## ISLEVER

# 1Z0-883

MySQL 5.6 Database Administrator

DEMO

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#### **QUESTION NO: 1**

A simple master-to-slave replication is currently being used. The following information is extracted from the SHOW SLAVE STATUS output:

Last\_SQL\_Error: Error 'Duplicate entry '8' for key 'PRIMARY' ' on query. Default database: 'mydb'. Query: 'insert into mytable VALUES ('8', 'George') '

Skip\_Counter: 0

Retrieved \_Gtid\_Set: 38f32e23480a7-32a1-c323f78067fd37821: 1-8

Auto \_Position: 1

You execute a "SHOW CREATE TABLE mytable" on the slave:

CREATE TABLE 'mytable' (

```
'ID' int(11) NOT NULL DEFAULT '0',
```

'name' char(10) DEFAULT NULL,

```
PRIMARY KEY ('ID')
```

)

The table mytable on the slave contains the following:

ID	NAME
7	Nancy
8	Goerge

You have issued a STOP SLAVE command. One or more statements are required before you can issue a START SLAVE command to resolve the duplicate key error.

Which statement should be used?

```
A. SET GLOBAL SQL_SKIP_SLAVE_COUNTER=1
B. SET GTID_NEXT="CONSISTENCY";
BEGIN; COMMIT;
SET GTID_NEXT=" AUTOMATIC';
```

C. SET GLOBAL enforce\_gtid\_consistency=ON
D. SET GTID\_EXECUTED="38f32e23480a7-32a1-c323f78067fd37821 : 9";
E. SET GTID\_NEXT="38f32e23480a7-32a1-c323f78067fd37821 : 9";
BEGIN; COMMIT;
SET GTID\_NEXT="AUTOMATIC";

Answer: A Explanation:

#### **QUESTION NO: 2**

Consider the following statement on a RANGE partitioned table:

ALTER TABLE orders DROP PARTITION p1, p3;

What is the outcome of executing the above statement?

**A.** Only the first partition (p1) will be dropped as only one can be dropped at any time.

**B.** All data in p1 and p3 partitions are removed, but the table definition remains unchanged.

**C.** A syntax error will result as you cannot specify more than one partition in the same statement.

**D.** All data in pi and p3 partitions are removed and the table definition is changed.

#### Answer: B

Reference: http://docs.oracle.com/cd/F49540\_01/DOC/server.815/a67772/partiti.htm

#### **QUESTION NO: 3**

You inherit a legacy database system when the previous DBA, Bob, leaves the company. You are notified that users are getting the following error:

mysql> CALL film\_in\_stock (40, 2, @count);

ERROR 1449 (HY000): The user specified as a definer ('bon'@'localhost') does not exist

How would you identify all stored procedures that pose the same problem?

- A. Execute SELECT \* FROM mysql.routines WHERE DEFINER='bob@localhost';.
- **B.** Execute SHOW ROUTINES WHERE DEFINER='bob@localhost'.
- C. Execute SELECT \* FROM INFORMATION\_SCHEMA. ROUTINES WHERE

DEFINER='bob@localhost';. **D.** Execute SELECT \* FROM INFORMATION\_SCHEMA. PROCESSLIST WHERE USER='bob' and HOST=' localhost';. **E.** Examine the Mysql error log for other ERROR 1449 messages.

Answer: D Explanation:

#### **QUESTION NO: 4**

When designing an InnoDB table, identify an advantage of using the BIT datatype Instead of one of the integer datatypes.

**A.** BIT columns are written by InnoDB at the head of the row, meaning they are always the first to be retrieved.

B. Multiple BIT columns pack tightly into a row, using less space.

**C.** BIT (8) takes less space than eight TINYINT fields.

**D.** The BIT columns can be manipulated with the bitwise operators &, |, ~, ^, <<, and >>. The other integer types cannot.

#### Answer: B Explanation:

#### **QUESTION NO: 5**

ROW-based replication has stopped working. You investigate the error log file and find the following entries:

2013-08-27 14:15:47 9056 [ERROR] Slave SQL: Could not execute Delete\_rows event on table test.t1; Can't find record in 't1', Error\_code: 1032; handler error

HA\_ERR\_KEY\_NOT\_FOUND; the event's master log 56\_master-bin. 000003, end\_log\_pos 851, Error\_code: 1032

2013-08-27 14:15:47 9056 [warning] Slave: Can't find record in 't1' Error\_code: 1032

2013-08-27 14:15:47 9056 [ERROR] Error running query, slave SQL thread aborted. Fix the problem, and restart the slave SQL thread with "SLAVE START". We stopped at log '56\_masterbin. 000003' position 684

Why did you receive this error?