

1z0-888 Dumps

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 are three facts about backups with mysqldump?

- A. will lock all storage engines for duration of backup
- B. can back up a remote database server
- C. allow a consistent backup to be taken
- D. are able to back up specific items within a database
- E. create automatically compressed backups
- F. are always faster to restore than binary backups

Answer: BCD

NEW QUESTION 4

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 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

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 7

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 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

Host slave1 has ip address 192.0.2.10. Host slave2 has ip address 203.0.113.50 Examine these commands:

```
shell> mysql_config_editor print --all
[slave1]
host = slave1.exampledomain.com
user=robert
[slave2]
host = slave2.exampledomain.com
user=karen

shell> mysql --login-path=slave1 --host=192.0.2.10 --
user=robert -p
Enter password:
ERROR 1045 (28000): Access denied for user
`robert'@'192.0.2.10' (using password: YES)
```

Why did this error occur?

- A. The host on the command line is not defined in the login path.
- B. The mysqld instance has not been restarted after creating the login path.
- C. There is no password defined in the login path.
- D. The DNS is not configured correctly for slave1 host.

E. The .mylogin.cnf file is not readabl

Answer: E

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

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 11

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 13

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

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

```
Skip_Counter: 0
```

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

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

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

```
Auto-Position: 1
```

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

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

The table mytable on the slave contains:

ID	name
7	Nancy
8	George

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

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

- D. SET GLOBAL enforce_gtid_consistency=ON
- E. SET GTID_EXECUTED="5da6b4f5-6f60-11e8-b2d6-0010e05f3e06:8";

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 15

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 18

The MySQL error log shows:

InnoDB: Warning: a long semaphore wait:

The relevant parts of the InnoDB monitor output shows:

```
--Thread 140259946129152 has waited at btr0sea.cc line 658 for
241.00 seconds the semaphore:
```

```
X-lock (wait_ex) on RW-latch at 0x2a5581378 created in file
btr0sea.cc line 173 a writer (thread id 140259946129152) has
reserved it in mode wait exclusive number of readers 1, waiters
flag 1, lock_word: ffffffff
```

```
Last time read locked in file btr0sea.cc line 907
```

```
Last time write locked in file /pb2/build/sb_0-10188268-
1378799520.26/rpm/BUILD/mysqlcom-pro-5.7.14/mysqlcom-pro-
5.7.14/storage/innobase/btr/btr0sea.cc line 658
```

...

```
---TRANSACTION 1935115BA, ACTIVE 942 sec, process no 20643, OS
thread id 140223541274368
```

```
mysql tables in use 3, locked 0
```

```
, holds adaptive hash latch
```

```
MySQL thread id 3631102, query id 141949524 localhost 127.0.0.1
world Waiting for query cache lock
```

...

Which two options would help avoid the long wait in the future?

- A. Increase the value of the innodb_lock_wait_timeout option.
- B. Increase the value of the innodb_read_io_threads option.
- C. Change the table to use HASH indexes instead of BTREE indexes.
- D. Set the value of innodb_adaptive_hash_index to zero.
- E. Deactivate the query cache.
- F. Increase the size of the InnoDB buffer pool

Answer: BF

NEW QUESTION 23

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 27

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 29

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 31

Consider:

```
mysql> EXPLAIN SELECT * FROM City WHERE Name = 'Jacksonville' AND
CountryCode = 'USA'\G
***** 1. row *****
id: 1
select_type: SIMPLE
table: City
type: ref
possible_keys: name_country_index
key: name_country_index
key_len: 13
ref: const, const
rows: 1
Extra: Using where
```

Which statement best describes the meaning of the value for the key_len column?

- A. It shows how many bytes will be used from each index row.
- B. It shows the number of characters indexed in the key.
- C. It shows the total size of the index row.
- D. It shows how many columns in the index are examined

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 33

An existing master-slave setup is currently using a delayed replication of one hour. The master has crashed and the slave must be "rolled forward" to provide all the latest data. The SHOW SLAVE STATUS indicates these values: RELAY_LOG_FILE=hostname-relay-bin.00004 RELAY_LOG_POS=1383

Which command set would make the slave current?

- A. STOP SLAVE; SET GLOBAL master_delay=0; START SLAVE;
- B. STOP SLAVE; CHANGE MASTER TO RELAY_LOG_FILE = 'hostname-relay-bin.00004', RELAY_LOG_POS = 1383;
- C. STOP SLAVE; CHANGE MASTER TO MASTER_DELAY=0; START SLAVE;
- D. STOP SLAVE; CHANGE MASTER TO MASTER_DELAY=0; RELAY_LOG_FILE = 'hostname-relay-bin.00004', RELAY_LOG_POS = 1383;

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 35

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 37

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 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 41

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 42

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 line

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 45

Which MySQL utility program should you use to process and sort the Slow Query Log based on query time or average query time?

- A. mysqldumpslow
- B. mysqldump
- C. mysqlaccess
- D. mysqlshow
- E. mysqlslow

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 48

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 49

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 51

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 52

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 56

Consider that local disk files are accessible via MySQL with commands such as: mysql> LOAD DATA LOCAL INFILE '/etc/passwd' INTO TABLE mypasswords; What change could be made to stop any breach via this insecurity?

- A. executing REVOKE LOADFROM *.*
- B. setting the --local-service=0 option when starting mysqld
- C. executing REVOKEFILEFROM *.*
- D. executing REVOKEFILE ON *.* FROM '@'%'
- E. setting the --local-infile=0 option when starting mysqld
- F. setting the --open-files-limit=0 option when starting mysqld

Answer: F

NEW QUESTION 60

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 'imbatman';
- 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 63

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 67

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 70

.....

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