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Q&A

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Exam : 1Z0-883

**Title : MySQL 5.6 Database
Administrator**

Version : V9.02

1.Consider a total and sustained failure of the disk on which the MySQL data directory resides.

Which three High Availability scenarios are resilient to this case?

- A. active/passive Distributed Replicated Block Device (DRBD).
- B. standard master-slave replication
- C. MYSQL service for Windows Cluster
- D. MySQL NDB Cluster
- E. Oracle Solaris Cluster

Answer:ABD

2.You want to start monitoring statistics on the distribution of storage engines that are being used and the average sizes of tables in the various databases.

Some details are as follows:

- The MySQL instance has 400 databases.
- Each database on an average consists of 25-50 tables.

You use the query:

```
SELECT TABLE_SCHEMA,
       'ENGINE',
       COUNT(*),
       SUM(data_length) total_size
FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.TABLES
WHERE TABLE_TYPE = 'BASE TABLE'
GROUP BY TABLE_SCHEMA, 'ENGINE'
;
```

Why is this query slow to execute?

- A. Counting and summarizing all table pages in the InnoDB shared tablespace is time consuming.
- B. Collecting information requires various disk-level operations and is time consuming.
- C. Aggregating details from various storage engine caches for the final output is time consuming.
- D. Collecting information requires large numbers of locks on various INFORMATION_SCHEMA tables, thereby causing contention.

Answer:B

3.A database exists as a read-intensive server that is operating with query_cache_type = DEMAND.

The dataset is refreshed periodically, but the resultset size of the queries does not fluctuate.

Note the following details about this environment:

- A web application uses a limited set of queries.
- The Query Cache hit rate is high.
- All resultsets fit into the Query Cache.
- All queries are configured to use the Query Cache successfully.

The response times for queries have recently started to Increase. The cause for this has correctly been identified as the increase in the number of concurrent users accessing the web service.

Based solely on the information provided, what is the most likely cause for this slowdown at the database level?

- A. The Query Cache Is pruning queries due to an Increased number of requests.
- B. query_cache_min_res_unit has been exceeded, leading to an increased performance overhead due to additional memory block lookups.

- C. Mutex contention on the Query Cache is forcing the queries to take longer due to its single-threaded nature.
- D. The average resultset of a query is increasing due to an increase in the number of users requiring SQL statement execution.

Answer:C

4.The following commands are available In the Linux binary distributions of MySQL:

- mysqld
- mysqld_safe
- mysql.server

What is the correct description of each of these commands?

A. mysqld is the server.

mysqld_safe is a shell script that Invokes mysqld.

mysql.server is a wrapper for mysqld_safe.

B. mysqld is a shell script that starts mysql.server.

mysqld_safe causes the server to start up in data recovery mode.

mysql.server is the server.

C. mysqld is the server.

mysqld_safe causes the server to start up In data recovery mode.

mysql.server is a wrapper for mysqld_safe.

D. mysqld, mysqld_safe, and mysql.server reside in different locations but are all symlinked to the same script.

Answer:A

5.Consider the MySQL Enterprise Audit plugin.

The following event detail is found in the audit log:

```
<AUDIT_RECORD
  TIMESTAMP="2013-04-09T01:54:17"
  NAME="Connect"
  CONNECTION_ID="3"
  STATUS="1045"
  USER="kate"
  PRIV_USER=""
  OS_LOGIN=""
  PROXY_USER=""
  HOST="localhost"
  IP=""
  DB="" />
```

Which two points can be concluded from the given event?

- A. A connection was blocked by a firewall or a similar security mechanism.
- B. A connection was attempted via socket rather than TCP.
- C. A connection failed because the proxy user privileges did not match the login user.
- D. A connection as the user kite was successful.
- E. A connection failed due to authentication being unsuccessful.

Answer:BE

6.Which two statements are true about a table cache in MySQL?

- A. A global table cache is used for all open tables.
- B. A separate table cache is used for data in each open table.
- C. A table cache is used to cache frequently used table Indexes.
- D. A table cache is used to cache the status of individual tables
- E. A table cache is used to cache open table file descriptors.

Answer:DE

7.You are investigating the performance of a query, which selects data from an InnoDB table.
Consider the following Performance Schema diagnostics output for the query:

```
mysql> SELECT event_id, event_name, timer_wait, nesting_event_id, source
-> FROM (SELECT thread_id, event_id, event_name, timer_wait, nesting_event_id, source
-> FROM performance_schema.events_statements_history_long
-> UNION ALL
-> SELECT thread_id, event_id, event_name, timer_wait, nesting_event_id, source
-> FROM performance_schema.events_stages_history_long
-> UNION ALL
-> SELECT thread_id, event_id, event_name, timer_wait, nesting_event_id, source
-> FROM performance_schema.events_waits_history_long
-> ) events
-> WHERE event_name <> 'idle' AND thread_id = 287
-> ORDER BY event_id;
```

event_id	event_name	timer_wait	nesting_event_id	source
8944	statement/sql/select	660816000	NULL	mysqld.cc:931
8945	stage/sql/init	90045000	8944	mysqld.cc:933
8946	stage/sql/checking permissions	4729000	8944	sql_parse.cc:5225
8947	stage/sql/Opening tables	52657000	8944	sql_base.cc:4911
8948	stage/sql/init	57268000	8944	sql_select.cc:1050
8949	stage/sql/System lock	22860000	8944	lock.cc:304
8950	wait/lock/table/sql/handler	1581660	8949	handler.cc:7118
8951	wait/lock/table/sql/handler	2139156	8949	thr_lock.c:556
8952	wait/synch/mutex/mysys/THR_LOCK::mutex	294408	8951	thr_lock.c:558
8953	stage/sql/optimizing	17927000	8944	sql_optimizer.cc:138
8954	stage/sql/statistics	349445000	8944	sql_optimizer.cc:381
8955	wait/io/table/sql/handler	302137776	8954	handler.cc:2734
8956	wait/synch/mutex/mysys/THR_LOCK::mutex	219240	8954	thr_lock.c:856
8957	stage/sql/preparing	6961000	8944	sql_optimizer.cc:500
8958	stage/sql/executing	735000	8944	sql_executor.cc:110
8959	stage/sql/Sending data	14572000	8944	sql_executor.cc:187
8960	stage/sql/end	1327000	8944	sql_select.cc:1105
8961	stage/sql/query end	3387000	8944	sql_parse.cc:4935
8962	stage/sql/closing tables	6128000	8944	sql_parse.cc:4983
8963	stage/sql/freeing items	29857000	8944	sql_parse.cc:6233
8964	stage/sql/cleaning up	1187000	8944	sql_parse.cc:1760

Which statement is true about the output?

- A. The query did not find its table in the table definition cache.
- B. The event with event_id = 8945 is a child of the event with event_id = 8944.
- C. The query read data from the data file rather than directly from the buffer pool.
- D. The time the query took is the sum of all timer_wait values.

Answer:A

8.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?

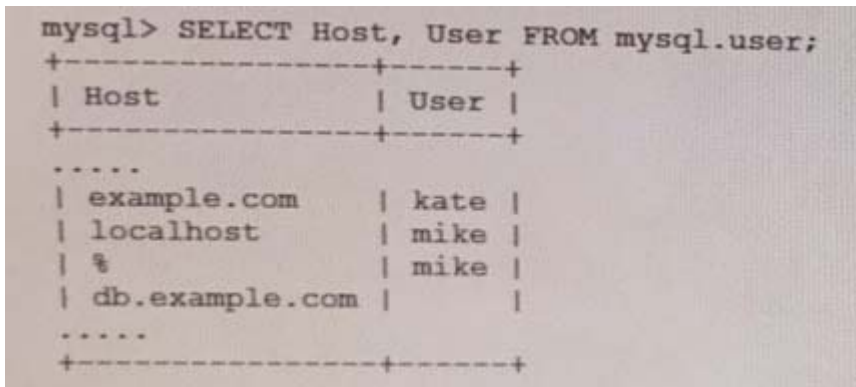
- A. disabling connections from named pipes or socket files (depending on the operating system of the server)
- B. running the server with --skip-networking specified
- C. limiting logins to originate from the application server or the server's subnet
- D. starting the server with --bind-address=0.0.0.0 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:BF

9. Given the result of the following query:



```
mysql> SELECT Host, User FROM mysql.user;
```

Host	User
example.com	kate
localhost	mike
%	mike
db.example.com	

A client connection is established with the username mike from the host db.example.com. However, when trying to execute queries, it is found that the privileges are insufficient.

You investigate further by executing the command:

```
mysql> SELECT CURRENT_USER();
```

What is the name returned from the executed command?

- A. 'mike' 0 'localhost'
- B. 'mike' 0 '&'
- C. 'mike' 0 'db.example.com'
- D. '' 0 'db.example.com'

Answer:C

10. How does the InnoDB storage engine handle deadlocks when they are detected?

- A. The affected transactions wait for innodb_lock_wait_timeout seconds, and then roll back.
- B. The transaction isolation level determines which transaction is rolled back.
- C. One of the affected transactions will be rolled back, the other is allowed to proceed.
- D. Both the affected transactions will be rolled back.
- E. The innodb_locks_unsafe_for_binlog setting determines which transaction is rolled back.

Answer:A

11. In a test database, you issue the SELECT ... INTO OUTFILE statement to create a file with your t1 table data.

You then TRUNCATE this table to empty it.

```
mysql> SELECT * INTO OUTFILE '/tmp/t1.sql' from t1;
```

```
mysql> TRUNCATE t1;
```

Which two methods will restore data to the t1 table?

- A. mysql> LOAD DATA INFILE '/tmp/t1.sql' INTO TABLE t1;
- B. \$ mysqladmin -u root -p -h localhost test --restore /tmp/t1.sql
- C. \$ mysql -u root -p -h localhost test < /tmp/t1.sql

- D. `$ mysqlimport -u root -p -h localhost test /tmp/t1.sql`
- E. `mysql> INSERT INTO t1 VALUES FROM 'tmp/t1.sql';`

Answer:AD

12.You need to replicate a table from a master to a slave. The master and slave copies of the table will have different numbers of columns.

Which two conditions must be true?

- A. Each extra column in the copy with more columns must not have a default value.
- B. Columns that are common to both versions of the table must be defined in the same order on the master and the slave.
- C. The slave database cannot have more columns than the master. Only the master database can have more columns.
- D. Columns that are common to both versions of the table must come first in the table definition, before any additional columns are defined on either server.
- E. The master database cannot have more columns than the slave. Only the slave database can have more columns.

Answer:BD

13.You want to upgrade the MySQL Server.

In which two cases would you not use a binary backup?

- A. when you upgrade skipping a major version, for example, from 5.0 to 5.6
- B. when you upgrade between major versions, for example from 5.5 to 5.6
- C. when the Release Notes indicate either a data or index format between versions was changed
- D. when the Release Notes indicate that functionality between versions was changed
- E. when the Release Notes Indicate that syntax between versions was changed

Answer:AC

14.The MySQL user 'adam' currently has USAGE permissions to the database.

The football database is transactional and has non-stop updates from application users The 'adam' user needs to be able to take consistent backups of the football database by using the -- single-transaction option.

Which extra GRANT permissions are required for adam to take mysqldump backups?

- A. The 'adam' user must also have SINGLE TRANSACTION global grant to take a consistent backup.
- B. The 'adam' user must have the SUPER privilege in order to take data backups.
- C. The 'adam' user must also have SELECT on the football database for backups to work.
- D. The 'adam' user needs the PROCESS privilege to be able to take a consistent backup while other users are connected.

Answer:B

15.Which statement true about the FLUSH LOGS command?

- A. It requires the RELOAD, FILE, and DROP privileges.
- B. It closes and reopens all log files.
- C. It closes and sends binary log files to slave servers.
- D. It flushes dirty pages in the buffer pool to the logs.

Answer:B

16.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

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

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

Answer:B

18.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. Use the --replicate-do-db, --replicate-do-table, or --replicate-wild-do-table option with the value equal to OLD_INVENTORY.
- B. change the binlog_format option to ROW and restart mysqld before you create the OLD_INVENTORY table.
- C. Stop SQL_THREAD on the slave until you have finished using the OLD_INVENTORY temporary table.
- D. Set binlog_format=MIXED with the --replicate-ignore-temp-table option.
- 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

19.Which three statements are true about configuring the Performance Schema in MySQL 5.6?

- A. All settings can be configured in the MySQL configuration file.
- B. All settings are exposed through the setup tables in the performance schema database.
- C. Instrumentation of background threads can be disabled only after a thread has started.
- D. Accounts and tables can be instrumented dynamically.
- E. Changes made dynamically to the setup tables are persistent over restarts.
- F. The Performance Schema is enabled by default

Answer:ABD

20.Consider the following:


```
mysql> EXPLAIN SELECT * FROM City WHERE CountryCode = 'USA'\G
***** 1. row *****
      id: 1
    select_type: SIMPLE
        table: City
         type: ALL
possible_keys: NULL
         key: NULL
        key_len: NULL
         ref: NULL
         rows: 4079
      Extra: Using where
```

What does the possible keys column in this output denote?

- A. whether there are any indexes on the tables that you are querying
- B. if there are any indexes that may be used to solve this query
- C. whether you are using any indexes in your query
- D. If it is possible for you to include any indexes in your query

Answer:D

21.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 if InnoDB tables contain many empty pages, they could take more space than the INSERT statements.
- C. No, because text backups can have optimizations, which make them smaller such as updating many rows at once.
- D. Yes, because even if InnoDB tables Contain many empty pages, text backups have empty INSERT statements for them.

Answer:B

22.Which three statements describe the purpose of a read buffer?

- A. It is used to cache results of nested queries that use any storage engine.
- B. It is used to cache results of nested queries that use only MyISAM tables.
- C. It is used to perform sequential table scans only for MyISAM.
- D. It is used to perform sequential table scans for any storage engine.
- E. It is used for bulk inserts into partitions that use any storage engine.
- F. It is used for bulk inserts into partitions that use only the MyISAM storage engine.

Answer:BCF

23.What metadata does the INFORMATION_SCHEMA.COLLATIONS table provide?

- A. the names of foreign keys between tables
- B. the names of ordering rules for character sets
- C. how the optimizer chooses an execution plan
- D. a list of constraints on a table

Answer:B

24.Which two types of indexes are supported by the MEMORY storage engine?

- A. HASH Indexes, which provide fast lookups that use a unique index
- B. B-TREE indexes, which provide better performance with non-unique Index values and other comparison operators
- C. FULLTEXT Indexes, which provide fast text searching
- D. T-TREE Indexes, which optimize data and index storage in memory
- F. R-TREE Indexes, which provide GIS data Indexing

Answer:AB

25.By default, InnoDB presents a consistent snapshot read during a transaction.

How is this accomplished?

- A. InnoDB locks the rows accessed during the
- B. InnoDB uses
- C. InnoDB does not write commits to the datafiles until earlier
- D. InnoDB uses the redo logs to recreate data that has cha
- E. InnoDB stores updates in the doublewrite buffer.

Answer:C

26.Assume that you want to know which MYSQL Server options were set to custom values.

Which two methods would you use to find out?

- A. Check the configuration files in the order in which they are read by the MySQL Server and compare them with default values.
- B. Check the command-line options provided for the MySQL Server and compare them with default values.
- C. Check the output of SHOW GLOBAL VARIABLES and compare it with default values.
- D. Query the INFORMATION_SCHEMA.GLOBAL_VARIABLES table and compare the result with default values.

Answer:AC

27.Which two are true regarding MySQL binary and text backups?

- A. Binary backups are usually faster than text backups.
- B. Binary backups are usually slower than text backups.
- C. Text backups are human-readable while binary backups are not.
- D. Binary backups are not portable across different operating systems.

Answer:AC

28.Consider the following statement on a RANGE partitioned table:

ALTER TABLE orders DROP PARTITION p1, p3;

What is the outcome of executing the above statement?

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

Answer:B

29.Consider the following table:

```
CREATE TABLE `games` (
  `id` int(10) unsigned NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,
  `keyword` varchar(45) NOT NULL,
  `action` varchar(45) DEFAULT NULL,
  `date` datetime NOT NULL,
  PRIMARY KEY (`id`,`date`),
  UNIQUE KEY `keyword_idx` (`keyword`,`date`)
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1
PARTITION BY RANGE( TO_DAYS(date) ) (
  PARTITION g201301 VALUES LESS THAN( TO_DAYS('2013-01-01 00:00:00') ),
  PARTITION g201302 VALUES LESS THAN( TO_DAYS('2013-02-01 00:00:00') ),
  PARTITION g201303 VALUES LESS THAN( TO_DAYS('2013-03-01 00:00:00') ),
  PARTITION g201304 VALUES LESS THAN( TO_DAYS('2013-04-01 00:00:00') ),
  PARTITION gMORES VALUES LESS THAN (MAXVALUE) );
```

Which method should be used to add a new g201305 partition to the table?

A. ALTER TABLE games

REORGANIZE PARTITION (gMORES.

INTO

g201305 VALUES LESS THAN(TO_DAYS('2013-05-01 00:00:00')),

gMORES VALUES LESS THAN (MAXVALUE));

B. ALTER TABLE games

ADD PARTITION g201305 VALUES LESS THAN(TO_DAYS('2013-05-01 00:00:00'));

C. ALTER TABLE games

COALESCE PARTITIONS (gMORES.

INTO

g201305 VALUES LESS THAN(TO_DAYS('2013-05-01 00:00:00')),

gMORES VALUES LESS THAN (MAXVALUE));

D.ALTER TABLE games

SPLIT PARTITION (gMORES.

INTO

g201305 VALUES LESS THAN(TO_DAYS('2013-05-01 00:00:00')),

gMORES VALUES LESS THAN (MAXVALUE));

E. ALTER TABLE games

DROP PARTITIONS (gMORES.

ADD PARTITION

g201305 VALUES LESS THAN(TO_DAYS('2013-05-01 00:00:00')),

gMORES VALUES LESS THAN (MAXVALUE));

Answer:A

30.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?

- A. Use the LIMIT clause to limit the deletion to 100,000 rows.
- B. Change the replication mode to MIXED before issuing any delete statements when the LIMIT clause is used.
- C. Use the LIMIT clause in conjunction with the ORDER BY clause.
- D. If the data modification is non-deterministic, the query optimizer will resolve any potential issues.

Answer:BC

31.Data is stored in MyISAM engine and needs backups taken using the mysqldump tool. This database has many triggers and views that also need to be backed up at the same time.

A user 'backupuser' is created to facilitate backups automatically and has the following privileges:

```
+-----+
| Grants for backupuser@localhost |
+-----+
| GRANT USAGE ON *.* TO 'backupuser'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY PASSWORD '*94BDCEBE19083CE2A1F959FD02F964C7AF4CFC29' |
| GRANT SELECT, LOCK TABLES, SHOW VIEW ON `living`.* TO 'backupuser'@'localhost' |
+-----+
```

When the backup is taken, there are no errors.

Why are triggers missing from the backup?

- A. The FILE privilege is required to back up the TRG files stored in the database directory.
- B. The PROCESS privilege will allow the user access to process items such as triggers and functions.
- C. The ALL privilege is required to back up triggers because triggers have a wide variety of abilities.
- D. The TRIGGER privilege is required to create, execute, and show triggers in a database.

Answer:D

32.There are multiple Instances of MySQL Server running on a single OS that is backed up using the mysqlbackup command.

The servers are configured as follows:

The /etc/my.cnf contains default values eg; datadir=/var/lib/mysql/with extra instances having their own separate my.cnf file (eg /etc/mysql/instanceN.cnf overriding the defaults as required).

A restore of the second stance is attempted from the mysqlbackup archive using the following command:

```
mysqlbackup --backup-dir=/opt/backup/mysql/instance2 copy-back
```

Upon starting the second mysqld instance, you notice that the data does not match the expected backup. Which command-line option is required to successfully update the second instance?

- A. --instance=/var/lib/maysql/instance2
- B. --restore=2
- C. --copy-back-from-log
- D. --defaults-file=/etc/mysql/instance2.cnf
- E. --backup-instance=/var/lib/mysql/instance2

Answer:D

33.Consider the table mydata:

```
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 * from mydata;
```

id	a	b
1	1	1
2	1	1
3	2	2
4	2	2
5	2	3

You issue the following:

```
mysql> begin;
mysql> update mydata set a=0 where b=3;
```

innodb_locks_unsafe_for_binlog is not enabled. The transaction isolation level is set to the InnoDB default.

How many rows are now protected by locks?

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

Answer:C

34. You have taken a Logical Volume Manager (LVM) snapshot backup of a volume that contains the MySQL data directory.

Why is it important to remove snapshots after completing a RAW backup in this way?

- A. The system can only support one snapshot per volume, and you need to remove it to be able to take your next backup.
- B. The snapshot size will continue to grow as changes to the volume are made.
- C. The snapshots take a significant amount of disk space as they are a duplicate copy of the data.
- D. The system keeps a copy of changes in memory and can cause an out of memory event.

Answer:B

35. Which two statements are true about the mysql upgrade command?

- A. The mysql_upgrade command is a utility that patches the mysqld binary from its base version to a new version.
- B. The mysql upgrade command is run to check and attempt to fix tables for certain incompatibilities with

the current version of MySQL.

C. The mysql upgrade command executes on a stopped MySQL server data directory to ensure that it is prepared for upgrade.

D. The mysql upgrade command also executes the mysqlcheck command in order to provide all of its functionality.

Answer:BD

36.You notice in your MySQL error log that there are frequent sort aborted client errors.

Which two are potential causes of this error?

A. A client was killed during a sort operation.

B. A transaction was rolled back

C. The sort was too large for sort_buffer_size,causing an error.

D. The host server has run out of memory for sort operations.

Answer:AD

37.you want to dump only data form the userdata table.

Which MySQL dump command argument is required to accomplish this?

A.—table =userdata in order to dump only the data form the userdata table

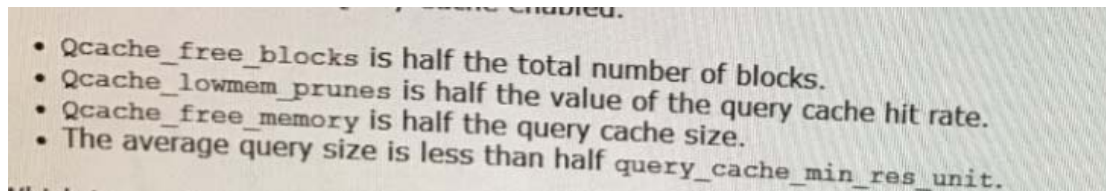
B.—data-only as this specifies that only data is to be dumped

C.—single-transaction as this obtains a consistent view of data only

D.—no-create-info to skip writing CREATE TABLE statements

Answer:D

38.A MySQL server has the Query cache enabled.



Which tow actions can be taken to increase the efficiency of the Query Cache?

A. Reduce query_cache_min_res_unit.

B. Reduce query_alloc_block_size/

C. Increase query_cache_size/

D. Increase query_cache_min_res_unit.

E. Increase query_alloc_block_size.

Answer:AC

39.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	5.6.10

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	5.6.13

There is a problem with the slave replicating from the master.

Which statement describes the cause of the problem?

- A. The version of the slave is newer than the version of the master.
- B. The max_connections variable on the slave needs to be increased.
- C. The log_bin variable is set to OFF on the slave.
- D. Server_id is not unique
- E. The shared_memory_base_name variable must match the master/

Answer:D

40. which three allocate memory per thread in MySQL?

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

Answer:ADF

41. 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

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 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. D. it shows how many bytes will be used from each index row.

Answer:D

42.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.

- A. This prevents mysql from starting when standard startup scripts are used.
 - B. the OS needs to allow logging in as mysql so that administrative tasks can be performed.
 - C. this prevents creation of a command shell with the mysql account, while allowing mysql to run.
- The mysql user needs a login and its home directory must be the base directory of the installation.

Answer:A

43.Consider the optimize table command. (Choose two)

To serve which two purposes would you consider using this command?

- A. To improve performance by defragmenting the table.
- B. To improve performance by sorting indexes.
- C. To improve performance by updating index statistics without rebuilding the table.
- D. To correct problems with a MYISAM table that has become corrupted
- E. To check a table's structure to see if it may have been damaged and needs repair.

Answer:BC

44.You want to lock the three MYISAM tables a,b and c.

You issue the following statements:

Mysql> LOCK TABLES a READ;

Mysql> LOCK TABLES b READ;

Mysql> LOCK TABLES c READ;

What is the result?

- A. Tables a,b, and c are all locked.
- B. Only the lock on table a takes effect.
- C. Only the lock on table c takes effect.
- D. None of the tables are locked.

Answer:C

45.Consider the MYSQL enterprise audit plugin.

On attempting to start the MYSQL service after a crash, you notice the following error:

[ERROE] plugin "audit_log" init function returned error.

In the audit log file, you notice the final entry:

...

<AUTIT_RECORD

TIMESTAMP= "2013-07-09T02:12:35"


```
NAME= "CONNECT"  
CONNECTION_ID= "98"  
Status= "0"  
USER="kate"  
OS_LOGIN=""  
PROXY=USER=""  
HOST="LOCALHOST"  
IP=""  
DB=""
```

What action should you take to fix the error and allow the service to start?

- A. Re-install the audit plugin
- B. Execute the command flush logs
- C. Execute the command set global audit_log_flush= ON
- D. Move or rename the existing audit.log file.

Answer:D

46.Consider the MYSQL enterprise audit plugin.

Which two event types are the only ones to include the server ID attribute? (Choose two)

- A. Quit
- B. Query
- C. Noaudit
- D. Shutdown
- E. Audit
- F. Kill

Answer:AD

47.which two statements are true about innodb_thread_concurrency? (Choose two)

- A. It can be configured dynamically by using set global innodb_thread_concurrency =....
- B. value of 0 serializes all innodb queries.
- C. It is a synonym for the thread_concurrency variable.
- D. it lowers mutex contention when the value is set lower than the number of logical CPU cores.
- E. it specifies the parallelism allowed for a single query inside innodb

Answer:AD

48.which two methods can be used to specify custom options for a MYSQL server that is running as a windows service? (Choose two)

- A. adding options to the default configuration file.
- B. Pointing the service to a custom configuration file during installation
- C. specifying options on the command line.
- D. configuring options on the windows service options tab of the MYSQL installer GUI

Answer:AC

49.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 the following valued:

RELAY_LOGIN_FILE='HOSTNAME-relay-bin.00004'

Relay_log_pos= 1383

Which command set would make the slave current?

A. STOP SLAVE; CHANGE MASTER TO MASTER_DELAY=0; START SLAVE;

B. STOP SLAVE; CHANGE MASTER TO MASTER_DELAY=0;

RELAY_LOGIN_FILE='HOSTNAME-relay-bin.00004', Relay_log_pos= 1383;

C. STOP SLAVE; CHANGE MASTER TO RELAY_LOGIN_FILE='HOSTNAME-relay-bin.00004',
Relay_log_pos= 1383;

D. STOP SLAVE; SET GLOBAL master_delay=0; START SLAVE;

Answer:A

50.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. --quick

B. --skip-buffer

C. --single-transaction

D. --tab

Answer:A

51.Consider two tables that are equally defined, except for the partitioning method, and have two million records in each table.

The following query is executed and takes 2 minutes and 38 seconds to complete.

ALTER TABLE orders_hash ADD PARTITION p6;

You then execute the following query, which takes 13 seconds to complete;

ALTER TABLE orders_linear_key ADD PARTITION p6;

What could explain the difference in completion time?

A. The HASH algorithm is computationally harder than the LINEAR KEY algorithm.

B. The LINEAR KEY method changes fewer partitions.

C. The HASH algorithm requires a filesort of the index before updating.

D. The partition type does not affect the speed, it was due to I/O load when running the first query.

Answer:B

52.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 not involving temporary tables

B. All updates to the default database, except temporary tables

C. All updates except to the TEMPDB database

D. All updates to all databases

E. All updates, except to the PERFORMANCE_SCHEMA database

Answer:E

53.Which three are requirements for running multiple MySQL servers with remote access on the same host?

- A. Each server must have its own InnoDB log files.
- B. Each server must use the syslog feature to manage multiple log sources.
- C. Each server must run on a different disk.
- D. Each server must have a unique TCP/IP configuration.
- E. More than one CPU core must exist on the host.
- F. InnoDB tablespace files must be separated between servers.

Answer:ADF

54.What does the Performance Schema provide?

- A. auto-tuning based on settings and ongoing workload
- B. insight into the internal working of MySQL
- C. recommendations for schema changes
- D. a text-based version of MySQL Enterprise Monitor

Answer:B

55.What are two advantages of using the INFORMATION_SCHEMA database rather than using the SHOW command?

- A. SHOW commands run slower than queries against INFORMATION_SCHEMA.
- B. Extracting information from INFORMATION_SCHEMA requires no MySQL specific syntax.
- C. SELECT allows you to filter, sort, concatenate, and transform results from INFORMATION_SCHEMA.
- D. The INFORMATION_SCHEMA tables can be updated directly with standard SQL commands.

Answer:AC

56.An employee cannot access the company database.

You check the connection variables:

```
mysql> SHOW GLOBAL VARIABLES LIKE '%connect%';
```

Variable_name	Value
connect_timeout	10
init_connect	
max_connect_errors	10
max_connections	50
max_user_connections	10

8 rows in set (0.00 sec)

A look at the user privileges shows:

```
GRANT ... TO 'bob'@'%.example.com' WITH MAX_USER_CONNECTIONS 0;  
GRANT ... TO 'kay'@'%.example.com' WITH MAX_USER_CONNECTIONS 1;  
GRANT ... TO 'joe'@'%.example.com' WITH MAX_USER_CONNECTIONS 50;
```

What is a valid explanation for why one of the users is unable to connect to the database?

- A. Bob has max_user_connections set to zero, which blocks all his connections.
- B. Joe has exceeded the max_user_connections global limit.
- C. All users are blocked because max_user_connections is accumulated over the host account information.
- D. Kay is already connected elsewhere and attempting to log in again.
- E. Is too small to allow a connection to occur.

Answer:D

57.You inherit a legacy database system when the previous DBA, Bob, leaves the company.

You are notified that users are getting the following error:

mysql>CALL film_in_stock(40, 2, @count);

ERROR 1449 (HY000) : The user specified as a definer ("bob" @ "localhost") does not exist

How would you identify all stored procedures that pose the same problems?

- A. Execute SELECT *FROM mysql.routines WHERE DEFINER="bob@localhost".
- B. Execute SHOW ROUTINES WHERE DEFINES=" bob@localhost".
- C. Execute SELECT * FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA. ROUTINES WHERE DEFINER="bob@localhost".
- D. Execute SELECT * FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA. PROCESSLIST WHERE USER=" bob " and HOST="localhost";
- E. Examine the MySQL error log for other ERROR 1449 messages.

Answer:C

58.You execute mysqladmin shutdown on a MySQL server that is described as follows:

It is running with both active and idle client connections.

It has open transactions against InnoDB.

It has active multi-row inserts into MyISAM engine tables.

InnoDB_fast_shutdown is set to 1.

What are three effects of shutting down the server by using a mysqladmin shutdown command?

- A. Connections that have an open transaction are rolled back.
- B. Connections with statements running against MyISAM tables wait for completion.
- C. New client connections are not accepted after shutdown is initiated.
- D. Connections are accepted during the shutdown process because a graceful shutdown can take large amounts of time.
- E. Partial updates may occur for non-transactional tables.

Answer:ACE

59.What are three facts about backups with mysqldumps?

- A. can back up a remote database server
- B. allow a consistent backup to be taken
- C. are always faster to restore than binary backups
- D. are able to back up specific items within a database

- E. create automatically compressed backups
- F. will lock all storage engines for duration of backup

Answer:ABD

60.What are three methods to reduce MySQL server exposure to remote connections?

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

Answer:ACE

61.Which two options describe how MySQL Server allocates memory?

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

Answer:BD

62.Consider the key buffer in a MySQL server.

Which two statements are true about this feature?

- A. It is a global buffer.
- B. It is set on a per-connection basis
- C. It caches index blocks for MyISAM tables only.
- D. It caches index blocks for InnoDB tables only.
- E. It caches index blocks for all storage engine tables.

Answer:AC

63.Which two events will cause a slave server to create a new relay log file?

- A.starting of the I/O thread
- B. execution of the FLUSH LOGS statement
- C. starting of the SQL thread
- D. reaching the `slave_pending_jobs_size_max` limit
- E. execution of FLUSH TABLES WITH READ LOCK

Answer:AB

64.You have a MySQL replication setup and you want to stop the SQL thread on the slave.

`Mysql>SHOW SLAVE STATUS\G`

...

Slave_IO_Running: Yes

Slave_SQL_Running: No

To serve which two purposes might you stop the SQL thread on the slave while keeping the I/O thread running?

- A. To allow you to make a lock-free backup
- B. To allow the remaining events to be processed on the slave while not receiving new events from the master
- C. To allow for points-in-time recovery on the slave
- D. To prevent schema changes from propagating to the slave before they are validated
- E. To stop any transaction experiencing a deadlock

Answer:AC

65.Which two capabilities are granted with the SUPER privilege?

- A. allowing a client to kill other client connections
- B. allowing a client to shut down the server
- C. allowing change of the server runtime configuration
- D. allowing client accounts to take over the account of another user

Answer:AC

66.Consider the MySQL Enterprise Audit plugin.

You are checking user accounts and attempt the following query:

```
mysql>SELECT user, host plugin FROM mysql.users;
```

ERROR 1146 (42S02): Table 'mysql.users' doesn't exist

Which subnet of event attributes would indicate this error the audit.log file?

- A. NAME="Query"
STATUE="1146"
SQLTEXT="select user, host from users"/>
- B. NAME="Error"
STATUS="1146"
SQLTEXT="Error 1146 (42S02): Table "mysql.users" doesn't exist"/>
- C. NAME="Query"
STATUS="1146"
SQLTEXT="Error 1146 (42S02): Table "mysql.users" doesn't exist"/>
- D. NAME="Error"
STATUE="1146"
SQLTEXT="select user, host from users"/>
- F. NAME="Error"
STATUS="0"
SQLTEXT="Error 1146 (42S02): Table "mysql.users" doesn't exist"/>

Answer:A

67.Which three methods will show the storage engine for the Country table?

- A. SHOW CRATE TABLE Country;
- B. SHOW ENGINE Country STATUS;
- C. SHOW TABLE STATUS LIKE 'Country';
- D. SELECT ENGINE
FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.TABLES
WHERE TABLE_NAME='Country';

F. SELECT ENGINE

```
FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.ENGINES
WHERE TABLE_NAME='Country';
```

Answer:ACE

68.The following output is from a SHOW SLAVE STATUS:

```
mysql> SHOW SLAVE STATUS\G
***** 1. row *****
      Slave_IO_State: Waiting for master to send event
      ....
      Slave_IO_Running: Yes
      Slave_SQL_Running: Yes
      ....
      SQL_Delay: 360
      SQL_Remaining_Delay: NULL
      Slave_SQL_Running_State: Slave has read all relay log; waiting for the slave I/O thread to update it
```

What would cause the SQL_Delay variable to have a value of 360?

- A. The network latency between the master and the slave is 360 milliseconds.
- B. The slave will need an estimated 360 seconds to update the remaining contents from the relay log.
- C. The slave was configured for delayed replication with a delay of six minutes.
- D. The master has performed a large transaction, which will take 360 seconds to complete on the slave.

Answer:C

69.A MySQL Server is configured as follows:

```
[mysql]
```

```
Default-authentication-plugin=sha256_password
```

Examine the output from the following SET PASSWORD statement:

Why has this occurred?

- A. The sha256_password authentication plugin must use the SHA256_PASSWORD () function in SET PASSWORD.
- B. The sha256_password authentication plugin expects a raw sha256 formatted string with the PASSWORD () function.
- C. The sha256_password plugin must be with old_passwords=2 set.
- D. The sha256_password plugin uses AUTHENTICATION_STRING () function to set account passwords.

Answer:A

70.Consider the three binary log files bin.00010, bin.00011, and bin.00012 from which you want to restore data. Which method would use mysqlbinlog for greater consistency?

- A. shell> mysqlbinlog bin.00010 | mysql
shell> mysqlbinlog bin.00011 | mysql
shell> mysqlbinlog bin.00012 | mysql
- B. shell> mysqlbinlog bin.00010 bin.00011 bin.00012 | mysql
- C. shell> mysqlbinlog - - restore bin. 00010 bin.00011 bin.00012
- D. shell> mysqlbinlog - - include-gtids=ALL bin.00010 bin.00011 bin.00012 | mysql

Answer:B

71.You want to use mysqldump to create a full backup with the following requirements:

It must include all schema and data.

All CREATE statements must exist in the dumps

The command should be future-proofed to include changes to the schema at a later date without requiring modifications to the mysqldump command.

Which three options in addition to the default settings must be used to ensure this?

- A. --all-databases
- B. --create-options
- C. --databases
- D. --events
- E. --master-data
- F. --routines
- G. --tables

Answer:ABE

72.You want to enhance the security of a new standard MySQL installation on a Unix-type operating system. What should you do?

- A. Disable the mysql_access program
- B. Run the mysql_secure_installation script
- C. You would do nothing. By default, the security level of a MySQL installation is very high.
- D. Run the mysqld_safe script.

Answer:B

73.Which two statements describe the behavior of the server's SQL mode?

- A. The server's SQL mode determines how the server should behave when performing data validation checks and interpreting different forms of syntax.
- B. The server's SQL mode determines whether the server should be read-only or should accept commands such as INSERT and UPDATE.
- C. The server's SQL mode can be changed at the session level with a SET SESSION sql_mode="new_value" command.
- D. The server's SQL mode, when globally set on a slave server, applies to events sent from the master.

Answer:AC

74.You want to immediately stop access to the database server for the remote user 'mike '@' client.example.com'. The user is currently not connected to the server.

Which two actions can you take to stop any access from the user?

- A. Use REVOKE ALL PRIVILEGES FROM 'mike '@' client.example.com'.
- B. Restart the server with --skip-networking enabled.
- C. Use GRANT USAGE ON *.* TO 'mike '@' client.example.com' WITH MAX_CONNECTIONS_PER_HOUR=0
- D. Use GRANT USAGE ON *.* TO 'mike '@' client.example.com' MAX_USER_CONNECTIONS=0
- E. Use DROP USER 'mike '@' client.example.com'
- F. Execute the mysql_secure_installation command.

Answer:AE

75.Consider the following:


```

CREATE TABLE `Country` (
  `Code` char(3) NOT NULL DEFAULT '',
  `Name` char(52) NOT NULL DEFAULT '',
  ...
  PRIMARY KEY (`Code`)
);

CREATE TABLE `CountryLanguage` (
  `CountryLanguage_id` int(10) unsigned NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,
  `CountryCode` varchar(5) NOT NULL DEFAULT '',
  `Language` char(30) NOT NULL DEFAULT '',
  `IsOfficial` enum('T','F') NOT NULL DEFAULT 'F',
  ...
  PRIMARY KEY (`CountryLanguage_id`)
);

mysql> EXPLAIN SELECT c.Name FROM Country c INNER JOIN CountryLanguage cl ON c.Code = cl.CountryCode WHERE
cl.Language = 'ENGLISH' ORDER BY IsOfficial ;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| id | select_type | table | type | possible_keys | key | key_len | ref | rows |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1 | SIMPLE | cl | ALL | NULL | NULL | NULL | NULL | 984 | Using
Extra
| 1 | SIMPLE | c | eq_ref | PRIMARY | PRIMARY | 3 | world.cl.CountryCode | 1 | Using
index condition
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```

Which ALTER TABLE statement will improve the performance of the query?

- A. ALTER TABLE "country" ADD INDEX "idx_code"("code");
- B. ALTER TABLE "country" ADD INDEX "idx_namecont"("name","countrycode")
- C. ALTER TABLE "countrylanguage" ADD INDEX "idx_lang"(language)
- D. ALTER TABLE "countrylanguage" ADD INDEX "idx_offlang"("isofficial"language");

Answer:C

76. You see the following status output on your MySQL Server;

```

| Table_locks_immediate | 82953015 |
| Table_locks_waited    | 20892193 |

```

What are two strategies to avoid waiting for table locks?

- A. Avoid using the FLUSH TABLES WITH READ LOCK statements
- B. Start MySQL with the - - skip_external_locks options
- C. Change the tables to use the InnoDB storage engine
- D. Start MySQL with - - innodb_table_locks = 0
- E. Use a slave for large reporting jobs

Answer:CE

77. You have just executed a manual backup by using the following command:

```
Mysqldump -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 = Raw Backup
Operation = backupdir-to-image
- D. Backup State = Prepared Backup

Operation = apply-log

E. Backup State = Prepared Backup

Operation = validate

Answer:C

78.You are using the Performance Schema to investigate replication on a slave:

```
mysql> SELECT THREAD_ID, threads.NAME, SUM(COUNT_STAR) AS TotalCount, SUM(SUM_TIMER_WAIT) AS TotalTime
-> FROM performance_schema.events_waits_summary_by_thread_by_event_name
-> INNER JOIN performance_schema.threads USING (THREAD_ID)
-> WHERE threads.NAME LIKE 'thread/sql/slave\_%'
-> GROUP BY THREAD_ID, threads.NAME;
```

THREAD_ID	NAME	TotalCount	TotalTime
20	thread/sql/slave_io	5785	654785731198
21	thread/sql/slave_sql	3875	96931638913
22	thread/sql/slave_worker	0	0
23	thread/sql/slave_worker	0	0
24	thread/sql/slave_worker	346730	7262131209667
25	thread/sql/slave_worker	597127	15498842906584

Assume that all instruments and consumers are enabled and all threads are instrumented.

Which two facts can be concluded from the given output?

- A. At most two schemas are being updated concurrently.
- B. The server needs more cores to use all slave threads.
- C. The slave cannot process the relay log fast enough to use all threads.
- D. The slave is configured with slave_parallel_workers = 4.

Answer:CD

79.Which two are considered good security practices when using passwords?

- A. Choose short passwords to save on storage space.
- B. Do not use dictionary-based words
- C. Store passwords external to the database
- D. use one-way encryption for storage of passwords
- E. use simple keyboard actions that give mixed letters.

Answer:BD

80.You will configure a MySQL Server to act as a replication master.

Which two options must be configure correctly to allow this? (Choose two)

- A. log-master-updates
- B.log-bin
- C. server_ID
- D. master-logging
- E. enable-master-start
- F. rpl_recovery_rank

Answer:BC

81.What are two functions of the maximum size of the relay log files if the value of max_binlog_size variable? (Choose two)

- A. It determines the maximum size of the relay log files if the value of max_relay_log_size is 0.

- B. It determines the collective maximum size for all binary log files created.
- C. It determines the size when the server will rotate the binary logs.
- D. It determines the maximum size of a transaction that can be written in a binary log in row based replication.
- E. It determines the maximum size of each binary log packet from the master to the slave.
- F. It determines the ceiling for a relay log and truncates to max_binlog_size.

Answer:AC

82.You are Using three tables: events_stages_current, events statements_current, and events_waits_current in the Performance Schema.

Some fields are common between these three tables, Including:

```
mysql> DESC events_waits_current;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
THREAD_ID	bigint(20) unsigned	NO		NULL	
EVENT_ID	bigint(20) unsigned	NO		NULL	
END_EVENT_ID	bigint(20) unsigned	YES		NULL	
EVENT_NAME	varchar(128)	NO		NULL	
SOURCE	varchar(64)	YES		NULL	
TIMER_START	bigint(20) unsigned	YES		NULL	
TIMER_END	bigint(20) unsigned	YES		NULL	
TIMER_WAIT	bigint(20) unsigned	YES		NULL	
NESTING_EVENT_ID	bigint(20) unsigned	YES		NULL	
NESTING_EVENT_TYPE	enum('STATEMENT','STAGE','WAIT')	YES		NULL	

Assume that all consumers and instruments are enabled and timed.

Which two statements are true about the tables and their fields?

- A. Each of the tables has exactly one row per Instrumented thread.
- B. TIRWIT_WAIT is equal to the difference between TIMER_END and TIMER_START.
- C. NESTING_EVENT_ID and NESTING_EVENT_TYPE are used to establish a tree of events.
- D. The TIHER_START field always increases with EVENT_ID across all three tables.
- E. A connection can find its event with SELECT * FROM ... WHERE THREAD_ID = CONNECTION_ID ().

Answer:AD

83.Identify a performance impact when using the Performance Schema.

- A. There is no impact on performance.
- B. There is an overhead for querying the Performance Schema but not for having enabled.
- C. There is a constant overhead regardless of settings and workload.
- D. The overhead depends on the settings of the Performance Schema

Answer:D

84.Which three are properties of the MyISAM storage engine? (Choose three)

- A. Transaction support
- B. FULLTEXT indexing for text matching
- C. Table and page level locking support
- D. Foreign key support
- E. Geospatial indexing
- F. HASH index support

G. Table level locking only

Answer:BEG

85.What is the effect of the RESET MASTER command on binary log files?

- A. It deletes all binary log files listed in the index file and creates a new binary log file.
- B. It rotates existing binary logs and creates a new binary log file.
- C. It causes all connected slave servers to reconnect to the master and re-establish replication.
- D. It deletes all binary log files whose contents have been sent to slave servers.

Answer:A

86.As an administrator, you create a user account with the following statement:

GRANT SELECT, UPDATE, DELETE ON WORLD.*To 'joe'@'example.com'

- A. The account is not created because you must always specify a password for new users.
- B. Depending on active SQL modes, you may be prevented from creating the account. Otherwise, an account with no password is created.
- C. An account with no password is created, regardless of SQL modes.
- D. Because no password is specified, the account is created with an empty password that must be changed by the user on first login.

Answer:B

87.The following options are enabled for a server:

Slow-log=1

log-bin

relay-log=1

general-log=1

log_output=file

Which two assertions about the server are accurate? (Choose two)

- A. More disk space is used.
- B. More memory is used.
- C. There is an increase in storage I/O requirements.
- D. There is better data integrity.

Answer:AC

88.Your developer have created a table to store some of their program' data. After examining the Slow Query Log, you see that they are using the LIKE operator SUBSTR () functions against a VARCHAR(10000) column quite often.

An example of the start of one row of data:

'GREEN010204958831993-12-12/2...'

What should you do to improve the overall performance?

- A. Convert the column to TEXT and add a fulltext index to the table.
- B. Create multiple prefix indexes of differing lengths.
- C. Convert their column to BINARY.
- D. Redesign the table so that the most commonly searched for string patterns are in their own columns.

Answer:D

89. Which two statements are true about the general-log server option?

- A. It records when a client connects to or disconnects from the server.
- B. It is a session option and can be set for different client connections.
- C. It is a static option and cannot be changed at run time.
- D. It records every statement only for the root user.
- E. It records every statement received by the server.

Answer:AB

90.Which three features are available in the NDB storage engine when used in a default configuration?

- A. full transactional support at all isolation levels
- B. built-in synchronous replication of data
- C. automatic load balancing of SQL nodes
- D. distributed fulltext indexing for faster text matching
- E. built-in high availability of data
- F. automatic node recovery

Answer:CEF

91.Consider an installation of MySQL 5.6 server with binary logging enabled. A full backup was taken successfully using:

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

The backup is restored to a development server successfully. You need this installation to have the most up-to-date data available from the original host.

What two statements are true regarding the use of point-in-time recovery?

- A. To utilize point-in-time recovery, the backup must be taken with the `--with-pitr` option.
- B. The `mysqldump --apply-log` process will print the last binary log file and position executed.
- C. The `mysqld` binary will print the last known binary log file and position in the error log when it is started.
- D. To do point-in-time recovery you must explicitly restore the backup with the `--apply-binary-log-into` option.

Answer:AD

92.You use `--login-path` to access a MySQL server on a Linux installation.

Which statement is true about the `--login-path` option that is created by using `mysql_config_editor`?

- A. All system users have access to the MySQL server via `--login-path=local`.
- B. `--login-path` can be used only for MySQL servers running on a local machine.
- C. `--login-path` allows you to provide login credentials without passing clear text passwords on the command line.
- D. When using `--login-path` to connect to a remote MySQL server, the remote server version must be 5.6 or later.

Answer:C

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

- A. It is provided by means of IP-level disk replication.
- B. It is a shared-noting architecture.

- C. It Implements High Availability by using the .NET Connector's load balancing capabilities.
- D. It relies on the shared disk architecture being visible to both servers.

Answer:D

94.Consider typical High Availability (HA. solutions that do not use shared storage.
Which three HA solutions do not use shared storage?

- A. MySQL Replication
- B. Distributed Replicated Block Device (DRBD. and MySQL
- C. Windows Cluster and MySQL
- D. Solaris Cluster and MySQL
- E. MySQL NDB Cluster

Answer:ABE

95.Full Atomicity, Consistency, Isolation, Durability (ACID. compliance is a necessity for a new application, which heavily reads and writes data.

This requires the following config file options:

Sync_binlog=1

Innodb_flush_log_at_trx_commit=1

Innodb_doublewrite=1

However, this configuration is expected to introduce disk I/O overhead.

What three changes will reduce disk I/O overheads?

- A. Use of soft links for database directories on the same physical disk
- B. Use of battery-backed write cache RAID controllers
- C. Use of separate directories on the same physical disk for log file and data files
- D. Placement of InnoDB log file and datadir on separate physical disks
- E. Allocation of RAM to the buffer pool such that more of the data can fit in RAM
- F. Use of delay_key_write=ON for batch index update

Answer:BDE

96.Assume that you are starting a MySQL server with the command:

/usr/local/bin/mysqld --defaults-file=\$HOME/mysql/my.cnf --extra-defaults-file=\$HOME/mysql/extra-my.cnf

Which set of configuration options will be used?

- A. Those specified in the default configuration files, \$HOME/mysql/my.cnf and \$HOME/mysql/extra-my.cnf
- B. Those specified in the \$HOME/mysql/my.cnf and \$HOME/mysql/extra-my.cnf files
- C. Those specified in the default configuration files and in \$HOME/mysql/extra-my.cnf
- D. Those specified in the default configuration files and in \$HOME/mysql/my.cnf

Answer:A

97.Which hardware storage option, when set up with redundant disks, offers the least stability, availability, and reliability for MySQL data?

- A. RAID 5
- B. iSCSI
- C. SAN (Storage Area Network)

D. NFS (Networked File System)

Answer:C

98.You are installing a MySQL server on a fresh installation of Linux by using the MySQL Enterprise RPM packages.

Which three actions are performed during installation?

- A. Setting up a mysql user
- B. Setting up a mysql group
- C. Initializing the data directory
- D. Executing the mysql_secure_installation tool
- E. Prompting a user to set the MySQL root user password

Answer:ABC

99.Which statement is true about Distributed Replicated Block Device (DRBD)?

- A. It is a shared disk technology.
- B. It replicates data asynchronously to the passive node.
- C. It guarantees an identical copy of the data on the passive node.
- D. It can manage only one MySQL instance per block device.

Answer:C

100 Consider the CHECK TABLE command

In which two situations should this command be used?

- A to make sure a table has no structural problems
- B to find out why a query takes a long time to execute on a given table
- C to make sure that no table indexes are corrupted
- D to improve performance by updating index distribution statistics on innodb tables
- E to repair table structure problems

Answer: AC

101.The 'applicationdb' is using InnoDB and consuming a large amount of file system space. You have a /backup partition available on NFS where backups are stored.

You investigate and gather the following information:

```
[mysqld]  
datadir=/var/lib/mysql/  
innodb_file_per_table=0
```

Three tables are stored in the InnoDB shared tablespace and the details are as follows:

- The table data_current has 1,000,000 rows.
- The table data_reports has 1,500,000 rows.
- The table data_archive has 4,500,000 rows.

```

shell> ls -l /var/lib/mysql/
-rw-rw---- 1 mysql mysql 744G Aug 26 14:34 ibdata1
-rw-rw---- 1 mysql mysql 480M Aug 26 14:34 ib_logfile0
-rw-rw---- 1 mysql mysql 480M Aug 26 13:47 ib_logfile1
...

```

You attempt to free space from ibdata1 by taking a mysqldump of the data_archive table and storing it on your backup partition.

```

shell> mysqldump -u root -p applicationdb data_archive > /backup/data_archive.sql
mysql> DROP TABLE data_archive;

```

Unfortunately, this action does not free any actual disk space back to the file system and the server disk space is running out.

Which set of actions will allow you to free disk space back to the file system?

A. Execute OPTIMIZE TABLE so that the InnoDB engine frees unused pages on disk back to the file system:

```
mysql> OPTIMIZE TABLE data_current, data_reports;
```

B. Set the server to use its own tablespace, and then alter the table so that data is moved from the shared tablespace to its own:

```
mysql> SET GLOBAL innodb_file_per_table=1;
```

```
mysql> ALTER TABLE data_current ENGINE=InnoDB
```

```
mysql> ALTER TABLE data_reports ENGINE=InnoDB
```

C. Take a backup, stop the server, remove the data files, and restore the backup:

```
shell> mysqldump -u root -p applicationdb > /backup/applicationdb.sql
```

```
shell> /etc/init.d/mysql stop ,
```

```
shell> cd /var/lib/mysql/
```

```
shell> rm ibdata1 ib_logfile0 ib_logfile1
```

```
shell> /etc/init.d/mysql start
```

```
shell> mysql -u root -p applicationdb < /backup/applicationdb.sql
```

D. Enable compression on the table, causing InnoDB to release unused pages on disk to the file system:

```
mysql> SET GLOBAL innodb_file_per_table=1;
```

```
mysql> SET GLOBAL innodb_file_format=Barracuda;
```

```
mysql> ALTER TABLE data_current ROW_FORMAT=COMPRESSED KEY_BLOCK_SIZE=8;
```

```
mysql> ALTER TABLE data_history ROW_FORMAT=COMPRESSED KEY_BLOCK_SIZE=8;
```

Answer:C

102. Compare a typical Distributed Replicated Block Device (DRBD) with MySQL Standard Replication using master-slave replication.

Which two Statements are correct?

A. Both technologies USE the TCP/IP stack as their primary transmission medium.

B. DRBD uses shared-disk technology.

C. Both technologies guarantee an identical copy of data on the secondary node.

D. Only MySQL can maintain a time-delayed copy of data on the secondary node.

Answer:AD

103.Consider the MySQL Enterprise Audit plugin.

A CSV file called data.csv has 100 rows of data.

The stored procedure prepare_db() has 10 auditable statements.

You run the following statements in the mydb database:

```
mysql> CALL prepare_db();
```

```
mysql.> LOAD DATA INFILE '/tmp/data.csv' INTO TABLE mytable;
```

```
mysql> SHOW TABLES;
```

How many events are added to the audit log as a result of the preceding statements?

A. 102; top-level statements are logged, but LOAD DATA INFILE is logged as a separate event.

B. 3; only the top-level statements are logged.

C. 111; top-level statements and all lower-level statements are logged.

D. 12; only top-level statements and stored procedure events are logged.

Answer:B

104.The appstats database has activity during office hours only. All the data is stored in the MyISAM engine and needs backups taken using the mysqldump tool. This database has many triggers and views that also need to be backed up at the same time.

A user 'backupuser' is created to facilitate backups automatically.

Which three GRANT permissions are required to allow backups in this scenario?

A. TRIGGER

B. PROCESS

C. CREATE VIEW

D. SHOW VIEW

E. LOCK TABLES

F. EVENT

Answer:ACE

105.The PAM Authentication plugin requires the /etc/pam.d/mysql service file to be configured.

Most of the existing PAM service files use common definitions, for example:

```
auth          include    common- auth
```

```
account       include    common-account
```

```
session       include    common- session
```

```
password      include    common-password
```

On some systems, the common - * files may be named system_* files.

Which two reasons are valid for choosing to configure the mysql service differently from the common definition?

A. Not all features of common files are implemented by the PAM plugin.

B. The PAM plugin does not recognize the include objective in the service files. ,

C. System password files are accessible if a common definition is used.

D. There is greater control over how the configuration is set up for the PAM plugin.

E. The account and session directives are not implemented in the PAM plugin.

Answer:AD

106.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 the following entries:

```
2013-08-27 13:55:44 9056 [ERROR] Slave SQL: Could 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
```

- A. The slave was created with `mysqlduinp -u root -p --skip-lock-table --all-databases > /data/data.sql`
- B. The slave user does not 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 to 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:E

107.Consider the MyISAM and InnoDB storage engines in MySQL 5.6.

Which four statements are true?

- A. InnoDB is the default storage engine.
- B. InnoDB has read-only transaction abilities.
- C. MyISAM is the default storage engine.
- D. InnoDB supports fulltext search.
- E. MyISAM supports fulltext search.
- F. InnoDB has R-TREE indexes.

Answer:ABDE

108.Which hardware storage option, when set up with redundant disks, offers the least stability, availability, and reliability for MySQL data?

- A.RAID 5
- B. ISCSI
- C. SAN (Storage Area Network)
- D. NFS (Networked File System)

Answer:D

109.Due to an authentication plugin 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 a client to connect to the server and send clear text passwords?

- A. `SET GLOBAL mysql_cleartext_passwords=1;`
- B. `INSTALL PLUGIN mysql_cleartext_password SONAME 'mysql_cleartext_password.so';`
- C. `mysql --enable-cleartext-plugin --uroot -p -h dbhost.example.com`
- D. `mysql --protocol=PLAIN --uroot -p -h dbhost.example.com`
- E. `export LIBMYSQL_ENABLE_CLEARTEXT_PLUGIN='Y'`

Answer:BC

110.Consider the following table:

```
CREATE TABLE `games` (
  `id` int(10) unsigned NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,
  `keyword` varchar(45) NOT NULL,
  `action` varchar(45) DEFAULT NULL,
  `date` datetime NOT NULL,
  PRIMARY KEY (`id`,`date`),
  UNIQUE KEY `keyword_idx` (`keyword`,`date`)
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1
PARTITION BY RANGE( TO_DAYS(date) ) (
PARTITION g201301 VALUES LESS THAN( TO_DAYS('2013-01-01 00:00:00') ),
PARTITION g201302 VALUES LESS THAN( TO_DAYS('2013-02-01 00:00:00') ),
PARTITION g201303 VALUES LESS THAN( TO_DAYS('2013-03-01 00:00:00') ),
PARTITION g201304 VALUES LESS THAN( TO_DAYS('2013-04-01 00:00:00') ),
PARTITION gMORES VALUES LESS THAN (MAXVALUE) );
```

Which method should be used to add a new g201305 partition to the table?

A. ALTER TABLE games

REORGANIZE PARTITION (gMORES.

INTO

g201305 VALUES LESS THAN(TO_DAYS('2013-05-01 00:00:00')),

gMORES VALUES LESS THAN (MAXVALUE));

B. ALTER TABLE games

ADD PARTITION g201305 VALUES LESS THAN(TO_DAYS('2013-05-01 00:00:00'));

C. ALTER TABLE games

COALESCE PARTITIONS (gMORES.

INTO

g201305 VALUES LESS THAN(TO_DAYS('2013-05-01 00:00:00')),

gMORES VALUES LESS THAN (MAXVALUE));

D. ALTER TABLE games

SPLIT PARTITION (gMORES)

INTO

g201305 VALUES LESS THAN(TO_DAYS('2013-05-01 00:00:00')),

gMORES VALUES LESS THAN (MAXVALUE));

E. ALTER TABLE games

DROP PARTITIONS (gMORES,

ADD PARTITION

g201305 VALUES LESS THAN(TO_DAYS('2013-05-01 00:00:00')),

gMORES VALUES LESS THAN (MAXVALUE));

Answer:A

111.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 on 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:C

112.How is user access to the Performance Schema determined?

- A. All users have full access during an active session.
- B. Access is automatically determined based on which other databases and tables a user has access to.
- C. Access is provided through normal database-level and table-level grants.
- D. Users with the SUPER privilege have access.

Answer:C

113.Consider SELECT INTO OUTFILE backups.

Which statement is true?

- A. Target file must not exist; can be viewed by other OS users.
- B. Target file can be overwritten; can be viewed by other OS users.
- C. Target file must not exist; cannot be viewed by other OS users.
- D. Target file can be overwritten; cannot be viewed by other OS users.

Answer:A

114.You have forgotten the root user account password.

You decide to reset the password and execute the following:

```
shell> /etc/init.d/mysql stop
```

```
shell> /etc/init.d/mysql start --skip-grant-tables
```

Which additional argument makes this operation safer?

- A. --skip-networking, to prohibit access from remote locations ‘
- B. --reset-grant-tables, to Start the sever with only the mysql database accessible
- C. --read-only, to set all data to read-only except for super users
- D. --old-passwords, to start MYSQL to use the old password format while running without the grant tables

Answer:A

115.Identify a performance impact when using the Performance Schema?

- A. There is no impact on performance.
- B. There is an overhead for querying the Performance Schema bit not for having it enabled.
- C. There is a constant overhead regardless of settings and Workload.
- D. The overhead depends on the settings of the Performance Schema.

Answer:D

116.You will configure a MySQL Server to act as a replication master.

Which two options must be configured correctly to allow this?

- A. log-master-updates

- B. log-bin
- C. server_ID
- D. master-logging
- E. enable-master-start
- F. rpl_reccvery_rank

Answer:B C

117.Which two methods can be used to specify custom options for a MySQL server that is running as a Windows service?

- A. adding options to the default configuration file
- B. pointing the service to a custom configuration file during installation
- C. specifying options on the command line
- D. configuring options on the Windows service options tab of the MySQL Installer GUI

Answer:AC

118.Which three statements are true about memory buffer allocation by a MySQL Server?

- A Global buffers such as the InnoDB buffer pool are allocated after the server starts, and are never freed.
- B Thread buffers are allocated when a client connects, and are freed when the client disconnects.
- C. Buffers that are needed for certain operations are allocated when the operation starts, and freed when it ends.
- D. User buffers are allocated at server startup and freed when the user is dropped.
- E. All dynamic buffers that are set with a SET GLOBAL statement immediately get allocated globally, and are never freed.

Answer: ABC

119.What are the functions of the RESET MASTER statement?

- A. deletes all binary log files listed in the index file, resets the binary log index file to be empty, creates a new binary log file, clears the values of the gtid_purged system variable, and clears the global value of the gtid_executed system variable
- B. deletes the binary log files, resets the binary log index file, resets the GTID variable auto-increment number, clears the values of the qtid_lost system variable, and clears the gtid_executed system variable
- C. truncates the contents of the binary log table, resets the binary log index file to be empty, and resets the slave relay log to be empty
- D. deletes all of the binary log files, deletes the Index files, and stops replication until the START MASTER statement is issued

Answer:A

120.You have been notified that the 'apps'. 'reports' table has been accidentally truncated.

You have a single file mysqldump backup available taken prior to the truncate. The backup contains all the tables from the Instance, and the 'apps'. 'reports' table must be restored without affecting the other remaining databases and tables.

Which restore option is suitable in this scenario?

- A. Restore the backup to another database instance and obtain a copy of the reports table individually.
- B. Extract the 'apps'. 'reports' table from the backup using the SOURCE command.

- C. Execute LOAD DATA INFILE 'backup.sql' SCHEMA= 'apps' TABLE= 'reports'
- D. Execute mysqldump on the backup.sql file and apply --filter arguments to obtain only the 'apps'. 'reports' table.

Answer:A

121.What are three actions performed by the mysql_secure_installation tool?

- A. It prompts you to set the root user account password.
- B. It checks whether file permissions are appropriate within datadir.
- C. It asks to remove the test database, which is generated at installation time.
- D. It can delete any anonymous accounts.
- E. It verifies that all users are configured with the longer password hash.

Answer:ACD

122.A user has demysql wrong row in a table and you are preparing a point-in-time recovery skipping the DELETE event.

The server is configured with:

Variable_name	Value
enforce_gtid_consistency	ON
gtid_mode	ON

You have identified that the DELETE statement to skip has the Global Transaction Identifier (GTID) 'dbe07da-fe25-11e2-b6c7-0800274aa49e:5' and you replay the binary log with:

`mysqlbinlog --exclude-gtids='dbhenvaa-fe25-11e2-b6c7-0800274aa49e:5' binlog.000002 | mysql`

However all events were skipped instead of just the one deleting the wrong row.

What is the reason for this?

- A. mysqlbinlog ignores arguments to ---exclude-gtids - It means ignore all events with GTIDs.
- B. The server keeps track of which GTIDs have already been executed and skips those.
- C. enforce_gtid_consistency is set to ON.
- D. gtid_mode must be set to AUTO during point in time recoveries.

Answer:B

123.Consider the following:


```

mysql> EXPLAIN SELECT DISTINCT City.id, City.name
-> FROM City, Country
> WHERE Country.Name IN ('United States', 'Canada', 'Mexico')
-> AND City.CountryCode=Country.Code
-> ORDER BY name\G
***** 1. row *****
      id: 1
    select_type: SIMPLE
      table: City
        type: ALL
possible_keys: NULL
      key: NULL
     key_len: NULL
      ref: NULL
     rows: 4079
    Extra: Using temporary; Using filesort
***** 2. row *****
      id: 1
    select_type: SIMPLE
      table: Country
        type: eq_ref
possible_keys: PRIMARY
      key: PRIMARY
     key_len: 3
      ref: world.City.CountryCode
     rows: 1
    Extra: Using where; Distinct

```

Which statement best describes the meaning of the values in the ref columns?

- A. world.City.CountryCode is used to sort the rows in the City table.
- B. No indexed columns are used to select rows from the City table. The world.CityCountryCode column is used to select rows in the country table.
- C. No Indexed columns are used to select rows from the Country table. The world.City.CountryCode column is used to select rows in the City table.
- D. world.City.CrnlntryCode is used as the primary key for the Country table.

Answer: B

124. Which two methods will provide the total number of partitions on a table?

- A. Use the command: SHOW CREATE TABLE
- B. Use the command: SHOW TABLE STATUS
- C. Query the INFORMATION_SCHEMA.PARTITIONS table
- D. Query the INFORMATION_SCHEMA.TABLES table for the partition_count
- E. Query the performance_schema.objects_summary_global_by_type table

Answer: AC

125. You want to lock the three MyISAM tables a, b, and c.

You issue the following statements:

```

mysql> LOCK TABLES a READ;
mysql> LOCK TABLES b READ;

```

mysql> LOCK TABLES c READ;

What is the result?

- A. Tables a, b, and c are all locked.
- B. Only the lock on table a takes effect.
- C. Only the lock on table c takes effect.
- D. None of the tables are locked.

Answer:C

126.You inherit a legacy MySQL system. You would like to convert all MyISAM tables (excluding the database that contains the grant tables) to InnoDB tables in all databases.

Which INFORMATION _SCHEMA query will generate these commands?

- A. SELECT CONCAT ('ALTER TABLE `', TABLE_SCHEMA, `.`, TABLE_NAME, '` ENGINE=INNODB; ') INTO OUTFILE ' /tmp/alter.sql' LINES TERMINATED BY ' \n' FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.TABLES WHERE `ENGINE` = 'MyISAM' ;
- B. SELECT CONCAT ('ALTER TABLE `', TABLE_SCHEMA, `.`, TABLE_NAME, '` ENGINE=INNODB; ') INTO OUTFILE ' /tmp/alter.sql' LINES TERMINATED BY ' \n' FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.TABLES WHERE `ENGINE` = 'MyISAM' WHERE TABLE_SCHEMA <> 'mysql' ;
- C. SELECT CONCAT ('ALTER TABLE `', TABLE_SCHEMA, `.`, TABLE_NAME, '` ENGINE=INNODB; ') INTO OUTFILE ' /tmp/alter.sql' LINES TERMINATED BY ' \n' FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.TABLES WHERE `ENGINE` = 'MyISAM' AND TABLE_SCHEMA <> 'INFORMATION_SCHEMA' ;
- D. SELECT CONCAT ('ALTER TABLE `', TABLE_SCHEMA, `.`, TABLE_NAME, '` ENGINE=INNODB; ') INTO OUTFILE ' /tmp/alter.sql' LINES TERMINATED BY ' \n' FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.TABLES WHERE `ENGINE` = 'MyISAM' AND TABLE_SCHEMA <> 'mysql' ;

Answer:D

127.Consider the CHECK TABLE command.

In which two situations should this command be used?

- A. to make sure a table has no structural problems
- B. to find out why a query takes a long time to execute on a given table
- C. to make sure that no table Indexes are corrupted
- D. to improve performance by updating Index distribution statistics on InnoDB tables
- E. to repair table structure problems

Answer:AC

128.A MySQL service is running in an environment that has many hosts and the DNS resolution is slow. Which two changes would improve performance?

- A. adding a secondary name server to the environment
- B. starting mysqld with the skip-name-resolve option
- C. configuring the large-table-size=8M option to improve name caching
- D. increasing host-cache-size to make the host cache larger
- E. configuring the environment to use SSL for direct connections

Answer:AB

129.While reviewing the MySQL error log, you see occasions where MySQL has reached the number of file handles allowed to it by the operating system.

Which method will reduce the number of file handles in use?

- A. disconnecting idle localhost client sessions
- B. implementing storage engine data compression options
- C. relocating your data and log files to separate storage devices
- D. activating the MySQL Enterprise thread pool plugin

Answer:D

130.You have a running Online transaction processing (OLTP) database, which has approximately 100 GB of InnoDB data on a system with 32G RAM.

The database is configured as follows:

[mysqld]

sort_buffer_size=1M

read_buffer_size=1M

join_buffer_size=1M

innodb_buffer_pool_size=24G

innodb_buffer_pool_instances=8

...

The underlying hardware has had a 32G RAM upgrade which resulted in 64G of memory being available.

The amount of connections being served will not change because the application is fairly static in nature.

What is the most appropriate action for making use of the newly available memory?

- A. Double every MySQL system variable that allocates memory to improve performance globally.
- B. Increase only the buffer pool size to about 80% of the available system memory.
- C. Increase per-thread buffers, ensuring that you consume as much memory as possible.
- D. Decrease the buffer pool instances and allocate all added memory to the buffer pool.

Answer:B

131.You are attempting to secure a MySQL server by using SSL encryption.

On starting MySQL, you get this error:

130123 10:38:02 [ERROR] mysqld: unknown option '--ssl'

What is the cause of the error?

- A. The --ssl level was not specified. .
- B. The server was not started with the --enable-ssl-plugin option.

- C. ss1 is not a valid server option
- D. The mysqld binary was not compiled with SSL support.
- E. The server's SSL certificate was invalid.

Answer:D

132.Which three methods can be used to make partial binary backups?

- A. For MyISAM tables: use FLUSH TABLES... WITH READ LOCK, and then copy the *.frm, *.MYI and *.MYD files of the tables you want to back up.
- B. For InnoDB tables using innodb_file_per_table: use FLUSH TABLES ... WITH READ LOCK, and then copy the *.frm, *.ibd files of the tables you want to back up.
- C. For InnoDB tables using innodb_file_per_table: use MySQL Enterprise Backup and the --include option.
- D. For InnoDB tables using innodb_file_per_table: use FLUSH TABLES ... FOR EXPORT, and then copy the *.frm, *.cfg and *.ibd files.
- E. For InnoDB tables using innodb_file_per_table: use ALTER TABLE ... DISCARD TABLESPACE, and then copy the *.frm, and *.ibd files.
- F. For InnoDB tables using innodb_file_per_table: use ALTER TABLE .. EXPORT TABLESPACE, and then copy the *.frm, *.cfg and *.ibd files.

Answer: ABD

133.MYSQL is installed on a Linux server and has the following 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/

- A. MySQL cannot be run as the root user.
- B. MySQL requires correct file ownership while remaining secure.
- C. MySQL needs to be run as the root user, but files cannot be owned by it.
- D. The mysqld process requires all permissions within datadir to be the same.

Answer:B

134.What does the Performance Schema provide?

- A. auto-tuning based on settings and ongoing workload
- B. insight into the internal working of MySQL
- C. recommendations for schema changes
- D. a text-based version of MySQL Enterprise Monitor

Answer: B

135.You are having problems with connections from a specific host (192.168.1.15) not closing down correctly. You want to find the state of the threads from that host to check for long-running queries. Which statement will accomplish this?

- A. SELECT * FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.PROCESSLIST WHERE HOST='192.168.1.15';

- B. SELECT * FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.EVENTS WHERE HOST='192.168.1.15';
- C. SELECT * FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.STATISTICS WHERE HOST='192.168.1.15';
- D. SELECT * FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.INNODB_METRICS WHERE HOST='192.168.1.15';

Answer:A

136.Assume that you are starting a MySQL server with the command:

```
/usr/local/bin/mysqld --defaults-file=$HOME/mysql/my.cnf --extra-defaults-file=$HOME/mysql/extra-my.cnf
```

Which set of configuration options will be used?

- A. those specified in the default configuration files, \$HOME/mysql/my.cnf and \$HOME/mysql/extra-my.cnf
- B. those specified in the \$HOME/mysql/my.cnf and \$HOME/mysql/extra-my.cnf files
- C. those specified in the default configuration files and in
- D. those specified in the default configuration files and in \$HOME/mysql/my.cnf

Answer:B

137.You are using GTIDS in replication. You need to skip a transaction with the GTID of aaa-bbb-ccc-ddd-eee: 3 on a slave.

Which command would you execute from a MySQL prompt?

A. STOP SLAVE;

```
SET GTID_NEXT="aaa-bbb-ccc-ddd-eee: 3";
```

```
BEGIN;
```

```
COMMIT;
```

```
SET GTID_NEXT="AUTOMATIC";
```

```
START SLAVE
```

B. STOP SLAVE;

```
SET GLOBAL SQL_SLAVE_SKIP_COUNTER=1;
```

```
START SLAVE;
```

C. STOP SLAVE;

```
BEGIN;
```

```
SET GTID_IGNORE="aaa-bbb-ccc-ddd-eee: 3";
```

```
COMMIT;
```

```
START SLAVE;
```

D. STOP SLAVE;

```
RESET SLAVE;
```

```
BEGIN;
```

```
SKIP NEXT GTID;
```

```
COMMIT;
```

```
START SLAVE;
```

Answer:A

138.Consider the MySQL Enterprise Audit plugin, with logging enabled.

Which two security concerns should be considered when using the audit plugin?

- A. The log should be safely stored in a secure place with limited access.
- B. Circular logging means that audit information may be overwritten if size is too small.
- C. Only user information is logged; queries are managed through the General Log.

- D. Only queries are logged and not connection information.
- E. The contents of the log file are unencrypted.

Answer:AE

139.A simple master-to-slave replication is currently being used.

The following Information is extracted from the sHJUHJYUHJUIoutput:

```
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: 38f32e23480a7-32a1-c323f78067fd37821:1-9
Executed_Gtid_Set: 38f32e23480a7-32a1-c323f78067fd37821:1-8
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 the following:

ID	name
7	Nancy
8	George

You have issued a STOP SLAVE command. 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 GLOBAL SQL_SKIP_SLAVE_COUNTER=1
- B. SET GTID_NEXT="CONSISTENCY";
BEGIN; COMMIT;
SET GTID_NEXT="AUTOMATIC";
- C. SET GLOBAL enforce_gtid_consistency=ON
- D. SET GTID_EXECUTED="38f32e23480a7-32a1-c323f78067fd37821:9";
- E. SET GTID_NEXT="38f32e23480a7-32a1-c323f78067fd37821:9";
BEGIN; COMMIT;
SET GTID_NEXT="AUTOMATIC"

Answer: E

140.You are investigating whether migrating an InnoDB database to MySQL Cluster is a viable high Availability upgrade for your production database.

Which two requirements would make the upgrade incompatible?

- A. FULLTEXT indexes
- B. READ_COMMITTED transaction isolation
- C. row length greater than 16,000 bytes
- D. BLOB data types
- E. TEXT data types

Answer:AC

141.What are four capabilities of the mysqladmin client program?

- A. pinging the server
- B. shutting down the server
- C. creating and administering all users and privileges
- D. creating and dropping databases
- E. initiating a binary backup by using the START BACKUP command
- F. starting and stopping a replication slave
- G. initiating data Imports from binary or tabular backups

Answer:ABDF

142.A user starts the MySQL server with the following command-line options:

`--slow_query_log`

`--log-output=TABLE, FILE, NONE`

Which statement is true for the given server configuration? ,.

- A. It starts slow query logging and records statements in both a file and the slow log table in the mysql database.
- B. it starts slow query logging but mysqld writes slow statements to console.
- C. It starts slow query logging but statements are not logged at all
- D. It starts slow query logging and records statements only in the slow_log table in the mysql database.

Answer:C

143.You have a consistent mysqldump backup named '130818.sql' with a timestamp of 2013-08-18 03:57:59 and a few days worth of binary logs in files 'bin.00001' through to 'bin.00003'.

A DBA accidentally issues the command "DROP DATABASE application;" at 2013-08-18 10:01:21 deleting all of the associated data.

Which process is needed to return the MySQL Server up to but not including the DROP DATABASE statement?

A. shell> mysql -u root -p < 130818.sql

shell> mysqlbinlog --start-datetime='2013-08-18 03:57:59' bin.00001 | mysql -u root -p

shell> mysqlbinlog bin.00002 | mysql -u root -p

shell> mysqlbinlog --stop-datetime='2013-08-18 10:01:21' bin.00003 | mysql -u root -p

B. shell> mysql -u root -p < 130818.sql

shell> mysqlbinlog -u root -p --replay-binlogs --start-datetime='2013-08-18 03:57:59' --stop-datetime='2013-08-18 10:01:21'

C. shell> mysql -u root -p < 130818.sql

shell> mysqlbinlog --start-datetime='2013-08-18 03:57:59' --stop-datetime='2013-08-18 10:01:21' bin.00002 bin.00003 | mysql -u root -p

D. mysql> source 130818. sql;

mysql> REPLAY BINARY LOGS START= '2013-08-18 03:57:59', STOP='2013-08-18 10:01:21';

E. mysql> source 130818. sql;

mysql> LOAD BINARY DATA IN FILE ('bin.00001', 'bin.00002','bin.0003'),

--> START_LOG_TIME= '2013-08-18 03:57:59', STOP_LOG_TIME= '2013-08-18 10:01:21';

Answer:A

144.As an administrator, you execute the following statement to remove the existing user account:
REVOKE ALL PRIVILEGES, GRANT OPTION FROM 'web' @'localhost'

What is the outcome?

- A. The account 'web' @ 'localhost' has all its privileges removed and (the account deleted from the server.
- B. The account 'web' @ 'localhost' can no longer be used for login, but privileges were retained for re enabling at a later time.
- C. The account 'web' @ 'localhost' loses all its privileges, except USAGE.
- D. An error results because a REVOKE statement without an ON clause is invalid.

Answer:C

145.Consider the following:

```
mysql> EXPLAIN SELECT Name FROM Country WHERE Population BETWEEN 1 AND 10000\G
***** 1. row *****
      id: 1
    select_type: SIMPLE
        table: Country
         type: range
possible_keys: i_pop
         key: i_pop
        key_len: 4
         ref: NULL
         rows: 10
       Extra: Using where
```

What does the range value in the type column mean?

- A. There is a range of indexes that can be used.
- B. This type of index uses the range hash.
- C. You can use an index and return rows that fall within a range of values.
- D. The table will be scanned over a certain range of values.

Answer:C

146.What are two methods of taking a binary backup of a MySQL Server using InnoDB storage engine?

- A. MySQL Enterprise Backup
- B. mysqldump with --binary-data option
- C. mysqlhotcopy
- D. file system snapshots
- E. mysqldumpslow

Answer:AD

147.Consider a server with lots of free RAM.

Which two statements are true about setting the per-thread buffers higher than required?

- A. More memory per thread is beneficial in all scenarios.
- B. It causes increased overhead due to initial memory allocation.
- C. It can affect system stability during peak load times, due to swapping.
- D. It requires increasing the thread_cache_size variable.

Answer:BC

148.You are using replication from a master server to a slave server. The size of the data being changed in a single transaction on the master exceeds the max_allowed_packet setting on the slave.

Which two are possible outcomes?

- A. If you are using ROW-based replication, it reduces the size of the data sent to be smaller than the max_allowed_packet value, ignoring unused columns.
- B. The slave shuts down the I/O thread and produce an error.
- C. If you are using STATEMENT-based replication, as long as the statement size is smaller than max_allowed_packet, your changes propagate to the slave without an error.
- D. The original transaction on the master fails with an error informing you to increase the max_allowed_packet value.
- E. The slave processes as much of the transaction as possible until it reaches the max_allowed_packet value.

Answer:BD

149.You are given two InnoDB tables with identical structures, 'table1' and 'table2'. The primary key on each is 'id'. table1 has two rows, with id=1 and id=2. table2 has no rows.

You issue the following statements, which proceed without error or warning:

```
start transaction;
insert into table2 select * from table1 where id=1;
insert into table2 select * from table1 where id=2;
truncate table table1;
insert into table1 select * from table2;
rollback;
```

How many rows are now in each table?

- A. In all cases, table1 has two rows and table2 has two rows.
- B. In all cases, table2 has two rows and table1 has no rows.
- C. If autocommit=1, both tables have two rows.
- D. If autocommit=0, neither table has rows.

Answer:C

150.A master-slave replication setup has the slave showing the following 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?

- A. The sync_relay_log=1000 setting on the slave is too small.
- B. binlog_cache_size=1024 is too small and transactions are lost.
- C. enforce_gtid_consistency=ON and consistency is broken between the master and the slave.

- D. sync_binlog=OFF and the master server crashed.
 E. binlog_format=STATEMENT and a non-deterministic query was executed.

Answer:D

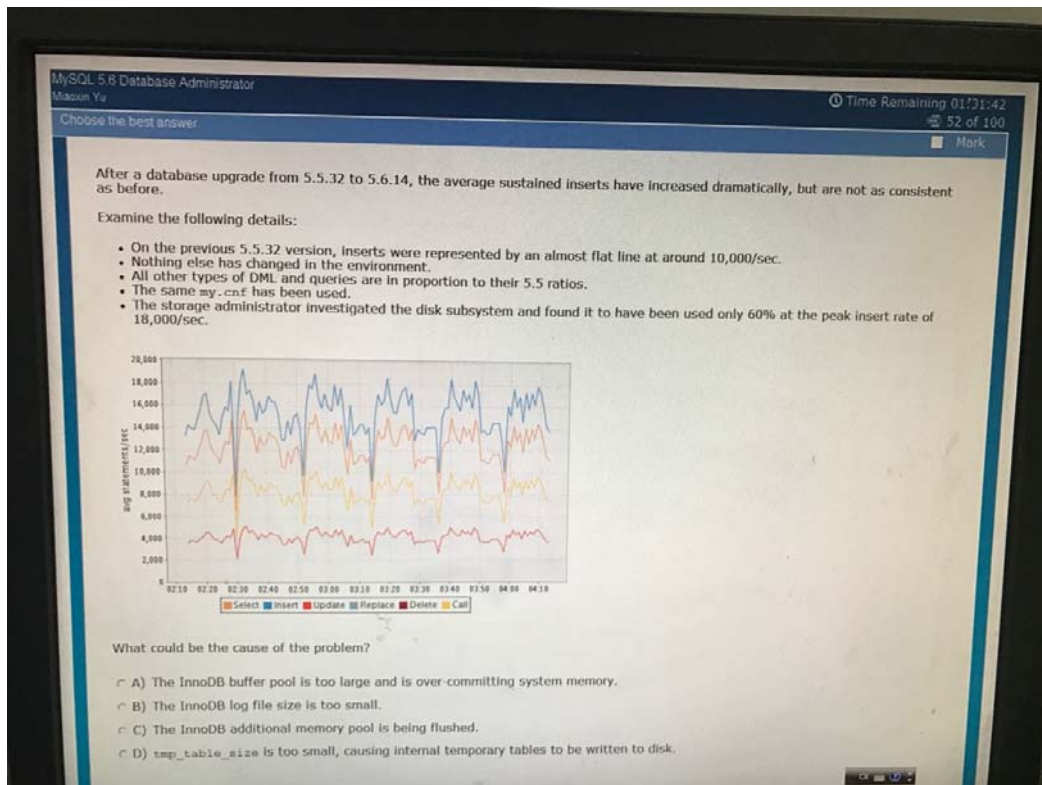
151.You need to replicate a table from a master to a slave. The master and slave copies of the table will have different numbers of columns.

Which two conditions must be true?

- A. Each extra column in the copy with more columns must not have a default value.
 B. Columns that are common to both versions of the table must be defined in the same order on the master and the slave.
 C. The slave database cannot have more columns than the master. Only the master database can have more columns.
 D. Columns that are common to both versions of the table must come first in the table definition, before any additional columns are defined on either server.
 F. The master database cannot have more columns than the slave. Only the slave database can have more columns.

Answer:BD

152.



Answer:B

153.What are two functions of the mysqlbinlog utility?

- A. to compress binary logs before sending them to slave servers
 B. to extract statements from a binary log that match a given regular expression
 C. to display the contents of a binary log in text format

- D. to compress relay logs for storage on slave servers
- E. to display the contents of a relay log in text format

Answer:BC

154.mysqlDump was used to create a single schema backup;

shell> mysqldump -u root -p sakila > sakila2013.sql

Which two commands will restore the sakila database without Interfering with other running databases?

- A. mysql> USE sakila; LOAD DATA INFILE 'sakila2013.sql';
- B. shell> mysql -u root -p sakila < sakila2013.sql
- C. shell> mysqlimport -u root -p sakila sakila2013.sql
- D. shell> mysql -u root -p -e 'use sakila; source sakila2013.sql'
- E. shell> mysql -u root -p --silent < sakila2013.sql

Answer:BD

155.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:F

156.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?

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

Answer:AB

157.You want to shutdown a running MySQL Server cleanly.

Which three commands that are valid on either Windows or Linux will achieve this?

- A. shell> kill -u mysql mysqld_safe
- B. shell> service mysql safe_exit
- C. shell> /etc/init.d/mysql stop
- D. shell> mysqladmin -u root -p shutdown
- E. mysql> STOP PROCESS mysqld;

F. shell> net stop mysql

G. shell> nmc mysql shutdown

Answer:CDF

158.Consider the following EXPLAIN of a simple join:

```
mysql> EXPLAIN SELECT CountryList.Name, CityList.Name, CityList.Population
-> FROM CountryList JOIN CityList ON CountryList.Code = CityList.Country
-> WHERE CityList.Population > 8000000\G

***** 1. row *****
      id: 1
  select_type: SIMPLE
        table: CountryList
         type: ALL
possible_keys: NULL
         key: NULL
        key_len: NULL
         ref: NULL
         rows: 239
       Extra:
***** 2. row *****
      id: 1
  select_type: SIMPLE
        table: CityList
         type: ALL
possible_keys: NULL
         key: NULL
        key_len: NULL
         ref: NULL
         rows: 4079
       Extra: Using where
```

How many estimated rows must be examined to perform the SELECT?

- A. the number of rows in the first table. The second table rows are matched by the ON clause.
- B. the product of the number of rows in each table
- C. the number of rows in the second table. The first table rows are matched by the WHERE and on clauses.
- D. the sum of the number of rows in each table

Answer:D

159.Which two statements are true about table_open_cache?

- A. It is used to cache row data in open tables.
- B. it holds file descriptors for open tables.
- C. The size of the table_open cacize may be set per-session.
- D. There is only one tableopen_cache, which is shared among all sessions.

Answer:AD

160.You attempt to connect to a MySQL Server by using the mysql client program.

However, you receive the following 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 client with the --- ignore-password--hashing option
- B. the mysql_secure_installation script to update server security settings
- C. the mysql_client with the --enable-cleartext-plugin option
- D. the mysql_upgrade script
- E. the install plugin command for the mysql_cleartext_password plugin

Answer:C

161.You notice that query performance decreases significantly while backing up MySQLwith mysqldump. You have:

Variable_name	Value
innodb_max_dirty_pages_pct	75
innodb_old_blocks_pct	37
innodb_old_blocks_time	0
innodb_sort_buffer_size	1048576

You monitor SHOW ENGINE INNODB STATUS during backup and have:

----- BUFFER POOL AND MEMORY

```

Total memory allocated 12877824000; in additional pool allocated 0
Dictionary memory allocated 312221600
Buffer pool size      767988
Free buffers          0
Database pages        742612
Old database pages    273879
Modified db pages     175072
Pending reads 0
Pending writes: LRU 0, flush list 0 single page 0
Pages made young 13079116, not young 1076972005
1293.85 youngs/s, 0.00 non-youngs/s
Pages read 39196378, created 14737983, written 30910606
1287.86 reads/s, 0.00 creates/s, 0.00 writes/s
Buffer pool hit rate 982 / 1000, young-making rate 85 / 1000 not 0 / 1000
Pages read ahead 0.00/s, evicted without access 0.00/s, Random read ahead 0.00/s
LRU len: 742612, unzip_LRU len: 0
I/O sum[0]:cur[0], unzip sum[0]:cur[0]

```

Which configuration change will improve performance during backups?

- A. decreasing innodb_max_dirty_pages_pct to 0
- B. increasing innodb_sort_buffer_size to 200MB
- C. increasing innodb_old_blocks_pct to 50
- D. increasing innodb_old_blocks_time to 1000

Answer:D

162.You have a scheduled task on Linux that executes mysqldump against the localhost server periodically.

When checking the logs of this event to ensure that things are working and that backups will restore, you notice an output that is concerning.

The command the scheduled task is executing as follows:

```
$ mysqldump -u backupuser -h 127.0.0.1 -pt100043va living --protocol=TCP > /backups/latest.sql
```

Warning: Using a password on the command-line interface can be insecure.

Which two methods are available to avoid the warning?

A. Connect through the socket rather than the default --protocol=TCP for the local connection.

```
$ mysqldump -u backupuser -h 127.0.0.1 -pt100043va living --socket=/tmp/mysql.sock > /backups/latest.sql
```

B. Store your password in an option file eg: ~/.my.cnf and use --defaults-file so that it is read and used.
[client]

```
passwordit100043va
```

C. Use mysqlconfig_editor, which allows you to store encrypted login credentials in your home directory.

D. Use the password validation plugin available to improve user name and password strength.

Answer:CD

163.You are looking for the cardinality of the idx_actor_last_name index for the actor table.

Which query will provide you with this information?

A. SELECT * FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.TABLES WHERE INDEX_NAME='idx_actor_last_name';

B. SHOW TABLE STATUS FROM actor WHERE Index = 'idx_actor_last_name';

C. SELECT * FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.STATISTICS WHERE TABLE_NAME='actor' AND INDEX_NAME='idx_actor_last_name';

D. DESCRIBE INDEX FROM 'actor' WHERE Index = 'idx_actor_last_name';

Answer:C

164.Which two are correct steps in taking a binary backup of MyISAM tables?

A. Always stop the server prior to the backup.,

B. Stop the server or lock the tables prior to the backup.

C. Stop the server or lock the databases prior to the backup.

D. Make a copy of the .fun, .MYD, and the .MYI files.

E. Make a copy of the binary log and tablespace files.

Answer:BD

165.Which two statements are true about the mysql_upgrade command?

A. The mysql_upgrade command is a utility that patches the mysqld binary from its base version to a new version.

B. The mysql_upgrade command is run to check and attempt to fix tables for certain Incompatibilities with the current version of MySQL.

C. The mysql_upgrade command executes on a stopped MySQL server data directory to ensure that it is prepared for upgrade.

D. The mysql_upgrade command also executes the mysqlcheck command in order to provide all of its functionality.

Answer:BC

166.Consider the events_% tables in Performance Schema.

Which two methods will clear or reset the collected events in the tables?

A. using DELETE statements, for example, DELETE FROM performance_schema.events_waits current;

- B. using the statement RESET PERFORMANCE CACHE;
- C. using the statement FLUSH PERFORMANCE CACHE;
- D. using TRUNCATE statements, for example, TRUNCATE TABLE performance_schema.events_waits_current;
- E. disabling and re-enabling all instruments
- F. restarting MySQL

Answer:AF

167.What are four capabilities of the mysql client program?

- A. creating and dropping databases
- B. creating, dropping, and modifying tables and Indexes
- C. shutting down the server by using the SHUTDOWN command
- D. creating and administering users
- E. displaying replication status Information
- F. initiating a binary backup of the database by using the START BACKUP command

Answer:ABDE

168 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:AC

169.Consider the ANALYZE TABLE command.

In which two situations should this command should be used?

- A. when you need to find out why a query is taking a long time to execute
- B. when you want to update index distribution statistics
- C. after large amounts of table data have changed
- D. when you want to check a tables structure to see if it may have been damaged and needs repair

Answer:BC

170.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 USAGE, SSL ... ON * .* TO user@remotchost IDENTIFIED BY 'secret_password'
- B. using GRANT ... REQUIRE SSL for a secure connection
- C. using GRANT ... REQUIRE X509 AND REQUIRE ISSUER '/C=....' AND REQUIRE SUBJECT '/C=....'
- D. using GRANT USAGE, X509, ... ON * .* TO user@remotchost IDENTIFIED BY 'secret_password'

Answer:C

171.Which two statements are true about the CSV engine?

- A. it provides fast linear indexing of data.
- B. It provides an easy import/export mechanism for data.
- C. it is stored in three files: a data file, a metadata file, and an .frm file.
- D. It supports a range of delimiters and field enclosures for maximum benefit.
- E. It allows for faster full ext matching because it uses plain text storage.

Answer:CD

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

Answer:BC

173.Consider the MySQL Enterprise Audit plugin.

You are checking user accounts and attempt the following query:

```
mysql> SELECT user, host., plugin FROM mysql.users;
```

```
ERROR 1146 (42S02): Table 'mysql1.users' doesn't exist
```

Which subset of event attributes would indicate this error in the audit.log file?

- A. NAME="Query"
STATUS="1146"
SQLTEXT="select user, host from users"/>
- B. NAME="Error"
STATUS="1146"
SQLTEXT="Error 1146 (42S02): Table 'mysql.users' doesn't exist"/>
- C. NAME="Query"
STATUS="1146"
SQLTEXT="Error 1146 (42S02): Table 'mysql.users' doesn't exist"/>
- D. NAME="Error"
STATUS="0"
SQLTEXT="Error 1146 (42S02): Table 'mysql.users' doesn't exist"/>

Answer:A

174. Which two statements are true regarding partitioning in MySQL?

- A. Tables with BLOB and TEXT columns cannot be partitioned.
- B. Partitioning allows easier management of smaller data sets for certain queries.
- C. Partitioning allows different columns to be stored in separate files.
- D. The partitioning expression is an integer or function that returns an integer value or NULL value.
- E. Partitioning is only available for those storage engines that implements it natively.

Answer: BE

175. You successfully install the MySQL 5.6 server with a default configuration by using the RPM packages. You need to move the datadir location to your storage array and make a few configuration adjustments.

The MySQL server has no data that you wish to keep.

You carry out the following actions:

- Stop the server gracefully.

```
* /etc/init.d/mysql stop
```

- Edit /etc/my.cnf and change the following from default settings:

```
*[mysqld]
datadir = /data/mysql/
sql-mode="STRICT_TRANS_TABLES, NO_ZERO_IN_DATE, NO_ZERO__DATE,
NO_AUTO_CREATE_USER, NO_ENGINE_SUB
innodb_data_home_dir = /data/mysql/
innodb_data_file_path = ibdata1.500M.autoextend
event_scheduler = on
```

- List the files in the current datadir:

```
*ls /var/lib/mysql
hostname.err  ib_logfile0  mysql          RPM_UPGRADE_HISTORY      test
ibdata1       ib_logfile1  performance_schema  RPM_UPGRADE_MARKER-LAST
```

- Move the files in the data directory

```
* cd /var/lib/mysql/
* cp * /data/mysql/
```

- List the files now in the new datadir:

```
*ls /data/mysql/
hostname.err  ib_logfile0  RPM_UPGRADE_HISTORY
ibdata1       ib_logfile1  performance_schema  RPM_UPGRADE_MARKER-LAST
```

The MySQL server does not start anymore after your adjustments.

What are two steps in combination that will allow the server to start correctly?

- A. Execute `rm -f /data/mysql/ib*`
- B. Execute `mysql_secure_installation --new-datadir`.
- C. Copy all files and folders to the new datadir:
`cp -fR /var/lib/mysql/ * /data/mysql/`
- D. Remove `event_scheduler = on` from `my.cnf`. This must be set when the server is running to be properly initialized.
- E. Start the MySQL server with the correct datadir argument:
`/etc/init.d/mysql --datadir=/data/mysql/`

F. Execute `mysql_install_db --user=mysql --datadir=/data/mysql/`.

Answer:CE

176.Which two are true regarding MySQL binary and text backups?

- A. Binary backups are usually faster than text backups.
- B. Binary backups are usually slower than text backups.
- C. Text backups are human-readable while binary backups are not.
- D. Binary backups are not portable across different operating systems.

Answer:AC

177.In a design situation, there are multiple character sets that can properly encode your data. Which three should influence your choice of character set?

- A. disk usage when storing data
- B. syntax when writing queries involving JOINS
- C. comparing the encoded data with similar columns on other tables
- D. memory usage when working with the data
- E. character set mapping Index hash size

Answer:ACD

178. How does the InnoDB storage engine handle deadlocks when they are detected?

- A. The affected transactions wait for `innodb_lock_wait_timeout` seconds, and then roll back.
- B. The transaction isolation level determines which transaction is rolled back.
- C. One of the affected transactions will be rolled back, the other is allowed to proceed.
- D. Both the affected transactions will be rolled back.
- E. The `innodb_locks_unsafe_for_binlog` setting determines which transaction is rolled back.

Answer:C

179.While attempting to set up a new replication slave on host '192.168.0.25' with the user 'replication' you encounter the following error:

ERROR 1218 (08S01): Error connecting to master: Host '92.168.0.25' is not allowed to connect to this MySQL server

What should you do to resolve this error?

- A. Edit the DNS table on the master to include the domain name for the IP address of 192.168.0.25.
- B. Add the user `replication@192.168.0.25` with the correct password to the slave.
- C. Edit the `my.ini` file on the slave so that the `master-host` variable is equal to the IP address of the master, and restart the slave.
- D. Add the user `replication@192.168.0.2` with the correct password to the master.

Answer:D

180 Which two statements are true regarding MySQL security?

- A. The `mysqld` process should not be run as root or administrator.
- B. The `mysqld` process should be run as root or administrator.
- C. The `mysqld` process owner should own all files and directories to which the server writes.
- D. The root or administrator users should own all files and directories to which the server writes.

E. The mysql user needs to have sudo privileges.

Answer:AE

181.You back up by using mysqldump.

Which configuration is required on the MySQL Server to allow point-In-time recovery?

- A. binlog_format=ROW
- B. binlog_format=STATEMENT
- C. gtid_enable
- D. apply-log
- E. log-bin

Answer:E

182.What are three key features of InnoDB in MySQL 5.6?

- A. It offers a secondary API by using memcache for interaction.
- B. it supports fast index creation and dropping.
- C. it utilizes T-TREE indexes for better performance of data and indexes in memory.
- D. It has integrated failover capabilities at the storage engine level
- E. It provides full transactional atomicity, consistency, isolation, durability (ACID) compliance.

Answer:ABE

183.Which statement is true about the FLUSH LOGS command?

- A. It requires the RELOAD, FILE, and DROP privileges.
- B. It closes and reopens all log files.
- C. It closes and sends binary log files to slave servers.
- D. It flushes dirty pages in the buffer pool to the REDO logs.

Answer:B

184.Consider the following statement on a RANGE partitioned table:

ALTER TABLE orders DROP PARTITION p1, p3;

What is the outcome of executing the above statement?

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

Answer:D

185.Which two events will cause a slave server to create a new relay log file?

- A. starting of the I/O thread
- B. execution of the FLUSH LOGS Statement
- C. starting of the SQL thread
- D. reaching the slave_pending_jobs_size_max limit
- E. execution of FLUSH TABLES WITH READ LOCK

Answer:AB

186.What are two functions of the max_binlog_size variable?

- A. It determines the maximum size of the relay log files if the value of max_relay_log_size is 0.
- B. It determines the collective maximum size for all binary log files created.
- C. it determines the size when the server will rotate the binary logs.
- D. It determines the maximum size of a transaction that can be written in a binary log in row-based replication.
- E. It determines the maximum size of each binary log packet from the master to the slave.
- F. It determines the ceiling for a relay log and truncates to max_binlog_size.

Answer:BC

187.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 your 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 parameters for the login-path. The password is replaced with stars.
- D. The command prints the encrypted entry for the login-path. It is only possible to see if an entry exists.

Answer:C

188.Which three are key advantages of standard MySQL replication?

- A. provides arbitrary geographic redundancy at no extra overhead to master
- B. can easily add slaves for read scaling
- C. enables automatic resync of databases when discrepancies are detected
- D. synchronously guarantees identical slave copy
- E. supports native automatic failover
- F. is easy to configure and has low performance overhead

Answer:BCF

189.Considtr the MySQL Enterprise Audit plugin.

You add the following lines to the mycnf configuration file:

```
[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_PMANENT 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.
- D. The audit log tile does not exist in which to write audit events.

F. The audit_log.so library is not an executable file.

Answer: BC

190. Consider a total and Sustained failure of the disk on which the MySQL data directory resides. Which three High Availability scenarios are resilient to this case?

- A. active/passive Distributed Replicated Block Device (DRBD)
- B. standard master-slave replication
- C. MySQL service for Windows Cluster
- D. MySQL NDB Cluster
- E. Oracle Solaris Cluster

Answer: ABD

191. You examine the output of SHOW GLOBAL STATUS and notice that the value of Created_tmp_disk_tables is consistently increasing.

Which two variables would likely fix this issue?

- A. table_open_cache
- B. table_open_cache_instances
- C. table_definition_cache
- D. tmp_table_size
- E. max_heap_table_size
- F. max_tmp_tables

Answer: DE

192. You are installing a MySQL server on a fresh installation of Linux by using the MySQL Enterprise RPM packages.

Which three actions are performed during installation?

- A. setting up a mysql user
- B. setting up a mysql group
- C. initializing the data directory
- D. executing the mysql_secure_installation tool
- E. prompting a user to set the MySQL root user password

Answer: ABC

193. You occasionally have blocking transactions on your system. You want to create a query that will return the thread ID of Connections that are running for longer than 30 seconds and are blocking at least one other connection.

Which two INFORMATION_SCHEMA_tables, when joined, will provide this information?

- A. PROCESSLIST
- B. INNODB_TRX
- C. INNODB_METRICS
- D. STATISTICS
- E. INNODB_LOCK_WAITS
- F. EVENTS
- G. INNODB_SYS_TABLESTATS

Answer: BE

194. Which two methods can be used to Install a MySQL server as a Windows service?

- A. Configure the service by using the MySQL Installer GUI.
- B. Use the install option of the mysqld command.
- C. Run the mysql_install service command.
- D. Add the --service option to the MySQL configuration file.

Answer: AC

195. You enable the Slow Query Log. You want to log only those queries that perform full table scans or take longer than 0.5 seconds to complete.

Which two options should be used with the Slow Query Log?

- A. --log-queries-not-using-indexes
- B. --log-queries-with-table-scans
- C. --log-sql-stats
- D. --long-query-time
- E. --query-duration
- F. --max-elapsed-time

Answer: AD

196. Review the definition of the phone_list view.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE
ALGORITHM=MERGE
DEFINER='root'@'localhost'
SQL SECURITY DEFINER
VIEW `phone_list` AS
SELECT
  e.id as id
, e.first_name AS `first_name`
, e.last_name AS `last_name`
, coalesce(ph1.phone_no, '--') AS `office_no`
, coalesce(ph2.phone_no, '--') AS `cell_no`
FROM employees e
LEFT JOIN employee_phone ph1
  ON ph1.emp_id = e.id AND ph1.type = 'office'
LEFT JOIN employee_phone ph2
  ON ph2.emp_id = e.id AND ph2.type = 'mobile'
```

The tables employees and employee_phone are InnoDB tables; all columns are used in this view.

The contents of the phone_list view are as follows:

```
mysql> select * from phone_list;
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| id  | first_name | last_name | office_no | cell_no |
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1   | John      | Doe       | x1234     | --      |
+----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

Which method can you use to change the cell_no value to '555-8888' for John Doe?

- A. DELETE FROM phone_list WHERE first_name='John' and last_name='Doe';
 INSERT INTO phone_list (first_name, last_name, office_no, cell_no) VALUES ('John', 'Doe', 'x12345', '555-8888');
- B. INSERT INTO employee_phone (emp_id, phone_no, type) VALUES (1, '555-8888', 'mobile');
- C. UPDATE phone_list SET cell_no='555-8888' WHERE first_name='John' and last_name='Doe';
- D. UPDATE employee_phone SET phone_no='555-8888' where emp_id=1;

Answer:D

197.Which two INFORMATION SCHEMA tables contain information about the execution state of connections in the MySQL Server?

- A. INFORMATION_SCHEMA.PROCESSLIST
 B. INFORMATION_SCHEMA.EVENTS
 C. INFORMATION_SCHEMA.INNODB_TRX
 D. INFORMATION_SCHEMA.INNODB_CMP
 E. INFORMATION_SCHEMA.SESSION_STATUS
 F. INFORMATION_SCHEMA.THRED_STATUS

Answer:AE

198.You install a copy of MySQL 5.6.13 on a brand new Linux server by using the RPM packages. The server starts successfully as verified by the following commands:

```
$ pidof mysqld
3132

$ tail -n2 /var/lib/mysql/hostname.err
2013-08-18 08:18:38 3132 [Note] /usr/sbin/mysqld: ready for connections.
Version: '5.6.13-enterprise-commercial-advanced' socket: '/tmp/mysql.sock' port: 3306 MySQL Enterprise Server
- Advanced Edition (Commercial)
```

You attempt to log in as the root user with the following command:

```
$mysql -u root
```

```
ERROR 1045 (28000): Access denied for user 'root'@'localhost' (using password: NO)
```

Which statement is true about this scenario?

- A. The RPM Installation script sets a default password of password for new installations.
 B. The local root user must log in with a blank password initially: mysql -u root -p.
 C. New security measures mean that the mysql_secure_installation script must be run first on all new installations.
 D. The mysql_install_db post installation script used --random-passwords.

Answer:A

199.You create a login-path by using mysql config editor on a Linux operating system as the user 'sean'.
 [sean@fedora ~]\$ mysql_config_editor set --login-path=seanfedora --host=localhost --user=sean --password

Which two statements are true about the command that you have executed?

- A. Any user on the OS can access this login-path from the client utilities by specifying --login-path=seanfedora.
 B. The user sean can access the login-path from the client utilities by specifying login-path=seanfedora.
 C. The login-path credentials are stored encrypted in the user's home directory in .mylogin.cnf.
 D. The login-path credentials are stored encrypted in the MySQL database for all users to access.

Answer:BC

200.You are investigating the performance of a slave and see the following in the Performance Schema on the slave:

```
slave> SELECT e.*
-> FROM performance_schema.threads t
-> INNER JOIN performance_schema.events_waits_summary_by_thread_by_event_name e USING (THREAD_ID)
-> WHERE t.NAME = 'thread/sql/slave_sql' AND SUM_TIMER_WAIT > 0
-> ORDER BY SUM_TIMER_WAIT DESC;
```

THREAD_ID	EVENT_NAME	COUNT_STAR	SUM_TIMER_WAIT	MIN_TIMER_WAIT
369	wait/io/table/sql/handler	2100224	18162475138233	7191
8647812	11650897539			
369	wait/synch/mutex/innodb/trx_mutex	2102626	5570702385678	846
2649249	1243743093			
369	wait/io/file/innodb/innodb_log_file	2	39158237295	17746119
19579118436	39140491176			
369	wait/synch/mutex/innodb/trx_undo_mutex	2048	6376982184	27072
3113703	111974445			
369	wait/synch/rwlock/innodb/index_tree_rw_lock	2048	6290907606	2115
3071403	807385176			
369	wait/io/file/sql/relaylog	10	86453163	3560391
8645274	24726042			
369	wait/synch/mutex/mysys/IO_CACHE::append_buffer_lock	6	18917406	2294352
3152619	6772230			
369	wait/synch/mutex/sql/THD::LOCK_thd_data	5	12538566	2397564
2507544	2739348			
369	wait/lock/table/sql/handler	2	11474298	3246102
5737149	8228196			
369	wait/synch/mutex/mysys/THR_LOCK::mutex	2	5086152	2480472
2543076	2605680			
369	wait/synch/mutex/mysys/my_thread_var::mutex	1	3042639	3042639
3042639	3042639			

On the master, you have:

```
master> SELECT @@session.binlog_format, @@global.binlog_format;
```

@@session.binlog_format	@@global.binlog_format
ROW	ROW

Which two statements are true based on the information given?

- A. The slave will benefit from more InnoDB buffer pool instances.
- B. The slave has updated more than two million rows.
- C. There are no PRIMARY KEYS 01 NOT NULL UNIQUE KEYS on the updated tables.
- D. The slave's SQL thread has handled one statement.
- E. The updated tables were read from disk.

Answer:AC