1.

Question 1

You can use MySQL stored procedures and functions to call a code block to perform a specific operation by invoking the identifier name.

1 / 1 point

True

False

Correct

Correct! MySQL stored procedures and functions encapsulate code so that they can be simply invoked any time, instead of typing the code repeatedly.

2.

Question 2

Your MySQL database contains a stored procedure called GetProductDetails(). What keyword can you use to invoke this stored procedure in the following statement?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ GetProductDetails();

CALL

Correct

Correct! CALL is the keyword to invoke a stored procedure.

3.

Question 3

Which of the following statements is true of MySQL functions? Select all that apply.

1 / 1 point

A function can only have input parameters.

Correct

Correct! A MySQL function can only contain input parameters.

A function can have both input and output parameters.

A function can only have output parameters.

A function always returns a value.

Correct

Correct! A MySQL function always returns a value.

4.

Question 4

What’s the correct syntax to create a user-defined variable in MySQL?

1 / 1 point

variable\_name = value;

var variable\_name = value;

@variable\_name = value;

Correct

Correct! The syntax for creating a user-defined variable is to type the @ symbol followed by the name of the variable. Then assign it a value using the "equal to operator".

5.

Question 5

What does the DETERMINISTIC keyword do in the following syntax?

CREATE FUNCTION function\_name()

RETURNS datatype DETERMINISTIC

RETURN

It makes sure that the function returns different results for the same input parameters.

It makes sure that the function always returns the same result for the same input parameters.

It makes sure that the function returns different results for different input parameters.

Correct

Correct! The DETERMINISTIC and NOT DETERMINISTIC characteristics in MySQL indicate whether a function always produces the same result for the same inputs.

6.

Question 6

What type of parameter is the following syntax an example of?

SET @y\_number = 10;

OUT parameter

INOUT parameter

IN parameter

Correct

Correct! This is an INOUT parameter. It’s used to pass the value 10 to the procedure and then pass or return the new value back to outside.

7.

Question 7

Which of the following events or SQL operations can MySQL triggers be invoked on? Select all that apply.

1 / 1 point

DELETE

Correct

Correct! A MySQL trigger can be automatically invoked on a SQL DELETE operation when performed on a table.

CREATE

INSERT

Correct

Correct! A MySQL trigger can be automatically invoked on a SQL INSERT operation when performed on a table.

UPDATE

Correct

Correct! A MySQL trigger can be automatically invoked on a SQL UPDATE operation when performed on a table.

SELECT

8.

Question 8

You need to impose a business rule that checks values before they’re added to a table. What type of trigger can you use to implement this rule?

1 / 1 point

AFTER UPDATE

AFTER INSERT

BEFORE INSERT

BEFORE UPDATE

Correct

Correct! A MySQL BEFORE INSERT trigger can be used to impose a business rule that checks/validates data before they are inserted into a table.

9.

Question 9

Which of the following options are examples of Scheduled Events that can be created in MySQL? Select all that apply.

1 / 1 point

Recurring events

Correct

Correct! There are two types of scheduled events that can be created in MySQL – One-time and Recurring events.

One-time events

Correct

Correct! There are two types of scheduled events that can be created in MySQL – One-time and Recurring events.

UPDATE events

DELETE events

INSERT events

10.

Question 10

You are creating an event in MySQL using the following syntax. However, MySQL should only create the event if it doesn't already exist in the database. What keyword can you use to complete this syntax?

CREATE EVENT \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ event\_name

ON SCHEDULE schedule\_logic

DO

Event\_body

IF NOT EXISTS

Correct

Correct! The IF NOT EXISTS keyword instructs MySQL to create a trigger only if it doesn’t already exist on the table.