

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

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 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

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 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

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_name_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 8

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 9

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 available

Answer: B

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 supported

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 data

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 15

A MySQL database uses all InnoDB tables and is configured as follows;

```
shell> cat /etc/my.cnf
```

```
[mysqld]
```

```
log-bin
```

```
server-id=1
```

You will be setting up a replication slave by using mysqldump. You will need a consistent backup taken from your running production server. The process should have minimal impact to active database connections.

Which two arguments will you pass to mysqldump to achieve this?

- A. --skip-opt
- B. --lock-all-tables
- C. --create-apply-log
- D. --single-transaction
- E. --master-data

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 17

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 21

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 25

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 27

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 28

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 32

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 37

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. Yes
- B. Shut down the mysqld process, enable the transportable_tablespace option, and move the UNDO directory to the SSD.
- C. Yes
- D. Shut down, copy the UNDO tablespaces to the new location, and change the innodb_undo_directory value in your my.cnf.
- E. No
- F. The UNDO tablespaces must remain on the same file system as the system tablespaces.
- G. No
- H. The sequential write pattern of the UNDO tablespaces is not supported on modern SSD block device

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 41

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 42

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 45

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 49

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 54

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 58

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 59

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 64

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 66

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 69

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 70

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 73

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 74

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 78

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 79

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 83

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 84

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` option

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 87

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 89

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 91

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