

DUMPS ARENA

MySQL 8.0 Database Developer

Oracle 1z0-909

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QUESTION NO: 1

Examine these statements issued from Session 1 which execute successfully:

```
Session 1>  
SET autocommit=1;  
SELECT * FROM band FOR UPDATE;
```

Now, examine these statements issued from Session 2 which execute successfully:

Session 2>

BEGIN;

UPDATE band SET song=CONCAT ("Here Comes the ", song) WHERE song LIKE '%Sun';

Which two are true?

- A. Session 1 takes a shared lock on all the rows in the band table.
- B. Session 1 must commit before the update in Session 2 can complete.
- C. Session 1 does not block Session 2.
- D. Statements in Session 2 are committed.
- E. Session 2 takes an exclusive lock on all the rows in the band table.
- F. Session 2 does not start a transaction.

ANSWER: B D

QUESTION NO: 2

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

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

ANSWER: D F G

QUESTION NO: 3

The variables c and d are declared as integer types.

Examine these initialization statements with placeholder value , 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 ?

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 NO: 4

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?

- 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

QUESTION NO: 5

Which statement is true about the show errors command?

- 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_error_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

QUESTION NO: 6

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;
```

A. Option A

B. Option B

- C. Option C
- D. Option D

ANSWER: A

QUESTION NO: 7

Examine this statement:

```
DELIMITER //
CREATE PROCEDURE get_num_emp() # line 1
BEGIN # line 2
    INSERT INTO employee (emp_id, emp_name) VALUES (102, 'John'); # line 3
    SELECT COUNT(*) INTO @m FROM employee; # line 4
END;
//
```

- A. Inserting COMMIT; SET @m :=: before line 4
- B. user who creates the procedure needing the create and execute privileges
- C. user who creates the procedure needing the create routine privilege
- D. inserting USE ; before line 3
- E. Inserting DEFINER 'username '@' localhost' clause into the CREATE PROCEDURE statement

ANSWER: E

QUESTION NO: 8

Examine these statements:

```
SET collation_connection=utf8mb4_0900_as_cs;
SELECT STRCMP(Alice', UCASE ('Alice* )) ;
```

What is displayed?

- A. 0
- B. ERROR: 1267 (HY000): Illegal mix of collations
- C. -1
- D. NULL
- E. 1

ANSWER: C

QUESTION NO: 9

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

- 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 NO: 10**

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
- 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