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MySQL 5 Database Administrator Certified Professional Exam, Part II

Q&A

DEMO Version

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Technical and Support Team
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QUESTION NO: 1

Consider the following GRANT statement: GRANT USAGE ON *.* TO 'kofi'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'password'

What is the implications of executing that statement?

A. Kofi can access all database objects.
B. Kofi can access all his tables
C. Kofi can display server system and status variables
D. Kofi can grant privileges to others
E. Kofi can access all database objects belonging to localhost

Answer: C
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 2

Should all queries in the slow query log be optimized? (Choose two)

A. Yes.
B. Yes, unless they depend on tables in the mysql database
C. No; A query may have been entered into the slow query log because other, slow queries, prevented it from executing quickly
D. No; Queries that are run rarely are probably not worth the effort of optimization
E. No; Only the very slowest queries should be optimized

Answer: C,D
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 3

Assuming that the user account 'joe'@'example.com' exists, executing DROP USER

'joe'@'example.com' has the following consequences:

A. The user account will immediately be removed from the server, if no object-level privileges are in effect for that account
B. The account will be removed from the server the next time FLUSH PRIVILEGES is executed, if no object-level privileges are in effect for that account

C. The account and all associated privileges will immediately be removed from the server
D. The user account and all associated privileges will be removed from the server the next time FLUSH PRIVILEGES is executed.

Answer: C
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 4

Which of the following describe the correct single-statement syntax for allowing the existing user 'kofi'@'%' to perform SELECT, INSERT, DELETE and UPDATE actions on all tables in the world database?

A. GRANT SELECT, INSERT, DELETE, UPDATE ON world.* TO 'kofi'@'%';
B. GRANT SELECT INSERT DELETE UPDATE ON world.* TO 'kofi'@'%'
C. GRANT world.* (SELECT, INSERT, DELETE, UPDATE) TO 'kofi'@'%'
D. GRANT (SELECT, INSERT, DELETE, UPDATE) ON world.* TO 'kofi'@'%'
E. Unless using ALL PRIVILEGES, it is not possible to assign more than one type of privilege at any one time.

Answer: A
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 5

Which of the following statements are required to create a key cache of 4 MB, assign the

MyISAM table world.City to it and preload the index?

A. Mysql> SET GLOBAL city_cache.key_buffer_size = 4194304; mysql> CACHE INDEX world.City IN
city_cache; mysql> LOAD INDEX INTO CACHE world.City;
B. Mysql> ALTER TABLE world.city KEY_CACHE = 4194304;
C. Mysql> CREATE CACHE FOR world.City SIZE = 4194304;
D. It is not possible to create a key cache for a specific MyISAM table, only the global key cache can be used.

Answer: A
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 6

Consider the following two partial outputs of the SHOW VARIABLES command on a master and slave server: Master:

+------------------------+------------------------+

| Variable_name | Value |

+------------------------+------------------------+

| connect_timeout | 5 |

| log_bin | ON |

| max_connections

| 100 |

| shared_memory_base_name | MYSQL |

| server_id | 2 |

| tmp_table_size | 5242880 |

| version | 5.0.13-rc-nt |

Slave:

+------------------------+------------------------+

| Variable_name | Value |

------------------------+------------------------+

| connect_timeout | 5 |

| log_bin | ON |

| max_connections | 10 |

| shared_memory_base_name | MYSQL |

| server_id | 2 |

| tmp_table_size | 4266336 |

| version | 5.0.16-rc-nt |

There is apparently a problem with the slave replicating from the master. Which of the following best describes the most likely problem?

A. The server_id is not unique.
B. The version of the slave is newer than the version of the master.
C. The connect_timeout variable needs to be increased.
D. The max_connections variable needs to be increased.

Answer: A
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 7

Which of the following best describes why InnoDB tables should always have primary keys and why they should be short?

A. Because InnoDB uses primary keys to locate tables, and shorter keys make quicker lookups.
B. Because InnoDB uses primary keys to locate table rows, and shorter keys make quicker lookups.
C. Because InnoDB stores pointers in a log to all the primary keys and shorter keys make this log smaller.

Answer: B
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 8

Which of the following best describes the order in which MySQL considers host names and user names when a client attempts connection?

A. Hostnames then usernames
B. Usernames then hostnames
C. Both hostnames and usernames are checked concurrently.

Answer: A
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 9

Is it possible to tell the MySQL server to throw an error on illegal dates rather than converting it to zero-date or legal dates?

A. Yes, by updating a system variable.

B. No, it has to be done programmatically.

C. Yes, there is a SQL mode that exists for that.

D. No, all illegal date are converted regardless of any setting.

Answer: C

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 10

You have two databases, db1 and db2 and you have a table test in both of the databases. Your current default database is db1. Which of the following tables will be affected by the following command?

mysql> GRANT SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE ON test TO 'joe'@'%' IDENTIFIED BY

'sakila'

A. Db1.test

B. Db2.test

C. Both db1.test and db2.test

D. The statement will return an error, because no database was specified.

Answer: A

Explanation: