repeating data values are split into separate tables to reduce item duplication.
- E. Indexes are created to improve query performance. The data types of columns are adjusted to use the smallest allocation.

Correct Answer: D

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