Oracle

Exam 1z0-883

MySQL 5.6 Database Administrator

Version: 8.0

[Total Questions: 100]

Question No : 1

A user executes the statement;

PURGE BINARY LOGS TO ‘mysql-bin.010’;

What is the result?

A. It deletes all binary log files, except ‘mysql-in.010’.
B. It deletes all binary log files up to and including ‘mysql-bin.010’.
C. It deletes all binary log files before ‘mysql-bin.010’.
D. It deletes all binary log files after ‘mysql-bin.010’.

Answer: C
Reference: http://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.5/en/purge-binary-logs.html

Question No : 2

You use—login-path to access a MySQL server on a Linux installation.

Which statement is true about the – login-path option that is created by using mysql_config_editor?

A. All system users have access to the MySQL server via—login path local.
B. __login-path can be used only for MySQL servers running on a local machine.
C. __login-path allows you to provide login credentials without passing clear text passwords on the command line.
D. When using – login-path to connect to a remote MySQL server, the remote server version must be 5.6 or later.

Answer: C

Question No : 3

Review the definition of the phone_list view.

CHEATE OR REPLACE

ALGORITHM=MERGE

DEFINER= ‘root’@localhost’

SQL SECURITY DEFINER

VIEW ‘phone_list’ AS

SELECT

e . id as id

‘e . first_name AS ‘first_name’

‘e . last_name AS ‘last_name’

‘coalesce (ph1.phone_no, ‘--') AS ‘office_no’

‘coalesce (ph2 .phone_no, '--‘) AS ‘cell_no’

FROM employees e

LEFT JOIN employee_phone ph1

ON ph1.emp_id = e.id AND ph1.type = ‘office’

LEFT JOIN employee_phone ph2

ON ph2 .emp_id = e.id AND ph2 .type = ‘mobile’

The tables employees and employee_phone are InnoDB tables; all columns are used in this view.

The contents of the phone_list view are as follows:

Mysql> select * from phone_list;

Id	First_name	Last_name	Office_no	Cell_no
1	John	Doe	X1234	--

1 row in set (0.00 sec)

Which method can you use to change the cell_no value to ‘555-8888’ for John Doe?

A. DELETE FROM phone_list WHERE first_name= 'John' and last_name= 'Doe';
INSERT INTO phone_list (first_name, last_name, office_no, cell_no) VALUES ('John' , 'Doe' , 'x1234' , '555-8888);
B. INSERT INTO employee_phone (emp_id, phone_no, type) VALUES (1, '555-8888','mobile');
C. UPDATE phone_list SET cell_name '555-8888' WHERE first_name= 'John' and last_name= 'Doe';
D. UPDATE employee_phone SET phone_no= '555-8888' where emp_id=1;

Answer: B

Question No : 4

You are investigating the performance of the server and see the following information:

- Events_waits_summary_global_by_event_name in the performance schema shows that the wait/synch/mutex/sql/LOCK_table_cache event is dominating other wait events.
- The table_open_cache_overflows status variable is 0.

Which action should be taken to remove the performance bottleneck described here?

A. Decrease the value of table_definition_cache.
B. Increase the value of table_definition_cache.
C. Decrease the value of table_open_cache.
D. Increase the value of table_open_cache.
E. Decrease the value of table_open_cache_instances.
F. Increase the value of table_open_cache_instances.

Answer: D

Explanation: The table_open_cache variable was simply not set high enough.

Reference: MySQL Performance: Table Open Cache in 5.6

Question No : 5

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

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

Answer: D

Question No : 6

Which three statements describe how the strict SQL mode provides added security?

A. It rejects statements that try to insert out-of-range values
B. It rejects invalid dates.
C. It limits the operations that the server can perform.
D. It rejects queries that produce out-of-range values.
E. It rejects dates with zero day or month values.

Answer: A,C,E

Question No : 7

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

Answer: D,E

Question No : 8

You install a copy of Mysql 5.6.13 on a brand new Linux server by using RPM packages. The server starts successfully as verified by the following commands:

$ pidof mysqld

3132

$tail - n2 /var/lib.mysql/hostname.err

2013-08-18 08:18:38 3132 [Note] /usr/sbin/mysqld: ready for connections.

Version: '5.6.13-enterprise-commercial-advaced' socket: '/tmp/mysql.sock' port;

3306 Mysql Enterprise Server – Advanced Edition (Commercial)

You attempt to log in as the root user with the following command:

$mysql –u root

ERROR 1045 (28000): Access denied for user 'root'@'localhost' (using password: NO)

Which statement is true about this scenario?

A. The RPM installation script sets a default password of password for new installations.
B. The local root user must log in with a blank password initially: mysql –u root –p.
C. New security measures mean that the mysql_secure_installation script must be run first on all new installations.
D. The mysql_install_bd post-installation script used – random-password.

Answer: B

Question No : 9

Which three statements are characteristic of the MEMORY storage engine?

A. Each table is represented on disk as an.frm file.
B. Each table has a corresponding.MYI and .MYD file.
C. It can support foreign keys.
D. It cannot contain text or BLOB columns.
E. Table contents are not saved if the server is restarted.
F. It can support transactions

Answer: A,D,E

Question No : 10

You are using the performance Schema to investigate replication on a slave:

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 performance_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	38	96931638913
22	Thread/sql/slave_worker	7	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. At most two schemas are being updated concurrently.
B. The server needs more cores to use all slave threads.
C. The slave cannot process the relay log fast enough to use all threads.
D. The slave is configured with slave_parallel_workers = 4.

Answer: A,C

Explanation: * To see which instruments have been executed the most times or have taken the most wait time, sort the events_waits_summary_global_by_event_name table on the COUNT_STAR or SUM_TIMER_WAIT column, which correspond to a COUNT(*) or SUM(TIMER_WAIT) value, respectively, calculated over all events

* slave_parallel_workers
Sets the number of slave worker threads for executing replication events (transactions) in parallel. Setting this variable to 0 (the default) disables parallel execution. The maximum is 1024.

Reference: 22.1 Performance Schema Quick Start ; 17.1.4.3 Replication Slave Options and Variables

Question No : 11

The InnoDB engine has a feature known as clustered indexes.

Which three statements are true about clustered indexes as used in InnoDB?

A. A primary key must exist for creation of a clustered index.
B. A primary key is used as a clustered index.
C. A clustered index is a grouping of indexes from different tables into a global index for faster searching.
D. If no indexes exist, a hidden clustered index is generated based on row IDs.
E. A clustered index provides direct access to a page containing row data.
F. The first unique index is always used as a clustered index and not a primary key.
G. A clustered index allows fulltext searching within InnoDB,

Answer: B,D,G
Reference: http://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.0/en/innodb-index-types.html

Question No : 12

Which hardware storage option, when set up with redundant disks, offers the least stability,

availability, and reliability for Mysql data?

A. RAID 5
B. iSCSI
C. SAN (Storage Area Network)
D. NFS (Networked File System)

Answer: C

Question No : 13

What are three actions performed by the mysql_secure_installation tool?

A. It prompts you to set the root user account password.
B. It checks whether file permissions are appropriate within datadir.
C. It asks to remove the test database, which is generated at installation time.
D. It can delete any anonymous accounts.
E. It verifies that all users are configuration with the longer password hash.

Answer: A,C,D
Reference: http://prefetch.net/blog/index.php/2006/06/18/securing-mysql-installations-with-mysql_secure_installation/

Question No : 14

You have forgotten the root user account password. You decide to reset the password and execute the following:

Shell> /etc/init.d/mysql stop

Shell> /etc/init.d/mysql start – skip-grant tables

Which additional argument makes this operation safer?

A. --skip-networking, to prohibit access from remote locations
B. --reset-grant-tables, to start the server with only the mysql database accessible

C. --read-only,to set all data to read-only except for super users
D. --old-passwords, to start Mysql to use the old password format while running without the grant tables

Answer: A

Explanation: https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.6/en/resetting-permissions.html under section - **B.5.4.1.3 Resetting the Root Password: Generic Instructions**

Question No : 15

Which statement is true about FLUSH LOGS command?

A. It requires the RELOAD, FILE, and DROP privileges.
B. It closes and reopens all log files.
C. It closes and sends binary log files to slave servers.
D. It flushes dirty pages in the buffer pool to the REDO logs.

Answer: B

Reference: http://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.5/en/flush.html

Question No : 16

Which two requirements would lead towards a high availability solution?

A. When uptime is critical
B. When data must be refactored
C. When application concurrency is static
D. When data loss is unacceptable
E. When application is a single point of failure

Answer: A,E

Question No : 17

You are having problems with connections from a specific host (192.168.1.15) not closing down correctly. You want to find the state of the threads from that host check for long-running queries.

Which statement will accomplish this?

A. SELECT * FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.PROCESSLIST WHERE HOST='192.168.1.15';
B. SELECT * FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.EVENTS WHERE HOST=' 192.168.1.15';
C. SELECT * FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.STATISTICS WHERE HOST=' 192.168.1.15';
D. SELECT * FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.INNODB_METEICS WHERE HOST=' 192.168.1.15';

Answer: A

Question No : 18

Consider the MySQL Enterprise Audit plugin.

On attempting to start the MySQL service after a crash, notice the following error:

[ERROR] Plugin 'audit_log' init function returned error.

In the audit log file, you notice the final entry:

…

<AUDIT_RECORD

TIMESTAMP="2013-07-09T02:12:35"

NAME="Connect"

CONNECTION_ID="98"

STATUS="0"

USER="Kate"

PRIV_USER="kate"

OS_LOGIN=""

HOST=”localhost”

DB=””/>

What action should you take to fix the error and allow the service to start?

A. Re-install the audit plugin.
B. Execute the command FLUSH LOGS.
C. Execute the command SET GLOBAL audit_log_fiush= ON.
D. Move or rename the existing audit.log file.

Answer: D

Question No : 19

You have enabled the Slow Query Log for a short period.

When you process the Slow Query Log, you receive the following snip of output:

Count: 100 Time=0 .22a (22s) Lock=0.00s (0s) Rows=0.0 (0), root[root] @localhost

CREATE TABLE ‘t1’ (id serial,id0 varchar(N) unique key,intcaoll INT (N)

,intco12 INT(N) ,intco13 INT(N) ,intco14 INT(N) ,intco15 INT(N)

,charcol1 VARVHAR(N) ,charcol2 VARCHAR(N) charcol3 VARCHAR (N)

,charcol4 VARVHAR(N) ,charcol5 VARCHAR(N) charcol6 VARCHAR (N)

,charcol7 VARVHAR(N) ,charcol8 VARCHAR(N) charcol9 VARCHAR (N) .charcol 10 VACHAR (N))

Count: 64000 Time-0.02s (1213s) Lock=0.00s (6s) Rows=1.0 (64000), root [root]@ localhost

SELECT intocl1, intco12, intco13, intco14, intco15, intco16,intco17, intco18

,intcol9, intcol10, charcol1, charcol2, charcol3, charcol4, charcol5, charcol6

,charcol7, charcol8, charcol9, charcol10 FROM t1 WHERE id = ‘s’

Count: 1 Time=0.02s (0s) Lock=0.00s (0s) Rows=1.0 (1) agent [agent] @localhost

SELECT Select_priv, Repl_client_priv, Show_db_priv, Super_priv,

Process_priv FROM mysql.user WHERE CONCAT (user, ‘s’, host) = CURRENT_USER ()

Count: 48000 Time=0.02s (778s) Lock=0.00 (3s) Rows=1.0 (48000), root[root]@localhost

SELECT intocl1,intcol2,intcol3, intcol4, intcol5, charcol1, charcol2, charcol3

,charcol4, charcol5, charcol6, charcol7, charcol8, charcol9, charcol10 FROM t1 WHERE id = ‘s’

You want to tune the query such that it provides the greatest overall time savings.

Which query will accomplish this?

A. CHEATE TABLE ‘t1’ (id serial, id0 varchar (N) unique key, intcol1 INT (N)
,intcol2 INT (N), intcol3 INT(N) ,intcol4 INT(N), intcol5 INT(N), charool1 VARCHAR (N)
,charcol2 VARCHAR (N), charcol3 VARCHAR(N), charcol4 VARCHAR(N), charcol5 VARCHAR (N)
,charcol6 VARCHAR (N), charcol7 VARCHAR(N), charcol8 VARCHAR(N), charcol9 VARCHAR (N)
,charcol10 VARCHAR (N);
B. SELECT intcol1, intcol2, intcol3, intcol4, intcol5, intcol6, intcol7, intcol8, intcol9, Intcol10, intcol11, intcol12, intcol13, intcol14, intcol15, intcol16, intcol17, intcol18, intcol19, charcol10
FROM t1
WHERE id = ‘s’;
C. SELECT Select_priv, Repl_client_priv, Show_db_priv, Super_priv, Process_priv
FROM mysql.user
WHERE CONCAT (user,’s’, host) = CURRENT_USER();
D. SELECT intcol1, intcol2, intcol3, intcol4, intcol5, charcol1, charcol2, charcol3, charcol4, charcol5, charcol6, charcol7, charcol8, charcol9, charcol10
FROM t1
WHERE id = ‘s’;

Answer: A

Question No : 20

Consider the Mysql Enterprise Audit plugin.

The following event detail is found in the audit log:

<AUDIT_RECORD

TIMESTAMP=”2013-04-09t01:54:17”

NAME=”Connect”

CONNECTION_ID=”3”

STATUS=”1045”

USER=”kate”

PROXY_USER=””

HOST=”localhost”

IP=””

DB=””/>

Which two points can be concluded from the given event?

A. A connection was blocked by a firewall or a similar security mechanism.
B. A connection was attempted via socket rather than TCP.
C. A connection failed because the proxy user privileges did not match the login user.
D. A connection as the user kate was successful.
E. A connection failed due to authentication being unsuccessful.

Answer: B,E

Explanation: B: <IP>

A string representing the client IP address. This element appears only if the <NAME> value is Connect, Change user, or Query.

Example:

<IP>127.0.0.1</IP>

E: ERROR 1045 (28000): Access denied for user

Question No : 21

A general purpose MySQL instance is configured with the following options:

-- log-slow-queries

-- long-query-time=,0001

-- log-slow-admin-queries

-- general-log

-- log-bin

-- binlog-format=STATEMENT

-- innodb-flush-log-at-trx-commit=1

Which three statements are true?

A. The General Query Log records more data than the Binary Log.
B. The binary Log records more data than the General Query Log.
C. The Slow Query Log records more data than the General Query Log.
D. The General Query Log records more data than the Slow Query Log.
E. The Slow Query Log records more data than the Binary Log.
F. The Binary Log records more data than the Slow Query Log.

Answer: A,D,E

Question No : 22

Identify a performance impact when using the Performance Schema.

A. There is no impact on performance.
B. There is an overhead for querying the Performance Schema but not for having it enabled.
C. There is a constant overhead regardless of settings and workload.
D. The overhead depends on the settings of the Performance Schema.

Answer: D

Question No : 23

Which High Availability solution can provide a consistent, time-delayed (for example, one hour) snapshot of the live production database?

A. MySQL Replication
B. Distributed Replication Block Device
C. Windows Server Failover Clustering
D. MySQL Cluster

Answer: A

Question No : 24

Which two events will cause a slave server to create a new relay log file?

A. Starting of the I/O thread
B. Execution of the FLUSH LOGS statement
C. Starting of the SQL thread
D. Reaching the slave_pendign _jobs_size_max limit
E. Execution of FULSH TABLES WITH READ LOCK

Answer: A,B
Reference: http://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.1/en/slave-logs-relaylog.html

Question No : 25

You adjust a default configuration to the following /etc/my.cnf on a Linux installation:

[mysqld]

Loq-bin

Binrylog_format=ROW

You do not notice the spelling error in binrylog_format and restart your production server.

How does the MySQL server behave with incorrectly spelled options?

A. Mysqld uses internal configuration versioning and reverts to the previous configuration.
B. When using mysql_config_editor for configuration adjustments, it detects incorrect syntax and typing mistakes.
C. The mysqld_safe script skips the unknown variable and starts using the remaining configuration changes.
D. Mysqld prints to the error log about an unknown variable, and then exits.

Answer: D

Question No : 26

You want a record of all queries that are not using indexes.

How would you achieve this?

A. By enabling the Slow Query Log because all queries that are not using indexes will be logged automatically
B. By enabling the Error Log because not using indexes is an error
C. By enabling the Slow Query Log and using the – log-queries-not-using-indexes option
D. By enabling the Error Log and using the – log-queries-not-using-indexes option

Answer: C
Reference: http://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.0/en/slow-query-log.html

Question No : 27

The validate_password plugin is loaded and displays the following settings in global variables:

Mysql> SHOW VARIABLES LIKE ‘validate_password%’;

Variable_name	Value
Validate_password_dictionary_file	
Validate_password_length	8
Validate_password_mixed_case_count	1
Validate_password_number_count	2
Validate_password_policy	MEDIUM
Validate_password_special_char_count	1

When attempting to set your password, you get the following error:

Mysql> SET PASSWORD = PASSWORD ('Hoverl@%');

ERROR 1819 (HY000): Your password does not satisfy the current policy requirements

What is the cause of the error?

A. The password is eight characters long, but needs to exceed validate_password_length to be valid.
B. All of the MEDIUM password policy requirements have not been honored.
C. The password matches a substring Hover as a dictionary word.
D. The password does not match the validate_passoword_number_count requirement.
E. There is no dictionary file defined, so password validation cannot work as expected.

Answer: B

Question No : 28

What are three methods to reduce Mysql server exposure to remote connections?

A. Setting -- skip-networking when remote connections are not required
B. Using the sql_mode=STRICT_SECURE after connections are established for encrypted communications
C. Setting specific GRANT privilege to limit remote authentication
D. Setting – mysql_secure_configuration to enable paranoid mode
E. Using SSL when transporting data over remote networks

Answer: A,B,C