

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

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

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 4

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 5

You attempt to connect to a MySQL Server by using the mysql client program. However, you receive this notice:

```
ERROR 2059 (HY000): Authentication plugin 'mysql_clear_password' cannot
be loaded: plugin not enabled
```

What would you run to fix the issue?

- A. the mysql_upgrade script
- B. the mysql client with the --ignore-password-hashing option
- C. the mysql_secure_installation script to update server security settings
- D. the mysql client with the --enable-cleartext-plugin option
- E. the install plugin command for the mysql_clearpassword plugin

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 6

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.)

- Execute the PURGE BINARY LOGS NOT USED command.
- Edit the .index file to remove the files you want to delete.
- Ensure that none of the attached slaves are using any of the binary logs you want to delete.
- Remove all of the binary log files that have a modification date earlier than today.
- 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:

- On each slave server, use SHOW SLAVE STATUS to check which log file it is reading.
- Obtain a listing of the binary log files on the master server with SHOW BINARY LOGS.
- 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.
- Make a backup of all the log files you are about to delete. (This step is optional, but always advisable.)
- 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 7

You created a backup of the world database with this command: shell> mysqldump --opt world > dump.sql Which two will import the data from dump.sql?

- shell> mysqladmin recover test dump.sql
- shell> mysql test < dump.sql
- shell> mysqlimport test dump.sql
- mysql> USE test; mysql> LOAD DATA INFILE 'dump.sql';
- mysql>USE test; mysql>SOURCE dump.sql;

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 8

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?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 9

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 10

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 10

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 15

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 16

A particular government's security policy is to have very strict data encryption and safety settings. This is done by restricting access based on their own CA authority and limiting access to particular users within a department. Which method could be used to restrict access as required?

- A. using GRANT ... REQUIRE X509 AND REQUIRE ISSUER '/C=.....' AND REQUIRE SUBJECT '/C=.....'

- B. using GRANT USAGE, X509,ON *.* TO user@remotehost IDENTIFIED BY 'secret_password'
- C. using GRANT ... REQUIRE SSL for a secure connection
- D. using GRANT USAGE, SSL,ON *.* TO user@remotehost IDENTIFIED BY 'secret_password'

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 17

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 22

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 data

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 24

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 28

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 down

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 29

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 log

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 33

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 38

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 39

The /myfolder/my.cnf file has option set: [mysqld] skip-log-bin

/myfolder2/my.cnf has this option set: [mysqld] log-bin = /valid/path/to/mysqlbinlog

All mentioned paths are accessible to the account that you are currently using. Assume that any other options mentioned in either file are valid and legal option definitions.

You start an instance by using this command line:

mysqld --defaults-file=/myfolder/my.cnf --defaults-extra-file=/myfolder2/my.cnf What is the outcome?

- A. MySQL starts and Binary Logging is enabled.
- B. MySQL fails to start due to the conflicting options in the configuration files.
- C. MySQL fails to start due to conflicting options on the command line.
- D. MySQL starts but Binary Logging is disable

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 40

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 44

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 49

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 key

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 51

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 54

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 57

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 60

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 61

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 64

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 67

You have created a new user with this statement:

```
CREATE USER 'erika'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'first#1Pass' PASSWORD EXPIRE;
```

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 72

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 73

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 76

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 server

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 78

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 79

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 locatio

Answer: BF

NEW QUESTION 83

How does the InnoDB storage engine handle deadlocks when they are detected?

- A. Both the affected transactions will be rolled back.
- B. The affected transactions wait for innodb_lock_wait_timeout seconds, and then roll back.
- C. One of the affected transactions will be rolled back, the other is allowed to proceed.
- D. The transaction isolation level determines which transaction is rolled back.
- E. The innodb_locks_unsafe_for_binlog setting determines which transaction is rolled bac

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 85

You have a consistent InnoDB backup created with mysqldump, the largest table is 50 GB in size. You start to restore your backup with this command;
 shell> mysql -u root -p < backup.sql
 After 30 minutes, you notice that the rate of restore seems to have slowed down. No other processes or external factors are affecting server performance.
 Which is the most likely explanation for this slowdown?

- A. The MySQL server has stopped inserting data to check index consistency.
- B. InnoDB is doing CRC32 checks over the tablespace data as it grows.
- C. The MySQL server is taking a periodical snapshot of data so it can resume the restore if it is interrupted mid-way.
- D. InnoDB has filled the redo log and now must flush the pages.
- E. Secondary indexes no longer fit into the buffer poo

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 87

There are multiple instances of MySQL Server running on a single OS that is backed up using the mysqlbackup command.
 The /etc/my/cnf contains default values, for example, datadir=/var/lib/mysql/, with extra instances having their own separate my.cnf file (for example /etc/mysql/instanceN.cnf) overriding the defaults.
 A restore of the second instance is attempted from the mysqlbackup archive using this command: mysqlbackup --backup-dir=/opt/backup/mysql/instance2 copy-back
 Upon starting the second MySQL instance, you notice that the data does not match the expected backup. Which command-line option is required to successfully update the second instance?

- A. --restore=2
- B. --copy-back-from-log
- C. --backup-instance=/var/lib/mysql/instance2
- D. --instance=/var/lib/mysql/instance2
- E. --defaults-file=/etc/mysql/instance2.cnf

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 89

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 94

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 98

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 99

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 101

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 106

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 110

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 112

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 113

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 variabl
- D. You need to change the config file and restart the database.
- E. Users can control only the max_user_connections variabl

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 118

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 define

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 121

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