Get 1z1-908 Products Practice Material for 1z1-908 Exam Question Preparation [Q47-Q66

Get 1z1-908 Products Practice Material for 1z1-908 Exam Question Preparation
Most Reliable Oracle 1z1-908 Training Materials

Oracle 1z1-908 certification exam covers a wide range of topics that include MySQL architecture, installation and configuration, backup and recovery, security management, performance tuning, and high availability. 1z1-908 exam is designed to test the candidate's ability to manage and administer MySQL databases efficiently and effectively. 1z1-908 exam consists of multiple-choice questions and performance-based scenarios that test the candidate's practical skills.

NEW QUESTION 47

You must run multiple instances of MySQL Server on a single host.

Which three methods are supported? (Choose three.)
* Run MySQL Server docker containers.
* Use systemd with different settings for each instance.

* Use system tools to lock each instance to its own CPU.
* Start mysqld or mysqld_safe using different option files for each instance.
* Run mysqld with –datadir defined for each instance.
* Use resource groups to lock different instances on separate CPUs.

NEW QUESTION 48

Which three sets of item information are visible in the mysql system database? (Choose three.)
* help topics
* performance monitoring information
* plugins
* rollback segments
* information about table structures
* time zone information and definitions
* audit log events

NEW QUESTION 49

You have configured MySQL Enterprise Monitor to monitor your MySQL server.

Which four features are available? (Choose four.)
* starting and stopping the MySQL instance
* tracing import and export with mysqidump
* deploying the MySQL agent on supported target operating system
* creating e-mail alerts and SNMP traps for MySQL warnings
* monitoring the availability of the MySQL instance
* analyzing executed MySQL queries
* monitoring of NDB Cluster API nodes

NEW QUESTION 50

Examine this command and output:

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM data_locks LIMIT 1\G
*************************** 1. row ***************************
              ENGINE: INNODB
       ENGINE_LOCK_ID: 1200:146
ENGINE_TRANSACTION_ID: 1200
           THREAD_ID: 45
            EVENT_ID:
       OBJECT_SCHEMA: mydb
         OBJECT_NAME: mytable1
      PARTITION_NAME: NULL
   SUBPARTITION_NAME: NULL
          INDEX_NAME: NULL
OBJECT_INSTANCE_BEGIN: 118793337250203
           LOCK_TYPE: RECORD
           LOCK_MODE: X
         LOCK_STATUS: GRANTED
           LOCK_DATA: 1922,1922
```

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)
* The lock is at the metadata object level.

* The lock is a shared lock.
* The lock is an intentional lock.
* The lock is at the table object level.
* The lock is a row-level lock.
* The lock is an exclusive lock.

NEW QUESTION 51

You have just installed MySQL on Oracle Linux and adjusted your /etc/my.cnf parameters to suit your installation.

Examine the output:

```
# systemctl start mysqld
Job for mysqld.service failed because the control process exited with error code. See "systemctl status mysqld.
"journalctl -xe" for details.

# systemctl status mysqld.service
mysqld.service - MySQL Server
Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/mysqld.service; enabled; vendor preset: disabled)
Active: failed (Result: exit-code) since Thu 2019-12-12 07:54:53 ACDT; 33s ago
Docs: man:mysqld(8)
http://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/en/using-systemd.html
Process: 2732 ExecStart=/usr/sbin/mysqld $MYSQLD_OPTS (code=exited, status=1/FAILURE)
Process: 2705 ExecStartPre=/usr/bin/mysqld_pre_systemd (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)
Main PID: 2732 (code=exited, status=1/FAILURE)
Status: "Server startup in progress"

Dec 12 07:54:49 oel7 systemd[1]: Starting MySQL Server...
Dec 12 07:54:53 oel7 systemd[1]: mysqld.service: main process exited, code=exited, status=1/FAILURE
Dec 12 07:54:53 oel7 systemd[1]: Failed to start MySQL Server.
Dec 12 07:54:53 oel7 systemd[1]: Unit mysqld.service entered failed state.
Dec 12 07:54:53 oel7 systemd[1]: mysqld.service failed.
```

What statement is true about the start attempt?
* MySQL server was not started due to a problem while executing process 2732.
* MySQL server continued to start up even though another process existed.
* systemd found the mysqld service disabled and failed to start it.
* systemd waited for 30 seconds before timing out and start up failed.
* systemd attempted to start mysqld, found another systemd mysqld process running, and shut it down.

NEW QUESTION 52

Which two statements are true about MySQL server multi-source replication? (Choose two.)
* It is not compatible with auto-positioning.
* It needs to be re-instanced after a crash to maintain consistency.
* It uses only time-based replication conflict resolution.
* It relies on relay_log_recovery for resilient operations.
* It does not attempt to detect or resolve replication conflicts.
* It must use GTID replication.

NEW QUESTION 53

You have configured GTID-based asynchronous replication with one master and one slave.

A user accidentally updated some data on the slave.

To fix this, you stopped replication and successfully reverted the accidental changes. Examine the current GTID information:

```
Master uuid:            aaaaaaaa-aaaa-aaaa-aaaa-aaaaaaaaaaaa
Master gtids_executed:  aaaaaaaa-aaaa-aaaa-aaaa-aaaaaaaaaaaa:1-10300
Master gtids_purged:    aaaaaaaa-aaaa-aaaa-aaaa-aaaaaaaaaaaa:1-3820

Slave uuid:             bbbbbbbb-bbbb-bbbb-bbbb-bbbbbbbbbbbb
Slave gtids_executed:   aaaaaaaa-aaaa-aaaa-aaaa-aaaaaaaaaaaa:1-10167,
                        bbbbbbbb-bbbb-bbbb-bbbb-bbbbbbbbbbbb:1-9
Slave gtids_purged:     aaaaaaaa-aaaa-aaaa-aaaa-aaaaaaaaaaaa:1-2312
```

You must fix GTID sets on the slave to avoid replicating unwanted transactions in case of failover. Which set of actions would allow the slave to continue replicating without erroneous transactions?
* RESET MASTER;

SET GLOBAL gtid_purged=aaaaaaaa-aaaa-aaaa-aaaa-aaaaaaaaaaaa:1-10167;
* SET GLOBAL gtid_purged=aaaaaaaa-aaaa-aaaa-aaaa-aaaaaaaaaaaa:1-2312,bbbbbbbb- bbbb-bbbb-bbbb-bbbbbbbbbbbb:1-9; SET GLOBAL gtid_executed=aaaaaaaa-aaaa-aaaa-aaaa-aaaaaaaaaaaa:1-10167;
* RESET SLAVE;

SET GLOBAL gtid_purged=aaaaaaaa-aaaa-aaaa-aaaa-aaaaaaaaaaaa:1-3820;

SET GLOBAL gtid_executed=aaaaaaaa-aaaa-aaaa-aaaa-aaaaaaaaaaaa:1-10300;
* RESET MASTER;

SET GLOBAL gtid_purged-aaaaaaaa-aaaa-aaaa-aaaa-aaaaaaaaaaaa:1-2312;

SET GLOBAL gtid_executed=aaaaaaaa-aaaa-aaaa-aaaa-aaaaaaaaaaaa:1-10167;
* RESET SLAVE;

SET GLOBAL gtid_purged=aaaaaaaa-aaaa-aaaa-aaaa-aaaaaaaaaaaa:1-10167;

NEW QUESTION 54

Examine this query and output:

```
mysql> EXPLAIN ANALYZE
    SELECT city.CountryCode, country.Name AS Country_Name,
        city.Name, city.District, city.Population
    FROM world.city
        INNER JOIN world.country ON country.Code = city.CountryCode
    WHERE country.Continent = 'Asia'
        AND city.Population > 1000000
    ORDER BY city.Population DESC\G

*************************** 1. row ***************************
EXPLAIN:
-> Sort: <temporary>.Population DESC (actual time=8.306..8.431 rows=125 loops=1)
    -> Stream results (actual time=0.145..8.033 rows=125 loops=1)
        -> Nested loop inner join (cost=241.12 rows=205) (actual time=0.141..7.787 rows=125 loops=1)
            -> Filter: (world.country.Continent = 'Asia') (cost=25.40 rows=34) (actual time=0.064..0.820 rows=51 loops=1)
                -> Table scan on country (cost=25.40 rows=239) (actual time=0.059..0.359 rows=239 loops=1)
            -> Filter: (world.city.Population > 1000000) (cost=4.53 rows=6) (actual time=0.030..0.131 rows=2 loops=51)
                -> Index lookup on city using CountryCode (CountryCode=world.country.`Code`) (cost=4.53 rows=18) (actual
time=0.023..0.096 rows=35 loops=51)

1 row in set (0.0094 sec)
```

Which two statements are true? (Choose two.)

* The country table is accessed as the first table, and then joined to the city table.
* It takes more than 8 milliseconds to sort the rows.
* The optimizer estimates that 51 rows in the country table have Continent = ‘Asia’.
* 35 rows from the city table are included in the result.
* The query returns exactly 125 rows.

NEW QUESTION 55

Which condition is true about the use of the hash join algorithm?

* No index can be used for the join.
* The query must access no more than two tables.
* The smallest of the tables in the join must fit in memory as set by join_buffer_size.
* At least one of the tables in the join must have a hash index.

NEW QUESTION 56

An attempt to recover an InnoDB Cluster fails.

Examine this set of messages and responses:

host3:3377 ssl JS > dba.rebootClusterFromCompleteOutage()

Reconfiguring the default cluster from complete outage?

The instance ?host1:3377’? was part of the cluster configuration.

Would you like to rejoin it to the cluster? [y/N]: y

The instance ?host2:3377? was part of the cluster configuration.

Would you like to rejoin it to the cluster? [y/N]: y

Dba.rebootClusterFromCompleteOutage: The active session instance isn?t the most updated in comparison with the ONLINE instances of the Cluster?s metadata. Please use the most up to date instance: ?host1:3377?. (RuntimeError) Which statement is true?

* The instance deployed on host3must be rebuilt with a backup from the primary instance.
* The cluster is running and there is at least one ONLINEinstance.
* The instance deployed on host3must be synchronized from a donor deployed on host1by using the command cluster.addInstance(?host1:3377?).
* It is possible to determine the most up-to-date instance by comparing different global transaction identifier (GTID) sets with GTID_SUBSET(set1,set2).
* The active session instance is invalid and must be re-created by using the command shell.connect (?host3:3377?).

NEW QUESTION 57

Examine the modified output:

```
mysql> SHOW SLAVE STATUS\G
*************************** 1. row ***************************
       Slave_IO_Running: Yes
      Slave_SQL_Running: Yes
  Seconds_Behind_Master: 1612
```

Seconds_Behind_ Mastervalue is steadily growing.

What are two possible causes? (Choose two.)
* The master is most probably too busy to transmit data and the slave needs to wait for more data.
* One or more large tables do not have primary keys.
* This value shows only I/O latency and is not indicative of the size of the transaction queue.
* The master is producing a large volume of events in parallel but the slave is processing them serially.
* The parallel slave threads are experiencing lock contention.
Explanation

NEW QUESTION 58

Which two storage engines provide a view of the data consistent with the storage system at any moment? (Choose two.)
* MyISAM
* NDB
* MEMORY
* ARCHIVE
* InnoDB

NEW QUESTION 59

You reconfigure and start a slave that was not replicating for several days.

The configuration file and CHANGE MASTERcommand are correct.

Examine the GTID information from both master and slave:

```
Master:
gtids_executed: aaaaaaaa-aaaa-aaaa-aaaa-aaaaaaaaaaaa:1-321,
                bbbbbbbb-bbbb-bbbb-bbbb-bbbbbbbbbbbb:1-50,
                cccccccc-cccc-cccc-cccc-cccccccccccc:1234-1237

gtids_purged:   aaaaaaaa-aaaa-aaaa-aaaa-aaaaaaaaaaaa:1-100,
                bbbbbbbb-bbbb-bbbb-bbbb-bbbbbbbbbbbb:1-10,
                cccccccc-cccc-cccc-cccc-cccccccccccc:1234-1237
Slave:
gtids_executed: aaaaaaaa-aaaa-aaaa-aaaa-aaaaaaaaaaaa:1-160,
                cccccccc-cccc-cccc-cccc-cccccccccccc:1234-1237

gtids_purged:   aaaaaaaa-aaaa-aaaa-aaaa-aaaaaaaaaaaa:1-70,
                cccccccc-cccc-cccc-cccc-cccccccccccc:1234-1237
```

Which statement is true?

* Replication will fail because the slave has purged more aaaaaaaa-aaaa-aaaa-aaaa-aaaaaaaaaaaa transactions than the master.

* Replication will fail because the master does not have the required transaction with bbbbbbbb-bbbb-

bbbb-bbbb-bbbbbbbbbbbbGTIDs in its binary logs.

* Replication will fail because the master has already purged transactions with cccccccc-cccc-cccc- cccc-ccccccccccccGTIDs.

* Replication will fail because of inconsistent numbers in cccccccc-cccc-cccc-cccc-cccccccccccc GTIDs.

* Replication will work.

Explanation/Reference: https://bugs.mysql.com/bug.php?id=86643

NEW QUESTION 60

Examine this command and output:

```
mysql> SHOW GLOBAL STATUS LIKE 'Firewall%';
+---------------------------+-------+
| Variable_name             | Value |
+---------------------------+-------+
| Firewall_access_denied    | 7     |
| Firewall_access_granted   | 4     |
| Firewall_access_suspicious| 3     |
| Firewall_cached_entries   | 11    |
+---------------------------+-------+
```

Which statement is true?

* Firewall_cached_entries is the number of statements found in the query cache for users in DETECTING mode.

* Firewall_access_denied is the number of connection attempts from prohibited hosts that are denied.

* Firewall_access_suspicious is the number of statements logged as suspicious for users in DETECTING mode.

* Firewall_access_granted is the number of connections granted from whitelisted hosts.

NEW QUESTION 61

Which two statements are true about InnoDB data-at-rest encryption? (Choose two.)

* It supports only non-blob datatypes.
* It does not support the transportable tablespaces feature.
* It supports all indexes transparently.
* It decrypts data for use in memory.
* It enforces encryption from disk to memory and over network transmission.

NEW QUESTION 62

Examine this statement and output:

```
mysql> SELECT ROW_NUMBER() OVER() AS QN,
            query, exec_count, avg_latency, lock_latency
        FROM sys.statement_analysis
        ORDER BY exec_count;
+----+---------------------------------------------------------+------------+-------------+--------------+
| QN | query                                                   | exec_count | avg_latency | lock_latency |
+----+---------------------------------------------------------+------------+-------------+--------------+
|  1 | SELECT SUM ( 'k' ) FROM 'mysch ... () - INTERVAL ? SQL_TSI_HOUR    |    381268| 31.44 ms    | 1.01 m       |
|  2 | SELECT 'id' , 'val' , 'a' , 'b ... 'updated' WHERE 'created' < ?   |    150317| 358.34 us   | 30.06 s      |
|  3 | SELECT 'emp_no' , 'val' , 'cre ... ated' + INTERVAL ? SQL_TSI_DAY  |       600| 523.32 ms   | 120.24 ms    |
|  4 | SELECT 'a' , 'b' , 'c' FROM 'm ... ? AND ? OR 'k' BETWEEN ? AND ?  |       200| 10.32 s     | 40.19 ms     |
|  5 | SELECT 'a' , 'b' FROM 'myschem ... G ( 'emp_no' ) WHERE 'val' = ?  |         1| 21.03 s     | 274.00 us    |
+----+---------------------------------------------------------+------------+-------------+--------------+
```

You must try to reduce query execution time.

Which two queries should you focus on? (Choose two.)
* QN = 3
* QN = 5
* QN = 1
* QN = 4
* QN = 2

NEW QUESTION 63

You reconfigure and start a slave that was not replicating for several days.

The configuration file and CHANGE MASTER command are correct. Examine the GTID information from both master and slave:

```
Master:
gtids_executed:  aaaaaaaa-aaaa-aaaa-aaaa-aaaaaaaaaaaa:1-321,
                 bbbbbbbb-bbbb-bbbb-bbbb-bbbbbbbbbbbb:1-50,
                 cccccccc-cccc-cccc-cccc-cccccccccccc:1234-1237

gtids_purged:    aaaaaaaa-aaaa-aaaa-aaaa-aaaaaaaaaaaa:1-100,
                 bbbbbbbb-bbbb-bbbb-bbbb-bbbbbbbbbbbb:1-10,
                 cccccccc-cccc-cccc-cccc-cccccccccccc:1234-1237

Slave:
gtids_executed:  aaaaaaaa-aaaa-aaaa-aaaa-aaaaaaaaaaaa:1-160,
                 cccccccc-cccc-cccc-cccc-cccccccccccc:1234-1237

gtids_purged:    aaaaaaaa-aaaa-aaaa-aaaa-aaaaaaaaaaaa:1-70,
                 cccccccc-cccc-cccc-cccc-cccccccccccc:1234-1237
```

Which statement is true?

* Replication will fail because the slave has purged more aaaaaaaa-aaaa-aaaa-aaaa-aaaaaaaaaaaa transactions than the master.
* Replication will fail because the master does not have the required transaction with bbbbbbbb-bbbb- bbbb-bbbb-bbbbbbbbbbbb GTIDs in its binary logs.
* Replication will fail because the master has already purged transactions with cccccccc-cccc-cccc- cccc-cccccccccccc GTIDs.
* Replication will fail because of inconsistent numbers in cccccccc-cccc-cccc-cccc-cccccccccccc GTIDs.
* Replication will work.

NEW QUESTION 64

You want to check the values of the sort_buffer_sizesession variables of all existing connections.

Which performance_schematable can you query?
* user_variables_by_thread
* global_variables
* variables_by_thread
* session_variables
Explanation/Reference: https://dev.mysql.com/worklog/task/?id=6629

NEW QUESTION 65

Examine this statement and output:

```
mysql> SELECT ROW_NUMBER() OVER() AS QN,
              query, exec_count, avg_latency, lock_latency
       FROM sys.statement_analysis
       ORDER BY exec_count;
+----+------------------------------------------------------------+------------+-------------+-------------+
| QN | query                                                      | exec_count | avg_latency | lock_latency|
+----+------------------------------------------------------------+------------+-------------+-------------+
|  1 | SELECT SUM ( 'k' ) FROM 'mysch ... () - INTERVAL ? SQL_TSI_HOUR | 381268| 31.44 ms    | 1.01 m      |
|  2 | SELECT 'id' , 'val' , 'a' , 'b ... 'updated' WHERE 'created' < ? | 150317| 358.34 us   | 30.06 s     |
|  3 | SELECT 'emp_no' , 'val' , 'cre ... ated' + INTERVAL ? SQL_TSI_DAY | 600| 523.32 ms    | 120.24 ms   |
|  4 | SELECT 'a' , 'b' , 'c' FROM 'm ... ? AND ? OR 'k' BETWEEN ? AND ? | 200| 10.32 s      | 40.19 ms    |
|  5 | SELECT 'a' , 'b' FROM 'myschem ... G ( 'emp_no' ) WHERE 'val' = ? | 1| 21.03 s       | 274.00 us   |
+----+------------------------------------------------------------+------------+-------------+-------------+
```

You must try to reduce query execution time.

Which two queries should you focus on? (Choose two.)
* QN = 3
* QN = 5
* QN = 1
* QN = 4
* QN = 2

NEW QUESTION 66

Examine these statements, which execute successfully:

CREATE ROLE r_world_rd;

GRANT SELECT ON world.* TO r_world_rd;

CREATE USER john IDENTIFIED BY ‘P@ssw0rd’;

GRANT r_world_rd TO john;

Examine these statements issued by user John:

```
mysql> SHOW GRANTS;
+---------------------------------+
| Grants for john@%               |
+---------------------------------+
| GRANT USAGE ON *.* TO 'john'@'%'|
| GRANT 'r_world_rd'@'%' TO 'john'@'%' |
+---------------------------------+
2 rows in set (0.01 sec)

mysql> SELECT * FROM world.city;
ERROR 1142 (42000): SELECT command denied to user 'john'@'localhost' for table 'city'
```

What is the reason for the error?
* The statement was blocked by MySQL Firewall.
* John has not activated the role.
* John needs to reconnect to the database.
* The DBA needs to execute FLUSH PRIVILEGES.

To become certified, candidates must pass a rigorous exam that covers a wide range of topics related to MySQL database administration. These topics include database design, security, performance tuning, backup and recovery, and high availability solutions. Candidates must demonstrate a deep understanding of these concepts and be able to apply them in real-world scenarios.

LATEST 1z1-908 Exam Practice Material: https://www.topexamcollection.com/1z1-908-vce-collection.html]