

Exam Questions 1z0-888

MySQL 5.7 Database Administrator

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NEW QUESTION 1

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 2

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 3

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 4

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 5

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 6

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 7

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 8

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 9

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 run.

Answer: A

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

What are three methods to reduce MySQL server exposure to remote connections? (Choose three.)

- A. using SSL when transporting data over remote networks
- B. using the `sql_mode=STRICT_SECURE` after connections are established for encrypted communications
- C. setting `—skip-networking` when remote connections are not required
- D. setting specific grant privileges to limit remote authentication
- E. setting `—mysql_secure_configuration` to enable paranoid mode

Answer: ACD

NEW QUESTION 11

A simple master-to-slave replication is currently being used. This information is extracted from the SHOW SLAVE STATUS output:

```
Last_SQL_Error: Error 'Duplicate entry '8' for key 'PRIMARY'' on
query. Default database: 'mydb' . Query: 'insert into mytable
VALUES('8', 'George')'
```

```
Skip_Counter: 0
```

```
Retrieved_Gtid_Set: 5da6b4f5-6f60-11e8-b2d6-0010e05f3e06:1-8
```

```
Executed_Gtid_Set: 5da6b4f5-6f60-11e8-b2d6-0010e05f3e06:1-7
```

```
62706329-6f60-11e8-b64f-0010e05f3e06:1
```

```
Auto-Position: 1
```

You execute a 'SHOW CREATE TABLE mytable' on the slave:

```
CREATE TABLE 'mytable' (
  'ID' int(11) NOT NULL DEFAULT '0',
  'name' char(10) DEFAULT NULL,
  PRIMARY KEY ('ID')
)
```

The table mytable on the slave contains:

ID	name
7	Nancy
8	George

You have issued a STOP SLAVE command. You have determined that it is safe to skip the transaction in this case. One or more statements are required before you can issue a START SLAVE command to resolve the duplicate key error. Which statement should be used?

- A. SET GTID_NEXT="CONSISTENCY"; BEGIN; COMMIT; SET GTID_NEXT="AUTOMATIC";
- B. SET GTID_NEXT="5da6b4f5-6f60-11e8-b2d6-0010e05f3e06:8"; BEGIN; COMMIT; SET GTID_NEXT="AUTOMATIC";
- C. SET GLOBAL SQL_SKIP_SLAVE_COUNTER=1
- D. SET GLOBAL enforce_gtid_consistency=ON
- E. SET GTID_EXECUTED="5da6b4f5-6f60-11e8-b2d6-0010e05f3e06:8";

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 13

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. Yes
- B. Shut down the mysqld process, enable the `transportable_tablespace` option, and move the UNDO directory to the SSD.
- C. Yes

- 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 18

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 21

Due to an authentication plug-in that is used on the server, passwords are required to be sent as clear text as opposed to the usual encrypted format.

Which two methods would allow the mysql client to connect to the server and send clear text passwords?

- A. mysql --protocol=PLAIN -uroot -p -h dbhost.example.com
- B. INSTALL PLUGIN mysql_cleartext_password SONAME 'mysql_cleartext_password.so';
- C. export LIBMYSQL_ENABLE_CLEARTEXT_PLUGIN='Y'
- D. SET GLOBAL mysql_cleartext_passwords=1;
- E. mysql --enable-cleartext-plugin -uroot -p -h dbhost.example.com

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 25

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 [ERROR] 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

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 31

Which statement best describes the purpose of the InnoDB buffer pool?

- A. It is amount of buffers available during a transaction.
B. It caches only the indexes for InnoDB tables.
C. It caches data and indexes for InnoDB tables.
D. It holds changes made during a transaction before they are written to the log.
E. It is a pool of memory for SQL query sort operations from within the InnoDB engine

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 32

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 salve 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 37

You have created a new user with this statement:

CREATE USER 'erika'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'first#1Pass' PASSWORDEXPIRE; What is the outcome?

- A. When 'erika'@'localhost' tries to log in with the MySQL command-line client, the user will have to change the password before seeing the mysql> prompt.
- B. When 'erika'@'localhost' tries to log in with the MySQL command-line client, the user will not be permitted to log in because the password is expired.
- C. When 'erika'@'localhost' tries to log in with the MySQL command-line client, the user will be permitted to log in but will not be able to issue any statements until the user changes the password.
- D. You receive a syntax error that indicates that you cannot set a password and expire it at the same time

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 41

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 45

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 46

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 48

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 50

The MySQL installation includes the mysql_config_editor utility for managing login paths stored in a .mylogin.cnf file.

Which two are true about the login path feature?

- A. mysql_config_editor is the only MySQL-provided utility that can print the values stored in .mylogin.cnf.
- B. A .mylogin.cnf file can store at most one login path.
- C. It provides a FIPS-compliant keyring for storing MySQL login details.
- D. A .mylogin.cnf file can be edited using a text editor, such as vim or Notepad++.
- E. It is an alternative to storing the MySQL login details in a my.cnf file.
- F. It provides means to help avoid accidentally exposing the MySQL login detail

Answer: EF

NEW QUESTION 55

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 59

Consider these global status variables:

```
mysql> SELECT *
FROM performance_schema_global_status
WHERE VARIABLE_NAME LIKE '%connection%'
OR VARIABLE_NAME LIKE '%thread%';
```

VARIABLE_NAME	VARIABLE_VALUE
Connection_errors_accept	0
Connection_errors_internal	6
Connection_errors_max_connections	0
Connections_errors_peer_address	0
Connection_errors_select	0
Connection_errors_tcpwrap	0
Connections	510
Delayed_insert_threads	0
Max_used_connections	145
Max_used_connections_time	2018-03-22 14:54:06
Performance_schema_thread_classes_lost	0
Performance_schema_thread_instances_lost	0
Slow_launch_threads	0
Threads_cached	6
Threads_connected	140
Threads_created	155
Threads_running	14

17 rows in set (0.00 sec)

Which two conclusions can be made from the output?

- A. There are 140 Performance Schema threads at the time of the output.
- B. There are 510 connections to MySQL at the time of the output.
- C. The thread cache has been configured with thread_cache_size set to at least 6.
- D. There are more connections being idle than executing queries.
- E. All max_connections were in use at 2018-03-22 14:54:06

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 60

One of your colleagues is trying to make a change using the mysql command-line client for his or her application session. The colleague instant messages you this command: `mysql> SET SESSION max_connections = 200`; Why does the command fail?

- A. max_connections requires the GLOBAL scope.
- B. Its current user does not have the SUPER privilege.
- C. max_connections is not a dynamic variable.
- D. You need to change the config file and restart the database.
- E. Users can control only the max_user_connections variable.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 64

After analysis on the slow query log on a high-end OLTP service, the table identified in the slow queries is:

```
CREATE TABLE transactions (  
  
    User VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,  
  
    Amount DECIMAL(16,2) NOT NULL,  
  
    Date DATETIME NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP()  
  
) ENGINE=MyISAM;
```

What are the two most likely reasons for the slowness given this output?

- A. Date should be a TIMESTAMP field for better performance.
- B. The User field is too long for most names.
- C. The engine type is not appropriate to the application use.
- D. Using default values for DATETIME causes table scans.
- E. No indexes are defined.

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 68

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 72

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