



ORACLE 1Z0-908

Oracle MySQL 8.0 Database Administrator Certification Questions & Answers

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1Z0-908

Oracle Certified Professional MySQL 8.0 Database Administrator

85 Questions Exam – 62% Cut Score – Duration of 140 minutes

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Discover More about the 1Z0-908 Certification

Are you interested in passing the Oracle 1Z0-908 exam? First discover, who benefits from the 1Z0-908 certification. The 1Z0-908 is suitable for a candidate if he wants to learn about Oracle Database Administrator. Passing the 1Z0-908 exam earns you the Oracle Certified Professional MySQL 8.0 Database Administrator title.

While preparing for the 1Z0-908 exam, many candidates struggle to get the necessary materials. But do not worry; your struggling days are over. The 1Z0-908 PDF contains some of the most valuable preparation tips and the details and instant access to useful 1Z0-908 study materials just at one [click](#).

Oracle 1Z0-908 MySQL 8.0 Database Administrator Certification Details:

Exam Name	Oracle MySQL 8.0 Database Administrator
Exam Code	1Z0-908
Exam Price	USD \$245 (Pricing may vary by country or by localized currency)
Duration	140 minutes
Number of Questions	85
Passing Score	62%
Format	Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)
Recommended Training	Oracle Certified Professional, MySQL 8.0 Database Administrator Earn the MySQL 8.0 Database Admin Certified Professional Credential
Schedule Exam	Pearson VUE
Sample Questions	Oracle Certified Professional MySQL 8.0 Database Administrator (OCP)
Recommended Practice	1Z0-908 Online Practice Exam

1Z0-908 Syllabus:

Architecture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Configure client connections to the server - Understand how MySQL stores data - Understand how InnoDB stores data and logs - Configure buffers and caches - Understand and use the Data Dictionary
Server Installation and Configuration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Install and use the MySQL server and client programs - Identify the files and folders created during installation - Start and stop MySQL - Upgrade MySQL - Configure MySQL by using options and option files - Configure MySQL variables - Launch multiple MySQL servers on the same host
Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Create user accounts and roles - Use authentication plug-ins - Control user and role permissions - Recognize common security risks - Secure MySQL server connections - Provide password and login security - Secure the MySQL host environment - Prevent SQL injection attacks - Encrypt MySQL data - Configure MySQL Enterprise Firewall
Monitoring and Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Configure and view MySQL log files - Monitor MySQL processes and status - Configure MySQL Enterprise Audit - Use MySQL Enterprise Monitor to view activity in MySQL - Monitor database growth and explain capacity planning - Troubleshoot problems with locked resources
Query Optimization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Examine how MySQL optimizes queries - Analyze queries with MySQL Enterprise Monitor - Create indexes to improve server performance - Monitor and understand index statistics
Backups and Recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Distinguish between the different types of backup - Implement a backup strategy - Backup and restore data with MySQL Enterprise Backup - Use mysqldump and mysqlpump to perform logical backups - Explain when and how to use raw file backups - Back up the binary log

High Availability Techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Explain how replication provides high availability and scalability- Configure replication- Explain the role of the binary log in replication- Configure multisource replication- Explain the role of replication threads- Monitor and troubleshoot replication- Describe MySQL InnoDB cluster and Group Replication- Configure a MySQL InnoDB cluster- Perform an InnoDB cluster recovery
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Broaden Your Knowledge with Oracle 1Z0-908

Sample Questions:

Question: 1

MySQL Enterprise Monitor Query Analyzer is configured to monitor an instance. Which statement is true?

(Choose one)

- a) The Query Response Time index (QRTi) is fixed to 100ms and cannot be customized.
- b) Enabling the events_statements_history_long consumer allows tracking the longest running query.
- c) An agent must be installed locally on the instance to use the Query Analyzer.
- d) The Query Analyzer can monitor an unlimited number of normalized statements.
- e) The slow query log must be enabled on the monitored server to collect information for the Query Analyzer.

Answer: d

Question: 2

Binary log events for the 'mydb1' schema must be copied to a different schema name 'mydb2'. Which command will do this?

- a) `mysqlbinlog --datebase=mydb1 --database=mydb2 | mysql`
- b) `mysqlbinlog --read-from-remote-server --raw | sed 's/mydb1/mydb2/g' | mysql`
- c) `mysqlbinlog --rewrite-db='mydb1' --rewrite-db='mydb2' | mysql`
- d) `mysqlbinlog --rewrite-db='mydb1->mydb2' | mysql`

Answer: b

Question: 3

On examination, your MySQL installation datadir has become recursively world read/write/executable. What are two major concerns of running an installation with incorrect file privileges?

(Choose two.)

- a) Data files could be deleted.
- b) Extra startup time would be required for the MySQL server to reset the privileges.
- c) MySQL binaries could be damaged, deleted, or altered.
- d) SQL injections could be used to insert bad data into the database.
- e) Users could overwrite configuration files.

Answer: a, b

Question: 4

What are three typical causes of MySQL becoming suddenly slow and unavailable?

(Choose three.)

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

Answer: a, b, f

Question: 5

Examine the command, which executes successfully: shell> mysqld --initialize

Which statement is true?

(Choose one)

- a) The root password is created in the error log in plain text.
- b) The installation creates a temporary test environment with data in the /tmp directory.
- c) The installation is created without enforcing or generating SSL certificates.
- d) The root password is not created allowing easy access from the same host.

Answer: a

Question: 6

Identify two ways to significantly improve data security.

(Choose two)

- a) Configure mysqld to run as the system admin account, such as root.
- b) Use a private network behind a firewall.
- c) Configure mysqld to use only networked disks.
- d) Configure MySQL to have only one administrative account.
- e) Configure mysqld to use only local disks or attached disks and to have its own account in the host system.

Answer: b, e

Question: 7

Which two statements are true about general tablespaces?

(Choose two)

- a) General tablespaces support temporary tables.
- b) Dropping a table from a general tablespace releases the space back to the operating system.
- c) An existing table can be moved into a general tablespace
- d) A general tablespace can have multiple data files.
- e) A new table can be created explicitly in a general tablespace.

Answer: c, e

Question: 8

Where is the default data directory located after installing MySQL using RPM on Oracle Linux 7?

(Choose one)

- a) /usr
- b) /usr/mysql
- c) /etc/my.cnf
- d) /var/lib/mysql
- e) /usr/bin

Answer: d

Question: 9

What does the binlog dump thread do?

- a) It monitors and schedules the rotation/deletion of the binary logs.
- b) It acquires a lock on the binary log for reading each event to be sent to the slave.
- c) It connects to the master and asks it to send updates recorded in its binary logs.
- d) It reads the relay log and executes the events contained in them.

Answer: c

Question: 10

How can mysql_multi be configured to allow MySQL instances to use the same port number?

(Choose one)

- a) The instances listen on different IP addresses
- b) The instances use different user accounts unique to each instance.
- c) The instances use different socket names
- d) The instances have appropriate net masks set.

Answer: a

Avail the Study Guide to Pass Oracle 1Z0-908 MySQL 8.0 Database Administrator Exam:

- Find out about the 1Z0-908 syllabus topics. Visiting the official site offers an idea about the exam structure and other important study resources. Going through the syllabus topics help to plan the exam in an organized manner.
- Once you are done exploring the [1Z0-908 syllabus](#), it is time to plan for studying and covering the syllabus topics from the core. Chalk out the best plan for yourself to cover each part of the syllabus in a hassle-free manner.
- A study schedule helps you to stay calm throughout your exam preparation. It should contain your materials and thoughts like study hours, number of topics for daily studying mentioned on it. The best bet to clear the exam is to follow your schedule rigorously.
- The candidate should not miss out on the scope to learn from the 1Z0-908 training. Joining the Oracle provided training for 1Z0-908 exam helps a candidate to strengthen his practical knowledge base from the certification.
- Learning about the probable questions and gaining knowledge regarding the exam structure helps a lot. Go through the [1Z0-908 sample questions](#) and boost your knowledge
- Make yourself a pro through online practicing the syllabus topics. 1Z0-908 practice tests would guide you on your strengths and weaknesses regarding the syllabus topics. Through rigorous practicing, you can improve the weaker sections too. Learn well about time management during exam and become confident gradually with practice tests.

Career Benefits:

Passing the 1Z0-908 exam, helps a candidate to prosper highly in his career. Having the certification on the resume adds to the candidate's benefit and helps to get the best opportunities.

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