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 architectur

Answer: A

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
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_cleartext_password plugin

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 3Y claus

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 5
You are using replication and the binary log files on your master server consume a lot of disk space. Which two steps should you perform to safely remove some of the older binary log files? (Choose two.)

A. Execute the PURGE BINARY LOGS NOT USED command.
B. Edit the .index file to remove the files you want to delete.
C. Ensure that none of the attached slaves are using any of the binary logs you want to delete.
D. Remove all of the binary log files that have a modification date earlier than today.
E. Use the command PURGE BINARY LOGS and specify a binary log file name or a date and time to remove unused files.

Answer: CE

Explanation:
A: To safely purge binary log files, follow this procedure:
1. On each slave server, use SHOW SLAVE STATUS to check which log file it is reading.
2. Obtain a listing of the binary log files on the master server with SHOW BINARY LOGS.
3. Determine the earliest log file among all the slaves. This is the target file. If all the slaves are up to date, this is the last log file on the list.
4. Make a backup of all the log files you are about to delete. (This step is optional, but always advisable.)
5. Purge all log files up to but not including the target file. Syntax:
PURGE { BINARY | MASTER } LOGS
{ TO 'log_name' | BEFORE datetime_expr }

NEW QUESTION 6
Which two options describe how MySQL Server allocates memory?

A. Each connection may have its own per-thread memory allocations.
B. Thread memory is pre-allocated up to thread_cache_size for performance.
C. Each thread allocates memory from a global pool.
D. Global memory resources are allocated at server startu

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 7
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 8
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 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
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 supporte

Answer: AB

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 15
When you examine a new MySQL installation with default configuration, you find a file called ibdata1 in the database directory. Which two statements are true

about this file?

A. it contains the binary log.
B. it contains a general tablespace.
C. it is the default location for all new tables that you create.
D. it contains the system tablespace.
E. it contains the redo log.
F. it contains the undo lo

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 17
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 onl

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 20
Examine the mydata table and SELECT statements:

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 24
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
To satisfy a security requirement, you have created or altered some user accounts to include REQUIRE X509.
Which additional task needs to be performed for those user accounts to fulfill the requirement to use X509?

A. Install the X509 plug-in on the server.
B. Set the X509 option in the [client] section of the MySQL server's configuration file.
C. Restart the server with the --require-x509 option.
D. Distribute client digital certificates to the client computers being used to log in by the user accounts.
E. Provide users access to the server's private ke

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 32
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: ffffffffffffffff

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 poo

Answer: BF

NEW QUESTION 34
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 39
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 41
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 43
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 48
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 crashe

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 50
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 examine

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 55
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 excluding 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 that 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 60
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 word

Answer: AE

NEW QUESTION 61
You are no longer able to log in to an existing MySQL Server because the root password credentials not
working. You need to reset the root password to complete various administrative tasks. What are the two major methods that will achieve this?

A. Start the MySQL Server in --safe-mode, which only loads the privilege system for changes as data is inaccessible.
B. Start the MySQL Server with reset-root-password in my.cnf, which will prompt you to enter a new root user password.
C. Start the MySQL Server with --init-file pointing to SQL that executes an ALTER USER statement to change the root user password.
D. Start the MySQL Server with --skip-grant-tables and execute SQL, which will update the root password.
E. Start the MySQL Server with –initialize-insecure to force a password reset procedure on the command lin

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 63
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 67
Consider these global status variables:

```
mysql> SELECT *
    FROM performace_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 72
You are setting up a new installation of MySQL Server 5.7 (a GA release.) You have used a ZIP or TAR
package to ensure that the mysqld binary, along with its support files, such as plug-ins and error messages, now exist on the host. Assume that the default datadir
exists on the host. You installed the binary in the default location (the default -- basedir value) for your operating system.
Which step should you perform before defining your own databases and database tables?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 76
Group Replication uses global transaction identifiers to track executed transactions and are fundamental in avoiding transaction conflict. Which additional three
steps help in avoiding conflicts in group replication?

A. Set isolation level to be SERIALIZABLE.
B. Use the binary log row format.
C. Set isolation level to be READ COMMITTED.
D. Configure IPv6 network for hosts.
E. Guarantee a secondary index on every table.
F. Guarantee a primary key on every table.
G. Set multiple slave parallel worker thread

Answer: ABF

NEW QUESTION 81
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 86
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 91
You have the following in your my.cnf configuration file: [mysqld] default_authentication_plugin=sha256_password
You want to create a new user who will be connecting from the IP address 192.0.2.10, and you want to use the authentication plug-in that implements SHA-256 hashing for user account passwords.
Which two statements would create a user named webdesign for this IP address with the password of imbatman using a SHA_256 password hash?

A. CREATE USER 'webdesign'@'192.0.2.10' IDENTIFIED AS sha256_user WITH sha256_password 'imbatman';
B. CREATE USER 'webdesign'@'192.0.2.10' IDENTIFIED BY 'iambatman';
C. CREATE USER 'webdesign'@'192.0.2.10' IDENTIFIED WITH sha256_password BY 'imbatman';
D. CREATE USER WITH sha256_password 'sha256_user'@'192.0.2.10' IDENTIFIED AS 'webdesign' USING 'imbatman';
E. CREATE USER 'webdesign'@'192.0.2.10' WITH mysql_native_password USING SHA265 BY 'imbatman';
F. CREATE USER 'webdesign'@'192.0.2.10' IDENTIFIED BY SHA265 AS 'imbatman';

Answer: BF

NEW QUESTION 96
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 100
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 105
Which three tasks are handled by the optimizer?

A. Decide which indexes to use.
B. Rewrite the WHERE clause.
C. Parse the query.
D. Change the order in which the tables are joined.
E. Validate the query.
F. Execute the query.
G. Verify that the user is allowed to execute the quer

Answer: BCF

NEW QUESTION 106
Is it true that binary backups always take less space than text backups?

A. Yes, because binary backups only contain data, and not statements required to insert data into the tables.
B. No, because text backups can have optimizations, which make them smaller, such as updating many rows at once.
C. No, because if InnoDB tables contain many empty pages, they could take more space than the INSERT statements.
D. Yes, because even if InnoDB tables contain many empty pages, text backups have empty INSERT statements for them.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 109
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