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Question 1

Examine this statement and output:

```
SELECT * FROM exam_result;
+--------+-----------+
|  sid   |  score    |
+--------+-----------+
|      1 |    75.235 |
|      2 |    75.234 |
|      3 |  75.2533  |
|      4 |  75.2573  |
+--------+-----------+
```

Now, examine these desired output values:

```
+--------+---------+
|  sid   |  score  |
+--------+---------+
|      1 |   75.2  |
|      2 |   75.2  |
|      3 |   75.3  |
|      4 |   75.3  |
+--------+---------+
```

Which statement updates the table data as require

A- UPDATE exam_result SET score=TRUNCATE

B- UPDATE examresult SET score=ROUND(CEIL(score

C- UPDATE exam_result SET score=CEIL(TRUNCATE(sco

D- UPDATE exam_result SET score=CEIL(ROUND(score,1));

E- UPDATE exam_result SET score=ROUND(score,1);

F- UPDATE exam_result SET score=TRUNCATE(score,1);

Answer:

E

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which two are true about MySQL Document Store?

Options:

A- It helps to store data items in a schema-less key-value store.

B- It can store documents greater than 4 GB.

C- It depends heavily on strictly typed data.

D- It allows one to bypass the SQL layer of the server.

E- There is no access to relational tables.

Answer:

A, D

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

Options:

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 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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%";
```

Options:

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 5

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:

mysq1> INSERT INTO emp_vul VALUES ('Alice',20000) ;

What is true about executing the statement?

A- It inserts a row in the emp table.

B- It returns an error because an insert operation is not allowed on views.

C- It inserts a row in the view only.

D- It returns an error because the PRIMARY ACCOUNT column is not selected for the view definition.

Answer:

A

Question 6

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

Which select statement returns true?

Options:

A- SELECT NULL <> NULL;

B- SELECT NULL <=> NULL;

C- SELECT NULL = NULL;

D- SELECT NULL := NULL;

Answer:

B

Question 7

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

Examine these commands and output:

```
mysql> DESC hr.emp;
+---------+--------------+------+-----+---------+-------+
| Field   | Type         | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
+---------+--------------+------+-----+---------+-------+
| id      | int(11)      | NO   | PRI | NULL    |       |
| name    | varchar(25)  | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
| salary  | int(11)      | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
| email   | varchar(25)  | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
+---------+--------------+------+-----+---------+-------+
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> CREATE VIEW hr.emp_vu1
    -> AS
    -> SELECT name, salary
    -> FROM hr.emp;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.02 sec)

mysql> DROP TABLE hr.emp;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.02 sec)

mysql> CREATE TABLE hr.emp    ( id INT PRIMARY KEY, name VARCHAR(25), salary int, email
VARCHAR(25) NOT NULL);
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.04 sec)
```

Now, examine this command:

```
mysql> CREATE VIEW hr.emp_vu1
    -> AS
    -> SELECT name, salary
    -> FROM hr.emp;
```

Which is true?

Options:

A- Existing emp_vuL is dropped and a new emp_vu1 created with the new definition.

B- A new view is created because the previous was dropped on execution of the drop table statement.

C- It returns an error because the CREATE TABLE statement automatically recreated the view.

D- It returns an error because the DROP TABLE statement did not drop the view.

Answer:

D

Question 8

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

Examine these statements:

SET collation_connection=utf8mb4_0900_as_cs;

SELECT STRCMPCAlice', UCASE ('Alice*)) ;

What is displayed?

Options:

A- 0

B- ERROR: 1267 (HYOOO): Illegal mix of collations

C- -1

D- NULL

E- 1

Answer:

C

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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?

Options:

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_shareci) ;

D- CREATE INDEX 1X6 ON users (user_name);

E- CREATE INDEX 1X3 ON locations <loc_site_id) ;

F- CREATE INDEX 1X2 ON locations (loc_mapping) USING HASH; fH

G- CREATE INDEX 1X5 ON users (loc_id);

Answer:

A, D

Question 10

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

Examine this statement and output:

```
EXPLAIN SELECT * FROM world.myview WHERE Name="Rome"\G;
*************************** 1. row ***************************
id: 1
select_type: SIMPLE
table: city
partitions: NULL
type: ALL
possible_keys: NULL
key: NULL
key_len: NULL
ref: NULL
rows: 4189
filtered: 10
Extra: Using where
1 row in set (0.0009 sec)
```

Which is true?

Options:

A- The underlying table's index on the Name column is not chosen because of low selectivity.

B- myview cannot be automatically indexed.

C- myview was defined with the temptable processing algorithm.

D- Column Name in myview can be indexed if the is_updatable attribute is true.

Answer:

C