

1Z0-883^{Q&As}

MySQL 5.6 Database Administrator

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QUESTION 1

When backing up a replication slave, which three should also be backed up in addition to data?

- A. The master.info and relay.info files
- B. The relay log files
- C. The relay index file
- D. Mysql.slave_master_info table
- E. Mysql.slave_relay_log_info table
- F. Mysql.slave_worker_info table

Correct Answer: ABE

QUESTION 2

A general purpose MySQL instance is configured with the following options:

-- log-slow-queries -- long-query-time=,0001 -- log-slow-admin-queries -- general-log -- log-bin -- binlog-format=STATEMENT -- innodb-flush-log-at-trx-commit=1

Which three statements are true?

- A. The General Query Log records more data than the Binary Log.
- B. The binary Log records more data than the General Query Log.
- C. The Slow Query Log records more data than the General Query Log.
- D. The General Query Log records more data than the Slow Query Log.
- E. The Slow Query Log records more data than the Binary Log.
- F. The Binary Log records more data than the Slow Query Log.

Correct Answer: ADE

QUESTION 3

What are three facts about backups with mysqldump?

- 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



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- 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

Correct Answer: DEF

QUESTION 4

Which statement is true about 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.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 5

You are creating a new server with the same accounts as an existing server. You do this by importing a mysqldump file of the mysql database.

You test whether the import was successful by using the following commands:

Mysql> select user, host, password from mysql.user;

User	Host	Password
Root	Localhost	*18403566DC82A134D9CD07C9F0013F464C17A9E1
Root	127.0.0.1	*18403566DC82A134D9CD07C9F0013F464C17A9E1
Admin	%	*5B8085869D3AF31A59941D3EA57317EA6412D95C

9 rows in set (0.00 sec)

Mysql> show grants for `admin\\'@\\'%\\';

ERROR 1141 (42000): There is no such grant defined for user `admin\\' on host `%\\'

Which command will fix this issue?

A. CREATE USER `admin\\' @\\'%\\';

B. GRANT USAGE ON *.* TO `admin\\'@\\'%\\';

C. FLUSH PRIVILEGES;



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D. FLUSH HOST CACHE;

E. UPDATE mysql.user SET Create_user_priv = `Y\\' WHERE user= `admin\\';

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 6

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

Correct Answer: AB

QUESTION 7

The `allplicationdb\\' 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> is -1 /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 14:34 ib_logfile1 ...

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

Shell> mysqldump u root p applicationdb data_archive > /backup/data_archive.sql Mysql> DROP TABLE data_archive;

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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_repors 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
- D. Enable compression on the table, causing InnoDB to release unused pages on disk to the file system: Mysql> SET GLOBLE innodb_file_per_table=1; Mysql> SET GLOBLE innodb_file_format=Barramcuda; Mysql> ALTER TABLE data_current ROW_FORMAT=COMPRESSED KEY_BLOCK_SIZE=8; Mysql> ALTER TABLE data_history ROW_FORMAT=COMPRESSED KEY_BLOCK_SIZE=8;

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 8

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

You have 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 databases 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\\' . `reportys\\' table.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 9

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



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Correct Answer: BCD

QUESTION 10

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-gtide=ALL bin.00010 bin.00011 bin.00012 | mysql

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 11

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_watis_current;

B. Using the statement RESET PERFORMANCE CACHE;

C. Using the statement FLUSH PERFORMANCE CACHE;

D. Using TRUNCATE statements, for example, TRUNATE TABLE performance_schema.events_waits_current;

E. Disabling and re-enabling all instruments

F. Restarting Mysql

Correct Answer: DE

QUESTION 12

A database exists as a read-intensive server that is operating with query_cachek_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.

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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 13

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

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

[mysqld]

Default-authentication-plugin=sha256_password

The Mysql Server is restarted without error.

What effect will the new configuration have in existing accounts?

- A. They will have their passwords updated on start-up to sha256_password format.
- B. They will have to change their password the next time they login to the server.
- C. They are not affected by this configuration change.
- D. They all connect via the secure sha256_password algorithm without any configuration change.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 14

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



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E. Mysql NDB Cluster

Correct Answer: ACD

QUESTION 15

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_fiush= ON.
- D. Move or rename the existing audit.log file.

Correct Answer: B

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