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MySQL 5.6 Database Administrator

Oracle 1z0-883

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QUESTION NO: 1

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 database?

- A. Mysql> USE sakila; LOAD DATA INFILE 'sakila2013.sql';
- B. Shell> mysql -u root -p sakila <>
- 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: B D

Explanation:

C: If you need to restore a database that already exists, you'll need to use mysqlimport command. The syntax for mysqlimport is as follows:

```
mysqlimport -u [uname] -p[pass] [dbname] [backupfile.sql]
```

E: Basic syntax to restore:

```
mysql -u root -p[root_password] [database_name] < dumpfilename.sql
```

Reference: How to Back Up and Restore a MySQL Database

QUESTION NO: 2

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

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

You execute this command:

```
$ mysql_config_editor print --login-path=adamlocal
```

What is the expected output of this command?

- A. The command prints all parameters for the login-path. The password is printed in plain text.
- B. The command prints all parameters for the login-path. The password is shown only when you provide the --password option.
- C. The command prints all parameter for the login-path. The password is replaced with stars.

D. The command prints the encrypted entry for the login-path. The is only possible to see if an entry exists.

ANSWER: C

QUESTION NO: 3

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

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

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

ANSWER: D

QUESTION NO: 4

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: A B

Explanation:

Reference: <http://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.5/en/innodb-backup.html>

QUESTION NO: 5

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: A D

Explanation:

A: SELECT ... INTO OUTFILE is the complement of LOAD DATA INFILE.

D: You can also load data files by using the mysqlimport utility; it operates by sending a LOAD DATA INFILE statement to the server.

Note:

SELECT ... INTO OUTFILE writes the selected rows to a file. Column and line terminators can be specified to produce a specific output format.

Reference: 13.2.8.1 SELECT ... INTO Syntax; 13.2.6 LOAD DATA INFILE Syntax

QUESTION NO: 6

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: D E

QUESTION NO: 7

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

Explanation:

Reference: <http://dev.mysql.com/doc/mysql-security-excerpt/5.5/en/audit-log-plugin-logging-control.html>

QUESTION NO: 8

When designing an InnoDB table, identify an advantage of using the BIT datatype Instead of one of the integer datatypes.

- A. BIT columns are written by InnoDB at the head of the row, meaning they are always the first to be retrieved.
- B. Multiple BIT columns pack tightly into a row, using less space.
- C. BIT (8) takes less space than eight TINYINT fields.
- D. The BIT columns can be manipulated with the bitwise operators &, |, ~, ^, <<, and >>. The other integer types cannot.

ANSWER: B

QUESTION NO: 9

Consider the query:

```
Mysql> SET @run = 15;
```

```
Mysql> EXPLAIN SELECT objective, stage, COUNT (stage)
```

```
FROM iteminformation
```

□ WHERE run=@run AND objective='7.1'

□ GROUP BY objective,stage

□ ORDER BY stage;

Id	Select_type	Table	Type	Possible_keys	Key	Key_len	Ref	Rows	Extra
1	SIMPLE	Iteminformation	Ref	Run,run_2	Run_2	5	Const	355	Using where

The iteminformation table has the following indexes;

Mysql> SHOW INDEXES FROM iteminformation:

Table	Non_unique	Key_name	Seq_in_index	Column_name	collation	cardinality
Iteminformation	0	Run	1	Run	A	NULL
Iteminformation	0	Run	2	Name	A	NULL
Iteminformation	1	Run_2	1	Run	A	20
Iteminformation	1	Run_2	2	Stage	A	136

This query is run several times in an application with different values in the WHERE clause in a growing data set.

What is the primary improvement that can be made for this scenario?

- A. Execute the run_2 index because it has caused a conflict in the choice of key for this query.
- B. Drop the run_2 index because it has caused a conflict in the choice of key for this query.
- C. Do not pass a user variable in the WHERE clause because it limits the ability of the optimizer to use indexes.
- D. Add an index on the objective column so that it can be used in both the WHERE and GROUP BY operations.
- E. Add a composite index on (run,objective,stage) to allow the query to fully utilize an index.

ANSWER: B

QUESTION NO: 10

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

ANSWER: A B C