



1Z0-888^{Q&As}

MySQL 5.7 Database Administrator

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QUESTION 1

You are receiving complaints from your application administrators that they are seeing periodic stalls in database response (no queries to any table are returning results for several seconds or longer). You monitor your system and notice that the durations of those stalls correspond to peaks in disk I/O.

Which 2 things should you investigate?

- A. Check the rate of change in the status value Aborted_connects and compare to the rate of change in Connections.
- B. Check the difference between the InnoDB status values "Log Sequence number" and "Last Checkpoint" positions then compare that to the total size of the redo log.
- C. Check the rate of change in the status value Select_scan and compare to the rate of change in Com_select.
- D. Check the difference between the InnoDB status values "Trx id counter" and "Purge done for" and compare to the state substatus of the main "Main thread"
- E. Check the rate of change in the status value Qcache_hits and compare that to the rate of change of Qcache_not_cached.

Correct Answer: BE

QUESTION 2

A MySQL server was initialized with separate UNDO tablespaces. Users complain that when they roll back large transactions, the time to process the request takes too long. The DBA would like to move the MySQL InnoDB UNDO tablespace to a solid-state drive (SSD) for better performance. Is this possible and how?

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

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 3

Due to an authentication plug-in that is used on the server, passwords are required to be sent as clear text as opposed to the usual encrypted format.

Which two methods would allow the mysql client to connect to the server and send clear text passwords? (Choose two.)

- A. `mysql --protocol=PLAIN -uroot -p -h dbhost.example.com`



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

Correct Answer: DE

Reference: <https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/cleartext-pluggable-authentication.html>

QUESTION 4

Which two general properties relate to the `mysqlimport` client program? (Choose two.)

- A. It bypasses the server and writes directly to the data files.
- B. It can load files both on the client host and the server host.
- C. It can load files only on the server host.
- D. It provides a command-line interface to the `LOAD DATA INFILE`.
- E. It can be used to easily import full binary backups.

Correct Answer: BD

By default, files are read by the server on the server host. With this option, `mysqlimport` reads input files locally on the client host.

Successful use of `LOCAL` load operations within `mysqlimport` also requires that the server permits local loading.

The `mysqlimport` client provides a command-line interface to the `LOAD DATA INFILE`.

Reference: <https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/mysqlimport.html>

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E17952_01/mysql-5.1-en/mysqlimport.html

QUESTION 5

A master-slave replication setup has the slave showing this error:

```
110902 16:47:08 [ERROR] Slave I/O: Got fatal error 1236 from master
when reading data from binary log: 'Client requested master to
start replication from impossible position', Error_code: 1236
110902 16:47:08 [NOTE] Slave I/O thread exiting, read up to log
'mysql-bin.000033', position 4621679
```



On the master server, the binary logs show:

```
...  
-rw-rw----- 1 mysql mysql 4625729 2011-09-01 13:45 mysql-  
bin.000032  
-rw-rw----- 1 mysql mysql 4620018 2011-09-01 13:45 mysql-  
bin.000033
```

What could explain this error? (Choose two.)

- A. binlog_cache_size=1024 is too small and transactions are lost.
- B. binlog_format=STATEMENT and a non-deterministic query was executed.
- C. enforce_gtid_consistency=ON and consistency is broken between the master and the slave.
- D. The sync_relay_log=1000 setting on the slave is too small.
- E. sync_binlog=0 and the master server crashed.

Correct Answer: AC

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