DumpsCafe

Oracle

1z0-909

MySQL 8.0 Database Developer

Version: Demo

[Total Questions: 10]

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Question #:1

You must write a statement that combines the first_name and last_name columns from the

employees table as "last_name, first_name."

Which two statements will do this?

A. SELECT last_name + ', ' + first_name FROM employees;

B. SELECT CONCAT_WS(', ',last_name,first_name) FROM employees;

C. SELECT GROUP_CONCAT(last_name, first_name) FROM employees;

D. SELECT last_name, ' , ',first_name FROM employees;

E. SELECT CONCAT(last name,', ',first_name) FROM employees;

Answer: B E

Question #:2

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 ;
```

B)

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

C)

```
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;
```

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Answer: D

Question #:3

The variables c and d are declared as integer types.

Examine these initialization statements with placeholder value <p1>, which execute successfully:

Now, examine this loop which executes successfully:

```
REPEAT
  SET d = d + 1;
  SET c = c + 1;
UNTIL c > 3
END REPEAT;
```

Which loop results in the same value of d for all valid values of <p1>?

A)

```
b: LOOP
  SET d = d + 1;
  SET c = c + 1;
  IF c > 3 THEN LEAVE b; END IF;
END LOOP b;
```

B)

```
WHILE c <= 3 DO
  SET d = d + 1;
  SET c = c + 1;
END WHILE;
```

C)

```
b: LOOP
  IF c > 3 THEN LEAVE b; END IF;
  SET d = d + 1;
  SET c = c + 1;
END LOOP b;
```

D)

```
WHILE c < 3 DO
  SET d = d + 1;
  SET c = c + 1;
END WHILE;
```

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Answer: A

Question #:4

Which two are true about indexes?

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

Question #:5

Which two statements are true about aggregate functions?

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 #:6

Which change will prevent negative ages to be inserted into the people table?

A. DELIMITER //

CREATE TRIGGER agecheck BEFORE INSERT ON people FOR EACH ROW IF NEW. age < 0 THEN

SET NEW.age =0; END IF;//

DELIMITER ;

B. ALTER TABLE people ADD COLUMN valid_age=ABS(check_age) GENERATED ALWAYS;

C. DELIMITER //

CREATE TRIGGER age check AFTER INSERT ON people FOR EACH ROW IF NEW. age < 0 THEN

SET NEW.age =0; END IF;//

DELIMITER;

D. ALTER TABLE people ADD CONSTRAINT check_age CHECK (ABS(age)>=0);

Answer: D

Question #:7

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?

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.

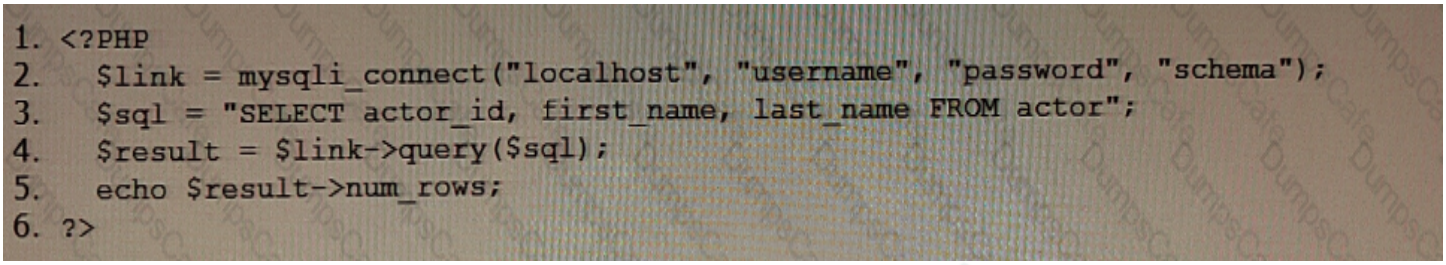
D. The json_extract() function requires a length value that matches the field length in the schema.

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

Answer: C

Question #:8

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



```
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?

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 #:9

Examine this statement:

DECLARE not_found CONDITION FOR SQLSTATE '02000';

In which two statements can not found be used?

A. in a leave statement to exit a loop

B. in an if statement

C. in a while loop

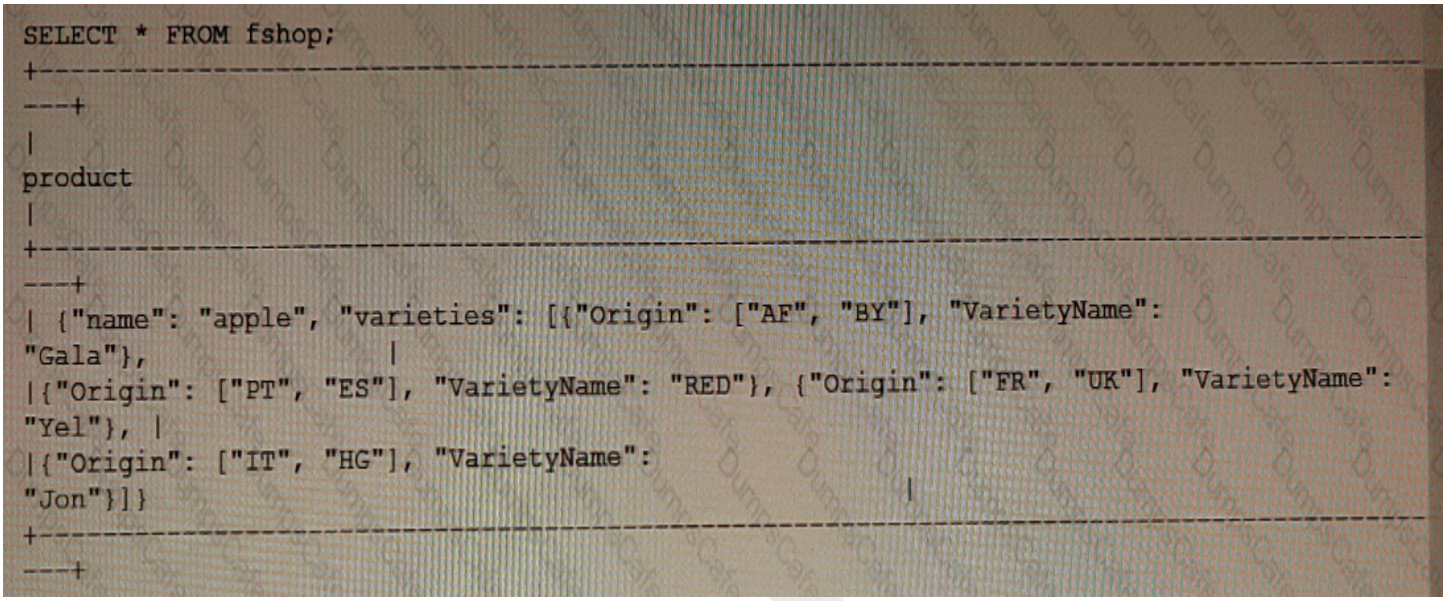
D. in a handler declaration

E. in a signal statement

Answer: C E

Question #:10

Examine this statement and output:



```
SELECT * FROM fshop;
+-----------------------------------------------------------------------------
---+
|
product
|
+-----------------------------------------------------------------------------
---+
| {"name": "apple", "varieties": [{"Origin": ["AF", "BY"], "VarietyName":
"Gala"},                |
|{"Origin": ["PT", "ES"], "VarietyName": "RED"}, {"Origin": ["FR", "UK"], "VarietyName":
"Yel"}, |
|{"Origin": ["IT", "HG"], "VarietyName":
"Jon"}]}                                                    |
+-----------------------------------------------------------------------------
---+
```

You execute this statement:

SELECT JSON_SEARCH(product,'one','IT') FROM fshop ;

What is the output?

A. product->"$.varieties [4]. origin[1];;

B. "$.varieties[4]. origin[1]"

C. product->varieties[3]. origin[0]"

D. "$.varieties [3]. origin[0]"

Answer: A

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