

## **ORACLE 1Z0-888**

Oracle MySQL Database Administrator Certification Questions & Answers

Exam Summary – Syllabus – Questions

1Z0-888

<u>Oracle Certified Professional, MySQL 5.7 Database Administrator</u>
75 Questions Exam – 58% Cut Score – Duration of 120 minutes



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#### Know Your 1Z0-888 Certification Well:

The 1Z0-888 is best suitable for candidates who want to gain knowledge in the Oracle MySQL. Before you start your 1Z0-888 preparation you may struggle to get all the crucial MySQL Database Administrator materials like 1Z0-888 syllabus, sample questions, study guide.

But don't worry the 1Z0-888 PDF is here to help you prepare in a stress free manner.

The PDF is a combination of all your queries like-

- What is in the 1Z0-888 syllabus?
- How many questions are there in the 1Z0-888 exam?
- Which Practice test would help me to pass the 1Z0-888 exam at the first attempt?

Passing the 1Z0-888 exam makes you Oracle Certified Professional, MySQL 5.7 Database Administrator. Having the MySQL Database Administrator certification opens multiple opportunities for you. You can grab a new job, get a higher salary or simply get recognition within your current organization.

# Oracle 1Z0-888 MySQL Database Administrator Certification Details:

Exam Name	MySQL 5.7 Database Administrator
Exam Code	1Z0-888
Exam Price	USD \$245 (Pricing may vary by country or by localized currency)
Duration	120 minutes
Number of Questions	75
Passing Score	58%
Format	Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)
Recommended Training	Oracle Certified Professional, MySQL 5.7 Database Administrator Earn the MySQL 5.7 Database Admin Certified Professional Credential



	Technology Learning Subscription
Schedule Exam	Pearson VUE
Sample Questions	Oracle Certified Professional, MySQL 5.7 Database Administrator (OCP)
Recommended Practice	1Z0-888 Online Practice Exam

# 1Z0-888 Syllabus:

	- Install MySQL
Installing MySQL	- Identify installed Files and Directories
	- Understand Initial Configuration
	- Start and Stop MySQL
Configuring MySQL	- Understand Server Options, Variables, and the Command
	Line
	- Define Option Files
	- Use System Variables
User Management	- Identify MySQL Privilege System
	- Create and Modify User Accounts
	<ul> <li>Configure Passwords and Account Expiration</li> </ul>
	- Understand Authentication Plug-Ins
	- Grant Permissions
	- Reset a Forgotten Root Password
	- Define Stability
Maintaining a Stable	- Use Capacity Planning
System	- Troubleshoot
System	- Identify the Causes of Server Slowdowns
	- Describe InnoDB Recovery
	- Understand Backups
	- Create a Backup Strategy
Backup Strategies	- Use MySQL Backup Tools
	- Define Raw Backup Methods
	- Explain Techniques that Use the Binary Log
	<ul> <li>Understand How MySQL Processes Requests</li> </ul>
	- Explain How MySQL Stores Data
MySQL Architecture	- Use Tablespaces
	- Identify Redo and Undo Logs
	- Define How MySQL Uses Memory
Monitoring MySQL	- Monitor MySQL with Log Files
	<ul> <li>Monitor MySQL with Status Variables</li> </ul>
	- Monitor MySQL with Performance Schema
MySQL Security	- Identify Security Risks
	- Understand Network security
	- Use Password Security
	- Explain Operating System Security
	- Protect Against SQL Injections



Optimizing Query Performance	<ul><li>Identify Slow Queries</li><li>Understand the EXPLAIN statement</li><li>Work with Indexes</li><li>Use Index Statistics</li></ul>
Configuring a Replication Topology	<ul> <li>Replicate Conflicts</li> <li>Explain Replication</li> <li>Configure Replication</li> <li>Use MySQL Utilities</li> <li>Identify Replication Threads</li> <li>Monitor Replication</li> <li>Troubleshoot Replication</li> </ul>

### Oracle 1Z0-888 Sample Questions:

#### Question: 1

You inherit a legacy database system when the previous DBA, Bob, leaves the company. You are notified that users are getting the following error:

mysql> CALL film\_in\_stock (40, 2, @count); ERROR 1449 (HY000):

The user specified as a definer ('bon'@'localhost') does not exis How would you identify all stored procedures that pose the same problem?

- a) Execute SELECT \* FROM mysql.routines WHERE DEFINER='bob@localhost';.
- b) Execute SHOW ROUTINES WHERE DEFINER='bob@localhost'.
- c) Execute SELECT \* FROM INFORMATION\_SCHEMA. ROUTINES WHERE DEFINER='bob@localhost';.
- d) Execute SELECT \* FROM INFORMATION\_SCHEMA. PROCESSLIST WHERE USER='bob' and HOST=' localhost';.
- e) Examine the Mysql error log for other ERROR 1449 messages.

Answer: c

#### Question: 2

A user executes the statement; PURGE BINARY LOGS TO 'mysql-bin.010'; What is the result?

- a) It deletes all binary log files, except 'mysgl-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'.

Answer: c



#### Question: 3

Assume that you want to know which Mysql Server options were set to custom values. Which two methods would you use to find out?

- a) Check the configuration files in the order in which they are read by the Mysql Server and compare them with default values.
- b) Check the command-line options provided for the Mysql Server and compare them with default values.
- c) Check the output of SHOW GLOBAL VARIABLES and compare it with default values.
- d) Query the INFORMATION\_SCHEMA.GLOBAL\_VARIABLES table and compare the result with default values.

Answer: c, d

#### 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.

Answer: a, b, c

#### Question: 5

Which of the following are some general capabilites of the mysql client program?

- a) Create and Drop databases.
- b) Ping the server.
- c) Create, Drop, and modify tables and indexes.
- d) Shutdown the server.
- e) Create users.
- f) Display replication server status.

Answer: a, c, e, f



#### Question: 6

Is it ever safe to start the MySQL server as root?

- a) No it is never safe to start it as root.
- b) Yes it is always safe to start it as root.
- c) Yes provided you make it switch the effective user to mysql.
- d) No because you can not make it switch the effective user if started as root.

Answer: c

#### Question: 7

Which two requirements would lead towards a high availability solution?

- a) When uptime is critical
- b) When data must be refactored
- c) When application concurrency is static
- d) When data loss is unacceptable
- e) When application is a single point of failure

Answer: a, d

#### Question: 8

Which two are true regarding MySQL binary and text backups?

- a) Binary backups are usually faster than text backups.
- b) Binary backups are usually slower than text backups.
- c) Text backups are human-readable while binary backups are not.
- d) Binary backups are not portable across different operating systems.

Answer: a, c

#### Question: 9

Which statement is true about the log-output variable?

- a) It is a static variable and can be set only at MySQL server startup.
- b) It enables and starts the General Query Log.
- c) It sets the target location for the binary logs generated by the MySQL sever.
- d) It specifies output destinations for the slow and General Query logs.

Answer: d



#### Question: 10

What are three actions performed by the mysql\_secure\_installation tool?

- a) It prompts you to set the root user account password.
- b) It checks whether file permissions are appropriate within datadir.
- c) It asks to remove the test database, which is generated at installation time.
- d) It can delete any anonymous accounts.
- e) It verifies that all users are configuration with the longer password hash.

Answer: a, c, d

# Study Guide to Crack Oracle MySQL Database Administrator 1Z0-888 Exam:

- Getting details of the 1Z0-888 syllabus, is the first step of a study plan. This
  pdf is going to be of ultimate help. Completion of the syllabus is must to pass
  the 1Z0-888 exam.
- Making a schedule is vital. A structured method of preparation leads to success. A candidate must plan his schedule and follow it rigorously to attain success.
- Joining the Oracle provided training for 1Z0-888 exam could be of much help. If there is specific training for the exam, you can discover it from the link above.
- Read from the 1Z0-888 sample questions to gain your idea about the actual exam questions. In this PDF useful sample questions are provided to make your exam preparation easy.
- Practicing on 1Z0-888 practice tests is must. Continuous practice will make you an expert in all syllabus areas.



#### Reliable Online Practice Test for 1Z0-888 Certification

Make DBExam.com your best friend during your MySQL 5.7 Database Administrator exam preparation. We provide authentic practice tests for the 1Z0-888 exam. Experts design these online practice tests, so we can offer you an exclusive experience of taking the actual 1Z0-888 exam. We guarantee you 100% success in your first exam attempt if you continue practicing regularly. Don't bother if you don't get 100% marks in initial practice exam attempts. Just utilize the result section to know your strengths and weaknesses and prepare according to that until you get 100% with our practice tests. Our evaluation makes you confident, and you can score high in the 1Z0-888 exam.

Start Online Practice of 1Z0-888 Exam by visiting URL <a href="https://www.dbexam.com/oracle/1z0-888-mysql-57-database-administrator">https://www.dbexam.com/oracle/1z0-888-mysql-57-database-administrator</a>