Free Questions for 1Z0-909 by certsinside

Shared by Dyer on 15-04-2024
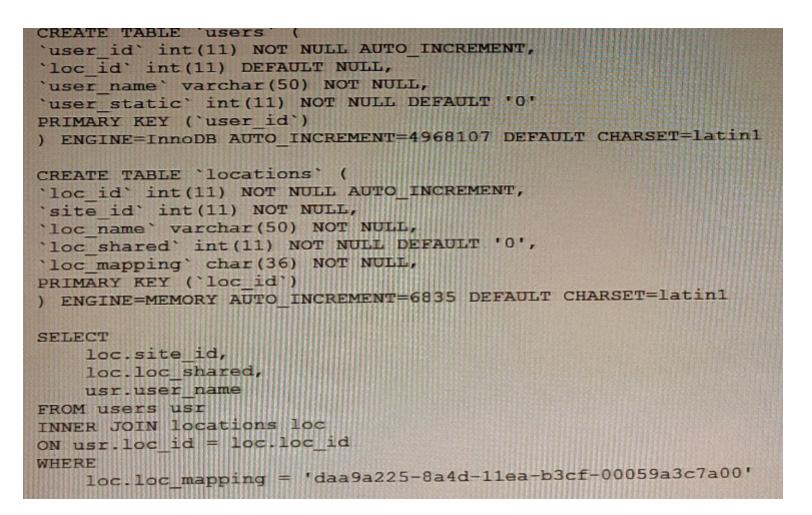
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Question 1

Examine these statements which execute successfully:

```
CREATE TABLE `users` (
`user_id` int(11) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,
`loc_id` int(11) DEFAULT NULL,
`user_name` varchar(50) NOT NULL,
`user_static` int(11) NOT NULL DEFAULT '0'
PRIMARY KEY (`user_id`)
) ENGINE=InnoDB AUTO_INCREMENT=4968107 DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1

CREATE TABLE `locations` (
`loc_id` int(11) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,
`site_id` int(11) NOT NULL,
`loc_name` varchar(50) NOT NULL,
`loc_shared` int(11) NOT NULL DEFAULT '0',
`loc_mapping` char(36) NOT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY (`loc_id`)
) ENGINE=MEMORY AUTO_INCREMENT=6835 DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1

SELECT
    loc.site_id,
    loc.loc_shared,
    usr.user_name
FROM users usr
INNER JOIN locations loc
ON usr.loc_id = loc.loc_id
WHERE
    loc.loc_mapping = 'daa9a225-8a4d-11ea-b3cf-00059a3c7a00'
```

Which two changes will improve this query performance?

Options:

A- CREATE INDEX 1X7 ON users (user_name) USING HASH;

B- CREATE INDEX 1X4 ON Locations (site_id, loc_shared);

C- CREATE INDEX IX1 ON locations (loc_shareci) ;

D- CREATE INDEX 1X6 ON users (user_name);

E- CREATE INDEX 1X3 ON locations <loc_site_id) ;

F- CREATE INDEX 1X2 ON locations (loc_mapping) USING HASH; fH

G- CREATE INDEX 1X5 ON users (loc_id);

Answer:

A, D

Question 2

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

Examine these statements issued from Session 1 which execute successfully:

```
Session 1> SET transaction_isolation = 'SERIALIZABLE';
Session 1> START TRANSACTION;
Session 1> SELECT * FROM world.city WHERE name='Roma' AND CountryCode='ITA';
```

Now, examine this statement issued from Session 2:

```
Session 2> UPDATE world.city SET population=2660000 WHERE name='Roma' AND
CountryCode='ITA';
```

What is the outcome of the update statement in Session 2?

Options:

A- The row will be updated immediately.

B- The statement will wait for the transaction in Session 1 to finish.

C- A deadlock will occur.

D- The transaction in Session 1 will be rolled back automatically.

Answer:

D

Question 3

You are using buffered queries with PHP mysqli in a browser-based web application. Which three are true?

Options:

A- Additional queries on the same session are blocked until the result set is released.

B- Results are sent from the server to the browser for buffering.

C- Buffered queries are enabled by default.

D- Buffered queries should be used on large tables when the result size is unknown.

E- Results are sent to the calling PHP process for buffering.

F- Buffered queries must be explicitly enabled using mysqliuseresult.

G- Large results can have a negative impact on performance.

Answer:

D, F, G

Question 4

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

Examine this event's metadata:

```
+------------------+---------------+----------------------+--------------+
|  EVENT_SCHEMA    |  EVENT_NAME   |  DEFINER             |  EVENT_TYPE  |
+------------------+---------------+----------------------+--------------+
|  test            |  event2       |  user1@localhost     |   RECURRING  |
+------------------+---------------+----------------------+--------------+
```

Now examine this command:

DROP USER 'userl'e'localhost';

Which effect will the command have on the event?

Options:

A- The event is scheduled and executed but fails. The system will log an error.

B- The event is scheduled but will no longer execute. The system will log an error.

C- The event will be dropped without an error or warning.

D- The event is not scheduled and will no longer execute. The system will log an error.

Answer:

B

Question 5

Examine the layout of the my_values table.

```
+--------------+----------------------+-------+------+---------+----------------+
| Field        | Type                 | Null  | Key  | Default | Extra          |
+--------------+----------------------+-------+------+---------+----------------+
| id           | int(11)              | NO    | PRI  | NULL    | auto_increment |
| value_one    | int(10) unsigned     | YES   |      | NULL    |                |
| value_two    | int(10) unsigned     | YES   |      | NULL    |                |
+--------------+----------------------+-------+------+---------+----------------+
```

Examine the data in the my_value3 table.

```
+----+-----------+-----------+
| id | value_one | value_two |
+----+-----------+-----------+
| 1  |        20 |        43 |
| 2  |        90 |        78 |
| 3  |         1 |      NULL |
| 4  |     10205 |      NULL |
| 5  |         7 |       634 |
+----+-----------+-----------+
```
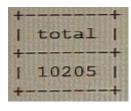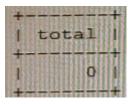
Examine this statement:

```
SELECT value_one / value_two AS total
FROM my_values
WHERE id = 4;
```

A)

```
+--------+
| total  |
+--------+
| NULL   |
+--------+
```

B)

```
+--------+
| total  |
+--------+
| 10205  |
+--------+
```

```
+--------+
| total  |
+--------+
|      0 |
+--------+
```

D)

```
+---------+-------+----------------+
| Level   | Code  | Message        |
+---------+-------+----------------+
| Warning | 1365  | Division by 0  |
+---------+-------+----------------+
```

Options:

A- Option A

B- Option B

C- Option C

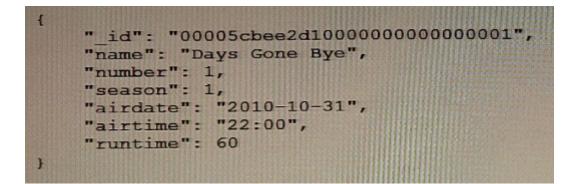**D-** Option D

Answer:

B

Question 6

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

The collection col contains all episodes for all seasons for a TV show.

Examine this document which has an example of the details for each episode:

```
{
    "_id": "00005cbee2d100000000000000000001",
    "name": "Days Gone Bye",
    "number": 1,
    "season": 1,
    "airdate": "2010-10-31",
    "airtime": "22:00",
    "runtime": 60
}
```

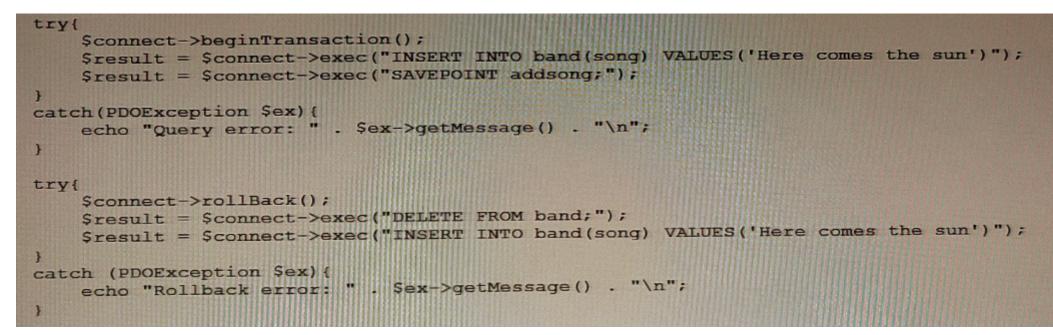Which query returns all expisode names from the first season?

Options:

A- SELECT doc->'$.name' FROM col WHERE doc->'$.season' = '1';

B- SELECT 'S.name' FROM col WHERE 'S.season' = '1';

C- SELECT doc-,,$.name,, FROM col WHERE doc-'$. season' = '1';

D- SELECT name FROM col WHERE season = 1;

Answer:

B

Question 7

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 8

How does InnoDB choose deadlock victims in MySQL?

Options:

A- It chooses the transaction with the lowest transaction ID.

B- It chooses the transaction with the least accumulated CPU time.

C- It chooses the transaction with the most accumulated CPU time.

D- It chooses the transaction randomly.

E- It chooses the transaction with the most modified rows.

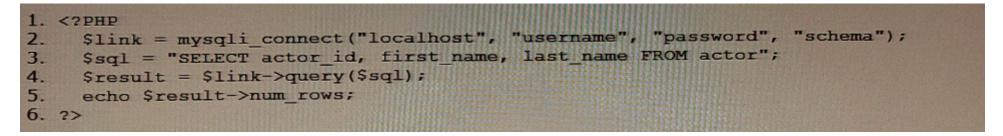**F-** It chooses the transaction with the fewest modified rows.

Answer:

D

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Examine the Test.php script which is numbered for clarity, and its output:

```php
1. <?PHP
2.    $link = mysqli_connect("localhost", "username", "password", "schema");
3.    $sql = "SELECT actor_id, first_name, last_name FROM actor";
4.    $result = $link->query($sql);
5.    echo $result->num_rows;
6. ?>
```

PHP Fatal error: Uncaught Error: call to underined function mysqli_connect () in Test.php:2

Which action will fix this error?

Options:

A- Enable the mysqli extension in the php.ini file.

B- Replace line 2 with Slink = mysql.connect {'localhost: 3306n, 'username', 'pas 'schema') ;

C- Replace line 2 With: Slink = mysql_xdevapi\getSession
('mysqlx://username:password@localhost:3306','schema');

D- Install the PHP executable in the path used by the MySQL installation.
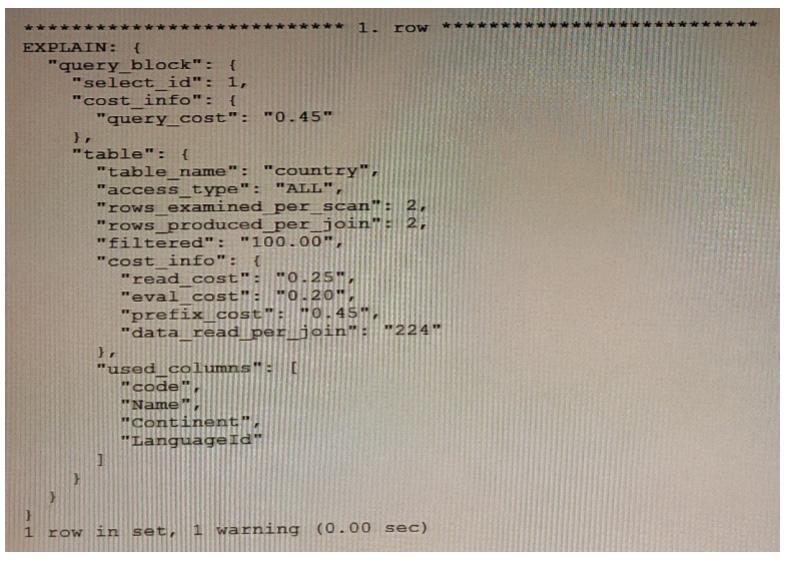
Answer:

A

Question 10

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

Examine the output:

```
*********************** 1. row ************************
EXPLAIN: {
    "query_block": {
      "select_id": 1,
      "cost_info": {
        "query_cost": "0.45"
      },
      "table": {
        "table_name": "country",
        "access_type":  "ALL",
        "rows_examined_per_scan": 2,
        "rows_produced_per_join": 2,
        "filtered": "100.00",
        "cost_info": {
          "read_cost": "0.25",
          "eval_cost": "0.20",
          "prefix_cost": "0.45",
          "data_read_per_join": "224"
        },
        "used_columns": [
          "code",
          "Name",
          "Continent",
          "LanguageId"
        ]
      }
    }
}
1 row in set, 1 warning (0.00 sec)
```

Which explain command will obtain the output?

Options:

A- EXPLAIN ANALYZE

B- EXPLAIN PARTITIONS

C- EXPLAIN FORMAT=TREE

D- EXPLAIN PORMAT^TRADITIONAL

E- EXPLAIN PORMAT=JSON

Answer:

E

Question 11

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Your program which uses a MySQL connector receives this error:

Client does not support authentication protocol request by server

The account running the program uses caching_sha2_password.

Which two resolve this conflict?

Options:

A- Disable TLS/SSL authentication.

B- Place this in the root directory of your shell account:

[mysqld] require__secure_transport=OFF

C- Use blank RSA or SSL certificates.

D- Upgrade the connector to a version that supports caching_sha2_password.

E- Change the user account to use mysql_native_password.

Answer:

D, E