



Vendor: Oracle

Exam Code: 1Z0-870

Exam Name: MySQL 5 Certified Associate Exam

Version: DEMO

1. Adam works as a Database Administrator for Pass4sure.com. 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 Pass4sure.com. 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 Pass4sure.com. 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 Pass4sure.com. 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 Pass4sure.com. 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 affects 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 co-related 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