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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Examine the appointments table definition which contains one million rows:

```
CREATE TABLE `appointments` (  
  `id` int(11) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,  
  `attendant_id` int(11) NOT NULL,  
  `attendant_session_id` int(11) NOT NULL,  
  `start` datetime NOT NULL,  
  `end` datetime NOT NULL,  
  `date` date NOT NULL,  
  `created_by` varchar(20) NOT NULL,  
  `created_at` datetime DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,  
  `payment` int(11) NOT NULL DEFAULT '0',  
  `credit` int(11) NOT NULL DEFAULT '0',  
  PRIMARY KEY (`id`),  
  ) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1
```

Now, examine this statement which executes successfully:

```
SELECT attendant_id,  
       payment,  
       credit  
FROM appointments  
WHERE attendant_session_id = 510  
AND created_by = 'jsmith'
```

Which statement will improve query performance?

Options:

- A- ALTER TABLE appointments add index IX_4(attendant_id, payment, credit)
- B- ALTER TABLE appointments add index IX_1(credit,payment)
- C- ALTER TABLE appointments add index IX_2(attendant_session_id, created_by)
- D- ALTER TABLE appointments add index IX_3(attendant_id, created_by)

Answer:

A

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Examine the statement which executes successfully:

```
SET sql_mode=' NO_ENGINE_SUBSTITUTION' ;
```

You try to create a table with a storage engine that is not available. What will happen?

Options:

- A- An error occurs and the create table statement fails.
- B- The server will create the table but it will be unusable until the specified storage engine is available.
- C- The server will create the table but report an error when the first attempt to insert a row is performed.
- D- The server will create the table using the default storage engine.

Answer:

A

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Examine the employee table structure:

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
emp_id	int	NO	PRI	NULL	
empname	varchar(45)	YES		NULL	
dept_id	int	YES	MUL	NULL	
salary	int	YES		NULL	

Which set of statements immediately returns empname for a given emp_id by using a parameterized prepare statement?

A)

```
DELIMITER //
CREATE PROCEDURE proc()
BEGIN
  DECLARE v_ename VARCHAR(45);
  PREPARE prepStmt FROM 'SELECT empname INTO v_ename FROM employee WHERE emp_id
= ?';
  SET @v1=1;
  EXECUTE prepStmt USING @v1;
  SELECT v_ename;
END//
DELIMITER ;
```

```
SET @num='SELECT empname FROM employee WHERE emp_id = 1';
PREPARE prepStmt FROM @num;
EXECUTE prepStmt;
```

```
PREPARE prepStmt FROM 'CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW ev AS SELECT empname FROM employee
emp_id = ?';
SET @num=1;
EXECUTE prepStmt USING @num;
```

D)

```
PREPARE prepStmt FROM 'SELECT empname FROM employee WHERE emp_id = ?';
SET @num=1;
EXECUTE prepStmt USING @num;
```



Options:

- A- Option A
- B- Option B
- C- Option C
- D- Option D

Answer:

D

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Examine these statements which execute successfully:

```
try{
    $connect->beginTransaction();
    $result = $connect->exec("INSERT INTO band(song) VALUES('Here comes the sun')");
    $result = $connect->exec("SAVEPOINT addsong;");
}
catch(PDOException $ex){
    echo "Query error: " . $ex->getMessage() . "\n";
}

try{
    $connect->rollBack();
    $result = $connect->exec("DELETE FROM band;");
    $result = $connect->exec("INSERT INTO band(song) VALUES('Here comes the sun')");
}
catch (PDOException $ex){
    echo "Rollback error: " . $ex->getMessage() . "\n";
}
```

The statements executed without exception. Which two are true?

Options:

- A- No transaction commits.
- B- One row is inserted into band.
- C- Two transactions commit.
- D- No row is inserted into band.
- E- The transaction is rolled back to the savepoint.

Answer:

A, B

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Examine these statements which execute successfully:

```
CREATE TABLE `inventory_items` (  
  `inventory_item_id` INT NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,  
  `inventory_item_name` VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,  
  `inventory_item_count` INT UNSIGNED DEFAULT NULL,  
  PRIMARY KEY (`inventory_item_id`)  
) ENGINE=InnoDB;  
  
SET sql_mode = '';
```

Now, examine this query:

```
INSERT INTO inventory_items (inventory_item_name, inventory_item_count)  
VALUES ('calculators', -1);
```

What is the result?

Options:

- A- It inserts a row with a warning.
- B- It inserts a row with no error or warning.
- C- It inserts a row with an error.
- D- It fails with an error.
- E- It fails with a warning.

Answer:

B

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which two statements are true about aggregate functions?

Options:

- A- SUM () returns 0 if there are no rows to aggregate.
- B- MAX () returns null if there are no rows to aggregate.
- C- COUNT (distinct) returns a count of the number of rows with different values including Null.
- D- MIN () cannot use distinct when it executes as a Windows function.
- E- AVG () does not allow use of the distinct option.

Answer:

E

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Examine this statement which executes successfully:

```
CREATE TABLE 'fshop' ('product' JSON DEFAULT NULL ) ENGINE=InnoDB;
```

Now, examine a json value contained in the table:

```
{"name" : "orange", "varieties" : [{"VarietyName": "Clementine", "Origin" : ["PA", "BU"] }, {"VarietyName": "tangerine", "Origin" : ["CH", "JP"]}>>
```

Which will cause documents to be indexed over the 'name' key?

Options:

- A- ALTER TABLE fshop ADD COLUMN name VARCHAR(20) AS (product->* S .varieties. VarietyName ') VIRTUAL, ADD KEY idx_name (name.) ;
- B- ALTER TABLE fshop ADD COLUMN name VARCHAR(100) AS (product->' S - varieties') VIRTUAL, ADD KEY idx_name (name) ;
- C- ALTER TABLE fshop ADD COLUMN name VARCHAR(20) AS (product->' S - name') VIRTUAL, ADD KEY idx_name (name) ;
- D- ALTER TABLE fshop ADD COLUMN name VARCHAR(20), ADD KEY idx_name (name) ;

E- ALTER TABLE fshop ADD name VARCHAR(20) AS (JSON_ONQUOTE (product->'S.varieties.VarietyName')), ADD INDEX (name);

Answer:

B

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Examine these statement which execute successfully:

```
DELIMITER //
CREATE PROCEDURE proc (IN p1 INT, OUT p2 INT, INOUT p3 INT)
BEGIN
SELECT p1, p2, p3;
SET p1 = 1, p2 = 2, p3 = 3;
END
//
DELIMITER ;
```

Now, examine the statements executed in the mysql command-line client:

```
SET @p1 = 10, @p2 = 20, @p3 = 30;
CALL proc(10, @p2, @p3); -- statement 1
SELECT @p1, @p2, @p3; -- statement 2
```

What is true?

A)

```
Statement 1 displays:
+-----+-----+-----+
| p1    | p2    | p3    |
+-----+-----+-----+
| 10    | 20    | 30    |
+-----+-----+-----+
Statement 2 displays:
+-----+-----+-----+
| @p1   | @p2   | @p3   |
+-----+-----+-----+
| 1     | 2     | 3     |
+-----+-----+-----+
```

B)

```

Statement 1 displays:
+-----+-----+-----+
| p1    | p2    | p3    |
+-----+-----+-----+
| NULL  | NULL  | NULL  |
+-----+-----+-----+
Statement 2 displays:
+-----+-----+-----+
| @p1   | @p2   | @p3   |
+-----+-----+-----+
| 1    | 2    | 3    |
+-----+-----+-----+

```

C)

```

Statement 1 displays:
+-----+-----+-----+
| p1    | p2    | p3    |
+-----+-----+-----+
| 10   | NULL  | 30   |
+-----+-----+-----+
Statement 2 displays:
+-----+-----+-----+
| @p1   | @p2   | @p3   |
+-----+-----+-----+
| 10   | 2    | 3    |
+-----+-----+-----+

```

D)

```

Statement 1 displays:
+-----+-----+-----+
| p1    | p2    | p3    |
+-----+-----+-----+
| 10   | NULL  | NULL  |
+-----+-----+-----+
Statement 2 displays:
+-----+-----+-----+
| @p1   | @p2   | @p3   |
+-----+-----+-----+
| 10   | 20   | 30   |
+-----+-----+-----+

```

Options:

- A- Option A
- B- Option B
- C- Option C
- D- Option D

Answer:

C

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which statement is true about the show errors command?

Options:

- A- It displays the total number of errors, warnings, and notes since the beginning of the current session.
- B- It displays the total number of errors, warnings, and notes since the server last restarted.
- C- It cannot display information for more than max_errort_count server system variable setting.
- D- It displays errors messages only, since the start time of the current session.
- E- It displays errors messages only, since the server last restarted.
- F- It displays similar diagnostics results as get diagnostics.

Answer:

A



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