

## Practice Test for 1Z0-908 Certification Real 2023 Mock Exam [Q70-Q85]



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### **Practice Test for 1Z0-908 Certification Real 2023 Mock Exam Prepare For Realistic 1Z0-908 Dumps PDF - 100% Passing Guarantee**

#### How to book the Oracle 1Z0-908: MySQL 8.0 Database Exam

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Oracle 1z1-908 certification exam is designed for individuals who want to showcase their skills as a MySQL 8.0 Database Administrator. MySQL 8.0 Database Administrator certification is ideal for database administrators, developers, and other IT professionals who are responsible for managing and maintaining MySQL databases.

**NO.70** Consider this shell output and executed commands:

```
[root@oel7 ~]# ps aux | grep mysqld
```

```
mysql 2076 3.5 24.6 1386852 372572 ? Ssl 12:01 0:01 /usr/sbin/mysqld
```

```
[root@oel7 ~]# kill -15 2076
```

Which statement is true about MySQL server shutdown?

- \* kill -15 should be avoided. Use other methods such as mysqladmin shutdown or systemctl stop mysqld.
- \* kill -15 and kill -9 are effectively the same forced shutdown that risk committed transactions not written to disk.
- \* kill -15 carries out a normal shutdown process, such as mysqladmin shutdown.
- \* mysqld\_safe prohibits commands that would harm the operation of the server. An error would be returned by the kill command.

**NO.71** You are upgrading a MySQL instance to the latest 8.0 version.

Examine this output:

```
mysql> SHOW GLOBAL VARIABLES LIKE '%dir';
```

Variable_name	Value
basedir	/usr
....	
datadir	/var/lib/mysql
innodb_data_home_dir	/innodb_data
innodb_log_group_home_dir	./
innodb_temp_tablespaces_dir	./#innodb_temp/
innodb_tmpdir	
....	
plugin_dir	/usr/lib/plugin
....	
tmpdir	/tmp:/var/tmp

You plan to add this parameter to the configuration: `innodb_directories=;/innodb_extras;` Which statement is true?

- \* It defines all innodb tablespace options relative to a starting parent directory.
- \* It is not necessary because `innodb_data_home_dir` is already defined.
- \* It allows scanning of other locations to discover more innodb tablespaces.
- \* It moves all innodb tablespaces to the `/innodb_extras` directory to enable a new `innodb_data_home_dir` to be defined.
- \* It adds more temporary workspace in addition to the `innodb_tmpdir` location.

**NO.72** Examine this command, which executes successful

```
mysqlbackup --defaults-file=/backups/server-my.cnf --backup-dir=/backups/full copy-back
```

Which statement is true about the copy-back process?

- \* The copy-back process is used to overwrite a new backup over an existing backup.
- \* It restores files from the data directory to their original MySQL server locations.
- \* It restores files from the backup directory to their original MySQL server locations.
- \* The copy-back process makes inconsistent backups.

**NO.73** You have a MySQL client installed on your Linux workstation with a default installation. You have your admin login credentials to connect to a MySQL server running Microsoft Windows on remote host

192.0.2.1:3306. You wish to connect directly to the world database.

Which four options need to be specified to complete this task with a single command? (Choose four.)

- \* &#8211;shared-memory-base-name=world
- \* &#8211;protocol=UDP
- \* &#8211;protocol=pipe
- \* &#8211;password
- \* &#8211;user=admin
- \* &#8211;host=192.0.2.1
- \* &#8211;socket=/tmp/mysql.sock
- \* &#8211;port=3306
- \* &#8211;database=world

**NO.74** Examine these commands and output:

```
mysql> SHOW FULL PROCESSLIST;
```

Id	User	State	Info
6	event_scheduler	Waiting on empty queue	NULL
20	root		NULL
21	root		NULL
22	root	Waiting for table metadata lock	optimize table test.demo_test
24	root	Waiting for table metadata lock	select * from test.demo_test
25	root	starting	SHOW FULL PROCESSLIST

```
mysql> SELECT object_type, object_schema, object_name, lock_type, lock_status, owner_thread_id, owner_event_id  
-> FROM performance_schema.metadata_locks WHERE object_schema='performance_schema';
```

OBJECT_TYPE	OBJECT_SCHEMA	OBJECT_NAME	LOCK_TYPE	LOCK_STATUS	OWNER_THREAD_ID	OWNER_EVENT_ID
TABLE	test	demo_test	SHARED_READ	GRANTED	60	7
TABLE	test	demo_test	SHARED_WRITE	GRANTED	60	9
SCHEMA	test	NULL	INTENTION_EXCLUSIVE	GRANTED	62	6
TABLE	test	demo_test	SHARED_NO_READ_WRITE	PENDING	62	6

```
mysql> SELECT thread_id, processlist_id, processlist_user, parent_thread_id  
-> FROM performance_schema.threads WHERE processlist_user='root';
```

THREAD_ID	PROCESSLIST_ID	PROCESSLIST_USER	PARENT_THREAD_ID
60	20	root	NULL
61	21	root	NULL
62	22	root	1
64	24	root	1
65	25	root	NULL

Which connection ID is holding the metadata lock?

- \* 20
- \* 24
- \* 21
- \* 25
- \* 22
- \* 6

**NO.75** Examine this SQL statement:

```
mysql> GRANT r_read@localhost TO mark WITH ADMIN OPTION;
```

Which two are true? (Choose two.)

- \* Mark can grant the privileges assigned to the r\_read@localhost role to another user.
- \* ADMIN OPTION causes the role to be activated by default.
- \* Mark can grant the r\_read@localhost role to another user.
- \* Mark can revoke the r\_read@localhost role from another role.
- \* ADMIN OPTION allows Mark to drop the role.
- \* Mark must connect from localhost to activate the r\_read@localhost role.

Explanation

<https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/grant.html>

**NO.76** Examine this query:

```
mysql> SHOW FULL PROCESSLIST;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Id | User          | Host          | ... |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 4 | event_scheduler | localhost    | ... |
| 9 | root          | localhost:51502 | ... |
| 10 | root          | localhost:51670 | ... |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
```

What information does this query provide?

- \* total memory used across all connections associated with the user on connection number 10
- \* total memory used by the first 10 connections
- \* total memory used by thread number 10
- \* total memory used across all connections associated with the user on thread number 10
- \* total memory used by connection number 10
- \* total memory used by the first 10 threads

**NO.77** Which four are types of information stored in the MySQL data dictionary? (Choose four.)

- \* performance metrics
- \* table definitions
- \* access control lists
- \* view definitions
- \* server runtime configuration
- \* server configuration rollback
- \* stored procedure definitions
- \* InnoDB buffer pool LRU management data

**NO.78** You wish to protect your MySQL database against SQL injection attacks.

Which method would fail to do this?

- \* installing and configuring the Connection Control plugin
- \* avoiding concatenation of SQL statements and user-supplied values in an application
- \* using stored procedures for any database access
- \* using PREPARED STATEMENTS

Explanation/Reference: <https://www.ptsecurity.com/ww-en/analytics/knowledge-base/how-to-prevent-sql-injection-attacks/>

**NO.79** Examine these statements and output:

```
mysql> GRANT PROXY ON accounting@localhost TO '@';  
  
mysql> SELECT USER(), CURRENT_USER(), @@proxy_user;  
+-----+-----+-----+  
| USER()          | CURRENT_USER() | @@proxy_user |  
+-----+-----+-----+  
| rsmith@localhost | accounting@localhost | '@'          |  
+-----+-----+-----+
```

Which statement is true?

- \* The user is logged in with user=accounting as an option.
- \* The user is authenticated as the anonymous proxy user '@';.
- \* The user is authorized as the accounting@localhost user.
- \* The user is authorized as the rsmith@localhost user.
- \* The user failed to define a username and the connecting username defaulted to '@';.

**NO.80** 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:          aaaaaaaaa-aaaa-aaaa-aaaa-aaaaaaaaaaaa  
Master gtid_executed: aaaaaaaaa-aaaa-aaaa-aaaa-aaaaaaaaaaaa:1-10300  
Master gtid_purged:   aaaaaaaaa-aaaa-aaaa-aaaa-aaaaaaaaaaaa:1-3820  
  
Slave uuid:           bbbbbbbb-bbbb-bbbb-bbbb-bbbbbbbbbbbb  
Slave gtid_executed:  aaaaaaaaa-aaaa-aaaa-aaaa-aaaaaaaaaaaa:1-10167,  
                      bbbbbbbb-bbbb-bbbb-bbbb-bbbbbbbbbbbb:1-9  
Slave gtid_purged:    aaaaaaaaa-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,bbbbbbb-

- \* 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;

**NO.81** A colleague complains about slow response time on your website.

Examine this query and output:

```
mysql> show global status like 'Table_lock%';
+-----+-----+
| Variable_name | Value |
+-----+-----+
| Table_locks_immediate | 53148 |
| Table_locks_waited    | 17716 |
+-----+-----+
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

What is the most likely cause for the high number of lock waits?

- \* You use the MyISAM storage engine for most common tables.
- \* You use the InnoDB storage engine and statements wait while data is inserted.
- \* The InnoDB Buffer pool is full.
- \* Your table accesses wait for the operating system level flush.

**NO.82** 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 mysqldump
- \* 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

**NO.83** Which command enables rule-based MySQL Auditing capabilities?

- \* shell> mysql < audit\_log\_filter\_linux\_install.sql
- \* shell> mysqld &#8211;initialize &#8211;log-raw=audit.log
- \* mysql> INSTALL PLUGIN audit\_log;
- \* mysql> INSTALL COMPONENT audit\_log;

Explanation/Reference: <https://dev.mysql.com/doc/mysql-security-excerpt/5.7/en/audit-log-filtering.html>

**NO.84** Which two MySQL Server accounts are locked by default? (Choose two.)

- \* any user set as DEFINER for stored programs
- \* any internal system accounts
- \* any new ROLE accounts

- \* any user created without a password
- \* any user created with a username, but missing the host name

**NO.85** 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

The 1Z0-908 exam is intended for database administrators, system administrators, and developers who work with MySQL 8.0 databases. It is also suitable for candidates who are new to MySQL and wish to gain a comprehensive understanding of the database administration process.

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