

1Z1-888 Certification Overview - [Apr 14, 2022 Latest 1Z1-888 PDF Dumps [Q68-Q86]



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NEW QUESTION 68

You attempt to connect to a MySQL Server by using the mysql client program. However, you receive this notice:

```
ERROR 2059 (HY000): Authentication plugin 'mysql_clear_password' cannot  
be loaded: plugin not enabled
```

What would you run to fix the issue?

- * the mysql_upgrade script
- * the mysql client with the --ignore-password-hashing option
- * the mysql_secure_installation script to update server security settings
- * the mysql client with the --enable-cleartext-plugin option
- * the install plugin command for the mysql_cleartext_password plugin

NEW QUESTION 69

What is the order of tables shown in an EXPLAIN output?

- * It lists tables from the smallest to the largest.
- * It lists tables in the order in which their data will be read.
- * It lists tables from the most optimized to the least optimized.
- * It lists tables in the order in which they are specified in the statement that is being explained.

Explanation/Reference: <https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/explain-output.html>

NEW QUESTION 70

Exhibit:

```
mysql> EXPLAIN SELECT * FROM City WHERE CountryCode = 'USA'\G
*****1.row*****
```

```
id: 1
select_type: SIMPLE
table: City
type: ALL
possible_keys: NULL
key: NULL
key_len: NULL
ref: NULL
rows: 4079
Extra: Using where
```

What does the possible_keys column in this output denote?

- * if it is possible for you to include any indexes in your query
- * whether there are any indexes on the tables that you are querying
- * if there are any indexes that may be used to solve this query
- * whether there are any indexes in your query

NEW QUESTION 71

Which two statements describe how InnoDB recovery works? (Choose two.)

- * InnoDB handles most crash recoveries automatically.
- * InnoDB blocks some operations when innodb_force_recovery is set to greater than 0.
- * There will in general be lost committed transactions after a crash using the default settings.
- * It is required to enable binlog_gtid_simple_recovery to perform a crash recovery.
- * It is recommended to set innodb_force_recovery = 1 as part of normal operations.
- * It is always required to enable innodb_force_recovery to perform a crash recovery.

NEW QUESTION 72

What are three methods to reduce MySQL server exposure to remote connections? (Choose three.)

- * using SSL when transporting data over remote networks
- * using the sql_mode=STRICT_SECURE after connections are established for encrypted communications
- * setting skip-networking when remote connections are not required
- * setting specific grant privileges to limit remote authentication
- * setting mysql_secure_configuration to enable paranoid mode

NEW QUESTION 73

You have created a new user with this statement:

```
CREATE USER 'erika'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'first#1Pass'; PASSWORD EXPIRE;
```

What is the outcome?

- * When 'erika'@'localhost' tries to log in with the MySQL command-line client, the user will have to change the password before seeing the mysql> prompt.
- * When 'erika'@'localhost' tries to log in with the MySQL command-line client, the user will not be permitted to log in because the password is expired.
- * When 'erika'@'localhost' tries to log in with the MySQL command-line client, the user will be permitted to log in but will not be able to issue any statements until the user changes the password.
- * You receive a syntax error that indicates that you cannot set a password and expire it at the same time.

NEW QUESTION 74

The /myfolder/my.cnf file has option set:

```
[mysqld]
```

```
skip-log-bin
```

myfolder2/my.cnf has this option set:

```
/
```

```
[mysqld]
```

```
log-bin = /valid/path/to/mysqlbinlog
```

All mentioned paths are accessible to the account that you are currently using. Assume that any other options mentioned in either file are valid and legal option definitions.

You start an instance by using this command line:

```
mysqld --defaults-file=/myfolder/my.cnf --defaults-extra-file=/myfolder2/my.cnf
```

What is the outcome?

- * MySQL starts and Binary Logging is enabled.
- * MySQL fails to start due to the conflicting options in the configuration files.
- * MySQL fails to start due to conflicting options on the command line.
- * MySQL starts but Binary Logging is disabled.

NEW QUESTION 75

What are three typical causes of MySQL becoming suddenly slow and unavailable? (Choose three.)

- * A configuration change was made.
- * The hardware includes a single point of failure.
- * Monitoring has not enabled all Performance Schema instruments.
- * The MySQL Query Cache is disabled.
- * OPTIMIZE TABLE is not executed for the InnoDB tables.
- * The application executes a new untested query.

NEW QUESTION 76

A MySQL Server has been running an existing application successfully for six months. The my.cnf is adjusted to contain this additional configuration:

```
[mysqld]
default-authentication-plugin=sha256_password
```

The MySQL Server is restarted without error.

What effect will the new configuration have on existing account?

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

NEW QUESTION 77

Consider the index information for the dept_emp table in the employees schema:

```
mysql> SELECT INDEX_NAME, NON_UNIQUE, SEQ_IN_INDEX, COLUMN_NAME,
        CARDINALITY, INDEX_TYPE
        FROM information_schema.STATISTICS
        WHERE TABLE_SCHEMA = 'employees' AND TABLE_NAME = 'dept_emp';
```

INDEX_NAME	NON_UNIQUE	SEQ_IN_INDEX	COLUMN_NAME	CARDINALITY	INDEX_TYPE
PRIMARY	0	1	emp_no	299939	BTREE
PRIMARY	0	2	dept_no	331570	BTREE
emp_no	1	1	emp_no	301154	BTREE
dept_no	1	1	dept_no	8	BTREE

4 rows in set (0.00 sec)

Which two conclusions can be made based on the output of the query?

- * There are three indexes on the table.
- * There is a redundant index on the dept_no column.
- * The secondary indexes are optimized for unique key look-ups.
- * The values on the emp_no column must be unique.
- * The selectivity of the dept_no column is the best of the indexed columns.
- * There is a redundant index on the emp_no column.

NEW QUESTION 78

Consider the key buffer in a MySQL server. Which two statements are true about this feature?

- * It caches index blocks for MyISAM tables only.
- * It caches index blocks for all storage engine tables.
- * It is a global buffer.
- * It is set on a per-connection basis.
- * It caches index blocks for InnoDB tables only.

Reference:

<https://stackoverflow.com/QUESTION NO:s/3663515/mysql-what-is-the-key-buffer>

NEW QUESTION 79

old_alter_table is disabled as shown.

```
mysql> SELECT @@old_alter_table;
```

```
+-----+
| @@old_alter_table
+-----+
| 0
+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

Consider this statement on a RANGE-partitioned table:

```
mysql> ALTER TABLE orders DROP PARTITION p1, p3;
```

What is the outcome of executing this statement?

- * All data in p1 and p3 partitions is removed and the table definition is changed.
- * All data in p1 and p3 partitions is removed, but the table definition remains unchanged.
- * Only the first partition (p1) will be dropped because only one partition can be dropped at any time.
- * It results in a syntax error because you cannot specify more than one partition in the same statement.

NEW QUESTION 80

Host slave1 has ip address 192.0.2.10.

Host slave2 has ip address 203.0.113.50

Examine these commands:

```
shell> mysql_config_editor print --all
[slave1]
host = slave1.exampledomain.com
user=robert
[slave2]
host = slave2.exampledomain.com
user=karen

shell> mysql --login-path=slave1 --host=192.0.2.10 --
user=robert -p
Enter password:
ERROR 1045 (28000): Access denied for user
'robert'@'192.0.2.10' (using password: YES)
```

Why did this error occur?

- * The host on the command line is not defined in the login path.
- * The mysqld instance has not been restarted after creating the login path.
- * There is no password defined in the login path.
- * The DNS is not configured correctly for slave1 host.
- * The .mylogin.cnf file is not readable.

NEW QUESTION 81

An admin attempts to enforce stronger security by using these commands:

```
mysql> set global validate_password_policy='STRONG';
```

```
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> set global
```

```
validate_password_dictionary_file='/tmp/dictionary_file';
```

```
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> show status like 'validate_password';
```

```
+-----+-----+
| Variable_name | Value |
+-----+-----+
| validate_password_dictionary_file_last_parsed | 2018-03-07 15:15:13 |
| validate_password_dictionary_file_words_count | 10 |
+-----+-----+
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

The admin then leaves the system running with the specified changes. What are two remaining security concerns?

- * validate_password_policy cannot be set without restarting the MySQL instance.
- * The name of the dictionary file is too obvious.
- * The dictionary file word list is too short.
- * validate_password_dictionary_file cannot be set without restarting the MySQL instance.
- * The validate_password plug-in has not been loaded.
- * The dictionary file is an insecure location.

NEW QUESTION 82

Consider the table people with the definition:

```
CREATE TABLE `people` (  
  `id` int(10) unsigned NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,  
  `FirstName` varchar(40) NOT NULL,  
  `Surname` varchar(40) NOT NULL,  
  `Birthday` date NOT NULL,  
  PRIMARY KEY (`id`),  
  KEY `Surname` (`Surname`, `FirstName`),  
  KEY `FirstName` (`FirstName`),  
  KEY `Birthday` (`Birthday`)  
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8mb4
```

The application uses a query such as:

```
SELECT * FROM people WHERE YEAR(Birthday) = 1980;
```

The query is not using an index.

Which two methods can be used to allow the query to use an index? (Choose two.)

- * Change the WHERE clause to Birthday BETWEEN 1980-01-01 AND 1980-12-31.
- * Add a functional index for YEAR(Birthday).
- * Execute ANALYZE TABLE to update the index statistics.
- * Add a generated column calculating YEAR(Birthday) and index that column.
- * Add FORCE INDEX (Birthday) to the query.

NEW QUESTION 83

You enable binary logging on MySQL Server with the configuration:

```
binlog-format=STATEMENT
```

```
log-bin
```

Which database updates are logged on the master server to the binary log by default?

- * all updates except to the TEMPDB database
- * all updates except to the PERFORMANCE_SCHEMA database
- * all updates not involving temporary tables
- * all updates to the default database, except temporary tables
- * all updates to all databases

NEW QUESTION 84

How does the InnoDB storage engine handle deadlocks when they are detected?

- * Both the affected transactions will be rolled back.
- * The affected transactions wait for innodb_lock_wait_timeout seconds, and then roll back.
- * One of the affected transactions will be rolled back, the other is allowed to proceed.

- * The transaction isolation level determines which transaction is rolled back.
 - * The innodb_locks_unsafe_for_binlog setting determines which transaction is rolled back.
- Explanation/Reference: <https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/innodb-deadlocks.html>

NEW QUESTION 85

To query two system variables, you execute this statement and get the results shown:

```
mysql> SELECT @@autocommit, @@max_connections;
+-----+-----+
| @@autocommit | @@max_connections |
+-----+-----+
|             1 |                151 |
+-----+-----+
1 row set (0.00 sec)
```

When you execute the following two statements, only the first one succeeds:

```
SET @@autocommit=0;
```

```
SET @@max_connections=200;
```

Why does the second statement fail?

- * max_connections is a read-only variable that cannot be set dynamically.
- * max_connections must be set globally instead of locally.
- * max_connections is a derived variable that can only be set indirectly.
- * max_connections must be set at server start in an options file.

NEW QUESTION 86

The MySQL user 'adam'; currently has USAGE permissions to the database.

The football database is transactional and has non-stop updates from application users. The 'adam'; user needs to be able to take consistent backups of the football database by using the 'single-transaction' option.

Which extra GRANT permissions are required for adam to take mysqldump backups?

- * The 'adam'; user must also have SINGLE TRANSACTION global grant to take a consistent backup.
- * The 'adam'; user needs the PROCESS privilege to be able to take a consistent backup while other users are connected.
- * The 'adam'; user must have the SUPER privilege in order to take data backups.
- * The 'adam'; user must also have SELECT on the football database for backup to work.

Oracle 1Z1-888 Exam Syllabus Topics:

TopicDetailsTopic 1- Identify Security Risks- Optimizing Query PerformanceTopic 2- Explain How Mysql Stores Data- Identify Redo And Undo LogsTopic 3- Configure Passwords And Account Expiration- Identify Mysql Privilege SystemTopic 4- Protect Against SQL Injections- Understand Network SecurityTopic 5- Configuring A Replication Topology- Troubleshoot ReplicationTopic 6- Monitor Mysql With Performance Schema, Status Variables, Log Files- Define How Mysql Uses MemoryTopic 7- Reset A Forgotten Root Password- Use System Variables- Use Capacity PlanningTopic 8- Identify The Causes Of Server Slowdowns- Create And Modify User Accounts

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