Free Questions for 1Z0-909 by dumpssheet

Shared by Pope on 29-01-2024

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Question 1

Which two statements are true about aggregate functions?

Options:

A- SUM () returns o 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 2

The employee table includes these columns:

e_id INT, e_name VARCHAR (45), dept_id INT salart INT

You must create a stored function, getMaxSalary(), which returns the maximum salary paid for a given department id.

Which statement will create the function?

A)

```
CREATE FUNCTION getMaxSalary(v_dept_id INT)    RETURNS CHAR(50)
BEGIN
    SELECT MAX(salary) INTO @m FROM employee WHERE dept_id = v_dept_id;
    RETURN m;
END
```

B)

```
CREATE FUNCTION getMaxSalary(v_dept_id INT) RETURNS INT
DETERMINISTIC
BEGIN
    DECLARE msalary INT;
    USE schemaName;
    SELECT MAX(salary) INTO msalary FROM employee WHERE dept_id = v_dept_id;
    RETURN msalary;
END
```

C)

```
CREATE FUNCTION getMaxSalary(v_dept_id INT) RETURNS INT
DETERMINISTIC
BEGIN
    DECLARE msalary INT;
    SELECT MAX(salary) INTO msalary FROM employee WHERE dept_id = v_dept_id;
    RETURN msalary;
END
```

D)

```
CREATE FUNCTION getMaxSalary(v_dept_id INT) RETURNS INT
DECLARE msalary INT;
BEGIN
    SELECT MAX(salary) INTO msalary FROM employee WHERE dept_id = v_dept_id;
        getMaxSalary := msalary;
    RETURN;
END
```

Options:

A- Option A

B- Option B

C- Option C

D- Option D

Answer:

A

Question 3

You must reclaim memory used by a prepared statement named prep. Which two achieve this?

Options:

A- SET @a = ''; EXECUTE prep USING @a;

B- DEALLOCATE PREPARE prep?

C- DROP PROCEDURE prep;

D- SET @prep = NULL;

E- DROP PREPARE prep;

F- PREPARE prep FROM '';

Answer:

C, D

Question 4

Examine these statements and output:

```
mysql> SET AUTOCOMMIT=on;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)

mysql> UPDATE emp
    -> SET salary=24000
    -> WHERE id=101;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)

mysql> INSERT INTO EMP values (102,'John',13000,'jj',10);
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)

mysql> SET AUTOCOMMIT=off;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)
```

Now, examine this command:

Mysql> ROLLBACK;

What is true about the effect of the command?

Options:

A- It undoes the update command.

B- It returns an error because there is no active transaction.

C- It undoes the insert command.

D- It undoes both insert and update commands.

E- It has no effect.

Answer:

C

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Examine this SQL statement:

```
SELECT Name, Population FROM country
WHERE Name LIKE 'United%'
LIMIT 5;
```

Options:

A- db.country. fields (['Name ' , 'Population*]) .where ('Name LIKE 'United%',,) -select ()-limit(5)

B- db . country, select ([' Name LIKE 'united%' ' , ' Population>^0 ']) - limit (5)

C- db . country. fields ([' Name ' , 'Population']) . select (' limit=5 ') .where('Name LIKE 'United%' ')

D- db. country-select(['Name','Population']) .where('Name LIKE :param') -bind ('param' , 'United*') -limit(5)

E- db . country. Select ([Name' , 'Population.']) -limit (5) .where('Name LIKE 'United%'')

Answer:

D

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

The continent column in the country table contains no null values.

Examine this output:

```
+------------------+--------------+----------------+
| Continent        | pop          | num_country    |
+------------------+--------------+----------------+
| NULL             | 6078749450   |           239  |
| Africa           |  784475000   |            58  |
| Antarctica       |          0   |             5  |
| Asia             | 3705025700   |            51  |
| Europe           |  730074600   |            46  |
| North America    |  482993000   |            37  |
| Oceania          |   30401150   |            28  |
| South America    |  345780000   |            14  |
+------------------+--------------+----------------+
```

A)

```
SELECT Continent,
       Population as pop,
       COUNT(DISTINCT code) as num_country
FROM country
GROUP BY Continent
ORDER BY Continent;
```

B)

```
SELECT Continent,
       Population as pop,
       COUNT(DISTINCT code) as num_country
FROM country
GROUP BY Continent WITH ROLLUP
ORDER BY Continent;
```

C)

```
SELECT Continent,
       SUM(Population) as pop,
       COUNT(DISTINCT code) as num_country
FROM country
GROUP BY Continent
ORDER BY Continent;
```

D)

```
SELECT Continent,
       SUM(Population) as pop,
       COUNT(DISTINCT code) as num_country
FROM country
GROUP BY Continent WITH ROLLUP
ORDER BY Continent;
```

Options:

A- Option A

B- Option B

C- Option C

D- Option D

Answer:

A

Question 7

The meeting table stores meeting schedules with participants from five continents. The participants' details are stored in another table.

```
CREATE TABLE meeting (
  id INT NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,
  name VARCHAR(100),
  start_time VARCHAR(20),
  duration VARCHAR(20),
  PRIMARY KEY (id)
)
```

You need to adjust the start_time and duration columns for optimal storage. What datatype changes would achieve this?

Options:

A- start_time TIMESTAMP duration TIMESTAMP

B- start_time TIMESTAMP duration TIME

C- start_time DATETIME duration DATETIME

D- start_time TIME duration TIME

E- start__time DATETIME duration TIME

C

Question 8

Examine this statement and output:

```
mysql> CREATE TABLE tab (i int NOT NULL) ENGINE=csv;
ERROR 1 (HY000): Can't create/write to file './db0/tab_402.sdi' (OS errno 13 -
Permission denied)
```

What causes the error?

A- The engine is disabled.

B- The set local_infile option has not been enabled.

C- The database user does not have sufficient privilege.

D- The database server process does not have sufficient privilege.

E- The database client process does not have sufficient privilege.

F- The database server is running in read-only mode.

Answer:

D

Question 9

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

Which two are true about indexes?

Options:

A- Secondary index access will always be faster than a table scan.

B- Indexing all of a table's columns improves performance.

C- Indexes contain rows sorted by key values.

D- Indexes reduce disk space used.

E- Indexes are used to enforce unique constraints.

Answer:

B, D