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Question 1

Examine the employee table structure:

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
emp_id	int	NO	PRI	NULL	
ename	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 prepStat FROM 'SELECT empname INTO v_ename FROM employee WHERE emp_id
= ?';
SET @v1=1;
EXECUTE prepStat USING @v1;
SELECT v_ename;
END//
DELIMITER ;

```

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

B)

```

PREPARE prepStat FROM 'CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW ev AS SELECT empname FROM employee
emp_id = ?';
SET @num=1;
EXECUTE prepStat USING @num;
```

C)

D)

A. Option B
 B. Option A
 C. Option C
 D. Option D

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Correct Answer: D [Note an answer](#)

Question 2

Examine the structure of the emp table:

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
id	int(11)	NO	PRI	NULL	auto_increment
name	varchar(25)	YES		NULL	
SALARY	int(11)	YES		NULL	
email	varchar(25)	YES		NULL	

Examine the structure of the emp_vu1 view based on the emp table:

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
name	varchar (25)	YES		NULL	
salary	int (11)	YES		NULL	

Now, examine this statement:

```
mysql> INSERT INTO emp_vu1 VALUES ('Alice',20000);
```

What is true about executing the statement?

A. It returns an error because an insert operation is not allowed on views.
 B. It returns an error because the PRIMARY ACCOUNT column is not selected for the view definition.
 C. It inserts a row in the view only.
 D. It inserts a row in the emp table.

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mysql> INSERT INTO emp_vul VALUES ('Alice',20000);
What is true about executing the statement?

A. It returns an error because an insert operation is not allowed on views.
 B. It returns an error because the PRIMARY ACCOUNT column is not selected for the view definition.
 C. It inserts a row in the view only.
 D. It inserts a row in the emp table.

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Correct Answer: D [Vote an answer](#)

Question 3

Which two are true about indexes?

A. Indexing all of a table's columns improves performance.
 B. Indexes are used to enforce unique constraints.
 C. Indexes reduce disk space used.
 D. Secondary index access will always be faster than a table scan.
 E. Indexes contain rows sorted by key values.

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Correct Answer: A,C [Vote an answer](#) [Help How can we help?](#)

Question 4

Examine the contents of these tables:

Search                          

Question 4

Examine the contents of these tables:

Department:		
dept_id	dept_name	
100	sales	
102	purchasing	

Employee:		
emp_id	emp_name	dept_id
1	Peter	100
2	John	102
3	George	NULL

Now examine the expected results for a user with privileges to access the table:

emp_id	dept_name
3	NULL
1	sales
2	purchasing

Which query returns the expected results?

A)

```
SELECT e.emp_id, d.dept_name
  FROM employee e, department d
 WHERE d.dept_id = e.dept_id;
```

B)

```
SELECT emp_id, (SELECT dept_name
                  FROM department
                 WHERE dept_id = employee.dept_id)
      dept_name FROM employee;
```

C)

```
SELECT e.emp_id, d.dept_name
  FROM employee e
 LEFT JOIN department d ON d.dept_id = e.dept_id
 WHERE e.dept_id IS NULL;
```

D)

```
SELECT emp_id, (SELECT dept_name FROM department) dept_name
  from employee WHERE dept_id = employee.dept_id;
```

A. Option B

B. Option A

C. Option C

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D) WHERE e.dept_id IS NULL;

```
SELECT emp_id,(SELECT dept_name FROM departments) dept_name
  from employee WHERE dept_id = employee.dept_id;
```

A. Option B
B. Option A
C. Option C
D. Option D

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Correct Answer: A [Vote an answer](#)

Question 5

How does InnoDB choose deadlock victims in MySQL?

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 modified rows.
 D. It chooses the transaction with the fewest modified rows.
E. It chooses the transaction randomly.
F. It chooses the transaction with the most accumulated CPU time.

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Correct Answer: E [Vote an answer](#)

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Question 6

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E. It chooses the transaction randomly.
F. It chooses the transaction with the most accumulated CPU time.

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Correct Answer: E [Vote an answer](#)

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E. It chooses the transaction randomly.
F. It chooses the transaction with the most accumulated CPU time.

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Correct Answer: E [Vote an answer](#)

Question 6

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 JSON datatype cannot be used in virtual columns.
 B. The select requires json_unquote in the where clause.
C. The virtual values in the name column must be accessed using functions.
D. Table statistics must be updated to generate values for the name column.
E. The json_extract() function requires a length value that matches the field length in the schema.

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Correct Answer: A [Vote an answer](#)

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C. The virtual values in the name column must be accessed using functions.
D. Table statistics must be updated to generate values for the name column.
E. The json_extract() function requires a length value that matches the field length in the schema.

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Correct Answer: A [Vote an answer](#)

Question 7

The meeting table stores meeting schedules with participants from five continents. The participants' details are stored in another table.

```
CREATE TABLE meeting (
    id INT NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,
    name VARCHAR(100),
    start_time VARCHAR(20),
    duration VARCHAR(20),
    PRIMARY KEY (id)
)
```

You need to adjust the start_time and duration columns for optimal storage. What datatype changes would achieve this?

A. start_time DATETIME duration DATETIME
 B. start_time TIME duration TIME
 C. start_time TIMESTAMP duration TIME
 D. start_time TIMESTAMP duration TIMESTAMP
 E. start_time DATETIME duration TIME

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Question 8

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	7300746000	46
North America	4000000000	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 B
 B. Option A
 C. Option C
 D. Option D

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D. Option D

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Correct Answer: B | Vote an answer

Question 9

Examine this bar graph based on columns from the players table:

Name	Gender	Sport	GPA_Graph																												
Elaine	F	Netball	##### <td>Frank</td> <td>M</td> <td>Polo</td> <td>##### <td>Charles</td> <td>M</td> <td>Polo</td> <td>##### <td>Isabel</td> <td>F</td> <td>Netball</td> <td>##### <td>Paul</td> <td>F</td> <td>Netball</td> <td>##### <td>Harriet</td> <td>F</td> <td>Hockey</td> <td>##### <td>Larry</td> <td>M</td> <td>Hockey</td> <td>##### <td>David</td> <td>M</td> <td>NULL</td> <td>##### </td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	Frank	M	Polo	##### <td>Charles</td> <td>M</td> <td>Polo</td> <td>##### <td>Isabel</td> <td>F</td> <td>Netball</td> <td>##### <td>Paul</td> <td>F</td> <td>Netball</td> <td>##### <td>Harriet</td> <td>F</td> <td>Hockey</td> <td>##### <td>Larry</td> <td>M</td> <td>Hockey</td> <td>##### <td>David</td> <td>M</td> <td>NULL</td> <td>##### </td></td></td></td></td></td>	Charles	M	Polo	##### <td>Isabel</td> <td>F</td> <td>Netball</td> <td>##### <td>Paul</td> <td>F</td> <td>Netball</td> <td>##### <td>Harriet</td> <td>F</td> <td>Hockey</td> <td>##### <td>Larry</td> <td>M</td> <td>Hockey</td> <td>##### <td>David</td> <td>M</td> <td>NULL</td> <td>##### </td></td></td></td></td>	Isabel	F	Netball	##### <td>Paul</td> <td>F</td> <td>Netball</td> <td>##### <td>Harriet</td> <td>F</td> <td>Hockey</td> <td>##### <td>Larry</td> <td>M</td> <td>Hockey</td> <td>##### <td>David</td> <td>M</td> <td>NULL</td> <td>##### </td></td></td></td>	Paul	F	Netball	##### <td>Harriet</td> <td>F</td> <td>Hockey</td> <td>##### <td>Larry</td> <td>M</td> <td>Hockey</td> <td>##### <td>David</td> <td>M</td> <td>NULL</td> <td>##### </td></td></td>	Harriet	F	Hockey	##### <td>Larry</td> <td>M</td> <td>Hockey</td> <td>##### <td>David</td> <td>M</td> <td>NULL</td> <td>##### </td></td>	Larry	M	Hockey	##### <td>David</td> <td>M</td> <td>NULL</td> <td>##### </td>	David	M	NULL	#####

Which two statements would generate this bar graph?

A. SELECT Name, Gender, Sport, REPEAT('#' Y GPA*10) AS GPA_Graph FROM players ORDER BY GPA DESC;
 B. SELECT Name, Gender, Sport, CHAR_LENGTH ('# ' GPA*10) AS GPA_Graph FROM players ORDER BY GPA DESC;
 C. SELECT Name, Gender, Sport, RPAD ('# ' GPA*10) AS GPA_Graph FROM players ORDER BY GPA DESC;
 D. SELECT Name, Gender, Sport, LENGTH (GPA*10. '# ') AS GPA_Graph FROM players ORDER BY GPA DESC;
 E. SELECT Name, Gender, Sport, CONCAT ('# ' GPA*10) AS GPA_Graph FROM players ORDER BY GPA DESC;

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Correct Answer: A,C | Vote an answer

Question 10

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A. SELECT Name, Gender, Sport, REPEAT('#' Y GPA*10) AS GPA_Graph FROM players ORDER BY GPA DESC;
 B. SELECT Name, Gender, Sport, CHAR_LENGTH ('# ' GPA*10) AS GPA_Graph FROM players ORDER BY GPA DESC;
 C. SELECT Name, Gender, Sport, RPAD ('# ' GPA*10) AS GPA_Graph FROM players ORDER BY GPA DESC;
 D. SELECT Name, Gender, Sport, LENGTH (GPA*10. '# ') AS GPA_Graph FROM players ORDER BY GPA DESC;
 E. SELECT Name, Gender, Sport, CONCAT ('# ' GPA*10) AS GPA_Graph FROM players ORDER BY GPA DESC;

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Correct Answer: A,C | Vote an answer

Question 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:
Myssql:host=localhost;dbname=sales;unix_socket=/var/run/mysql.sock
What are two prevent Java from using the Unix socket?

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

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Correct Answer: A,E | Vote an answer

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Question 11

Examine the output:

```
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": { |
|       "real_cost": "0.25", |
|       "eval_cost": "0.20", |
|       "prefix_cost": "0.15", |
|       "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?

A. EXPLAIN FORMAT=JSON

B. EXPLAIN PARTITIONS

C. EXPLAIN ANALYZE

D. EXPLAIN FORMAT=TREE

E. EXPLAIN FORMAT=TRADITIONAL

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Correct Answer: A [Vote an answer](#)

Question 12

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 CONCAT(last_name, ',first_name') FROM employees;
 B. SELECT last_name + ',' + first_name FROM employees;
 C. SELECT last_name, ','first_name FROM employees;
 D. SELECT GROUP_CONCAT(last_name, first_name) FROM employees;
 E. SELECT CONCAT_WS(' ',last_name,first_name) FROM employees;

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Correct Answer: A,E [Vote an answer](#)

Question 13

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 CONSTRAINT check_age CHECK (ABS(age)>=0);
 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 COLUMN valid_age=ABS(check_age) GENERATED ALWAYS;

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Correct Answer: B [Vote an answer](#)

Question 14

Examine the statement which executes successfully:

```
SET sql_mode= NO_ENGINE_SUBSTITUTION;
```

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Question 14

Examine the statement which executes successfully:
SET sql_mode= NO_ENGINE_SUBSTITUTION;
You try to create a table with a storage engine that is not available. What will happen?

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.

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Correct Answer: A [Vote an answer](#)

Question 15

Examine this statement and output:
CREATE TABLE geom (g GEOMETRY NOT NULL SPATIAL INDEX(g)) : Query OK, 0 rows affected, 1 warning (0.01 sec) An attempt is made to add an SRID attribute to the column using the statement:
ALTER TABLE geom MODIFY COLUMN g geometry NOT NULL SRID 0;
Which is true?

A. An error is generated because the index prevents changes to the column.
 B. Execution succeeds and allows the use of the index by the optimizer.
 C. An error is generated because srid 0 is an invalid identifier value.
 D. Execution succeeds with a warning.

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Question 16

Examine these commands and output:

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

A. It returns an error.
B. It inserts a row in the view and base table.
C. It inserts a new row in the view only.
D. It inserts a new row in the base table only.

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Correct Answer: C Vote an answer

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Question 17

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Which is true about the execution of the insert statement?

- A. It returns an error.
- B. It inserts a row in the view and base table.
- C. It inserts a new row in the view only.
- D. It inserts a new row in the base table only.

Correct Answer: C | Vote on answer

Question 17

Examine these lines of Python code:

```
hire_start = datetime.date(1999, 1, 3)
hire_end = datetime.date(1999, 1, 3)
query = ("SELECT * FROM employees WHERE hired BETWEEN %s AND %s")
You must add a line of code to complete the code to return data to the variable d. Which line will do this?
```

- A. d = cursor.fetchall(query, (hire_start, hire_end))
- B. d = cursor.fetch(query, (hire_start, hire_end))
- C. d = cursor.execute(query)
- D. d = cursor.fetch(query % (hire_start, hire_end))
- E. d = cursor.fetchall(query)
- F. d = cursor.execute(query, (hire_start, hire_end))

Correct Answer: B | Vote on answer

Question 18

Examine the layout of the my_values table.

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
id	int(11)	NO	PRI	NULL	auto_increment

Examine the data in the my_values 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

- A. Option B
- B. Option A
- C. Option C
- D. Option D

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Question 18

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_values 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

- A. Option B
- B. Option A
- C. Option C
- D. Option D

Question 19

Examine this statement and output:

```
mysql> DROP TABLE t1;
ERROR 1051 (42S02): Unknown table 'db1.t1'
```

Which will provide the same level of detail when the error is encountered within a stored routine?

A.

```
DECLARE EXIT HANDLER FOR SQLEXCEPTION
BEGIN
    GET DIAGNOSTICS CONDITION 1 @sqlstate = RETURNED_SQLSTATE, @errno = MYSQL_ERRNO,
    @text = MESSAGE_TEXT;
    SET @full_error = CONCAT("ERROR ", @errno, " (", @sqlstate, "): ", @text);
    SELECT @full_error;
END;
```

B.

```
DECLARE EXIT HANDLER FOR SQLEXCEPTION
BEGIN
    GET DIAGNOSTICS CONDITION 1 @sqlstate = RETURNED_SQLSTATE, @errno = MYSQL_ERRNO,
    @text = MESSAGE_TEXT;
    SET @full_error = CONCAT("ERROR ", @errno, " (", @sqlstate, "): ", @text);
    SELECT @full_error;
END;
```

C.

```
DECLARE EXIT HANDLER FOR SQLEXCEPTION
BEGIN
    GET DIAGNOSTICS CONDITION 1 @sqlstate = RETURNED_SQLSTATE, @num = NUMBER;
    SELECT @sqlstate;
END;
```

D.

```
DECLARE EXIT HANDLER FOR SQLEXCEPTION
BEGIN
    GET DIAGNOSTICS CONDITION 1 @num = NUMBER, @errno = MYSQL_ERRNO, @text =
    MESSAGE_TEXT;
    SET @full_error = CONCAT("ERROR ", @errno, " (", @num, "): ", @text);
    SELECT @full_error;
END;
```

Correct Answer: B

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```
SET @full_error = CONCAT("ERROR ", @errno, " (", @num, "): ", @text);
SELECT @full_error;
END;
```

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Correct Answer: B | [Vote an answer](#)

Question 20

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 true for the income table?

A. Execution of an insert statement causes the trigger to activate.

B. The trigger body set causes trigger activation.

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

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

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Correct Answer: A | [Vote an answer](#)

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Question 21

Your program which uses a MySQL connector receives this error:
 Client does not support authentication protocol requested by server
 The account running the program uses caching_sha2_password.
 Which two resolve this conflict?

- A. Upgrade the connector to a version that supports caching_sha2_password.
- B. Change the user account to use mysql_native_password.
- C. Place this in the root directory of your shell account:
`[mysqld] require_secure_transport=OFF`
- D. Use blank RSA or SSL certificates.
- E. Disable TLS/SSL authentication.

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Correct Answer: A,B [Vote an answer](#)

Question 22

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

- A. PREPARE prep FROM %;
- B. DROP PREPARE prep;
- C. SET @a = %; EXECUTE prep USING @a;
- D. DROP PROCEDURE prep;
- E. SET @prep = NULL;
- F. DEALLOCATE PREPARE prep;

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Correct Answer: D,E [Vote an answer](#)



Question 23

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 undefined 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: \$link = mysqli_xdevapi_getSession("mysqlx://username:password@localhost:3306","schema");
- C. Install the PHP executable in the path used by the MySQL installation.
- D. Replace line 2 with \$link = mysqli.connect ("localhost: 3306n, "username", "pas "schema");

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Correct Answer: A [Vote an answer](#)

Question 24

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": "00005cbeed10000000000001",
  "name": "Days Gone Bye",
  "number": 1,
  "season": 1
}

```



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B. Replace line 2 With: \$link = mysql_xdevapi\getSession ("mysqlx://username:password@localhost:3306","schema");
 C. Install the PHP executable in the path used by the MySQL installation.
 D. Replace line 2 with \$link = mysqli.connect ("localhost: 3306n, "username", "pas "schema");

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Correct Answer: A | Vote an answer

Question 24

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": "00005cbe2d1000000000000001", "name": "Days Gone Bye", "number": 1, "season": 1, "airdate": "2010-10-31", "airtime": "22:00", "runtime": 60 }
```

Which query returns all episode names from the first season?

A. SELECT doc->\$.name" FROM col WHERE doc->\$.season" = "1";
 B. SELECT "\$.name" FROM col WHERE "season" = "1";
 C. SELECT name FROM col WHERE season = 1;
 D. SELECT doc->,\$.name,, FROM col WHERE doc->\$.season" = "1";

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Correct Answer: B | Vote an answer

Question 25

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```
"airdate": "2010-10-31", "airtime": "22:00", "runtime": 60 }
```

Which query returns all episode names from the first season?

A. SELECT doc->\$.name" FROM col WHERE doc->\$.season" = "1";
 B. SELECT "\$.name" FROM col WHERE "season" = "1";
 C. SELECT name FROM col WHERE season = 1;
 D. SELECT doc->,\$.name,, FROM col WHERE doc->\$.season" = "1";

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Correct Answer: B | Vote an answer

Question 25

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

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

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Correct Answer: A,C | Vote an answer

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Question 26

Examine this statement which executes successfully:
`CREATE TABLE 'shop' ('product' JSON DEFAULT NULL) ENGINE=InnoDB;`
Now, examine a JSON value contained in the table:
`{"name": "orange", "VarietyName": "Clementine", "Origin": ["PA", "BU"]}, {"VarietyName": "tangerine", "Origin": ["CH", "JP"]}> Which will cause documents to be indexed over the 'name' key?`

A. ALTER TABLE shop ADD COLUMN name VARCHAR(20) AS (product->`\$ Varieties.VarietyName`) VIRTUAL, ADD KEY idx_name (name);
 B. ALTER TABLE shop ADD COLUMN name VARCHAR(100) AS (product->`\$ - varieties`) VIRTUAL, ADD KEY idx_name (name);
 C. ALTER TABLE fshop ADD COLUMN name VARCHAR(20), ADD KEY idx_name (name);
 D. ALTER TABLE fshop ADD COLUMN name VARCHAR(20) AS (product->`\$ - name`) VIRTUAL, ADD KEY idx_name (name);
 E. ALTER TABLE fshop ADD name VARCHAR(20) AS (JSON_ONQUOTE (product->"\$varieties.VarietyName")), ADD INDEX (name);

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Correct Answer: B [Vote an answer](#)

Question 27

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 server last restarted.
 E. It displays errors messages only, since the start time of the current session.
 F. It displays similar diagnostics results as get diagnostics.

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Correct Answer: A [Vote an answer](#)

Question 28

Examine this table definition:

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
doc	json	YES		NULL	
_id	varbinary(32)	NO	PRI	NULL	STORED GENERATED
_json_schema	json	YES		NULL	VIRTUAL GENERATED

The table must always remain a valid document store collection. What restriction does this impose on any added column?

A. The column must be a generated column referencing only an existing attribute of doc.
 B. The column must be a generated column referencing any attribute of doc.
 C. The column must be used in a unique constraint.
 D. The column must be indexed.
 E. The column must have a default value.

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Correct Answer: B [Vote an answer](#)

Question 29

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");
}
```

Question 29

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?

A. No row is inserted into band.
 B. The transaction is rolled back to the savepoint.
 C. One row is inserted into band.
 D. No transaction commits.
 E. Two transactions commit.

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Correct Answer: C,D [Vote an answer](#)

Question 30

Your session has sql_mode set to default.

Examine this statement which executes successfully:



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Question 30

Your session has sql_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 "O'Hagen" to 'O'Hagen'.
 B. Change "NULL" to 'NULL'.
 C. Change "O'Hagen" to "O'Hagen".
 D. Change date () to CURRENT_TIMESTAMP ().
 E. Change DATE () to DAY ().
 F. Change "NULL" to NULL.

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Correct Answer: E,F [Vote an answer](#)

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Question 31

What is an advantage of using mysqli in PHP programs rather than using PHP Data Objects (PDO)?

A. mysqli supports non blocking, asynchronous queries.

B. mysqli includes X DevAPI functions.

C. mysqli supports object oriented programming.

D. mysqli can access databases from other vendors.

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Correct Answer: C [Vote an answer](#)

Question 32

Examine this event's metadata:

EVENT_SCHEMA	EVENT_NAME	DEFiner	EVENT_TYPE
test	event2	user1@localhost	RECURRING

Now examine this command:
DROP USER 'user1'@'localhost';
Which effect will the command have on the event?

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.

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Correct Answer: B [Vote an answer](#)



Question 33

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 database server is running in read-only mode.

B. The database client process does not have sufficient privilege.

C. The database server process does not have sufficient privilege.

D. The engine is disabled.

E. The set local_infile option has not been enabled.

F. The database user does not have sufficient privilege.

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Correct Answer: C [Vote an answer](#)

Question 34

Examine these statements which execute successfully:

```
CREATE TABLE `user` (
  `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
```



Question 34

Examine these commands 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,
    `user_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 = 'dcaa9a225-8a4d-11ea-b3cf-00059a3c7a00';

```

Which two changes will improve this query performance?

A. CREATE INDEX IX7 ON users (user_name) USING HASH;
 B. CREATE INDEX IX5 ON users (loc_id);
 C. CREATE INDEX IX3 ON locations (loc_mapping) USING HASH; fh
 D. CREATE INDEX IX3 ON locations (loc_site_id);
 E. CREATE INDEX IX1 ON locations (loc_shared);
 F. CREATE INDEX IX6 ON users (user_name);
 G. CREATE INDEX IX4 ON Locations (site_id, loc_shared);

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Correct Answer: A,F [Vote on answer](#)



Question 35

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?

A. Execution of an insert statement causes the trigger to activate.
 B. The trigger body set causes trigger activation.
 C. The trigger activates after any row has been inserted into the table.
 D. The trigger activates after any row in the table has been updated.

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Correct Answer: A [Vote on answer](#)

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Question 36

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=10;
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)
```

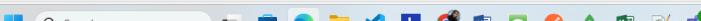
Now, examine this command:
Mysql: ROLLBACK;
What is true about the effect of the command?

A. It has no effect.
 B. It undoes the update command.
 C. It undoes the insert command.
 D. It undoes both insert and update commands.
 E. It returns an error because there is no active transaction.

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Correct Answer: C

Question 37



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```
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 has no effect.
 B. It undoes the update command.
 C. It undoes the insert command.
 D. It undoes both insert and update commands.
 E. It returns an error because there is no active transaction.

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Correct Answer: C

Question 37

Which two statements are true about aggregate functions?

A. AVG () does not allow use of the distinct option.
 B. COUNT (distinct) returns a count of the number of rows with different values including Null.
 C. MIN () cannot use distinct when it executes as a Windows function.
 D. MAX () returns null if there are no rows to aggregate.
 E. SUM () returns 0 if there are no rows to aggregate.

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Correct Answer: A



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Question 38

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
Hotel California	1976
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_as_ci
AND song RLIKE '^the' COLLATE utf8mb4_0900_ai_ci;
```

B.

```
SELECT * FROM band
WHERE song RLIKE '^the'
AND SUBSTRING(song, 4) RLIKE "the" COLLATE utf8mb4_0900_as_ci;
```

C.

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

D.

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

E.

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

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Question 38

Which two queries will produce the out?

A.

```
SELECT * FROM band
WHERE song RLIKE 'the' COLLATE utf8mb4_0900_as_ci
AND song RLIKE '^the' COLLATE utf8mb4_0900_ai_ci;
```

B.

```
SELECT * FROM band
WHERE song RLIKE '^the'
AND SUBSTRING(song, 4) RLIKE "the" COLLATE utf8mb4_0900_as_ci;
```

C.

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

D.

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

E.

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

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Correct Answer: B,E [Vote an answer](#)

Question 39

Examine this statement that execute successfully in an interactive session:

```
session 0> LOCK TABLES test.tl READ,
          test.tl WRITE;
```

The user running this session now goes to lunch for an hour.

Now, examine these statements executed independently in separate sessions while Session 0 is still active:

```
session 1> SELECT * FROM test.tl;
session 2> SELECT * FROM test.tl FOR UPDATE NOWAIT;
session 3> SELECT * FROM test.tl;
session 4> INSERT INTO test.tl VALUES (0,'a','b');
session 5> SELECT * FROM tl FOR UPDATE NOWAIT;
```

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Correct Answer: B,E | Vote an answer

Question 39

Examine this statement that execute successfully in an interactive session:

```
session 0> LOCK TABLES test.t1 READ,
           test.t2 WRITE;
```

The user running this session now goes to lunch for an hour.

Now, examine these statements executed independently in separate sessions while Session 0 is still active:

```
session 1> SELECT * FROM test.t2;
session 2> SELECT * FROM test.t2 FOR UPDATE NOWAIT;
session 3> SELECT * FROM test.t1;
session 4> INSERT INTO test.t1 VALUES (0,'a','b');
session 5> SELECT * FROM t1 FOR UPDATE NOWAIT;
```

How many of them will complete while Session 0 is still active?

A. 3
 B. 2
 C. 1
 D. 5
 E. 0
 F. 4

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Correct Answer: C | Vote an answer

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Question 40

Examine these my.cnf settings:

```
[mysqld]
slow_query_log = ON
slow_query_log_file=/data/slow.log
long_query_time=2
```

Examine this entry from /data/slow.log

```
# User@Host: admin[admin] @ [127.0.0.1] Id: 81810
# Query_time: 0.000078 Lock_time: 0.000078 Rows_sent: 1 Rows_examined: 3
SELECT count(*) FROM Subscriber sb LEFT JOIN Common cm ON sb.abr_id=cm.id WHERE
sb.id=127183 AND sb.deletion_time='1970-01-01';
```

Which option is also set in my.cnf?

A. log_queries_not_using_indexes=ON
 B. log_queries_not_using_indexes
 C. log_slow_admin_statements=1
 D. log_throttle_queries_not_using_indexes=100

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Correct Answer: C | Vote an answer

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