

1Z0-883^{Q&As}

MySQL 5.6 Database Administrator

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QUESTION 1

You want a record of all queries that are not using indexes. How would you achieve this?

- A. By enabling the Slow Query Log because all queries that are not using indexes will be logged automatically
- B. By enabling the Error Log because not using indexes is an error
- C. By enabling the Slow Query Log and using the log-queries-not-using-indexes option
- D. By enabling the Error Log and using the log-queries-not-using-indexes option

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 2

Consider the following table:

```
REATE TABLE 'game' (  
  'id' int (10) unsigned NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,  
  'keyword' 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 used to add a new g201305 partition to the table?

- A. ALTER TABLE games REORGANIZE PARTITION (gMORES) INTO g01305 VALUES LESS THAN (TO_DAYS ('2013-05-01 00:00:00\')) , gMORES VALUES LESS THAN (MAXVALUE));
- B. ALTER TABLE games ADD PARTITION g201350 VALUES LESS THAN (TO_DAYS ('2013-05-01 00:00:00\')));
- C. ALTER TABLE games COALESCE PARTITION (gMORES) INTO g01305 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. ALTHER TABLE games DROP PATITION gMORES, ADD PARTITION g201305 VALUES LESS THAN (TO_DAYS ('2013-05-01 00:00:00\')), gMORES VALUES LESS THAN (MAXVALUE));

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 3

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 is 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.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 4

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 5

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

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