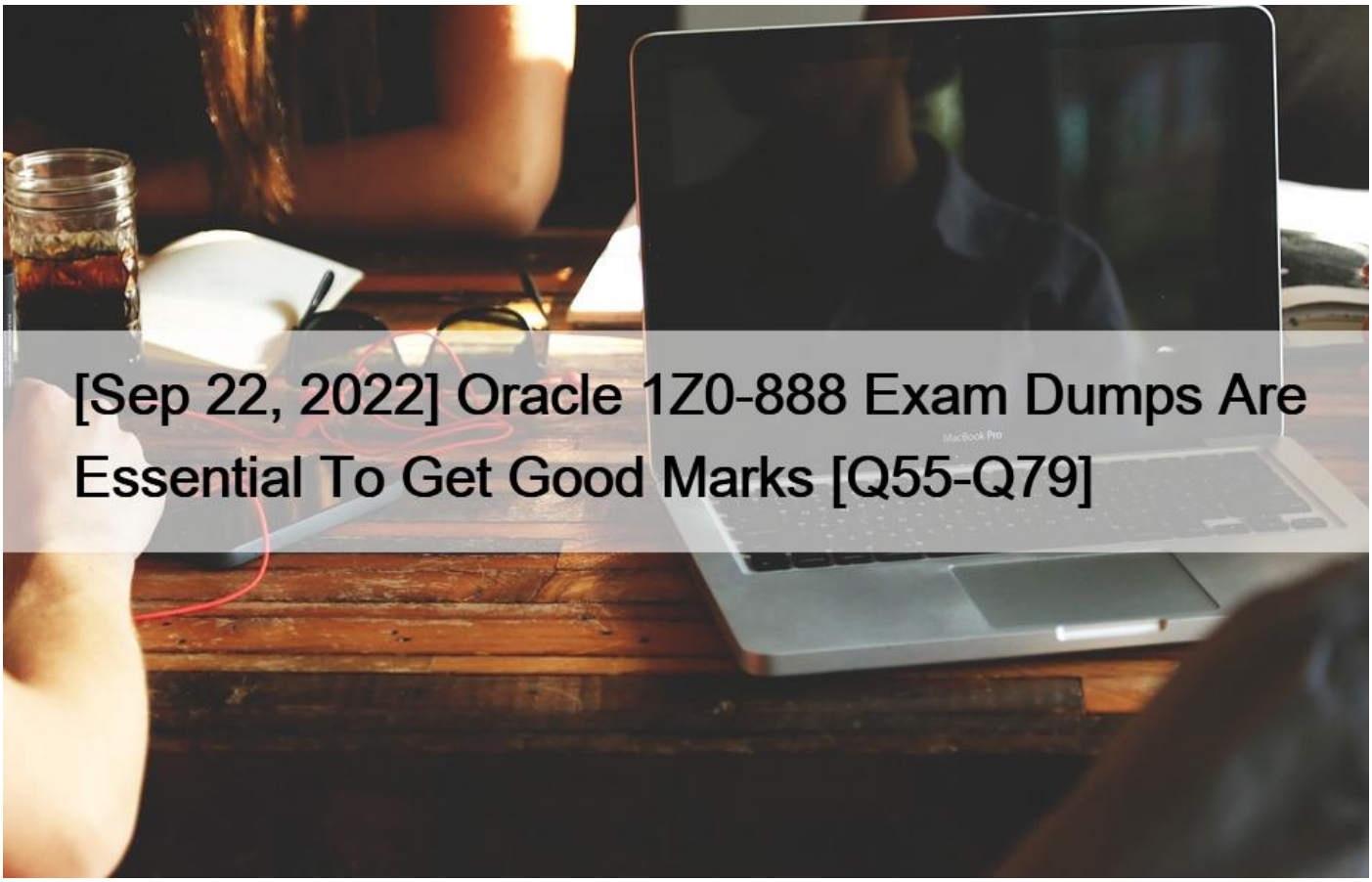
[Sep 22, 2022 Oracle 1Z0-888 Exam Dumps Are Essential To Get Good Marks [Q55-Q79



[Sep 22, 2022] Oracle 1Z0-888 Exam Dumps Are Essential To Get Good Marks
Latest Oracle 1Z0-888 Dumps with Test Engine and PDF (New Questions)

Scope

This certificate verifies the fundamental knowledge to become an Oracle Certified MySQL 5.7 Database Administrator ensuring if the candidate is skilled enough of practically applying the knowledge gained through pieces of training and practical experience of working within the projects.

Exam Preparation

Questions in the exam are based on official training material provided by Oracle over different official platforms.
Also the information in the following pieces of training is the source for the exam. Hence, candidates should complete the following training courses before appearing for the certification exam.
Candidates should complete one of the below-mentioned pieces of training for the proper understanding of content and topics. On successful completion of the training, the candidate will get the exam voucher for the certification exam.
Unlimited Product Learning SubscriptionMySQL for Database AdministratorMySQL Learning Subscription
There are two main types of resources for preparation of certification exams first there are the study guides and the books that are detailed and suitable for building knowledge from the ground up then there are video tutorial and lectures that can somehow ease the pain of through study and are comparatively less boring for some candidates yet these demand time and concentration from the

learner.
Candidates who want to build a solid foundation in all exam topics and related technologies usually combine video lectures with study guides to reap the benefits of both but there is one crucial preparation tool as often overlooked by most candidates the practice exams.
Practice exams are built to make students comfortable with the real exam environment. Statistics have shown that most students fail not due to that preparation but due to exam anxiety the fear of the unknown. It is recommended to prepare notes and practice 1z0-888 Exam exam dumps.
Questions in the certification examination are based on the real-world scenarios and cater to the real-time problems implementation difficulties, hence along with all the training material and tutorial it is of utmost importance for the candidate to possess practical knowledge and experience of working in the field of MySQL Database Technology.

Q55. Which three options are most likely to be changed for production form their default values?
* innodb_buffer_pool_size
* max_connections
* join_buffer_size
* character_set_system
* innodb_log_file_size
* max_user_connections
* port

Q56. A MySQL replication slave is set up as follows:

Uses all InnoDB tables

▪

Receives ROW-based binary logs

▪

Has the read-only option

▪

The replication slave has been found in an error state.

You check the MySQL error log file and find these entries:

```
2013-08-27 13:55:44 9056 [EROR] Slave SQL: Cloud not execute
Write_rows event on table test.t1; Duplicate entry '3' for key
'PRIMARY', Error_code: 1062; handler error
HA_ERR_FOUND_DUPP_KEY; the event's master log 56_master-bin.000003,
end_log_pos 653, Error_code:1062
2013-08-27 13:55:44 9056 [Warning] Slave: Duplicate entry '3' for
key 'PRIMARY'
Error code: 1062
2013-08-27 13:55:44 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_master-bin.000003'
position 496
```

What are two possible causes for this error to occur? (Choose two.)
* The applications have the SUPERprivilege, which allows them to update rows.
* The root user on the slave has executed FLUSH LOGS, causing the relay-log to doublewrite.
* For tables with UNIQUE keys, statement-based replication must be used to maintain integrity.
* The slave was created with mysqldump -u root -p –skip-lock-tables -all-databases

> /data/data.sql
* The slave user does not have INSERT, UPDATE, or DELETEpermission and cannot execute the Write_rowsfunction.

Q57. Which three allocate memory per thread in MySQL? (Choose three.)
* query cache
* thread cache
* read buffer
* internal temporary table
* sort buffer
* InnoDB buffer pool instance

Explanation/Reference: https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.6/en/memory-use.html

Q58. You are investigating the performance of the server and see this information:

* events_waits_summary_global_by_event_name in the Performance Schema shows that the wait/synch/mutex/sql/LOCK_table_cache event is dominating other wait events.

* The Table_open_cache_overflows status variable is 0.

Which action should be taken to remove the performance bottleneck described here?
* Increase the value of table_open_cache_instances.
* Decrease the value of table_definition_cache.
* Decrease the value of table_open_cache.
* Increase the value of table_definition_cache.
* Increase the value of table_open_cache.
* Decrease the value of table_open_cache instances.

Q59. How does the InnoDB storage engine handle deadlocks when they are detected?
* Both the affected transactions will be rolled back.
* The affected transactions wait for innodb_lock_wait_timeout seconds, and then roll back.
* One of the affected transactions will be rolled back, the other is allowed to proceed.
* The transaction isolation level determines which transaction is rolled back.
* The innodb_locks_unsafe_for_binlog setting determines which transaction is rolled back.

Reference: https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/innodb-deadlocks.html

Q60. Which MySQL utility program should you use to process and sort the Slow Query Log based on query time or average query time?
* mysqldumpslow
* mysqldump
* mysqlaccess
* mysqlshow
* mysqlslow

Q61. Consider the key buffer in a MySQL server. Which two statements are true about this feature?
* It caches index blocks for MyISAM tables only.
* It caches index blocks for all storage engine tables.
* It is a global buffer.
* It is set on a per-connection basis.
* It caches index blocks for InnoDB tables only.

Reference: https://stackoverflow.com/QUESTION NO:s/3663515/mysql-what-is-the-key- buffer

Q62. The /myfolder/my.cnffile has option set:

[mysqld]

skip-log-bin

myfolder2/my.cnfhas this option set:

/

[mysqld]

log-bin = /valid/path/to/mysqlbinlog

All mentioned paths are accessible to the account that you are currently using. Assume that any other options mentioned in either file are valid and legal option definitions.

You start an instance by using this command line:

mysqld –defaults-file=/myfolder/my.cnf –defaults-extra-file=/myfolder2/my.cnf What is the outcome?
* MySQL starts and Binary Logging is enabled.
* MySQL fails to start due to the conflicting options in the configuration files.
* MySQL fails to start due to conflicting options on the command line.
* MySQL starts but Binary Logging is disabled.

Q63. A simple master-to-slave replication is currently being used. This information is extracted from the SHOW SLAVE STATUSoutput:

```
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: 5da6b4f5-6f60-11e8-b2d6-0010e05f3e06:1-8
Executed_Gtid_Set: 5da6b4f5-6f60-11e8-b2d6-0010e05f3e06:1-7
62706329-6f60-11e8-b64f-0010e05f3e06:1
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:

```
+----------+---------+
| ID       | name    |
+----------+---------+
|        7 | Nancy   |
|        8 | George  |
+----------+---------+
```

You have issued a STOP SLAVEcommand. You have determined that it is safe to skip the transaction in this case. One or more statements are required before you can issue a START SLAVEcommand to resolve the duplicate key error. Which statement should be used?
* SET GTID_NEXT=”CONSISTENCY”;

BEGIN; COMMIT;

SET GTID_NEXT=”AUTOMATIC”;
* SET GTID_NEXT=”5da6b4f5-6f60-11e8-b2d6-0010e05f3e06:8″;

BEGIN; COMMIT;

SET GTID_NEXT=”AUTOMATIC”;
* SET GLOBAL SQL_SKIP_SLAVE_COUNTER=1
* SET GLOBAL enforce_gtid_consistency=ON
* SET GTID_EXECUTED=”5da6b4f5-6f60-11e8-b2d6-0010e05f3e06:8″;
Explanation/Reference: https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/replication-problems.html

Q64. Consider:

```
mysql> EXPLAIN SELECT * FROM City WHERE Name = 'Jacksonville' AND
CountryCode = 'USA'\G
********************* 1. row ************************
id: 1
select_type: SIMPLE
table: City
type: ref
possible_keys: name_country_index
key: name_country_index
key_len: 13
ref: const, const
rows: 1
Extra: Using where
```

Which statement best describes the meaning of the value for the key_len column?
* It shows how many bytes will be used from each index row.
* It shows the number of characters indexed in the key.
* It shows the total size of the index row.
* It shows how many columns in the index are examined.

Q65. Due to an authentication plug-in that is used on the server, passwords are required to be sent as clear text as opposed to the usual encrypted format.

Which two methods would allow the mysql client to connect to the server and send clear text passwords?
* mysql –protocol=PLAIN -uroot -p -h dbhost.example.com
* INSTALL PLUGIN mysql_cleartext_password SONAME ‘mysql_cleartext_password.so’;
* export LIBMYSQL_ENABLE_CLEARTEXT_PLUGIN=’Y’
* SET GLOBAL mysql_cleartext_passwords=1;
* mysql –enable-cleartext-plugin -uroot -p -h dbhost.example.com

Reference: https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/cleartext-pluggable- authentication.html

Q66. You will configure a MySQL Server to act as a replication master. Which two options must be configured correctly to allow this?
* log-master-updates
* rpl-recovery-rank
* server-id
* enable-master-start
* log_bin
* master-logging

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: https://www.digitalocean.com/community/tutorials/how-to-set-up-master-slave-replication-in- mysql

Q67. You have a config file for a running DB with this excerpt:

[mysqld]

tmp_table_size=16M

sort_buffer_size=256k

To address a query performance problem of connecting to the DB from an application on another host, you log in and make these changes to the DB:

mysql> SET GLOBAL tmp_table_size=32000000;

mysql> SET sort_buffer_size=2000000;

This solves the problem with your queries. However, later the DB instance is restarted and the performance problem returns.

Which three best describe this scenario?
* Global variables are not persistent across server restarts.

* Session variables are not persistent across server restarts.
* The query benefited from sort_buffer_size increase.
* sort_buffer_size should match tmp_table_size to be optimal.
* The query benefited from tmp_table_size increase.
* The query benefited from sort_buffer_size and tmp_table_size increases.

Q68. You have installed MySQL Server for the first time on your system. However, the data directory along with the tables in the mysql system database are missing. Which step do you perform to create the contents of the data directory?
* Run the create_system_tables.sql file
* Run the mysql_unpack.sql file
* Invoke mysqld with the –initialize option.
* Invoke mysql with the –initialize option.

Reference: https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/data-directory-initialization- mysqld.html

Q69. Consider the table people with this definition:

```
CREATE TABLE 'people' (
 'id' int(10) unsigned NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,
 'FirstName' varchar(40) NOT NULL,
'Surname' varchar(40) NOT NULL,
'Birthday' date NOT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ('id'),
KEY 'Surname' ('Surname', 'FirstName'),
KEY 'FirstName' ('FirstName'),
KEY 'Birthday' ('Birthday')
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8mb4
```


The application uses a query such as:

SELECT * FROM people WHERE YEAR(Birthday) = 1980;

The query is not using an index.

Which two methods can be used to allow the query to use an index? (Choose two.)
* Change the WHERE clause to Birthday BETWEEN 1980-01-01 AND 1980-12-31.
* Add a functional index for YEAR(Birthday).
* Execute ANALYZE TABLE to update the index statistics.
* Add a generated column calculating YEAR(Birthday) and index that column.
* Add FORCE INDEX (Birthday) to the query.

Q70. The /myfolder/my.cnf file has option set:

[mysqld]

skip-log-bin

/myfolder2/my.cnf has this option set:

[mysqld]

log-bin = /valid/path/to/mysqlbinlog

All mentioned paths are accessible to the account that you are currently using. Assume that any other options mentioned in either file are valid and legal option definitions.

You start an instance by using this command line:

mysqld –defaults-file=/myfolder/my.cnf –defaults-extra-file=/myfolder2/my.cnf What is the outcome?
* MySQL starts and Binary Logging is enabled.
* MySQL fails to start due to the conflicting options in the configuration files.
* MySQL fails to start due to conflicting options on the command line.
* MySQL starts but Binary Logging is disabled.

Q71. An admin attempts to enforce stronger security by using these commands:

```
mysql> set global validate_password_policy='STRONG';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
mysql> set global
validate_password_dictionary_file='/tmp/dictionary_file';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
mysql> show status like 'validate_password%';
+-----------------------------------------------------+---------------------------------+
| Variable_name                                       | Value                           |
+-----------------------------------------------------+---------------------------------+
| validate_password_dictionary_file_last_parsed       | 2018-03-07 15:15:13             |
| validate_password_dictionary_file_words_count       | 10                              |
+-----------------------------------------------------+---------------------------------+
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```


The admin then leaves the system running with the specified changes. What are two remaining security concerns? (Choose two.)
* validate_password_policy cannot be set without restarting the MySQL instance.
* The name of the dictionary file is too obvious.
* The dictionary file word list is too short.
* validate_password_dictionary_file cannot be set without restarting the MySQL instance.
* The validate_password plug-in has not been loaded.
* The dictionary file is in an insecure location.

Q72. There are multiple instances of MySQL Server running on a single OS that is backed up using the mysqlbackupcommand.

The /etc/my/cnf contains default values, for example, datadir=/var/lib/mysql/,with extra instances having their own separate my.cnffile (for example /etc/mysql/instanceN.cnf) overriding the defaults.

A restore of the second instance is attempted from the mysqlbackup archive using this command:

mysqlbackup –backup-dir=/opt/backup/mysql/instance2 copy-back

Upon starting the second MySQL instance, you notice that the data does not match the expected backup.

Which command-line option is required to successfully update the second instance?
* –restore=2
* –copy-back-from-log
* –backup-instance=/var/lib/mysql/instance2
* –instance=/var/lib/mysql/instance2
* –defaults-file=/etc/mysql/instance2.cnf

Q73. You attempt to connect to a MySQL Server by using the mysql client program. However, you receive this notice:

```
ERROR 2059 (HY000): Authentication plugin 'mysql_clear_password' cannot
be loaded: plugin not enabled
```

What would you run to fix the issue?
* the mysql_upgrade script
* the mysql client with the –ignore-password-hashing option
* the mysql_secure_installation script to update server security settings
* the mysql client with the –enable-cleartext-plugin option
* the install plugin command for the mysql_cleartext_password plugin

Q74. You have forgotten the root user account password. You decide to reset the password and execute:

```
shell> /etc/init.d/mysql stop
shell> /etc/init.d/mysql start --skip-grant-tables
```

Which additional argument makes this operation safer?
* –old-passwords, to start MySQL to use the old password format while running without the grant tables.
* –reset-grant-tables, to start the server with only the mysql database accessible.
* –read-only, to set all data to read-only except for super users
* –skip-networking, to prohibit access from remote locations

Q75. You are asked to examine user accounts and find:

```
mysql> select user,host,plugin,authentication_string from user;
+--------+-----------+-----------------------+-------------------------------------------
---+
| user   | host      | plugin                |
authentication_string                 |
+--------+-----------+-----------------------+-------------------------------------------
---+
| root   | localhost | mysql_native_password |
*2470C0C06DEE42FD1618BB99005ADCA2EC9D1E19 |
| .....
| bob    | %         | mysql_native_password |
  |
|        | localhost | mysql_native_password |
*2DCA2EC9D470CE42FD1618BB99005ADCA218BB99 |
+--------+-----------+-----------------------+-------------------------------------------
---+
10 rows in set (0.01 sec)
```

Which two statements will best secure this environment? (Choose two.)
* DROP USER `’@’localhost’;
* ALTER USER `’@’localhost’ PASSWORD = `secret_password’;
* ALTER USER bob@’%’ IDENTIFIED BY `secret_password’;
* ALTER USER `root’@’localhost’ ACCOUNT LOCK;
* ALTER USER bob PASSWORD = `secret_password’;
* REVOKE ALL PRIVILEGES FROM `’@’localhost’;

Q76. A simple master-to-slave replication is currently being used. This 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: 5da6b4f5-6f60-11e8-b2d6-0010e05f3e06:1-8
Executed_Gtid_Set: 5da6b4f5-6f60-11e8-b2d6-0010e05f3e06:1-7
62706329-6f60-11e8-b64f-0010e05f3e06:1
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:

ID	name
7	Nancy
8	George

You have issued a STOP SLAVE command. You have determined that it is safe to skip the transaction in this case. 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?

* SET GTID_NEXT=”CONSISTENCY”;BEGIN; COMMIT;SET GTID_NEXT=”AUTOMATIC”;
* SET GTID_NEXT=”5da6b4f5-6f60-11e8-b2d6-0010e05f3e06:8″;BEGIN; COMMIT;SET GTID_NEXT=”AUTOMATIC”;
* SET GLOBAL SQL_SKIP_SLAVE_COUNTER=1
* SET GLOBAL enforce_gtid_consistency=ON
* SET GTID_EXECUTED=”5da6b4f5-6f60-11e8-b2d6-0010e05f3e06:8″;

Q77. You are investigating the performance of a query which selects data from an InnoDB table.

Consider this Performance Schema diagnostics output for the query:

```
mysql> SELECT event_id, event_name, timer_wait, nesting_event_id, source
    ->   FROM (SELECT thread_id, event_id, event_name, timer_wait, nesting_event_id,
source
    ->           FROM
performance_schema.events_statements_history_long
    ->           UNION
ALL
    ->         SELECT thread_id, event_id, event_name, timer_wait, nesting_event_id,
source
    ->           FROM
performance_schema.events_stages_history_long
    ->           UNION
ALL
    ->         SELECT thread_id, event_id, event_name, timer_wait, nesting_event_id,
source
    ->           FROM
performance_schema.events_waits_history_long
    ->       )
events
    ->  WHERE event_name <> 'idle' AND thread_id =
287
    ->  ORDER BY
event_id;
+----------+----------------------------------------+------------+-------------------+-
---------------------+
| event_id | event_name                             | timer_wait | nesting_event_id |
source               |
+----------+----------------------------------------+------------+-------------------+-
---------------------+
|     8944 | statement/sql/select                   |  660[illegible] |              NULL |
mysqld.cc:931        |
|     8945 | stage/sql/init                         |   90045000 |              8944 |
mysqld.cc:933        |
|     8946 | stage/sql/checking permissions         |    4729000 |              8944 |
sql_parse.cc:5225    |
|     8947 | stage/sql/Opening tables               |   52657000 |              8944 |
sql_base.cc:4911     |
|     8948 | stage/sql/init                         |   57268000 |              8944 |
sql_select.cc:1056   |
|     8949 | stage/sql/System lock                  |   22860000 |              8944 |
lock.cc:304          |
|     8950 | wait/lock/table/sql/handler            |    1581660 |              8949 |
handler.cc:7118      |
|     8951 | wait/lock/table/sql/handler            |    2139156 |              8949 |
thr_lock.c:556       |
|     8952 | wait/synch/mutex/mysys/THR_LOCK::mutex |     294408 |              8951 |
thr_lock.c:558       |
|     8953 | stage/sql/optimizing                   |   17927000 |              8944 |
sql_optimizer.cc:138 |
|     8954 | stage/sql/statistics                   |  349445000 |              8944 |
sql_optimizer.cc:381 |
|     8955 | wait/io/table/sql/handler              |  302137776 |              8954 |
handler.cc:2734      |
|     8956 | wait/synch/mutex/mysys/THR_LOCK::mutex |     219240 |              8954 |
thr_lock.c:856       |
|     8957 | stage/sql/preparing                    |    6961000 |              8944 |
sql_optimizer.cc:500 |
|     8958 | stage/sql/executing                    |     735000 |              8944 |
sql_executor.cc:110  |
|     8959 | stage/sql/Sending data                 |   14572000 |              8944 |
sql_executor.cc:187  |
|     8960 | stage/sql/end                          |    1327000 |              8944 |
sql_select.cc:1105   |
|     8961 | stage/sql/query end                    |    3387000 |              8944 |
sql_parse.cc:4935    |
|     8962 | stage/sql/closing tables               |    6128000 |              8944 |
sql_parse.cc:4983    |
|     8963 | stage/sql/freeing items                |   29857000 |              8944 |
sql_parse.cc:6233    |
|     8964 | stage/sql/cleaning up                  |    1187000 |              8944 |
sql_parse.cc:1760    |
+----------+----------------------------------------+------------+-------------------+-
---------------------+
```

Which statement is true about the output?
* The time the query took is the sum of all timer_waitvalues.
* The query did not find its table in the table definition cache.
* The query read data from the data file rather than directly from the buffer pool.
* The event with event_id = 8945is a child of the event with event_id=8944.

Q78. A MySQL instance has this configuration values set:

```
--innodb-doublewrite=ON
--innodb-flush-log-at-trx-commit=1
--sync-binlog=1
```

A transaction involving a single InnoDB INSERT statement commits.

Which list of locations is in the sequence of disk writes for this transaction?
* binary log, redo log, doublewrite buffer, and tablespace
* redo log, binary log, doublewrite buffer, and tablespace
* doublewrite buffer, redo log, tablespace, and binary log
* redo log, doublewrite buffer, tablespace, and binary log

Q79. An existing master-slave setup is currently using a delayed replication of one hour. The master has crashed and the slave must be “rolled forward” to provide all the latest data.

The SHOW SLAVE STATUSindicates these values:

RELAY_LOG_FILE=hostname-relay-bin.00004

▪

RELAY_LOG_POS=1383

▪

Which command set would make the slave current?
* STOP SLAVE; SET GLOBAL master_delay=0; START SLAVE;
* STOP SLAVE; CHANGE MASTER TO RELAY_LOG_FILE = ‘hostname-relay-bin.00004’, RELAY_LOG_POS = 1383;
* STOP SLAVE; CHANGE MASTER TO MASTER_DELAY=0; START SLAVE;
* STOP SLAVE; CHANGE MASTER TO MASTER_DELAY=0; RELAY_LOG_FILE = ‘hostname-relay-bin.00004’, RELAY_LOG_POS = 1383;

Topics to Cover

Oracle 1z0-888 certification exam is based on the learnings, key topics, and activities encountered during oracle pieces of training and implementations.

Following are the major topics along with the sub-skills, a candidate should cover while preparing for the examination. These topics will give the candidates a clear view of which topics and skills inclusive, one should focus on for the certification.

Note: The list and details are not an all-inclusive content list. Oracle reserves the right to change and update the content (topics and sub-skills) at any point in time.

Installing MySQL
Ability to Install MySQL based on the required configurations
Knowledge of Identifying the installed files and directories
Ability to understand the initial configurations of the MySQL installation process
Knowledge to Start and Stop MySQL based on the requirementMaintaining a Stable System
Knowledge of system stability
Ability to use capacity planning
Ability to troubleshoot the system
Ability to identify and rectify the causes of server slowdowns
Knowledge of InnoDB RecoveryBackup Strategy
Understanding of system backup processes
Ability to create a backup strategy
Knowledge of MySQL backup tools and its usage techniques
Explain raw backup methods
Knowledge of binary logs and their usageMySQL Architecture
Understanding of MySQL Processes and Requests
Knowledge of data storage in MySQL
knowledge of MySQL Tablespaces
Ability to identify and differentiate the Redo and Undo logs
The ability to use memory in MySQLConfiguring MySQL
Knowledge of server options, variables, and the command line and using the same in configuring MySQL
Ability to define option files
Knowledge of using system variablesMonitoring MySQL
Monitor MySQL using Log Files, Status Variables and Performance SchemaOptimizing Query Performance
Ability to identify slow queries
Knowledge of EXPLAIN statement
Ability to work with Indexes
Ability to Use Index Statistics
The candidate needs to go through and be proficient in every topic.