

1Z0-883^{Q&As}

MySQL 5.6 Database Administrator

Pass Oracle 1Z0-883 Exam with 100% Guarantee

Free Download Real Questions & Answers **PDF** and **VCE** file from:

<https://www.certbus.com/1z0-883.html>

100% Passing Guarantee
100% Money Back Assurance

Following Questions and Answers are all new published by Oracle
Official Exam Center

-  **Instant Download** After Purchase
-  **100% Money Back** Guarantee
-  **365 Days** Free Update
-  **800,000+** Satisfied Customers



QUESTION 1

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 privilege to limit remote authentication
- D. Setting mysql_secure_configuration to enable paranoid mode
- E. Using SSL when transporting data over remote networks

Correct Answer: BCD

QUESTION 2

Consider the MySQL Enterprise Audit plugin.

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

```
[ERROR] Plugin `audit_log` init function returned error.
```

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

...

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.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 3

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.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 4

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.

Correct Answer: AD

QUESTION 5

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

Correct Answer: EF

QUESTION 6

You have table `apps`, `userdata` on server that uses MyISAM storage engine. You want to transfer this data to server but use InnoDB engine instead.

You execute the following commands:

```
ServerB commands: Shell> mysqldump u root h server no-data apps userdata | mysql u root p apps Shell> mysql u root p h server e `ALTER TABLE `apps`,`userdata` ENGINE=InnoDB;` Shell> mysqldump u root p h server no-create-info order-by-primary apps userdata | mysql u root p apps
```

What effect does the order-by-primary argument have on the mysqldump command?

- A. It exports tables with the most indexes first to assist with import speeds.
- B. It ensures that unique indexes have no conflicts when the data is dumped.
- C. It orders by primary key to assist in speeding up importing to InnoDB tables.
- D. It must be specified so index data is dumped correctly when on-create-info is used.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 7

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.

Correct Answer: AD

QUESTION 8

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

The database 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.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 9

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.

Correct Answer: CD

QUESTION 10

While reviewing the MySQL error log, you see occasions where MySQL has exceeded 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

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 11

Following a server crash, the automatic recovery of InnoDB fails.

How would you begin to manually repair the InnoDB tables?

- A. Start the server with the `innodb_force_recovery` option set to a non-zero value.
- B. Start the server as usual, and then execute the `REPAIR TABLE` command.
- C. Start the server as usual, and then execute the `CHECK TABLE` command.
- D. Start the server with the `innodb_recover_options` option set to `FORCE`.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 12

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.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 13

Consider the Mysql Enterprise Audit plugin.

The following event detail is found in the audit log:

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 kate was successful.
- E. A connection failed due to authentication being unsuccessful.

Correct Answer: BD

QUESTION 14

User A issues the command:

```
LOCK TABLES pets READ;
```

Which command can User B execute against the pets table?

- A. UPDATE pets...
- B. SELECT....FROM pets
- C. INSERT INTO pets...
- D. ALTER TABLE pets...

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 15

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 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_METEICS WHERE HOST=\\' 192.168.1.15\\';`

Correct Answer: C

[1Z0-883 PDF Dumps](#)

[1Z0-883 Practice Test](#)

[1Z0-883 Braindumps](#)