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**MySQL 8.0 Database Developer**

**Oracle 1z0-909**

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## QUESTION NO: 1

Examine this statement which has executed successfully:

```
CREATE TABLE `film_text` (  
  `film_id` smallint NOT NULL,  
  `title` varchar(255) NOT NULL,  
  `description` text,  
  PRIMARY KEY (`film_id`),  
  FULLTEXT KEY `description_idx` (`description`)  
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8mb4 COLLATE=utf8mb4_0900_ai_ci;  
  
film_text contains millions of rows.  
  
Now, examine this statement:  
  
SELECT title  
FROM film_text  
WHERE description RLIKE "Scientist%";
```

- A. Execution performance can be improved by using like instead of RLIKE.
- B. The statement takes advantage of index description\_idx.
- C. Execution performance can be improved by, using a composite index with column description as the leftmost prefix column description.
- D. No index will improve statement performance.
- E. Execution performance can be improved by adding an index on column description.

**ANSWER: A**

## QUESTION NO: 2

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?

- 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\_shared);
- D. CREATE INDEX 1X6 ON users (user\_name);
- E. CREATE INDEX 1X3 ON locations
- F. CREATE INDEX 1X2 ON locations (loc\_mapping) USING HASH; fh
- G. CREATE INDEX 1X5 ON users (loc\_id);

**ANSWER: A D**

### QUESTION NO: 3

You must enforce data integrity for data Inserted in a JSON column.

Which statement successfully creates a constraint in a JSON column?

- A. CREATE TABLE fshop (product JSON CHECK (JSON\_VALID(product) ) ) ;
- B. CREATE TABLE fshop ( product JSON, f INT GENERATED ALWAYS AS (product->"S - id") ) ;

C. CREATE TABLE fshop (id INT NOT NULL AUTOINCREMENT, product JSON, PRIMARY KEY (id)) ENGINE=InnoDB;

D. CREATE TABLE fshop (id INT NOT NULL AUTO\_INCREMENT, product JSON, CHECK (id>0) ) ENGXNE=InnoDB;

**ANSWER: C**

## QUESTION NO: 4

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: 5

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 NO: 6

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 NO: 7

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 NO: 8

Which two differences exist between the timestamp and date time data types?

- A. timestamp has larger range of values.
- B. timestamp uses less storage space.
- C. timestamp stores more decimal points in seconds
- D. timestamp converts the value based on the session time zone.
- E. timestamp stores the interval between two dates.

**ANSWER: B D**

## QUESTION NO: 9

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?

- 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 NO: 10

A server hosts MySQL Server and Apache Webserver supporting a PHP/PDO based application.

The application must be migrated from PHP to their Java application server on another host. The MySQL instance remains on the original host.

Examine the PDO connection string used in the existing application:

```
Mysql:host=localhost;dbname=sales;unix_socket=/var/run/mysql.sock
```

Which two prevent Java from using the Unix socket?

- A. The X Dev API protocol must be enabled to use sockets in Connector/J driver.
- B. The socket is not implemented in Connector/J driver.
- C. The socket can only be accessed from the local host.
- D. socket is a reserved word in Java.
- E. Java treats the socket file as insecure.

**ANSWER: B E**