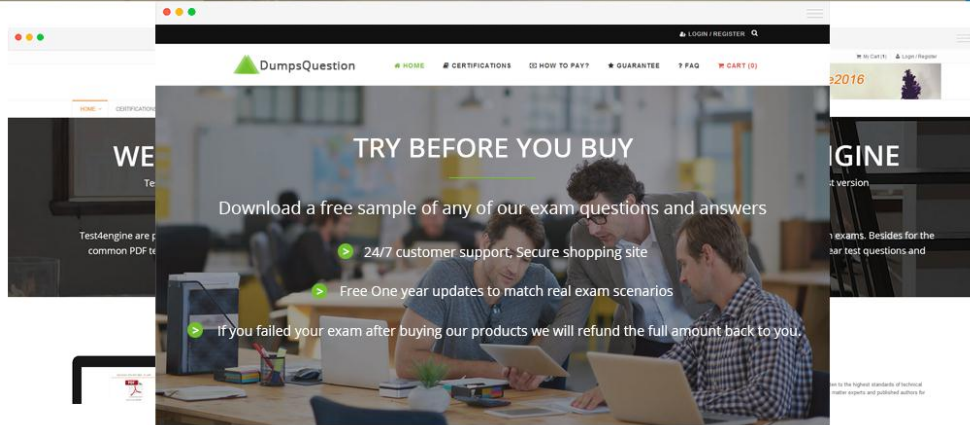


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Exam : 310-814

Title : MySQL 5.0, 5.1 and 5.5 Certified Associate Exam

Vendors : SUN

Version : DEMO

1. Adam works as a Database Administrator for a company. He creates a table named Students. He wants to create a new table named Class with the help of the Students table. Which of the following syntaxes will Adam use to accomplish the task?

A. CREATE TABLE Class

INSERT INTO SELECT * FROM Students;

B. CREATE TABLE Class

FROM SELECT * FROM Students;

C. CREATE TABLE Class

(SELECT * FROM Students);

D. CREATE TABLE Class

AS SELECT * FROM Students;

Answer: D

2. You work as a Database Administrator for a company. The company uses MySQL as its database. You have created two tables named Employees and Departments in the database. Now, you want to display data from both tables. Which of the following actions will you perform to accomplish the task?

A. Join

B. Table Merge operator

C. HAVING

D. GROUP BY

Answer: A

3. Which of the following terms is described in the statement below?

"It is procedural code that is automatically executed in response to certain events on a particular table or view in a database."

A. Data type

B. Table

C. Datetime data type

D. Database trigger

Answer: D

4. You work as a Database Administrator for a company. The company uses MySQL as its database development platform. You have created a table named Employees in the database. You want to display the names of the employees whose salary is more than \$5000, but you do not want to display any duplicate content. Therefore, you have written the following query:

```
SELECT emp_id, DISTINCT emp_name WHERE salary > 5000
```

```
FROM Employees;
```

Which of the following statements is true about the above query?

A. The statement will display only unique names whose salary is more than \$5000.

B. The UNIQUE clause should be used in place of the DISTINCT clause.

C. The statement will give an error.

D. The statement will display those records whose salary is more than \$5000.

Answer: C

5. Fill in the blank with the appropriate word.

The data type defines a date that is combined with a time of day along with fractional seconds that is based on a 24-hour clock.

A. datetime

Answer: A

6. You work as a Database Administrator for a company. The company uses MySQL as the database platform. You have created a table named Students in the database. The structure of the table is as follows:

Stu_ID NUMBER (3) PRIMARY KEY

Stu_Name VARCHAR2 (25) NOT NULL

Fee NUMBER (8, 2)

Class NUMBER (5);

You have executed the following statement for the table "Students":

```
SELECT e.Stu_Name, m.Fee
```

```
FROM Students e, Students m
```

```
WHERE e.Stu_ID = m.stu_ID;
```

Which of the following join types have you used in the above statement?

A. Cross join

B. Equijoin

C. Self join

D. Outer join

Answer: C

7. Fill in the blank with the appropriate word.

A specifies that the value of a column (or columns), upon which the index is based, must be unique.

A. unique index

Answer: A

8. You work as a Database Administrator for a company. The company uses MySQL as its database. You have created a new table named Employees, which keeps all the information of the employees. You want to add a new row to the Employees table. Which of the following statements will you use to accomplish the task?

A. INSERT (column1, column2, ...columnN) INTO <table_name> VALUES(value1, value2, ...valueN);

B. INSERT INTO <table_name>(column1, column2, ...columnN) VALUES(value1, value2, ...valueN);

C. INSERT <table_name>(column1, column2, ...columnN), VALUES(value1, value2, ...valueN);

D. INSERT INTO <table_name>(column1, column2, ...columnN), VALUES(value1, value2, ...valueN);

Answer: B

9. Fill in the blank with the appropriate term.

A provides a concise and flexible means for matching strings of text, such as particular characters, words, or patterns of characters.

A. regular expression

Answer: A

10. Which of the following are true about UPDATE statements?

Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. You can use the WHERE clause to have your update affect a specific set of rows.
- B. You use the SET clause to update multiple columns of a table separated by commas.
- C. You can use a correlated sub query in UPDATE statements to update data from other tables.
- D. If you don't use the WHERE clause then the UPDATE will not update any rows in the table.

Answer: A,B,C

11. DRAG DROP

Drag and drop the correct constraint types to their corresponding specifications.

Drop Here	It specifies that the column does not accept NULL values.
Drop Here	It enforces domain integrity by limiting the values that can be placed in a column.
Drop Here	It enforces the uniqueness of values in a set of columns.
Drop Here	It identifies the column or set of columns whose values uniquely identify a row in a table.

UNIQUE

NOT NULL

CHECK

PRIMARY KEY

Answer:

NOT NULL	It specifies that the column does not accept NULL values.
CHECK	It enforces domain integrity by limiting the values that can be placed in a column.
UNIQUE	It enforces the uniqueness of values in a set of columns.
PRIMARY KEY	It identifies the column or set of columns whose values uniquely identify a row in a table.

UNIQUE

NOT NULL

CHECK

PRIMARY KEY

12. Which of the following statements is correct for equijoin used to join two tables named Employees and Department?

- A. SELECT Dept_Name, Emp_Name
FROM Departments d1, Employees e1
ORDER BY Dept_Name, Emp_Name;
 - B. SELECT D.Dept_Name, E.Emp_Name
FROM Departments d1, Employees e1
HAVING Dept_Name, Emp_Name;
 - C. SELECT E.Emp_Name,
D. Dept_Name
FROM Departments d1, Employees e1
WHERE Dept_No = Dept_No
ORDER BY Dept_Name, Emp_Name;
 - E. SELECT Dept_Name, Emp_Name
FROM Departments d1, Employees e1
WHERE d1.Dept_No = e1.Dept_No
ORDER BY Dept_Name, Emp_Name;
- Answer: D

13. Which of the following properties of concurrency control refers to the requirement that other operations cannot access or see the data in an intermediate state during the execution of a transaction?

- A. Consistency
- B. Durability
- C. Atomicity
- D. Isolation

Answer: D

14. Which of the following are the types of numeric literals that can be used in arithmetic expressions? Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. Numeric
- B. Integer
- C. Binary
- D. Real

Answer: B,D

15. You work as a Database Administrator for a company. The company uses MySQL as its database. You have written two statements, which are as follows:

1. SELECT DISTINCT OBJECT_TYPE
FROM USER_OBJECTS;
2. SELECT OBJECT_TYPE
FROM ALL_OBJECTS;

Which of the following options explains the difference between the results of these two statements? Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. The first statement will display distinct object types that can be accessed by the user.
- B. The second statement will display all object types that a user can access.

C. The first statement will display distinct object types owned by a user.

D. The second statement will display all object types owned by a user.

Answer: B,C

16. Which of the following will be true about a table column if you plan to create an index on that column?

Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

A. The column is often used in the WHERE clause of SQL statements.

B. The column contains very small number of NULL values.

C. The table is updated frequently.

D. The column should contain a wide range of values.

Answer: A,D

17. FreeE

Consider the exhibit given below:

SQL> DESC ORDERS;

Name	Null?	Type
ORDERID		NUMBER
ORDER		DATE DATE
UNITPRICE		NUMBER
QUANTITY		NUMBER
CUSTOMER		VARCHAR2(20)

Which of the following queries will return the name of the customer who placed the highest amount of orders and the total order amount?

A. SELECT CUSTOMER,MAX(UNITPRICE*QUANTITY) AS "TOTAL"
FROM ORDERS
GROUP BY CUSTOMER
/

B. SELECT CUSTOMER,SUM(UNITPRICE*QUANTITY) AS "TOTAL"
FROM ORDERS
WHERE SUM(UNITPRICE*QUANTITY)=
(SELECT MAX(SUM(UNITPRICE*QUANTITY))
FROM ORDERS
GROUP BY CUSTOMER)
GROUP BY CUSTOMER
/

C. SELECT CUSTOMER,SUM(UNITPRICE*QUANTITY) AS "TOTAL"
FROM ORDERS
GROUP BY CUSTOMER
HAVING SUM(UNITPRICE*QUANTITY)=
(SELECT MAX(SUM(UNITPRICE*QUANTITY))
FROM ORDERS
GROUP BY CUSTOMER)

/

```
D. SELECT CUSTOMER,SUM(UNITPRICE*QUANTITY) AS "TOTAL"
FROM ORDERS
GROUP BY CUSTOMER
HAVING SUM(UNITPRICE*QUANTITY)=
(SELECT SUM(UNITPRICE*QUANTITY)
FROM ORDERS
GROUP BY CUSTOMER)
```

/

Answer: C

18.You work as a Database Administrator for a company. The company uses MySQL as its database. You have created a table named Employees in the database. You want to create a list of employees working in the organization, but you do not want to display any duplicate row in the report. Which of the following statements will help you to accomplish the task?

- A. SELECT emp_id, emp_name FROM Employees ORDER BY emp_id;
- B. SELECT emp_id, emp_name FROM Employees;
- C. SELECT DISTINCT emp_id, emp_name FROM Employees;
- D. SELECT emp_id, emp_name FROM Employees GROUP BY emp_id;

Answer: C

19.Adam works as a Database Administrator for a company. The company uses MySQL as its database. Adam has created a table named Employees in the database. He wants to retrieve the information of those employees who have at least one person reporting to them. Which of the following queries will Adam execute to accomplish the task?

- A. SELECT employee_id, last_name, job_id, department_id FROM Employees WHERE employee_id EXISTS (SELECT manager_id WHERE manager_id is NULL);
- B. SELECT employee_id, last_name, job_id, department_id FROM Employees HAVING employee_id IN (SELECT manager_id FROM Employees WHERE manager_id is NOT NULL);
- C. SELECT employee_id, last_name, job_id, department_id FROM Employees outer WHERE EXISTS (SELECT 'x' FROM Employees WHERE manager_id = outer.employee_id);
- D. SELECT employee_id, last_name, job_id, department_id FROM Employees WHERE employee_id IN (SELECT manager_id WHERE manager_id is NOT NULL);

Answer: C

20.You work as a Database Administrator for a company. The company uses the MySQL database. You have created a new table named Employees in the database and performed update operation but you got an error because of the last transaction. Now, you want to terminate the last transaction. Which of the following commands can you use to accomplish the task?

Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. ROLLBACK
- B. REMOVE
- C. DELETE
- D. COMMIT

Answer: A,D

21. You work as a Database Administrator for a company. The company uses MySQL as its database. The database contains a table named Employees. You want to remove an index named Emp_name_idx from the Employees table. Which of the following statements should you use to accomplish the task?

- A. DELETE INDEX Emp_name_idx;
- B. CANCEL INDEX Emp_name_idx;
- C. REMOVE INDEX Emp_name_idx;
- D. DROP INDEX Emp_name_idx;

Answer: D

22. Which of the following statements will delete all the records from the table T1? Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. TRUNCATE TABLE T1;
- B. DELETE FROM T1;
- C. DELETE * FROM T1;
- D. DELETE T1;

Answer: A,B,D

23. You work as a Database Administrator for a company. The company uses the MySQL database. You have created a table named Employees. The table contains the following structure.

emp_id	department_name	emp_first_name	emp_last_name
111	Marketing	Adam	S
112	Sales	Xavier	Alex
113	Marketing	Andrew	Peterson
114	Production	Maria	Sheren
115	Production	Jenny	Ford

The company has three departments. A task has been assigned to you to calculate the sum of the average length of employees' last name per department. Which of the following queries will you execute to accomplish the task?

- A. SELECT SUM(AVG(LENGTH(last_name))) FROM Employees HAVING department_id;
- B. SELECT SUM(AVG(LENGTH(last_name))) FROM Employees GROUP BY department_id;
- C. SELECT SUM(AVG(LENGTH(last_name))) FROM Employees WHERE department_id=NOT NULL;
- D. SELECT SUM(AVG(LENGTH(last_name))) FROM Employees ORDER BY department_id;

Answer: B

24. You work as a Database Administrator for a company. The company uses MySQL as its database. You want to use group functions, so you have decided to put an alias of group functions as 'GP'.

Which of the following are the correct ways to use group functions?

Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. GP1(GP2(GPn(group_item))) = result
- B. GP1(GP2(group_item)) = result
- C. GP1(GP2(GP3(group_item))) = result
- D. GP1(group_item) = result

Answer: B,D

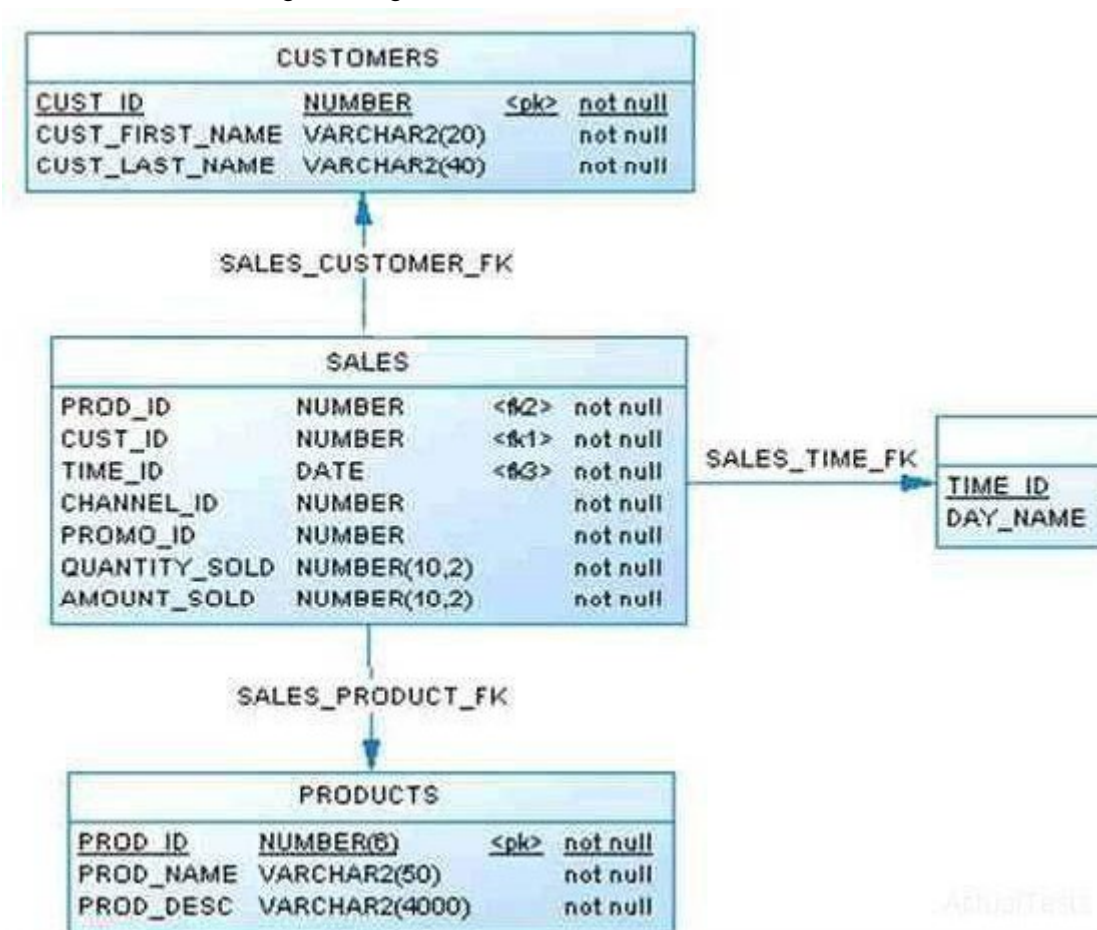
25. Adam works as a Database Administrator for a company. Adam has created a table named Students. In this table, Adam wants to create a column to store the fees of students. Which of the following data types will Adam use to accomplish the task?

Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. NUMBER
- B. NUMBER(p,s)
- C. DEFAULT
- D. BLOB

Answer: A,B

26. Review the following ER diagram:



Which of the following SQL statements will return all rows for a given CUST_ID and PROD_ID where sales of specific products on a given day are greater than 10?

Additionally the list should be ordered by CUST_LAST_NAME, CUST_FIRST_NAME and PROD_NAME.

- A. SELECT a.cust_last_name, a.cust_first_name, b.prod_name, c.time_id
FROM customers a, products b, times c, sales e
WHERE a.cust_id=e.cust_id
AND b.prod_id=e.prod_id
AND c.time_id=e.time_id
- B. GROUP BY a.cust_last_name, a.cust_first_name, b.prod_name, c.time_id
HAVING COUNT(*) > 10
ORDER BY a.cust_last_name, a.cust_first_name, b.prod_name, c.time_id;
- C. SELECT a.cust_last_name, a.cust_first_name, b.prod_name, c.time_id, COUNT(*)
FROM customers a, products b, times c, sales e
WHERE a.cust_id=e.cust_id
AND b.prod_id=e.prod_id
AND c.time_id=e.time_id
GROUP BY a.cust_last_name, a.cust_first_name, b.prod_name, c.time_id
HAVING COUNT(*) > 10;
- D. SELECT a.cust_last_name, a.cust_first_name, b.prod_name, c.time_id, COUNT(*)
FROM customers a, products b, times c, sales e
WHERE a.cust_id=e.cust_id
AND b.prod_id=e.prod_id
AND c.time_id=e.time_id
GROUP BY a.cust_last_name, a.cust_first_name, b.prod_name, c.time_id
HAVING COUNT(*) > 10
ORDER BY a.cust_last_name, a.cust_first_name, b.prod_name, c.time_id;
- E. SELECT a.cust_last_name, a.cust_first_name, b.prod_name, c.time_id, COUNT(*) TOTAL
FROM customers a, products b, times c, sales e
WHERE a.cust_id=e.cust_id
AND b.prod_id=e.prod_id
AND c.time_id=e.time_id
GROUP BY a.cust_last_name, a.cust_first_name, b.prod_name, c.time_id
ORDER BY a.cust_last_name, a.cust_first_name, b.prod_name, c.time_id;
- F. SELECT a.cust_last_name, a.cust_first_name, b.prod_name, c.time_id,
COUNT(*) TOTAL
FROM customers a, products b, times c, sales e
WHERE a.cust_id=e.cust_id
AND b.prod_id=e.prod_id
AND c.time_id=e.time_id
AND total > 10
GROUP BY a.cust_last_name, a.cust_first_name, b.prod_name, c.time_id
ORDER BY a.cust_last_name, a.cust_first_name, b.prod_name, c.time_id;
- Answer: C

27.Speed Inc. is a courier company. It delivers letters, parcels, and other items to their desired

destination. The company wants to create a database that keeps the records of items received, items delivered, and also the information about any undelivered item. A table named Courierdetail has the following attributes:

CustomerName

Address

ContactNumber

DateOfReceiving

DeliveryAcknowledgement

Which of the above-mentioned attributes can be designated as the primary key?

A. CustomerName

B. None of the attributes can be designated as the primary key.

C. Address

D. ContactNumber

Answer: B

28. Considering the exhibit given below:

```
SQL> INSERT INTO T1 VALUES (10,'JOHN');
```

1 row created

```
SQL> INSERT INTO T1 VALUES (12,'SAM');
```

1 row created

```
SQL> INSERT INTO T1 VALUES (15,'ADAM');
```

1 row created

```
SQL> SAVEPOINT A;
```

Savepointcreated SQL>

```
UPDATE T1
```

```
2 SET NAME='SCOTT'
```

```
3 WHERE CUST_NBR=12;
```

1 row updated

```
SQL> SAVEPOINT B;
```

Savepointcreated

```
SQL> DELETE FROM T1 WHERE NAME LIKE '%A%';
```

1 row deleted

```
SQL> GRANT SELECT ON T1 TO BLAKE;
```

Grant succeeded

```
SQL> ROLLBACK;
```

Rollback complete

What will be the output of SELECT * FROM T1;?

A. CUST_NBR NAME

10 JOHN

B. CUST_NBR NAME

10 JOHN

12 SCOTT

15 ADAM

C. CUST_NBR NAME

10 JOHN

15 ADAM

D. CUST_NBR NAME

10 JOHN

12 SCOTT

Answer: D

29. Which of the following provides reliable units of work that allow correct recovery from failures and keeps a database consistent even in cases of system failure?

A. Database security B.

Two-phase commit C.

Concurrency control

D. Database transaction

Answer: D

30. Which of the following functions can be performed by a view?

Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

A. Restrict a user to specific columns in a table.

B. Contain a sub query in the FROM clause.

C. Join columns from multiple tables, so that they look like a single table.

D. Restrict a user to specific rows in a table.

Answer: A,C,D