



Oracle

Exam Questions 1z0-888

MySQL 5.7 Database Administrator

NEW QUESTION 1

Which statement is true about using Microsoft Windows Cluster as a platform for MySQL?

- A. It relies on the shared disk architecture being visible to both servers.
- B. It is provided by means of IP-level disk replication.
- C. It implements High Availability by using the NET Connector's load balancing capabilities.
- D. It is a shared-nothing architecture

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 2

Which three options are most likely to be changed for production form their default values?

- A. innodb_buffer_pool_size
- B. max_connections
- C. join_buffer_size
- D. character_set_system
- E. innodb_log_file_size
- F. max_user_connections
- G. port

Answer: EFG

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 statement

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 4

On a master server that is using statement-based replication, a table of log data has become very large. You decide to delete 100.000 rows.

Which two methods can be independently invoked to ensure that the delete is properly propagated to the slave? (Choose two.)

- A. Change the replication mode to mixed before issuing any delete statements when the limit clause is used.
- B. If the data modification is non-deterministic, the query optimizer will resolve any potential issues.
- C. Use the limit clause to limit the deletion to 100.000 rows.
- D. Use the limit clause in conjunction with the order BY clause

Answer: AD

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

Which two statements are true regarding the creating of new MySQL physical and logical backups?

- A. Physical backups can be used to recover from data corruption.
- B. Logical backups are human-readable whereas physical backups are not.
- C. Logical backups are always larger than physical backups.
- D. Physical backups are usually slower than text backups.
- E. Physical backups are usually faster than text backup

Answer: AE

NEW QUESTION 8

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 9

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

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 availabl

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 10

Force Majeure is a catastrophic failure on a major level of the database operation. Regular backups are key to helping avoid data loss in such situations. Which two other steps can help avoid data loss in a major catastrophe?

- A. Implement a failover strategy to another geographic location.
- B. Create a master-master pair for each service.
- C. Have a second data centre in a different region or country.
- D. Keep software updated to the latest version.
- E. Use RAID 10 storage for datA.
- F. Use on-site network-attached storage to separate service from dat

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 11

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 16

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 19

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 24

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 27

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 29

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 34

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 35

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 37

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 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 42

What is the order of tables shown in an EXPLAIN output?

- A. It lists tables from the smallest to the largest.
- B. It lists tables in the order in which their data will be read.
- C. It lists tables from the most optimized to the least optimized.
- D. It lists tables in the order in which they are specified in the statement that is being explaine

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 44

Consider the join_buffer_size parameter in MySQL Server. Which two statements are true about the join buffer?

- A. The value should be increased if the client performs several SELECT operations.
- B. The join buffer is set per connection.
- C. The join buffer is used to process sorts when complex joins are being performed.
- D. The value should be increased from the default if the query joins large rows without using an index.
- E. The join buffer is global and can be changed only by restarting the serve

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 48

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 53

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