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MySQL 5.6 Database Administrator

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QUESTION 1

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 2

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 3

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 4

You want to create a temporary table named OLD_INVENTORY in the OLD_INVENTORY database on the master server. This table is not to be replicated to the slave server.

Which two changes would ensure that the temporary table does not propagate to the slave?

A. Use the replicate-do-db, -- replicate-do-table, or replicate-wild-do-table option with the value equal to OLD_INVENTORY.

B. Change the binlog_format option to ROW and restart mysqld before you create the OLD_INVENTORY table.

C. Stop SQL_THREAD on the slave until you have finished using the OLD_INVENTORY temporary table.

D. Set binlog_format=MIXED with the replicate-ignore-temp-table option.

E. Use the replicate-ignore-table option with the value equal to OLD_INENTORY.OLD_INVENTORY and restart mysqld before creating the temporary table.

Correct Answer: AD

QUESTION 5

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 6

You are using replication and the binary log files on your master server consume a lot of disk space. Which two steps should you perform to safely remove some of the older binary log files?

A. Ensure that none of the attached slaves are using any of the binary logs you want to delete.

B. Use the command PURGE BINARY LOGS and specify a binary log file name or a date and time to remove unused files.

C. Execute the PURGE BINARY LOGE NOT USED command.

D. Remove all of the binary log files that have a modification date earlier than today.

E. Edit the .index file to remove the files you want to delete.

Correct Answer: BD

QUESTION 7

You adjust a default configuration to the following /etc/my.cnf on a Linux installation:

[mysqld]

Loq-bin

Binrylog_format=ROW

You do not notice the spelling error in binrylog_format and restart your production server.

How does the MySQL server behave with incorrectly spelled options?

A. Mysqld uses internal configuration versioning and reverts to the previous configuration.

B. When using mysql_config_editor for configuration adjustments, it detects incorrect syntax and typing mistakes.

C. The mysqld_safe script skips the unknown variable and starts using the remaining configuration changes.

D. Mysqld prints to the error log about an unknown variable, and then exits.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 8

An employee cannot access the company database. You check the connection variables: Mysql> SHOW GLOBAL VARIABLES LIKE `%connect%\\';

Variable_name	Value
...	
Connect_timeout	10
Init_conncct	
Max_connect_errors	10
Max_connections	10
Max_user_connections	10

8 rows in set (0.00 sec)

A look at the user privileges shows:

GRANT... TO `bob\\'@\\'%, example.com\\' WITH MAX_USER_CONNECTIONS 0; GRANT... TO `key\\'@\\'%, example.com\\' WITH MAX_USER_CONNECTIONS 1; GRANT... TO `joe\\'@\\'%, example.com\\' WITH MAX_USER_CONNECTIONS 50;

What is a valid explanation for why one of the users is unable to connect to the database?

A. Bob has max_user_connections set to zero, which blocks all his connections

B. Joe has exceeded the max_user_connections global limit.

C. All users are blocked because max_user_connections is accumulated over the host account information.

D. Kay is already connected elsewhere and attempting to log in again.

E. Connect_timeout is too small to allow a connection to occur.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 9

ROW-based replication has stopped working. You investigate the error log file and find the following entries:

2013-08-27 14:15:47 9056 [ERROR] Slave SQL: Could not execute Delete_rows event on table test.t1; Can\\'t find record in `t1\\', Error_code: 1032; handler error HA_ERR_KEY_NOT_FOUND; the event\\'s master log 56_master-bin. 000003, end_log_pos 851, Error_code: 1032 2013-08-27 14:15:47 9056 [warning] Slave: Can\\'t find record in `t1\\' Error_code: 1032 2013-08-27 14:15:47 9056 [ERROR] Error running query, slave SQL thread aborted. Fix the problem, and restart the slave SQL thread with "SLAVE START". We stopped at log `56_master- bin. 000003\\' position 684

Why did you receive this error?

A. The slave SQL thread does not have DELETE privileges to execute on test.t1 table.s

B. The table definition on the slave -litters from the master.

C. Multi-threaded replication slaves can have temporary errors occurring for cross database updates.

D. The slave SQL thread attempted to remove a row from the test.t1 table, but the row did not exist.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 10

You have enabled the Slow Query Log for a short period.

When you process the Slow Query Log, you receive the following snip of output:

Count: 100 Time=0 .22a (22s) Lock=0.00s (0s) Rows=0.0 (0), root[root] @localhost CREATE TABLE

`t1\\' (id serial,id0 varchar(N) unique key,intcaoll INT (N) ,intco12 INT(N) ,intco13 INT(N) ,intco14 INT

(N) ,intco15 INT(N) ,charcol1 VARVHAR(N) ,charcol2 VARCHAR(N) charcol3 VARCHAR (N) ,charcol4 VARVHAR(N) ,charcol5 VARCHAR(N) charcol6 VARCHAR (N) ,charcol7 VARVHAR(N) ,charcol8 VARCHAR(N) charcol9 VARCHAR (N) .charcol 10 VACHAR (N))

Count: 64000 Time-0.02s (1213s) Lock=0.00s (6s) Rows=1.0 (64000), root [root]@ localhost SELECT intocl1, intco12, intco13, intco14, intco15, intco16,intco17, intco18 ,intcol9, intcol10, charcol1, charcol2, charcol3, charcol4, charcol5, charcol6 ,charcol7, charcol8, charcol9, charcol10 FROM t1 WHERE id = `s\\'

Count: 1 Time=0.02s (0s) Lock=0.00s (0s) Rows=1.0 (1) agent [agent] @localhost SELECT Select_priv, Repl_client_priv, Show_db_priv, Super_priv, Process_priv FROM mysql.user WHERE CONCAT (user, `s\\', host) = CURRENT_USER () Count: 48000 Time=0.02s (778s) Lock=0.00 (3s) Rows=1.0 (48000), root [root]@localhost SELECT intocl1,intcol2,intcol3, intcol4, intcol5, charcol1, charcol2, charcol3 ,charcol4, charcol5, charcol6, charcol7, charcol8, charcol9, charcol10 FROM t1 WHERE id = `s\\'

You want to tune the query such that it provides the greatest overall time savings.

Which query will accomplish this?

A. CHEATE TABLE `t1\\' (id serial, id0 varchar (N) unique key, intcol1 INT (N) ,intcol2 INT (N), intcol3 INT

(N) ,intcol4 INT(N), intcol5 INT(N), charool1 VARCHAR (N)

,charcol2 VARCHAR (N), charcol3 VARCHAR(N), charcol4 VARCHAR(N), charcol5 VARCHAR (N)

,charcol6 VARCHAR (N), charcol7 VARCHAR(N), charcol8 VARCHAR(N), charcol9 VARCHAR (N)

,charcol10 VARCHAR (N);

B. SELECT intcol1, intcol2, intcol3, intcol4, intcol5, intcol6, intcol7, intcol8, intcol9, Intcol10, intcol11, intcol12, intcol13, intcol14, intcol15, intcol16, intcol17, intcol18, intcol19, charcol10 FROM t1 WHERE id = `s\\';

C. SELECT Select_priv, Repl_client_priv, Show_db_priv, Super_priv, Process_priv FROM mysql.user WHERE CONCAT (user,\\'s\\', host) = CURRENT_USER();

D. SELECT intcol1, intcol2, intcol3, intcol4, intcol5, charcol1, charcol2, charcol3, charcol4, charcol5, charcol6, charcol7, charcol8, charcol9, charcol10 FROM t1 WHERE id = `s\\';

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 11

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

D. $ mysqlinport u root p h localhost test /tmp/t1.sql

E. Mysql> INSERT INTO t1 VALUES FROM `/tmp/t1.sql\\';

Correct Answer: AD

QUESTION 12

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 13

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;

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 14

You are using CTIDS in replication. You need to skip a transaction with the CTID of aaa-bbb- ccc-ddd-eee : 3 on a slave.

Which command would you execute from a Mysql prompt?

A. STOP SLAVE; SETGTID_NEXT="aaa-bbb-ccc-ddd-eee: 3"; BEGIN; COMMIT; SET GTID_NEXT="AUTOMATIC"; START SLAVE

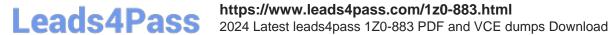B. STOP SLAVE; SET GLOBAL SQL_SLAVE_SKIP_COUNTER=1; START SLAVE;

C. STOP SLAVE; BEGIN; SET GTID_IGNORE="aaa-bbb-ccc-ddd-eee: 3"; COMMIT; START SLAVE;

D. STOP SLAVE;

RESET SLAVE;

BEGIN;

SKIP NEXT GTID;

COMMIT;

START SLAVE;

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 15

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

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