



MySQL 5.6 Database Administrator

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QUESTION 1

A user executes the statement;

PURGE BINARY LOGS TO `mysql-bin.010\\';

What is the result?

A. It deletes all binary log files, except `mysql-in.010\\'.

B. It deletes all binary log files up to and including `mysql-bin.010\\'.

C. It deletes all binary log files before `mysql-bin.010\\'.

D. It deletes all binary log files after `mysql-bin.010\\'.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 2

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, 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 3

Which query would you use to find connections that are in the same state for longer than 180 seconds?

A. SHOW FULL PROCESSLIST WHEER Time > 180;

B. SELECT * FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.EVENTS SHERE STARTS

C. SELECT * FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.SESSION_STATUS WHERE STATE

D. SELECT * FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.PROCESSLIST WHERE TIME > 180;

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 4

Which three statements are true about memory buffer allocation by a MySQL Server?

A. Global buffers such as the InnoDB buffer pool are allocated after the server starts, and are never freed.

B. Thread buffers are allocated when a client connects, and are freed when the client disconnects.

C. Buffers that are needed for certain operation are allocated when the operation starts, and freed when it ends.

D. User buffers are allocated at server startup and freed when the user is dropped.

E. All dynamic buffers that are set with a SET GLOBAL statement immediately get allocated globally, and are never freed.

Correct Answer: ABC

QUESTION 5

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

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