

Exam Questions 1z0-888

MySQL 5.7 Database Administrator

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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

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 statement

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 3

You will configure a MySQL Server to act as a replication master. Which two options must be configured correctly to allow this?

- A. log-master-updates
- B. rpl-recovery-rank
- C. server-id
- D. enable-master-start
- E. log_bin
- F. master-logging

Answer: CE

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

The following grants were executed:

```
GRANT CREATE ROUTING ON sales.* TO 'webadmin'@'%'; GRANT ALTER ON PROCEDURE sales.myproc TO 'webadmin'@'%';
```

A user successfully connects to the database as webadmin and created a stored procedure named get_reports. The next day, the user logs in again as webadmin and wants to delete the stored procedure named get_reports, and therefore, issues the following statement:

```
USE sales;
DROP PROCEDURE IF EXISTS get_reports; What is the result of executing the statement?
```

- A. The user will get an error because he or she did not use the ALTER statement to drop the stored procedure.
- B. The user will get an error because he or she did not put the database name in front of the stored procedure name.
- C. The stored procedure named get_reports will be dropped.
- D. The user will get an error because he or she does not have the permission to drop stored procedure

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 6

Consider the two partial outputs of the SHOW GLOBAL VARIABLES command from a master and slave server: Master:

Variable name	Value
connect_timeout	5
log_bin	ON
max_connections	100
shared_memory_base_name	MYSQL
server_id	2
tmp_table_size	5242880
version	5.7.20

Slave:

Variable name	Value
connect_timeout	5
log_bin	OFF
max_connections	10
shared_memory_base_name	MYSQL5
server_id	2
tmp_table_size	4266336
version	5.7.22

There is a problem with the slave replicating from the master. Which statement describes the cause of the problem?

- A. The log_bin variable is set to OFF on the slave.
- B. server_id is not unique.
- C. The max_connections variable on the slave needs to be increased.
- D. The shared_memory_base_name variable must match the master.
- E. The version of the slave is newer than the version of the master.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 7

Consider the table people with the definition:

```
CREATE TABLE `people` (
  `id` int(10) unsigned NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,
  `FirstName` varchar(40) NOT NULL,
  `Surname` varchar(40) NOT NULL,
  `Birthday` date NOT NULL,
  PRIMARY KEY (`id`),
  KEY `Surname` (`Surname`, `FirstName`),
  KEY `FirstName` (`FirstName`),
  KEY `Birthday` (`Birthday`)
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8mb4
```

The application uses a query such as:

```
SELECT * FROM people WHERE YEAR(Birthday) = 1980;
```

The query is not using an index.

Which two methods can be used to allow the query to use an index?

- A. Change the WHERE clause to Birthday BETWEEN 1980-01-01 AND 1980-12-31.
- B. Add a functional index for YEAR(Birthday).
- C. Execute ANALYZE TABLE to update the index statistics.
- D. Add a generated column calculating YEAR(Birthday) and index that column.
- E. Add FORCE INDEX (Birthday) to the quer

Answer: AE

NEW QUESTION 8

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 9

Consider the index information for the dept_emp table in the employee's schema:

```
mysql> SELECT INDEX_NAME, NON_UNIQUE, SEQ_IN_INDEX, COLUMN_NAME,
  CARDINALITY, INDEX_TYPE
  FROM information_schema.STATISTICS
  WHERE TABLE_SCHEMA = 'employees' AND TABLE_NAME = 'dept_emp';
```

INDEX_NAME	NON_UNIQUE	SEQ_IN_INDEX	COLUMN_NAME	CARDINALITY	INDEX_TYPE
PRIMARY	0	1	emp_no	299939	BTREE
PRIMARY	0	2	dept_no	331570	BTREE
emp_no	1	1	emp_no	301154	BTREE
dept_no	1	1	dept_no	8	BTREE

4 rows in set (0.00 sec)

Which two conclusions can be made based on the output of the query?

- A. There are three indexes on the table.
- B. There is a redundant index on the dept_no column.
- C. The secondary indexes are optimized for unique key look-ups.
- D. The values on the emp_no column must be unique.
- E. The selectivity of the dept_no column is the best of the indexed columns.
- F. There is a redundant index on the emp_no column

Answer: CF

NEW QUESTION 10

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 10

An administrator installs MySQL to run under a mysql OS account. The administrator decides to disable logins to the mysql account by using /nologin or /bin/false as the user's shell setting. Which statement is true?

- A. The mysql user needs a login and its home directory must be the base directory of the installation.
- B. The OS needs to allow logging in as mysql so that administrative tasks can be performed.
- C. This prevents mysqld from starting when standard startup scripts are used.
- D. This prevents creation of a command shell with the mysql account, while allowing mysqld to ru

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 15

A single InnoDB table has been dropped by accident. You are unable to use an additional intermediate MySQL instance to restore the table. Which two backup methods can be used to restore the single table without stopping the MySQL instance?

- A. a backup created with mysqldump --all-databases
- B. a backup created using FLUSH TABLES ... FOR EXPORT
- C. an up-to-date replication slave
- D. a file system-level snapshot
- E. a file system copy created while MySQL was shut dow

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 19

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 lo

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 21

Examine the mydata table and SELECT statements:

```
CREATE TABLE `mydata` (
  `id` int(11) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,
  `a` int(11) DEFAULT NULL,
  `b` int(11) DEFAULT NULL,
  PRIMARY KEY (`id`),
  KEY `a_idx` (`a`)
) ENGINE=InnoDB;
```

```
mysql>SELECT @@session.transaction_isolation;
+-----+
|@@ session.transaction_isolation |
+-----+
|REPEATABLE-READ |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> SELECT * from mydata;
+----+-----+-----+
|id  | a   | b   |
+----+-----+-----+
|1   | 1   | 1   |
|2   | 1   | 1   |
|3   | 2   | 2   |
|4   | 2   | 2   |
|5   | 2   | 3   |
+----+-----+-----+
```

You issue: mysql> begin;
 mysql> update mydata set a=0 where b=3;
 How many rows are now protected by locks with the default InnoDB configuration?

- A. one
- B. one row and a next-key lock for supremum
- C. one row and a gap-lock
- D. five

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 24

```
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 28

A crucial database, 'db_prod', just disappeared from your production MySQL instance. In reviewing the available MySQL logs (General, Audit, or Slow) and your own application-level logs, you identified this command from a customer facing application:

```
SELECT id FROM users WHERE login='payback!';DROP DATABASE db_prod;
```

Which three methods could have been used to prevent this SQL injection attack from happening?

- A. writing your client code to properly escape all user input
- B. giving limited privileges to accounts used by application servers to interact with their backing databases
- C. using SSL/TLS on your outward facing web servers (https://) to encrypt all user sessions
- D. using a hashing or encryption method to secure all user passwords in your MySQL tables
- E. removing any remaining anonymous accounts from your MySQL instance
- F. validating all user input before sending it to the database server
- G. changing all passwords for the MySQL account 'root'@'%' immediately after losing an employee who knew the current password

Answer: DEG

NEW QUESTION 30

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 32

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 33

Examine the mysqldumpslow output:

```
Count: 109 Time=66.73s (6183s) Lock=0.00s (0s) Rows=3990419.2
(434955691), appuser
[appuser]@localhost
SELECT id, firstname, surname, address, age, birthdate FROM people
WHERE age >21;
```

Which two options could explain the slow query?

- A. There is network congestion between client and server.
- B. No index has been defined on the filtered column.
- C. There are 108 queries still being executed.
- D. A table lock is causing delays.
- E. A full table scan is being use

Answer: AE

NEW QUESTION 34

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 crashes

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 35

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 36

You have a MySQL instance with the following variables in the /etc/my.cnf file:

```
[mysqld]
binlog-format = ROW
binlog-ignore-db = sales
transaction-isolation = REPEATABLE READ
binlog-row-event-max-size = 512
```

You issue these statements: USE prices;

UPDATE sales.january SET amount=amount+1000;

An hour after executing the statements, you realize that you made a mistake and you want to go to the binary log and look at the statements again.

Which statement is true? (Choose two.)

- A. You would receive an error on the statement because you cannot update a different database than what is specified with the USE statement.
- B. The changes caused by the UPDATE statement are logged to the binary log because the instance is using --binlog-format = ROW
- C. The statement would fail because you cannot update more than one row at a time when using --binlogformat = ROW.
- D. Nothing is logged because you are executing an UPDATE statement that will cause changes to more than one row, and you do not have the --binlog-format value set to STATEMENT.
- E. Nothing was written to the binary log because you cannot perform a calculation in a query without enclosing the statement in single quotation marks.

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 41

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 words

Answer: AE

NEW QUESTION 46

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 48

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 serve

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 50

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 53

You are setting up a new installation of MySQL Server 5.7 (a GA release.) You have used a ZIP or TAR

package to ensure that the mysqld binary, along with its support files, such as plug-ins and error messages, now exist on the host. Assume that the default datadir exists on the host. You installed the binary in the default location (the default -- basedir value) for your operating system.

Which step should you perform before defining your own databases and database tables?

- A. Execute a command with a minimal form of: mysql --initialize
- B. Register mysqld as a service that will start automatically on this host machine.
- C. Create a configuration file containing default-storage-engine=InnoDB.
- D. Set an exception in the host machine's firewall to allow external users to talk to mysqld.
- E. Create additional login accounts (so that everyone does not need to log in as root) and assign them appropriate privileges.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 54

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 56

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 59

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 60

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 62

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 64

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