Oracle

Exam 1z0-883

MySQL 5.6 Database Administrator

Verson: Demo

[Total Questions: 10]

Question No : 1

You are investigating the performance of the server and see the following information:

- ✎ Events_waits_summary_global_by_event_name in the performance schema shows that the wait/synch/mutex/sql/LOCK_table_cache event is dominating other wait events.
- ✎ The table_open_cache_overflows status variable is 0.

Which action should be taken to remove the performance bottleneck described here?

A. Decrease the value of table_definition_cache.
B. Increase the value of table_definition_cache.
C. Decrease the value of table_open_cache.
D. Increase the value of table_open_cache.
E. Decrease the value of table_open_cache_instances.
F. Increase the value of table_open_cache_instances.

Answer: D

Explanation: The table_open_cache variable was simply not set high enough.

Reference: MySQL Performance: Table Open Cache in 5.6

Question No : 2

A Mysql Server has been running an existing application successfully for six months.

The my.cnf is adjusted to contain the following additional configuration:

[mysqld]

Default-authentication-plugin=sha256_password

The Mysql Server is restarted without error.

What effect will the new configuration have in existing accounts?

A. They will have their passwords updated on start-up to sha256_password format.

B. They will have to change their password the next time they login to the server.
C. They are not affected by this configuration change.
D. They all connect via the secure sha256_password algorithm without any configuration change.

Answer: D
Reference: http://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.6/en/sha256-authentication-plugin.html

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Question No : 3

Consider the MySQL Enterprise Audit plugin,

You add the following lines to the my.cnf configuration tile:

[mysqld]

Plugin-load=audit_log.so

Audit-log=FORCE_PLUS_PERMANENT

You attempt to start up the MySQL service and notice that it fails to start.

Which two statements would explain why the service did not start?

A. FORCE_PLUS_PERMANENT is not valid for the audit-log option.
B. The audit_log.so library does not exist.
C. The audit_log.so library is in a location that is different from that defined by the plugin_dir option.
D. The audit plugin must be loaded dynamically by using the INSTALL PLUGIN command.
E. The audit log file does not exist in which to write audit events.
F. The audit_log.so library is not an executable file.

Answer: B,C
Explanation: * B C(not F): --plugin-load=plugin_list
This option tells the server to load the named plugins at startup. The option value is a semicolon-separated list of name=plugin_library pairs. Each name is the name of the plugin, and plugin_library is the name of the shared library that contains the plugin code. Each library file must be located in the directory named by the plugin_dir system variable.

For example, if plugins named myplug1 and myplug2 have library files myplug1.so and myplug2.so, use this option to load them at startup:

shell> mysqld --plugin-load="myplug1=myplug1.so;myplug2=myplug2.so"

* not A, not D: To control the activation of the audit_log plugin, use this option:
--audit-log[=value]
Valid Values: ON, OFF, FORCE, FORCE_PLUS_PERMANENT

This option controls how the server loads the audit_log plugin at startup. It is available only if the audit log plugin has been previously registered with INSTALL PLUGIN or is loaded with --plugin-load.

--audit-log=FORCE_PLUS_PERMANENT tells the server to load the plugin and prevent it from being removed while the server is running.

Reference: 6.3.12.6 Audit Log Plugin Options and System Variables; 5.1.3 Server Command Options

Question No : 4

A Mysql instance is running on a dedicated server. Developers access the server from the same network subnet. Users access the database through an application that is running on a separate server in a DMZ.

Which two will optimize the security of this setup?

A. Disabling connections from named pipes or socket files (depending on the operating system of the server)
B. Running the server with – skip-networking specified
C. Limiting logins to originate from the application server or the server's subnet
D. Starting the server with – bind- address=0.0.0.0 specified
E. Installing Mysql on the application server, and running the database and application on the same server
F. Enabling and using SSL for connections to the Mysql database

Answer: E,F

Question No : 5

You need to dump the data from the master server and import it into a new slave server.

Which mysqldump option can be used when dumping data from the master server in order to include the master server's binary log information?

A. Include-master-info
B. Master-binlog
C. Include-log-file
D. Master-data

Answer: D

Question No : 6

Which two statements are true about InnoDB auto-increment locking?

A. The auto-increment lock can be a table-level lock.
B. InnoDB never uses table-level locks.
C. Some settings for innodb_autoinc_lock_mode can help reduce locking.
D. InnoDB always protects auto-increment updates with a table-level lock.
E. InnoDB does not use locks to enforce auto-increment uniqueness.

Answer: A,D
Explanation: A (not B): InnoDB uses a special lock called the table-level AUTO-INC lock for inserts into tables with AUTO_INCREMENT columns.
D (Not E): This lock is normally held to the end of the statement (not to the end of the transaction), to ensure that auto-increment numbers are assigned in a predictable and repeatable order for a given sequence of INSERT statements.

Reference: 14.6.5.2 Configurable InnoDB Auto-Increment Locking

http://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.6/en/innodb-auto-increment-configurable.html

Question No : 7

Which three statements are characteristic of the MEMORY storage engine?

A. Each table is represented on disk as an.frm file.
B. Each table has a corresponding.MYI and .MYD file.
C. It can support foreign keys.
D. It cannot contain text or BLOB columns.
E. Table contents are not saved if the server is restarted.
F. It can support transactions

Answer: A,D,E

Question No : 8

A MySQL replication slave is set up as follows:

    ✎ User 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 the following entries:

2013-08-27 13:55:44 9056 [ERROR] Slave SQL: Could not execute Write_rows event on table test.tl; 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_pas 653,

Error_code: 1062

2013-08-27 13:55:44 9056 [Warning] Salve: 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 slave was created with mysqldump –u root –p – skip-lock-table—all-databases > /data/data.sql
B. The slave user does have INSERT, UPDATE, or DELETE permission and cannot execute the write_rows function.
C. For tables with UNIQUE keys, statement-based replication must be used maintain integrity.
D. The root user on the slave has executed FLUSH LOGS, causing the relay-log to doublewrite.
E. The applications have the SUPER privilege, which allows them to update rows.

Answer: A,E

Question No : 9

You have a login-path named "adamlocal" that was created by using the mysql_config_editor command.

You need to check what is defined for this login_path to ensure that it is correct for you deployment.

You execute this command:

$ mysql_config_editor print –login-path=adamlocal

What is the expected output of this command?

A. The command prints all parameters for the login-path. The password is printed in plain text.
B. The command prints all parameters for the login-path. The password is shown only when you provide the –password option.
C. The command prints all parameter for the login-path. The password is replaced with stars.
D. The command prints the encrypted entry for the login-path. The is only possible to see if an entry exists.

Answer: C

Question No : 10

Consider the following:

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

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

Answer: D