Free Questions for 1Z0-909 by vceexamstest

Shared by Nash on 12-12-2023

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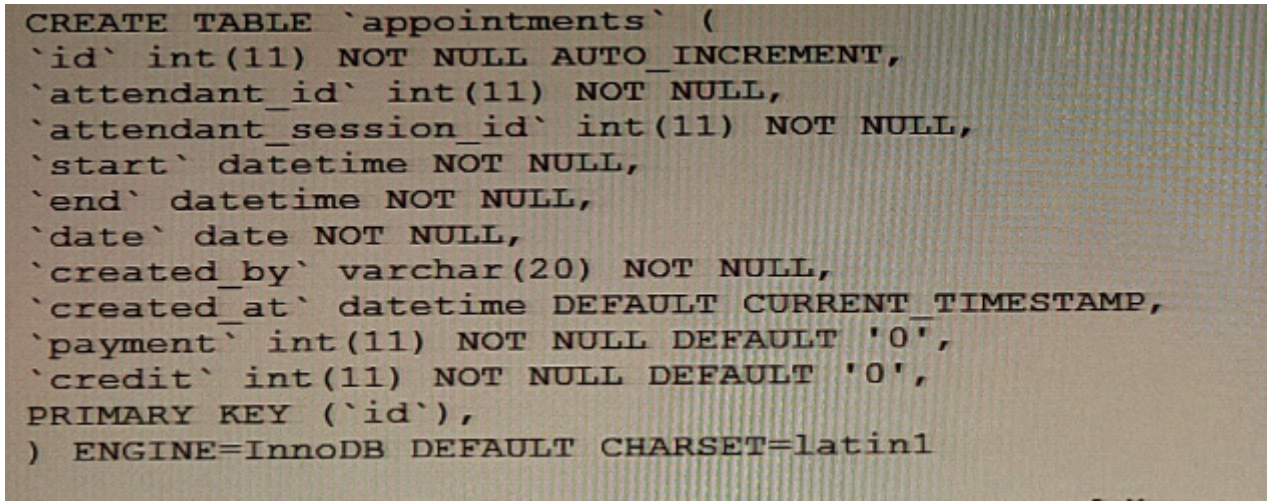
Question 1

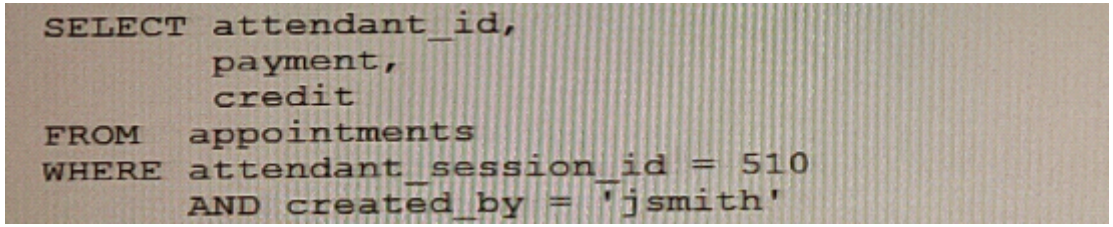
Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

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)

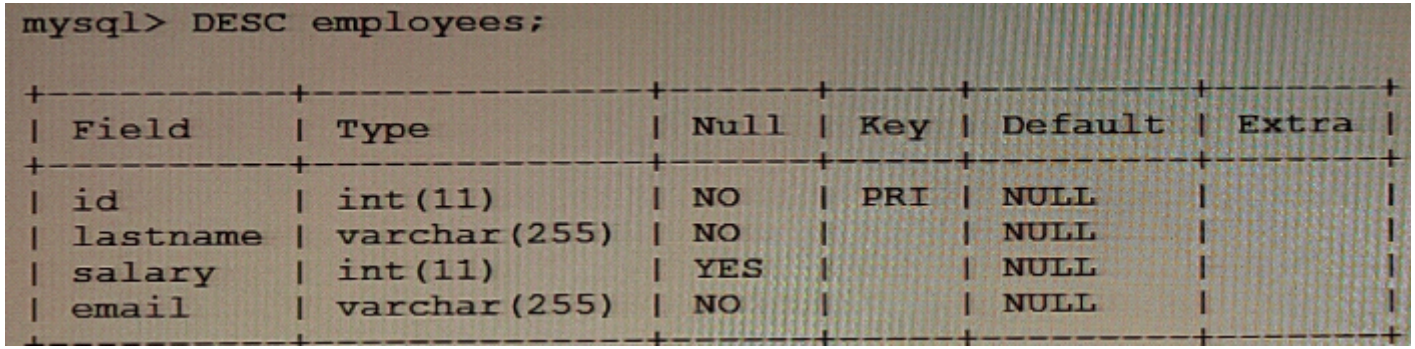
Answer:

A

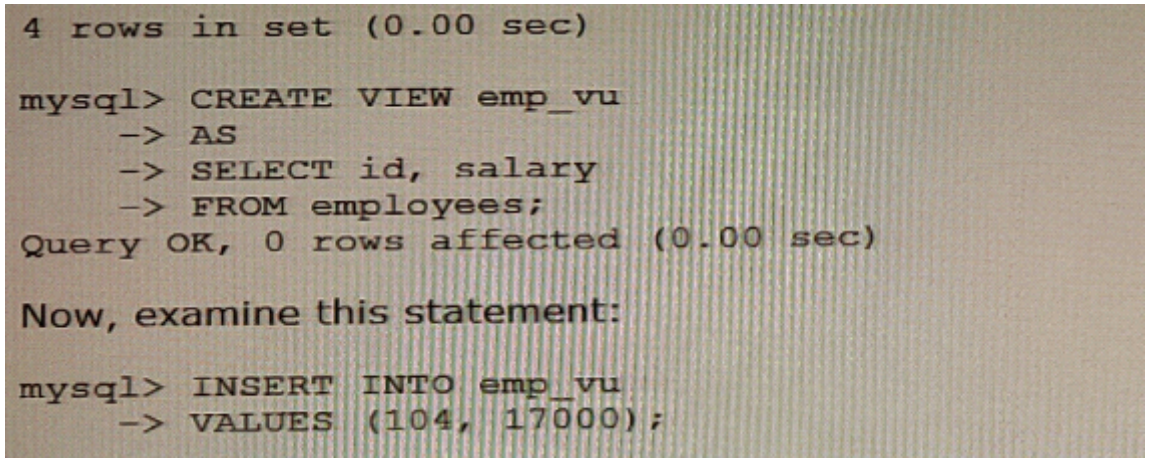
Question 2

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

Examine these commands and output:



```
mysql> DESC employees;
+----------+--------------+------+-----+---------+-------+
| Field    | Type         | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
+----------+--------------+------+-----+---------+-------+
| id       | int(11)      | NO   | PRI | NULL    |       |
| lastname | varchar(255) | NO   |     | NULL    |       |
| salary   | int(11)      | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
| email    | varchar(255) | NO   |     | NULL    |       |
+----------+--------------+------+-----+---------+-------+
```



```
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> CREATE VIEW emp_vu
    -> AS
    -> SELECT id, salary
    -> FROM employees;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)

Now, examine this statement:

mysql> INSERT INTO emp_vu
    -> VALUES (104, 17000);
```

Which is true about the execution of the insert statement?

Options:

A- It returns an error.

B- It inserts a row in the view and base table.

C- It inserts a new row in the base table only.

D- It inserts a new row in the view only.

Answer:

D

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Examine these commands which execute successfully:

mYsql> CREATE TABLE income (acct_num INT, amount DECIMAL(10,2));

mysql> CREATE TRIGGER subtotal BEFORE INSERT ON income

FOR EACH ROW SET @subtotal = subtotal + NEW.amount;

Which is true for the income table?

Options:

A- The trigger activates after any row has been inserted into the table.

B- The trigger body set causes trigger activation.

C- The trigger activates after any row in the table has been updated.

D- Execution of an insert statement causes the trigger to activate.

Answer:

D

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Examine these statement which execute successfully:

```
CREATE TABLE `band` (
`song` varchar(50) NOT NULL,
`year` int NOT NULL
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8mb4 COLLATE=utf8mb4_0900_ai_ci;

SELECT * FROM band;
+---------------------------+------+
| song                      | year |
+---------------------------+------+
| Come Together             | 1969 |
| The Long and Winding Road | 1970 |
| The Fool on the Hill      | 1967 |
| Hey Jude                  | 1968 |
| Here Comes the Sun        | 1969 |
| Love Me Do                | 1963 |
+---------------------------+------+
```

Now, examine this desired output:

```
+----------------------+------+
| song                 | year |
+----------------------+------+
| The Fool on the Hill | 1967 |
+----------------------+------+
```

Which two queries will produce the out?

A)

```
SELECT * FROM band
WHERE song RLIKE 'the' COLLATE utf8mb4_0900_ai_ci
AND song RLIKE '^the' COLLATE utf8mb4_0900_ai_ci;
```

B)

```
SELECT * FROM band
WHERE song RLIKE 'the'
AND song RLIKE '^the';
```

```
SELECT * FROM band
WHERE song RLIKE '^the'
AND SUBSTRING(song, 4) RLIKE "the" COLLATE utf8mb4_0900_as_cs;
```

D)

```
SELECT * FROM band
WHERE song RLIKE 'the' COLLATE utf8mb4_0900_as_cs
AND song RLIKE '^the' COLLATE utf8mb4_0900_ai_ci;
```

E)

```
SELECT * FROM band
WHERE song RLIKE 'the' COLLATE latin1_general_cs
AND song RLIKE '^the' COLLATE latin1_general_ci;
```

Options:

A- Option A

B- Option B

C- Option C

D- Option D

E- Option E

Answer:

B, C

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Examine the statement which executes successfully:

SET sql_mode=' NO_ENGINE_SUBSTITTJTION' ;

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 6

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

Examine this statement:

DECLARE not_found CONDITION FOR SQLSTATE '02000';

In which two statements can not found be used?

Options:

A- in a leave statement to exit a loop

B- in an if statement

C- in a while loop

D- in a handler declaration

E- in a signal statement

Answer:

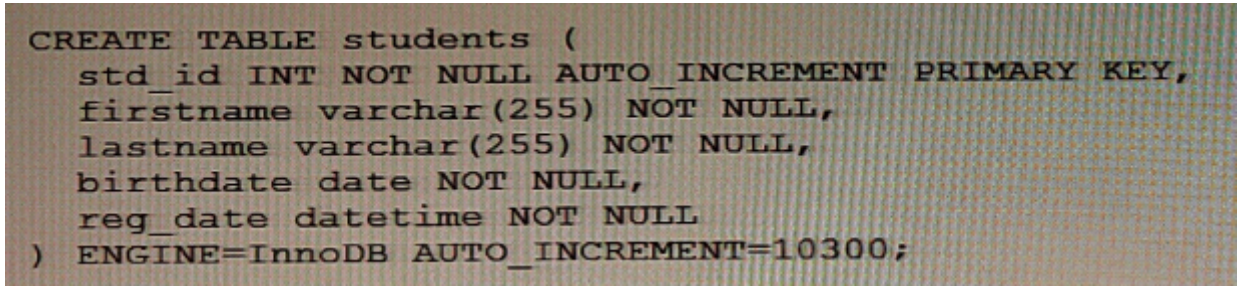
C, E

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Your session has sqi_mode set to default.

Examine this statement which executes successfully:



```
CREATE TABLE students (
  std_id INT NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,
  firstname varchar(255) NOT NULL,
  lastname varchar(255) NOT NULL,
  birthdate date NOT NULL,
  reg_date datetime NOT NULL
) ENGINE=InnoDB AUTO_INCREMENT=10300;
```

Now examine this statement:

```
INSERT INTO students (std_id, firstname, lastname, birthdate, reg_date)
  VALUES ("NULL", "Mary", "O'Hagen", '1997-11-26', DATE());
```

Which two changes are required to the insert statement so that it inserts the correct data?

* std_id = 10301

* firstname = Mary

* lastname = O'Hagen

* birthdate = November 26, 1997

* reg_date = the current date

Options:

A- Change DATE () to DAY ().

B- Change 'O'Hagen' to 'o\'Hagen'.

C- Change date () to CURRENT_TIMESTAMP () .

D- Change ' NULL ' to NULL.

E- Change ' NULL ' to ' NULL ' .

F- Change 'O'Hagen' to 'O\'Hagen'.

Answer:

A, D

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Examine this statement which executes successfully:

SET @ir := 2;

Which query updates the value of @r to 0?

Options:

A- SELECT 'Car' REGEXP('Ca?') >= 0 INTO @r;

B- SELECT STRCMP('Car'/Ca?') >= 0 INTO @r;

C- SELECT 'Car' LIKE 'Ca?' INTO @r;

D- SELECT 'Car' RLIKE 'Ca?' INTO @r;

Answer:

D

Question 9

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

Examine this statement which executes successfully:

```
CREATE TABLE `work` (
  `job_no` INT NOT NULL,
  `data` JSON NOT NULL,
  `name` VARCHAR(30) GENERATED ALWAYS AS (JSON_EXTRACT(`data`,'$.first_name'))
VIRTUAL,
  PRIMARY KEY (`job_no`)
) ENGINE = INNODB;
```

The table is populated with a range of values including jobs for Robert, John, and Katie. Now, examine this statement and output:

```
SELECT job_no, name
FROM work
WHERE name = 'Robert'
Empty set (0.0007 sec)
```

Why is an empty result set returned?

Options:

A- The select requires json_unquoteo in the where clause.

B- The virtual values in the name column must be accessed using functions.

C- The JSON datatype cannot be used in virtual columns.

D- The json_extract() function requires a length value that matches the field length in the schema.

E- Table statistics must be updated to generate values for the name column.

Answer:

C