

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

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mysql

006-002

Certified MySQL 5.0 DBA Part II

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- A. The query cache size is too small.
- B. The CACHE_QUERY keyword is not being used.
- C. The Qcache_priority variable is set too small.
- D. The server might be trying to cache queries when it really isn't worth it.

Answer: A, D

QUESTION: 122

What should you do in order to enhance the security of a standard MySQL installation on Unix- type operating systems?

- A. Disable the mysql_access program
- B. Run the mysql_secure_installation script
- C. Nothing; by default the security level of a MySQL installation is very high

Answer: B

QUESTION: 123

Why should you be selective when granting the SUPER privilege to an account?

- A. Because it allows a client to kill other client connections.
- B. Because it allows a client to shutdown the server.
- C. Because it allows changing of the server runtime configuration.
- D. Because it allows client accounts to takeover other client accounts.

Answer: A, C

QUESTION: 124

Which of the following best describes what you might expect after disabling InnoDB at run time?

- A. It will disable InnoDBs associated memory buffers and data structures, however it will not save any memory.
- B. It will still enable InnoDBs associated memory buffers and data structures, however it

will save memory.

C. It will disable InnoDBs associated memory buffers and data structures, which will save memory.

Answer: C

QUESTION: 125

It is important to analyze queries that involve joins with EXPLAIN because...

A. Joins are more prone to mistakes.

B. Using EXPLAIN before executing the query helps the server prepare the statements used.

C. Joins have the potential to cause more server processing if not defined correctly.

Answer: C

QUESTION: 126

Consider the following: `mysql> EXPLAIN SELECT DISTINCT City.id, City.name -> FROM City, Country -> WHERE Country.Name IN ('United States', 'Canada', 'Mexico') -> AND City.CountryCode=Country.Code -> ORDER BY name`

***** 1. row

***** id: 1 select_type: SIMPLE table: City type: ALL

possible_keys: NULL

key: NULL key_len: NULL ref: NULL rows: 4079 Extra: Using temporary; Using filesort

***** 2. row ***** id: 1

select_type: SIMPLE table: Country type: eq_ref possible_keys: PRIMARY key: PRIMARY

key_len: 3 ref: world.City.CountryCode rows: 1 Extra: Using where; Distinct Which of the

following best describes the meaning of the values in the ref columns?

A. City.CountryCode is used to sort what rows are returned from the City table.

B. No indexed columns are used to choose rows from City and the City.CountryCode column is used to reference rows in the Country table.

C. No index columns are used to choose rows from Country and the City.CountryCode column is used to reference rows in the City table.

Answer: B

QUESTION: 127

Privileges for using stored routines can be specified at the following levels:

- A. Server-wide
- B. Per database
- C. Per routine
- D. The ability to use stored procedures is not governed by the privilege system.

Answer: A, B, C

QUESTION: 128

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

QUESTION: 129

Is it possible to force the join order in a query, and if so how?

- A. No, it is not possible.
- B. Yes it is possible, use SELECT STRAIGHT_JOIN rather than just SELECT, then list the tables in the desired order.
- C. Yes it is possible use SELECT FORCE_JOIN rather than just SELECT, then list the tables in the desired order.
- D. Yes it is possible simply list the tables in the desired order in your SELECT.

Answer: B

QUESTION: 130

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

QUESTION: 131

You have been granted SELECT, INSERT and DELETE privileges on the table city in the world database. You log in, and exercise all your privileges without any problems. While you are still connected and doing work, the administrator removes your DELETE privileges and informs you by mail that you can no longer delete from table city. Being skeptical, you decided to test your privileges and realize that you still have them all. What is are the most likely causes of this?

- A. The administrator forgot to revoke your UPDATE privilege
- B. The administrator forgot to revoke your SELECT privilege
- C. The administrator removed the DELETE privilege by performing an UPDATE directly on the mysql.table_priv table
- D. The administrator did not execute FLUSH PRIVILEGES

Answer: C, D

QUESTION: 132

Consider a stored procedure or function that is going to be executed. Which of the following statements are true?

- A. First, the database level privileges are checked, then the global privileges, then the stored routine level privileges.
- B. First, the global privileges are checked, then the stored routine level privileges, then the database level privileges.
- C. First, the global privileges are checked, then the database level privileges, then the stored routine level privileges.
- D. If the stored routine contains commands that access other databases and tables, access control for these objects will also be processed.

Answer: C, D

QUESTION: 133

You need to allow the user 'joe'@'example.com' the privilege to create and alter stored routines in the world database, but you do not want that user to be able to change any table definitions. The user already has the required permissions to access table data in the database. Which of the following will achieve that?

- A. Mysql> GRANT ALL ROUTINE PRIVILEGES ON world.* TO 'joe'@'example.com';
- B. Mysql> GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON world.* TO 'joe'@'example.com';
- C. Mysql> GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON PROCEDURE world.* TO 'joe'@'example.com';
mysql> GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON FUNCTION world.* TO 'joe'@'example.com';
- D. Mysql> GRANT CREATE ROUTINE ON world.* TO 'joe'@'example.com'; mysql> GRANT ALTER ROUTINE ON world.* TO 'joe'@'example.com';
- E. You must use GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON world.routine1_name, world.routine2_name ... TO 'joe'@'example.com', replacing routine1_name etc. with the names of each of the stored routines the user may want to create or alter
- F. This cannot be done; permissions on tables and stored routines are always shared.

Answer: D

QUESTION: 134

The account 'ulf'@'localhost' has previously been created with the statement GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON *.* TO 'ulf'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'w01f' This account should no longer be used, so you issue the following command: REVOKE ALL PRIVILEGES ON *.* FROM 'ulf'@'localhost' After executing this statement, you inspect the server and find that

no clients are connected using that account. However, the next day you notice that the account 'ulf'@'localhost' is indeed connected to the server. Why is it still possible for the account 'ulf'@'localhost' to connect to the server?

- A. Specifying GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON *.* effectively created an administrator account, which cannot be disabled through the REVOKE statement
- B. The REVOKE statement used does not remove the USAGE privilege from the account, allowing new connections with that account.
- C. The REVOKE command was not followed by a FLUSH PRIVILEGES command, so the account was never actually disabled
- D. The ON *.* clause should not be specified when disabling an account

Answer: B

QUESTION: 135

Consider the following: mysql> EXPLAIN SELECT Name FROM City WHERE CountryCode = (SELECT Code FROM Country WHERE Name = 'United States')
***** 1. row
***** id: 1 select_type: PRIMARY table: City type: ALL
possible_keys: NULL key: NULL key_len: NULL ref: NULL rows: 4079 Extra: Using where
Which of the following best describes the meaning of the value of the select_type column?

- A. The query has a subquery.
- B. It is the first SELECT in a subquery.
- C. The outer select is the SELECT referred to in the output row.
- D. The inner select is the SELECT referred to in the output row.

Answer: C

QUESTION: 136

Consider the following: mysql> EXPLAIN SELECT * FROM City WHERE CountryCode = 'USA'
***** 1. row ***** id: 1
select_type: SIMPLE table: City type: ALL possible_keys: NULL key: NULL key_len:

NULL ref: NULL rows: 4079 Extra: Using where What does it mean that the possible_keys column value is NULL?

- A. No index is considered available for this query.
- B. No index exists for the table you are querying.
- C. You are not making use of any available indexes in your query.

Answer: A

QUESTION: 137

Which of the following best describe how access control occurs in My SQL?

- A. On login, the username, hostname and password are checked to allow access. On every query execution, the username, hostname and current object access permissions are checked.
- B. On login, the username, hostname and password are checked to allow access. On every query execution, username, hostname, password and current object access permissions are checked.
- C. On login, the username, hostname and password are checked to allow access and the object access permissions at login time are used for all subsequent operations for the lifetime of the connection.

Answer: A

QUESTION: 138

Consider the following: `mysql> EXPLAIN SELECT * FROM City WHERE Name = 'Jacksonville' AND CountryCode = 'USA'` ***** 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 of the following best describes the meaning of the value for the key_len column?

- A. It shows how big the indexes are.
- B. It shows how many columns are examined.
- C. It shows how many results will be returned.
- D. It shows how many bytes will be used from index rows.

Answer: D

QUESTION: 139

Which of the following statements are true of how access control is based?

- A. It is based off of an access control table in the mysql database.
- B. It is based off of grant tables in the mysql database.
- C. It is based off of an access control list stored in the data directory.
- D. It is based off of an access control list stored inside the .frm files of each table.

Answer: B

QUESTION: 140

Consider the following: `mysql> EXPLAIN SELECT * FROM City WHERE CountryCode = 'USA'`

```
***** 1. row ***** id: 1
select_type: SIMPLE table: City type: ALL possible_keys: NULL key: NULL key_len:
NULL ref: NULL rows: 4079 Extra: Using where Which of the following best describes the
meaning of the "id" column in the output from EXPLAIN?
```

- A. Which process it is running as.
- B. Which SELECT the row refers to.
- C. It is just an incremental number to identify the rows from the output.

Answer: C

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