

1z0-888 Dumps

MySQL 5.7 Database Administrator

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NEW QUESTION 1

MySQL is installed on a Linux server and has this configuration:

```
[mysqld] user=mysql
```

```
datadir=/data/mysql/
```

As the 'root' user, you change the datadir location by executing:

```
shell> cp -R /var/lib/mysql /data/mysql/ shell> chown -R mysql /data/mysql
```

What is the purpose of changing ownership of datadir to the 'mysql' user?

- A. MySQL needs to be run as the root user, but files cannot be owned by it.
- B. The mysqld process requires all permissions within datadir to be the same.
- C. MySQL cannot be run as the root user.
- D. MySQL requires correct file ownership while remaining secur

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 2

You are contacted by a user who does not have permission to access a database table. You determine after investigation that this user should be permitted to have access and so you execute a GRANT statement to enable the user to access the table.

Which statement describes the activation of that access for the user?

- A. The access does not take effect until the user logs out and back in.
- B. The access does not take effect until the next time the server is started.
- C. The access is available immediately.
- D. The access does not take effect until you issue the FLUSH PRIVILEGES statemen

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 3

You attempt to connect to a MySQL Server by using the mysql client program. However, you receive this notice:

```
ERROR 2059 (HY000): Authentication plugin 'mysql_clear_password' cannot  
be loaded: plugin not enabled
```

What would you run to fix the issue?

- A. the mysql_upgrade script
- B. the mysql client with the --ignore-password-hashing option
- C. the mysql_secure_installation script to update server security settings
- D. the mysql client with the --enable-cleartext-plugin option
- E. the install plugin command for the mysql_clearpassword plugin

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 4

You are using replication and the binary log files on your master server consume a lot of disk space. Which two steps should you perform to safely remove some of the older binary log files? (Choose two.)

- A. Execute the PURGE BINARY LOGS NOT USED command.
- B. Edit the .index file to remove the files you want to delete.
- C. Ensure that none of the attached slaves are using any of the binary logs you want to delete.
- D. Remove all of the binary log files that have a modification date earlier than today.
- E. Use the command PURGE BINARY LOGS and specify a binary log file name or a date and time to remove unused files.

Answer: CE

Explanation:

A: To safely purge binary log files, follow this procedure:

1. On each slave server, use SHOW SLAVE STATUS to check which log file it is reading.
2. Obtain a listing of the binary log files on the master server with SHOW BINARY LOGS.
3. Determine the earliest log file among all the slaves. This is the target file. If all the slaves are up to date, this is the last log file on the list.
4. Make a backup of all the log files you are about to delete. (This step is optional, but always advisable.)
5. Purge all log files up to but not including the target file. Syntax:

```
PURGE { BINARY | MASTER } LOGS
```

```
{ TO 'log_name' | BEFORE datetime_expr }
```

NEW QUESTION 5

After rebooting the host, you attempt to start the mysqld service. You get the following error: Can't start the server: Bind on TCP/IP port: Address already in use
What is the most likely cause of this error?

- A. The mysql service has already been started on the same port.
- B. The network service process in the server is frozen, so all TCP/IP connections are paused and cannot be reused.
- C. You failed to specify the port number 3306 to the command to start the server, so it is defaulting to port 80, which is in use by the built-in web server.
- D. The /etc/hosts file does not have a valid IP entry for mysqld localhost, so it is binding to 127.0.0.1, which is already in use.
- E. The mysql.sock file in the MySQL /tmp directory was not removed after the reboot, so mysqld still thinks there is an active server running.

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 6

old_alter_table is disabled as shown. mysql> SELECT @@old_alter_table;

```
+-----+
| @@old_alter_table |
+-----+
| 0                |
+-----+

1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

Consider this statement on a RANGE-partitioned table: mysql> ALTER TABLE orders DROP PARTITION p1, p3; What is the outcome of executing this statement?

- A. All data in p1 and p3 partitions is removed and the table definition is changed.
- B. All data in p1 and p3 partitions is removed, but the table definition remains unchanged.
- C. Only the first partition (p1) will be dropped because only one partition can be dropped at any time.
- D. It results in a syntax error because you cannot specify more than one partition in the same statement.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 7

Consider the CHECK TABLE command.

In which two situations should this command be used? (Choose two.)

- A. to find out why a query takes a long time to execute on a given table
- B. to make sure a table has no structural problems
- C. to improve performance by updating index distributing statistics on InnoDB tables
- D. to repair table structure problem
- E. to make sure that no table indexes are corrupted

Answer: BE

Explanation:

The CHECK TABLE statement performs an integrity check on table structure and contents. It works for MyISAM and InnoDB tables. For MyISAM tables, it also updates the index statistics. If the table is a view, CHECK TABLE verifies the view definition. If the output from CHECK TABLE indicates that a table has problems, the table should be repaired.

NEW QUESTION 8

Suppose you are adding rows to a MyISAM table and the --datadir location runs out of disk space. What will happen when this occurs?

- A. The server will crash.
- B. The server suspends that INSERT operation until space becomes available.
- C. An error message will be returned to the client .Server Error: ER_IO
- D. The server suspends operations for all storage engines until space becomes available.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 9

When you examine a new MySQL installation with default configuration, you find a file called ibdata1 in the database directory. Which two statements are true about this file?

- A. it contains the binary log.
- B. it contains a general tablespace.
- C. it is the default location for all new tables that you create.
- D. it contains the system tablespace.
- E. it contains the redo log.
- F. it contains the undo log.

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 10

Consider the key buffer in a MySQL server. Which two statements are true about this feature?

- A. It caches index blocks for MyISAM tables only.
- B. It caches index blocks for all storage engine tables.
- C. It is a global buffer.
- D. It is set on a per-connection basis.
- E. It caches index blocks for InnoDB tables only.

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 10

The /myfolder/my.cnf file has option set: [mysqld] skip-log-bin

/myfolder2/my.cnf has this option set: [mysqld] log-bin = /valid/path/to/mysqlbinlog

All mentioned paths are accessible to the account that you are currently using. Assume that any other options mentioned in either file are valid and legal option definitions.

You start an instance by using this command line:

mysqld --defaults-file=/myfolder/my.cnf --defaults-extra-file=/myfolder2/my.cnf What is the outcome?

- A. MySQL starts and Binary Logging is enabled.
- B. MySQL fails to start due to the conflicting options in the configuration files.
- C. MySQL fails to start due to conflicting options on the command line.
- D. MySQL starts but Binary Logging is disable

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 15

You inherited a busy InnoDB OLTP Instance with 100 schemas and 100 active users per schema. Total dataset size is 200G with an average schema size G.

The data is transient and is not backed up and can be repopulated easily. Performance and responsiveness of the DB is paramount.

The query pattern for the DB instance is split 90/10 read/write. DB host is dedicated server with 256G RAM and 64 cores.

One of your colleagues made some recent changes to the system and users are now complaining of performance impacts. Which four configuration file edits might your colleague have performed to cause the negative DB performance?

- A. table_open_cache = 64
- B. innodb_buffer_pool_instances=64 innodb_buffer_pool_size=200G
- C. log_bin=mysql-bin innodb_flush_log_at_trx_commit=1
- D. sync_binlog=10
- E. innodb_flush_method=O_DIRECT
- F. max_heap_table_size = 2G tmp_table_size=2G
- G. query_cache_size = 2G query_cache_enabled=1
- H. innodb_flush_log_at_trx_commit=0

Answer: ABEG

NEW QUESTION 18

A MySQL server was initialized with separate UNDO tablespaces. Users complain that when they roll back large transactions, the time to process the request takes too long. The DBA would like to move the MySQL InnoDB UNDO tablespace to a solid-state drive (SSD) for better performance. Is this possible and how?

- A. Ye
- B. Shut down the mysqld process, enable the transportable_tablespace option, and move the UNDO directory to the SSD.
- C. Ye
- D. Shut down, copy the UNDO tablespaces to the new location, and change the innodb_undo_directory value in your my.cnf.
- E. N
- F. The UNDO tablespaces must remain on the same file system as the system tablespaces.
- G. N
- H. The sequential write pattern of the UNDO tablespaces is not supported on modern SSD block device

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 19

To satisfy a security requirement, you have created or altered some user accounts to include REQUIRE X509.

Which additional task needs to be performed for those user accounts to fulfill the requirement to use X509?

- A. Install the X509 plug-in on the server.
- B. Set the X509 option in the [client] section of the MySQL server's configuration file.
- C. Restart the server with the --require-x509 option.
- D. Distribute client digital certificates to the client computers being used to log in by the user accounts.
- E. Provide users access to the server's private ke

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 22

The MySQL error log shows:

InnoDB: Warning: a long semaphore wait:

The relevant parts of the InnoDB monitor output shows:

```
--Thread 140259946129152 has waited at btr0sea.cc line 658 for
241.00 seconds the semaphore:

X-lock (wait_ex) on RW-latch at 0x2a5581378 created in file
btr0sea.cc line 173 a writer (thread id 140259946129152) has
reserved it in mode wait exclusive number of readers 1, waiters
flag 1, lock_word: ffffffff

Last time read locked in file btr0sea.cc line 907

Last time write locked in file /pb2/build/sb_0-10188268-
1378799520.26/rpm/BUILD/mysqlcom-pro-5.7.14/mysqlcom-pro-
5.7.14/storage/innobase/btr/btr0sea.cc line 658

...

---TRANSACTION 1935115BA, ACTIVE 942 sec, process no 20643, OS
thread id 140223541274368

mysql tables in use 3, locked 0
, holds adaptive hash latch

MySQL thread id 3631102, query id 141949524 localhost 127.0.0.1
world Waiting for query cache lock

...
```

Which two options would help avoid the long wait in the future?

- A. Increase the value of the innodb_lock_wait_timeout option.
- B. Increase the value of the innodb_read_io_threads option.
- C. Change the table to use HASH indexes instead of BTREE indexes.
- D. Set the value of innodb_adaptive_hash_index to zero.
- E. Deactivate the query cache.
- F. Increase the size of the InnoDB buffer pool

Answer: BF

NEW QUESTION 27

A MySQL replication slave is set up as follows: Uses all InnoDB tables

Receives ROW-based binary logs Has the read-only option

The replication slave has been found in an error state. You check the MySQL error log file and find these entries:

```
2013-08-27 13:55:44 9056 [EROR] Slave SQL: Cloud not execute
Write_rows event on table test.t1; Duplicate entry '3' for key
'PRIMARY', Error_code: 1062; handler error
HA_ERR_FOUND_DUPP_KEY; the event's master log 56_master-bin.000003,
end_log_pos 653, Error_code:1062
2013-08-27 13:55:44 9056 [Warning] Slave: Duplicate entry '3' for
key 'PRIMARY'
Error code: 1062
2013-08-27 13:55:44 9056 [ERROR] Error running query, slave SQL
thread aborted. Fix the problem, and restart the slave SQL thread
with 'SLAVE START'. We stopped at log '56_master-bin.000003'
position 496
```

What are two possible causes for this error to occur?

- A. The applications have the SUPER privilege, which allows them to update rows.
- B. The root user on the slave has executed FLUSH LOGS, causing the relay-log to doublewrite.
- C. For tables with UNIQUE keys, statement-based replication must be used to maintain integrity.
- D. The slave was created with mysqldump -u root -p --skip-lock-tables --all-databases > /data/datA.sql
- E. The slave user does not have INSERT, UPDATE, or DELETE permission and cannot execute the Write_rows function.

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 30

Which two statements are true about InnoDB auto-increment locking?

- A. InnoDB never uses table_level locks.
- B. InnoDB always protects auto-increment updates with a table-level lock
- C. InnoDB does not use locks to enforce auto-increment uniqueness.
- D. The auto-increment lock can be a table-level lock.
- E. Some settings for innodb_autoinc_lock_mode can help reduce lockin

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 34

You are using the Performance Schema to investigate replication on a slave which has a single master. The option slave_parallel_type is set to DATABASE.


```
mysql> SELECT THREAD_ID, threads.NAME, SUM(COUNT_STAR) AS TotalCount, SUM
(SUM_TIMER_WAIT) AS TotalTime
→ FROM
performance_schema.events_waits_summary_by_thread_by_event_name
→ INNER JOIN performace_schema.threads USING (THREAD_ID)
→ WHERE threads.NAME LIKE 'thread/sql/slave\_%'
→ GROUP BY THREAD_ID, threads.NAME;
```

THREAD_ID	NAME	TotalCount	TotalTime
20	thread/sql/slave_io	5785	654785731198
21	thread/sql/slave_sql	3875	96931638913
22	thread/sql/slave_worker	0	0
23	thread/sql/slave_worker	0	0
24	thread/sql/slave_worker	346730	7262131209667
25	thread/sql/slave_worker	597127	15498842906584

Assume that all instruments and consumers are enabled and all threads are instrumented. Which two facts can be concluded from the given output?

- A. The slave has two intermediate relay slaves connected to it.
- B. The slave is configured with slave_parallel_workers = 4
- C. At most, two schemas are being updates concurrently.
- D. THREAD_ID 21 has stopped running.
- E. The slave cannot process the relay log fast enough to use all threads.
- F. The server needs more cores to use all slave thread

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 36

Which three statements correctly describe MySQL InnoDBCluster?

- A. The cluster can be operated in multimaster mode with conflict detection for DML statements.
- B. All MySQL client programs and connectors can be used for executing queries.
- C. It provides fully synchronous replication between the nodes.
- D. There is support for automatic failover when one node fails.
- E. The data is automatically shared between the nodes.
- F. Each query will be executed in parallel across the node

Answer: BDF

NEW QUESTION 39

A master-slave replication setup has the slave showing this error:

```
110902 16:47:08 [ERROR] Slave I/O: Got fatal error 1236 from master
when reading data from binary log: 'Client requested master to
start replication from impossible position', Error_code: 1236
110902 16:47:08 [NOTE] Slave I/O thread exiting, read up to log
'mysql-bin.000033', position 4621679
```

On the master server, the binary logs show:

```
...
-rw-rw----- 1 mysql mysql 4625729 2011-09-01 13:45 mysql-
bin.000032
-rw-rw----- 1 mysql mysql 4620018 2011-09-01 13:45 mysql-
bin.000033
```

What could explain this error? (Choose two.)

- A. binlog_cache_size=1024 is too small and transactions are lost.
- B. binlog_format=STATEMENT and a non-deterministic query was executed.
- C. enforce_gtid_consistency=ON and consistency is broken between the master and the slave.
- D. The sync_relay_log=1000 setting on the slave is too small.
- E. sync_binlog=0 and the master server crashe

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 42

An existing master-slave setup is currently using a delayed replication of one hour. The master has crashed and the slave must be “rolled forward” to provide all the latest data. The SHOW SLAVE STATUS indicates these values: RELAY_LOG_FILE=hostname-relay-bin.00004 RELAY_LOG_POS=1383
Which command set would make the slave current?

- A. STOP SLAVE; SET GLOBAL master_delay=0; START SLAVE;
- B. STOP SLAVE; CHANGE MASTER TO RELAY_LOG_FILE = 'hostname-relay-bin.00004', RELAY_LOG_POS = 1383;
- C. STOP SLAVE; CHANGE MASTER TO MASTER_DELAY=0; START SLAVE;
- D. STOP SLAVE; CHANGE MASTER TO MASTER_DELAY=0; RELAY_LOG_FILE = 'hostname-relay-bin.00004', RELAY_LOG_POS = 1383;

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 43

You have a consistent InnoDB backup created with mysqldump, the largest table is 50 GB in size. You start to restore your backup with this command;
shell> mysql -u root -p < backup.sql
After 30 minutes, you notice that the rate of restore seems to have slowed down. No other processes or external factors are affecting server performance.
Which is the most likely explanation for this slowdown?

- A. The MySQL server has stopped inserting data to check index consistency.
- B. InnoDB is doing CRC32 checks over the tablespace data as it grows.
- C. The MySQL server is taking a periodical snapshot of data so it can resume the restore if it is interrupted mid-way.
- D. InnoDB has filled the redo log and now must flush the pages.
- E. Secondary indexes no longer fit into the buffer pool

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 44

Which MySQL utility program should you use to process and sort the Slow Query Log based on query time or average query time?

- A. mysqldumpslow
- B. mysqldump
- C. mysqlaccess
- D. mysqlshow
- E. mysqlslow

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 46

There are multiple instances of MySQL Server running on a single OS that is backed up using the mysqlbackup command.
The /etc/my.cnf contains default values, for example, datadir=/var/lib/mysql/, with extra instances having their own separate my.cnf file (for example /etc/mysql/instanceN.cnf) overriding the defaults.
A restore of the second instance is attempted from the mysqlbackup archive using this command: mysqlbackup --backup-dir=/opt/backup/mysql/instance2 copy-back
Upon starting the second MySQL instance, you notice that the data does not match the expected backup. Which command-line option is required to successfully update the second instance?

- A. --restore=2
- B. --copy-back-from-log
- C. --backup-instance=/var/lib/mysql/instance2
- D. --instance=/var/lib/mysql/instance2
- E. --defaults-file=/etc/mysql/instance2.cnf

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 49

A MySQL Server has been running an existing application successfully for six months. The my.cnf is adjusted to contain this additional configuration:

```
[mysqld]
default-authentication-plugin=sha256_password
```

The MySQL Server is restarted without error.
What effect will the new configuration have on existing accounts?

- A. They are not affected by this configuration change.
- B. They all connect via the secure sha256_password algorithm without any configuration change.
- C. They will have their passwords updated on start-up to sha256_password format.
- D. They will have to change their password the next time they login to the server

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 52

Which two statements describe how InnoDB recovery works?

- A. InnoDB handles most crash recoveries automatically.
- B. InnoDB blocks some operations when innodb_force_recovery is set to greater than 0.
- C. There will in general be lost committed transactions after a crash using the default settings.
- D. It is required to enable binlog_gtid_simple_recovery to perform a crash recovery.

- E. It is recommended to set innodb_force_recovery = 1 as part of normal operations.
F. It is always required to enable innodb_force_recovery to perform a crash recover

Answer: BF

NEW QUESTION 57

Which three allocate memory per thread in MySQL?

- A. query cache
B. thread cache
C. read buffer
D. internal temporary table
E. sort buffer
F. InnoDB buffer pool instance

Answer: CEF

NEW QUESTION 58

Group Replication uses global transaction identifiers to track executed transactions and are fundamental in avoiding transaction conflict. Which additional three steps help in avoiding conflicts in group replication?

- A. Set isolation level to be SERIALIZABLE.
B. Use the binary log row format.
C. Set isolation level to be READ COMMITTED.
D. Configure IPv6 network for hosts.
E. Guarantee a secondary index on every table.
F. Guarantee a primary key on every table.
G. Set multiple slave parallel worker thread

Answer: ABF

NEW QUESTION 60

Which three are key advantages of standard MySQL replication?

- A. supports native automatic failover
B. enables automatic resync of databases when discrepancies are detected
C. provides arbitrary geographic redundancy with minimal overhead to master
D. synchronously guarantees identical slave copy
E. is easy to configure and has low performance overhead
F. can easily add slaves for read scaling

Answer: BEF

NEW QUESTION 61

These details are shown when logged in to an account:

```
mysql> SELECT USER(), CURRENT_USER();
+-----+-----+
| USER () | CURRENT_USER () |
+-----+-----+
| robert@localhost | employee@localhost |
+-----+-----+
mysql> SHOW GLOBAL VARIABLES LIKE 'check_proxy_user';
+-----+-----+
| Variable_name | Value |
+-----+-----+
| check_proxy_users | OFF |
+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

Which set of statements would match the accounts shown?

- A. mysql> CREATE USER 'employee'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'more_secrets'; mysql> CREATE USER ""@"" IDENTIFIED BY 'valid_password' WITH PROXY 'employee'@'localhost';
B. mysql> CREATE USER 'employee'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'more_secrets'; mysql> GRANT PROXY ON 'employee'@'localhost' TO 'robert'@'localhost';
C. mysql> CREATE USER 'robert'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'secret_password'; mysql>CREATE USER 'employee'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'more_secrets';
D. mysql> CREATE_USER ""@"" IDENTIFIED WITH authentication_pam ACCOUNT LOCK; mysql> CREATE USER 'employee'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'more_secrets';mysql> GRANT PROXY ON 'employee'@'localhost' TO ""@";

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 66

You back up by using mysqldump.

Which configuration is required on the MySQL Server to allow point-in-time recovery?

- A. binlog_format=STATEMENT
B. log-bin
C. apply-log
D. bonlog_format=ROW

E. gtid_enable

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 67

You have installed MySQL Server for the first time on your system. However, the data directory along with the tables in the mysql system database are missing. Which step do you perform to create the contents of the data directory?

- A. Run the create_system_tables.sql file
- B. Run the mysql_unpack.sql file
- C. Invoke mysqld with the --initialize option.
- D. Invoke mysql with the --initialize optio

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 72

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