

Oracle

Exam Questions 1z0-888

MySQL 5.7 Database Administrator



NEW QUESTION 1

You have a MySQL replication setup and you intentionally stop the SQL thread on the slave.

```
mysql> SHOW SLAVE STATUS\G
...
Slave_IO_Running: Yes
Slave_SQL_Running: No
```

What are two reasons that you may stop the SQL thread on the slave while keeping the I/O thread running?

- A. to allow the remaining events to be processed on the slave while not receiving new events from the master
- B. to allow a backup to be created under reduced load
- C. to allow for point-in-time recovery on the slave
- D. to prevent schema changes from propagating to the slave before they are validated
- E. to prevent any transaction experiencing a deadlock

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 2

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 3

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 4

Which two options describe how MySQL Server allocates memory?

- A. Each connection may have its own per-thread memory allocations.
- B. Thread memory is pre-allocated up to thread_cache_size for performance.
- C. Each thread allocates memory from a global pool.
- D. Global memory resources are allocated at server startu

Answer: AD

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

You have just executed a manual backup by using this command:

```
mysqlbackup -u root -p --socket=/tmp/my.sock --backup-dir=/my/backup/ backup
```

The operation completed without error.

What is the state of this backup and operation required before it is ready to be restored?

- A. Backup State = Compressed Backup Operation = copy-back
- B. Backup State = Raw Backup Operation = apply-log
- C. Backup State = Prepared Backup Operation = validate
- D. Backup State = Prepared Backup Operation = apply-log

E. Backup State = Raw Backup Operation = backupdir-to-image

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 7

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 8

What two statements are true regarding FLUSH TABLES FOR EXPORT?

- A. It can be used to export TEMPORARY tables.
- B. Table only exports when the table has its own tablespace.
- C. The InnoDB Storage engine must be used for the table being exported.
- D. It is the safest way to extract tables from the shared tablespace.
- E. Partitioned tables are not supported.

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 9

A MySQL database uses all InnoDB tables and is configured as follows;

```
shell> cat /etc/my.cnf

[mysqld]

log-bin

server-id=1
```

You will be setting up a replication slave by using mysqldump. You will need a consistent backup taken from your running production server. The process should have minimal impact to active database connections.

Which two arguments will you pass to mysqldump to achieve this?

- A. --skip-opt
- B. --lock-all-tables
- C. --create-apply-log
- D. --single-transaction
- E. --master-data

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 10

Exhibit:

```
mysql> EXPLAIN SELECT * FROM City WHERE CountryCode = 'USA'\G
*****1.row*****

id: 1
select_type: SIMPLE
table: City
type: ALL
possible_keys: NULL
key: NULL
key_len: NULL
ref: NULL
rows: 4079
Extra: Using where
```

What does the possible_keys column in this output denote?

- A. if it is possible for you to include any indexes in your query
- B. whether there are any indexes on the tables that you are querying
- C. if there are any indexes that may be used to solve this query
- D. whether there are any indexes in your query

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 10

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 15

You want to create a temporary table named OLD_INVENTORY in the OLD_INVENTORY database on the master server. This table is not to be replicated to the slave server.
Which two changes would ensure that the temporary table does not propagate to the slave?

- A. Set binlog_format=MIXED with the --replicate-ignore-temp-table option.
- B. Use the --replicate-do-db, --replicate-do-table, or --replicate-wild-do-table option with the value equal to OLD_INVENTORY.
- C. Change the binlog_format option to ROW and restart mysqld before you create the OLD_INVENTORY table.
- D. Stop SQL_THREAD on the slave until you have finished using the OLD_INVENTORY temporary table.
- E. Use the --replicate-ignore-table option with the value equal to OLD_INVENTORY.OLD_INVENTORY and restart mysqld before creating the temporary table.

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 20

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 21

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 crashed

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 24

Consider:

```
mysql> EXPLAIN SELECT * FROM City WHERE Name = 'Jacksonville' AND
CountryCode = 'USA'\G
***** 1. row *****
id: 1
select_type: SIMPLE
table: City
type: ref
possible_keys: name_country_index
key: name_country_index
key_len: 13
ref: const, const
rows: 1
Extra: Using where
```

Which statement best describes the meaning of the value for the key_len column?

- A. It shows how many bytes will be used from each index row.
- B. It shows the number of characters indexed in the key.
- C. It shows the total size of the index row.
- D. It shows how many columns in the index are examined

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 29

An admin attempts to enforce stronger security by using these commands:

```
mysql> set global validate_password_policy='STRONG';

Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)

mysql> set global
validate_password_dictionary_file='/tmp/dictionary_file';

Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)

mysql> show status like 'validate_password%';
```

Variable_name	Value
validate_password_dictionary_file_last_parsed	2018-03-07 15:15:13
validate_password_dictionary_file_words_count	10

2 rows in set (0.00 sec)

The admin then leaves the system running with the specified changes. What are two remaining security concerns?

- A. validate_password_policy cannot be set without restarting the MySQL instance.
- B. The name of the dictionary file is too obvious.
- C. The dictionary file word list is too short.
- D. validate_password_dictionary_file cannot be set without restarting the MySQL instance.

- E. The validate_password plug-in has not been loaded.
- F. The dictionary file is an insecure location

Answer: BF

NEW QUESTION 33

Which two are considered good security practices when using passwords? (Choose two.)

- A. Use one-way encryption for storage of passwords.
- B. Store passwords external to the database.
- C. Choose short passwords to save on storage space.
- D. Use simple keyboard actions that give mixed letters.
- E. Do not use dictionary-based word

Answer: AE

NEW QUESTION 34

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 account?

- 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 36

You have a server that has very limited memory but has a very large table. You will use mysqldump to back up this table. Which option will ensure mysqldump will process a row at a time instead of buffering a set of rows?

- A. --tab
- B. --single-transaction
- C. --quick
- D. --skip-buffer

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 37

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 recovery

Answer: BF

NEW QUESTION 42

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 44

You enable binary logging on MySQL Server with the configuration: binlog-format=STATEMENT log-bin
Which database updates are logged on the master server to the binary log by default?

- A. all updates except to the TEMPDB database
- B. all updates except to the PERFORMANCE_SCHEMA database
- C. all updates not involving temporary tables
- D. all updates to the default database, except temporary tables
- E. all updates to all databases

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 48

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 51

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 53

You have the following in your my.cnf configuration file: [mysqld] default_authentication_plugin=sha256_password

You want to create a new user who will be connecting from the IP address 192.0.2.10, and you want to use the authentication plug-in that implements SHA-256 hashing for user account passwords.

Which two statements would create a user named webdesign for this IP address with the password of imbatman using a SHA_256 password hash?

- A. CREATE USER 'webdesign'@'192.0.2.10' IDENTIFIED AS sha256_user WITH sha256_password 'imbatman';
- B. CREATE USER 'webdesign'@'192.0.2.10' IDENTIFIED BY 'imbatman';
- C. CREATE USER 'webdesign'@'192.0.2.10' IDENTIFIED WITH sha256_password BY 'imbatman';
- D. CREATE USER WITH sha256_password 'sha256_user'@'192.0.2.10' IDENTIFIED AS 'webdesign' USING 'imbatman';
- E. CREATE USER 'webdesign'@'192.0.2.10' WITH mysql_native_password USING SHA265 BY 'imbatman';
- F. CREATE USER 'webdesign'@'192.0.2.10' IDENTIFIED BY SHA265 AS 'imbatman';

Answer: BF

NEW QUESTION 57

What is the best method for monitoring Group Replication conflict resolution?

- A. the PERFORMANCE_SCHEMA tables
- B. the SHOW PROCESSLIST command
- C. the INNODB Lock Monitor details
- D. the SHOW STATUS command
- E. the INFORMATION_SCHEMA tables

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 59

Which two methods accurately monitor the size of your total database size over time?

- A. monitoring the Innodb_rows_inserted status variable
- B. monitoring the innodb_redo_log_size variable
- C. monitoring the information_schemA.TABLES table
- D. monitoring datadir size in the operating system
- E. monitoring cumulative Innodb_page_size increase
- F. monitoring the performance_schema_hosts_size variable

Answer: CF

NEW QUESTION 63

Which three tasks are handled by the optimizer?

- A. Decide which indexes to use.
- B. Rewrite the WHERE clause.
- C. Parse the query.
- D. Change the order in which the tables are joined.
- E. Validate the query.
- F. Execute the query.
- G. Verify that the user is allowed to execute the quer

Answer: BCF

NEW QUESTION 66

Is it true that binary backups always take less space than text backups?

- A. Yes, because binary backups only contain data, and not statements required to insert data into the tables.
- B. No, because text backups can have optimizations, which make them smaller, such as updating many rows at once.
- C. No, because if InnoDB tables contain many empty pages, they could take more space than the INSERT statements.
- D. Yes, because even if InnoDB tables contain many empty pages, text backups have empty INSERT statements for them.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 70

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