

Oracle

Exam Questions 1z0-888

MySQL 5.7 Database Administrator



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

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 3

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 secure

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 4

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 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_clear_text_password plugin

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 6

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 7

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 8

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 that the version of the maste

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 9

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 10

You have just executed a manual backup by using this command:

```
mysqlbackup -u root -p --socket=/tmp/my.sock --backup-dir=/my/backup/ backup
```

The operation completed without error.

What is the state of this backup and operation required before it is ready to be restored?

- A. Backup State = Compressed Backup Operation = copy-back
- B. Backup State = Raw Backup Operation = apply-log
- C. Backup State = Prepared Backup Operation = validate
- D. Backup State = Prepared Backup Operation = apply-log
- E. Backup State = Raw Backup Operation = backupdir-to-image

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 10

Consider the index information for the dept_emp table in the employee's schema:

```
mysql> SELECT INDEX_NAME, NON_UNIQUE, SEQ_IN_INDEX, COLUMN_NAME,
  CARDINALITY, INDEX_TYPE
  FROM information_schema.STATISTICS
  WHERE TABLE_SCHEMA = 'employees' AND TABLE_NAME = 'dept_emp';
```

INDEX_NAME	NON_UNIQUE	SEQ_IN_INDEX	COLUMN_NAME	CARDINALITY	INDEX_TYPE
PRIMARY	0	1	emp_no	299939	BTREE
PRIMARY	0	2	dept_no	331570	BTREE
emp_no	1	1	emp_no	301154	BTREE
dept_no	1	1	dept_no	8	BTREE

4 rows in set (0.00 sec)

Which two conclusions can be made based on the output of the query?

- A. There are three indexes on the table.
- B. There is a redundant index on the dept_no column.
- C. The secondary indexes are optimized for unique key look-ups.
- D. The values on the emp_no column must be unique.
- E. The selectivity of the dept_no column is the best of the indexed columns.
- F. There is a redundant index on the emp_no column

Answer: CF

NEW QUESTION 15

old_alter_table is disabled as shown. mysql> SELECT @@old_alter_table;

```
+-----+
| @@old_alter_table |
+-----+
| 0 |
+-----+

1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

Consider this statement on a RANGE-partitioned table: `mysql> ALTER TABLE orders DROP PARTITION p1, p3;` What is the outcome of executing this statement?

- A. All data in p1 and p3 partitions is removed and the table definition is changed.
- B. All data in p1 and p3 partitions is removed, but the table definition remains unchanged.
- C. Only the first partition (p1) will be dropped because only one partition can be dropped at any time.
- D. It results in a syntax error because you cannot specify more than one partition in the same statement.

Answer: B

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 19

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 20

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 24

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 29

What are three methods to reduce MySQL server exposure to remote connections? (Choose three.)

- A. using SSL when transporting data over remote networks
- B. using the `sql_mode=STRICT_SECURE` after connections are established for encrypted communications
- C. setting `—skip-networking` when remote connections are not required
- D. setting specific grant privileges to limit remote authentication

E. setting `—mysql_secure_configuration` to enable paranoid mode

Answer: ACD

NEW QUESTION 33

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 38

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 43

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 44

Examine the mysqldumpslow output:

```
Count: 109 Time=66.73s (6183s) Lock=0.00s (0s) Rows=3990419.2
(434955691), appuser

[appuser]@localhost

SELECT id, firstname, surname, address, age, birthdate FROM people
WHERE age >21;
```

Which two options could explain the slow query?

- A. There is network congestion between client and server.
- B. No index has been defined on the filtered column.
- C. There are 108 queries still being executed.
- D. A table lock is causing delays.
- E. A full table scan is being use

Answer: AE

NEW QUESTION 47

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 49

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 54

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 57

You have created a new user with this statement:

CREATE USER 'erika'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'first#1Pass' PASSWORDEXPIRE; 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 ant 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 tim

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 58

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 63

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 65

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 68

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 71

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 74

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 78

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 83

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 84

The MySQL installation includes the `mysql_config_editor` utility for managing login paths stored in a `.mylogin.cnf` file.

Which two are true about the login path feature?

- A. `mysql_config_editor` is the only MySQL-provided utility that can print the values stored in `.mylogin.cnf`.
- B. A `.mylogin.cnf` file can store at most one login path.
- C. It provides a FIPS-compliant keyring for storing MySQL login details.
- D. A `.mylogin.cnf` file can be edited using a text editor, such as `vim` or `Notepad++`.
- E. It is an alternative to storing the MySQL login details in a `my.cnf` file.
- F. It provides means to help avoid accidentally exposing the MySQL login detail

Answer: EF

NEW QUESTION 86

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 90

Which three allocate memory per thread in MySQL?

- A. query cache
- B. thread cache
- C. read buffer
- D. internal temporary table
- E. sort buffer
- F. InnoDB buffer pool instance

Answer: CEF

NEW QUESTION 94

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 95

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 98

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 101

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 106

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 107

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 110

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 112

You have installed MySQL Server for the first time on your system. However, the data directory along with the tables in the mysql system database are missing. Which step do you perform to create the contents of the data directory?

- A. Run the create_system_tables.sql file
- B. Run the mysql_unpack.sql file
- C. Invoke mysqld with the --initialize option.
- D. Invoke mysql with the --initialize optio

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 116

What is the best method for monitoring Group Replication conflict resolution?

- A. the PERFORMANCE_SCHEMA tables
- B. the SHOW PROCESSLIST command
- C. the INNODB Lock Monitor details
- D. the SHOW STATUS command
- E. the INFORMATION_SCHEMA tables

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 119

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