



1Z0-883^{Q&As}

MySQL 5.6 Database Administrator

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QUESTION 1

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

When you process the Slow Query Log, you receive the following snippet 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,intcol1 INT (N) ,intcol2 INT(N) ,intcol3 INT(N) ,intcol4 INT
```

```
(N) ,intcol5 INT(N) ,charcol1 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) .charcol 10 VARCHAR (N) )
```

```
Count: 64000 Time=0.02s (1213s) Lock=0.00s (6s) Rows=1.0 (64000), root [root]@ localhost SELECT intcol1, intcol2,  
intcol3, intcol4, intcol5, intcol6,intcol7, intcol8 ,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 intcol1,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. CREATE TABLE `t1` (id serial, id0 varchar (N) unique key, intcol1 INT (N) ,intcol2 INT (N), intcol3 INT

(N) ,intcol4 INT(N), intcol5 INT(N), charcol1 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 2

Which three methods will show the storage engine for the Country table?



- A. SHOW CREATE TABLE Country;
- B. SHOW ENGINE Country STATUS;
- C. SHOW TABLE STATUS LIKE `Country\`;
- D. SELECT ENGINE FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.TABLES WHERE TABLE_NAME= `Country\`;
- E. SELECT ENGINE FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.ENGINES WHERE TABLE_NAME= `Country\`;

Correct Answer: ADE

QUESTION 3

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 4

Which two are correct steps in taking a binary backup of MyISAM tables?

- A. Always stop the server prior to the backup.
- B. Stop the server or lock the tables prior to the backup.
- C. Stop the server or lock the databases prior to the backup.
- D. Make a copy of the .frm, .myd, and the .myi files.
- E. Make a copy of the binary log and tablespace files.



Correct Answer: BD

QUESTION 5

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` . `reports` table.

Correct Answer: B

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