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MySQL 5.0 Database Administrator Certified Professional Exam, Part I

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QUESTION 1

What are some general principles of making a good MySQL backup?

A. Enable the backup log.

B. Make backups regularly.

C. Enable the binary log.

D. Flush the logs after backup.

E. Never flush the logs.

F. Store your data directory and backup files on separate physical drives or locations.

Correct Answer: BCDF

32.1. Introduction to Data Backup and Recovery Methods Here are some principles to keep in mind with regard to backups:

QUESTION 2

Which of the following statements are true for locks established by the InnoDB storage engine?

A. It sometimes escalates locks to page level.

B. It sometimes escalates locks to table level.

C. It sometimes escalates locks to page or table level.

D. It never escalates locks to page or table level.

Correct Answer: D

29.4.4.

During the course of a transaction, InnoDB may acquire row locks as it discovers them to be necessary. However, it never escalates a lock (for example, by converting it to a page lock or table lock). This keeps lock contention to a minimum

and improves concurrency.

QUESTION 3

The MySQL server host crashes at 10:00 in the morning, and is brought back online at 10:30. In order to ensure that all data are consistent, a copy is first made of the table, tablespace and log files currently on the server host, and these files are then restored from a backup made at 03:00 the same morning. What should be done in order to bring the database to the state it was at just before the server host crashed?

A. The mysql_restore utility should be used to update the server to its last known state.

B. The binary logs recorded after the backup at 03:00 should be re-applied to make the database file consistent with the state just before the crash.

C. The procedure described is wrong; instead, the mysqlcheck utility should be used and only if that fails should backup copies be restored.

D. Once the backup files from 03:00 have been restored, there is nothing more that can be done to restore the database files.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 4

Which of the following features are supported by MyISAM tables?

A. Foreign key constraints

B. Transactions

C. Auto_increment columns

D. Fulltext indexes

E. Assembly of multiple MyISAM tables to a MERGE table

F. Row level locking

G. Table level locking

Correct Answer: CDEG

29.2. The MyISAM Engine

MyISAM has the most flexible AUTO_INCREMENT column handling of all the storage engines.

MyISAM tables can be used to set up MERGE tables.

MyISAM tables can be converted into fast, compressed, read-only tables to save space. MyISAM supports FULLTEXT searching and spatial data types.

QUESTION 5

Suppose you have a column in which most records are going to be between 30 and 32 characters. Which of the following column types would be most efficient?

A. VARCHAR

B. CHAR

C. TEXT

D. Either VARCHAR or CHAR

Correct Answer: B

27.2. Choosing Data Types for Character Columns If stored string values all have the same length, use a fixed-length type rather than a variable-length type. To store values that are always 32 characters long, CHAR(32) requires 32 characters each, whereas VARCHAR

(32) requires 32 characters each, plus an extra byte to store the length. In this case, VARCHAR requires one byte more per value than CHAR.

QUESTION 6

Which of the following are characteristics of the MyISAM fixed-row storage format as compared to the dynamic row format?

A. All rows have the same size.

B. Rows take varying amounts of space.

C. Rows are easy to look up.

D. Rows cannot be looked up as efficiently.

E. Row data usually takes up more space on disk and in memory.

Correct Answer: ACE

29.2.2. MyISAM Row-Storage Formats

Fixed-row format:

All rows have the same size.

Rows are stored within the table at positions that are multiples of the row size, making them easy to look up.

Fixed-size rows take more space.

Dynamic-row format:

Rows take varying amounts of space.

Rows cannot be looked up as efficiently.

Dynamic-rows tables usually take less space because rows are not padded to a fixed size. Fragmentation can occur more easily than for fixed-row tables.

QUESTION 7

The my.cnf file contains the following entries:

innodb_data_home_dir =

innodb_data_file_path = /ibdata/ibdata1:50M;/disk2/ibdata2:50M:autoextend

---

Which of the following statements are true?

A. The data files will be stored below the default data directory

B. There are two InnoDB data files

C. There are three InnoDB data files

D. The total minimum size of the InnoDB data files is 100MB

E. The total maximum size of the InnoDB data files is 100MB

F. The initial size of the InnoDB data files on server startup will be set to 50MB. If more space is needed, another 50MB will be allocated.

Correct Answer: BD

29.4.7.1 Configuring the InnoDB Tablespace

A tablespace consisting of a single 100MB file named innodata1 located in the data directory:

[mysqld]

innodb_data_file_path = innodata1:100M

It\\'s unnecessary to specify a value for the innodb_data_home_dir option in this case because the data directory is its default value.

A tablespace like that in the previous example, except that the file is auto-extending:

[mysqld]

innodb_data_file_path = innodata1:100M:autoextend

A tablespace like that in the previous example, but with a limit of 500MB on the size to which the autoextending

file may grow:

[mysqld]

innodb_data_file_path = innodata1:100M:autoextend:max:500M

QUESTION 8

Which of the following correctly describes the differences between explicitly and implicitly set locks?

A. Implicitly set locks are locks set and released on behalf of the client, by the server.

B. Explicitly set locks are locks set and released on behalf of the client, by the server.

C. Implicitly set locks are locks acquired and released by the client.

D. Explicitly set locks are locks acquired and released by the client.

Correct Answer: AD

28.1. Locking Concepts

For a client that does nothing special to acquire locks, the MySQL server implicitly acquires locks as necessary to process the client\\'s statements safely.

If implicit locking is insufficient for a client\\'s purposes, it can manage locks explicitly byacquiring them with LOCK TABLES and releasing them with UNLOCK TABLES. Explicit locking may be necessary when a client needs to perform an

operation that spans multiple statements and that must not be interrupted by other clients.

QUESTION 9

mysqldump can be instructed to include commands to drop and recreate tables before trying to create or load data.

A. True

B. False

Correct Answer: A

32.4.2. Making Text Backups with mysqldump --add-drop-table Instructs mysqldump to precede the dump output for each table with a DROP TABLE statement that drops the table. This option ensures that when you reload the dump output, the reload operation removes any existing copy of the table before re-creating it.

QUESTION 10

Which of the following best describe a replication setup with regard to backup procedures?

A. 24 by 7 operations can be maintained but backups may not consist of a full snapshot

B. 24 by 7 operations can be maintained but may be halted at backup time.

C. 24 by 7 operations can be maintained without interruptions.

D. 24 by 7 operations can be maintained with backups from a slave server.

E. 24 by 7 operations can be maintained with a slave being the "hot spare".

F. none of the above.

Correct Answer: CDE

32.6. Replication as an Aid to Backup

The advantage of making a backup this way is that it doesn\\'t take place on the master server. Thus, the master need not be interrupted at all, and the backup procedure does not impose any extra disk or processing load on it.

QUESTION 11

Which of the following steps should be performed in order to secure a MySQL server freshly installed from a binary

tarball.

A. All initial accounts should have passwords set and unused accounts should be removed.

B. The MySQL server should be set to run as it\\'s own user, not as an administrative account.

C. The data directory and it\\'s contents should be strictly accessible only to the user MySQL runs as.

D. The server should be started with the mysqld_secure script.

Correct Answer: ABC

35.3. Filesystem Security

After you\\'ve established the proper filesystem access so that the mysql login account owns the relevant directories and files, the MySQL server should be run using this account. This is important because mysql is a regular login account that

has no special filesystem privileges. The server should not be run as the system root user. There are many reasons for this; one is that there are operations performed by the server that involve reading or writing files in the server host

filesystem. (For example, LOAD DATA INFILE and SELECT ... INTO OUTFILE do so.) Running the server as root is a bad idea because doing so gives it root privileges and vastly increases the extent of the filesystem that the server can

access or modify.

35.5.1. Securing the Initial MySQL Accounts

The initial MySQL accounts have no password by default. You should assign a password immediately to any root accounts to prevent other people from connecting to the server as root and gaining complete control over it.

On Unix, MySQL comes with a mysql_secure_installation script that can perform several helpful securityrelated operations on your installation. [Editor Comment: there is no script called mysql_secure.] 35.5.2. General Privilege Precautions

Make sure that all MySQL accounts have passwords.

QUESTION 12

Which of the following is true for how the InnoDB storage engine uses diskspace?

A. It stores its data, index and undo information all in its own tablespace.

B. It stores its data in .MYD files, in the respective database directory, and its index and undo information in its own tablespace.

C. It stores its data and index in .MYD and .MYI files, in the respective database directory, and undo information in its own tablespace.

D. It stores its data, index and undo information in .MYD and .MYI files, in the respective database directory.

Correct Answer: A

29.2. The MyISAM Engine On disk, MySQL represents each MyISAM table using three files: a format file that stores the definition of the table structure, a data file that stores the contents of table rows, and an index file that stores any

indexes on the table. These files are distinguished from one another by their suffixes. For example, the format, data, and index files for a table named mytable are called mytable.frm, mytable.MYD, and mytable.MYI.

29.4.1. The InnoDB Tablespace and Logs Each InnoDB table has a format (.frm) file in the database directory of the database to which the table belongs. This is the same as tables managed by any other MySQL storage engine, such as MyISAM. However, InnoDB manages table contents (data rows and indexes) on disk differently than does the MyISAM engine. By default, InnoDB uses a shared "tablespace," which is one or more files that form a single logical storage area. All InnoDB tables are stored together within the tablespace. There are no table-specific data files or index files for InnoDB the way there are for MyISAM tables. The tablespace also contains a rollback segment. As transactions modify rows, undo log information is stored in the rollback segment. This information is used to roll back failed transactions.

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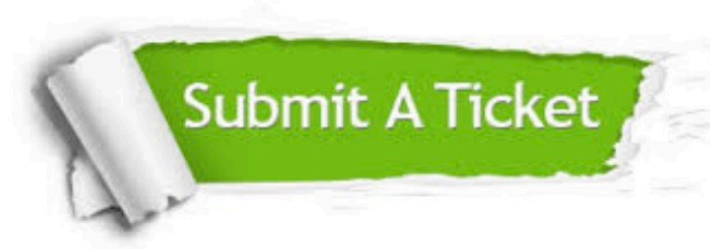Multi-Platform capabilities - Windows, Mac, Android, iPhone, iPod, iPad, Kindle

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