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問題集

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Exam : **006-002**

Title : Certified MySQL 5.0 DBA
Part II

Version : Demo

1. Can multi-column FULLTEXT indexes be used? If so, when?

- A. No, they can not be used.
- B. Yes, they should be used to search multiple columns simultaneously.
- C. Yes, they can be used to search either one or all of the indexed columns.

Answer: B

2. What kind of replication is supported by the MySQL server?

- A. Multiple-master replication
- B. Master to slave replication
- C. Single file based clustering
- D. MySQL doesn't support replication

Answer: B

3. When performing diagnostic functions on a server should excessive start and stop messages be looked for in the error log, and why?

- A. No, start and stop messages are of no relevance to diagnostics.
- B. Yes, because there is a bug in mysqld that can cause multiple start and stop messages to be inserted in the log.
- C. No, because they will not provide any information as to what is wrong.
- D. Yes, because they can indicate that there is something causing the server to restart unexpectedly and not due to normal startup and shutdown.

Answer: D

4. Which of the following best describe the effects on performance for the dynamic-row format for MyISAM has?

- A. Retrievals are more complex and slower.
- B. Retrievals are less complex and are faster.
- C. Rows generally take up less disk space than fixed-row format.
- D. Rows generally take up more disk space than fixed-row format.

Answer: AC

5. Which of the following optimizations could be made based on data collected in the slow query log?

- A. Tune server parameters.
- B. Change the storage engines in use.

- C. Make changes to the network infrastructure.
- D. Rewrite queries to perform more efficiently.
- E. Normalize data or add indexes to the tables that the queries use.

Answer: ABDE

6. 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

7. Which of the following statements are true regarding the structure of grant tables in new distributions?

- A. They change with every upgrade.
- B. They are often changed.
- C. They remain the same for backwards compatibility.

Answer: B

8. The stored function `year_to_date` is created by the `'root'@'localhost'` account as follows:

```
CREATE FUNCTION year_to_date ()  
  RETURNS DECIMAL(10,2)  
  SQL SECURITY DEFINER  
BEGIN  
...  
END;
```

Within the routine body, a number of calculations are made on data in the `financials` table and the calculated value is returned. The only account which can access the `financials` table is `'root'@'localhost'`.

If a client connects with the account `'joe'@'localhost'` and calls the `year_to_date` function, what will happen?

- A. The function will not execute, as `'joe'@'localhost'` does not have access to the `financials` table
- B. The function will not execute as `SQL SECURITY DEFINER` has been specified. It would execute if instead `SQL SECURITY INVOKER` had been specified
- C. The function will always execute as if it was `'root'@'localhost'` that invoked it since `SQL SECURITY`

DEFINER has been specified.

D. If the account 'joe'@'localhost' has the EXECUTE privilege on year_to_date, the function will complete successfully

Answer: D

9. Which of the following best describes what MASTER_LOG_FILE and MASTER_LOG_POS provides?

- A. The path of the log file.
- B. The file to log replication actions to.
- C. The masters binary log name used for replication.
- D. The position in the masters binary log in which to start replication.

Answer: CD

10. How can stored routines be used to check for constraints or legality of incoming data?

- A. They can make use of the VALIDATE DEFINER setting.
- B. They can not be used to check for constraints or legality of data.
- C. They can check and only perform an action if the incoming values match a specified value.

Answer: C

11. Which of the following would be considered a good candidate table for compression?

- A. A table with data that needs only few updates in the future.
- B. A table with data that will not be updated in the future.
- C. A large table, such as those used for data warehousing.
- D. All MyISAM tables are good candidates for compression.

Answer: B

12. Which of the following is/are valid reasons to consider using --skip-networking?

- A. Your server is not networked to other servers.
- B. You do not have a need for remote clients to connect.
- C. You have a need for remote clients to connect.
- D. You are not going to use replication or clustering.

Answer: B

13. Which of the following best describes what the master.info file contains and how it is used?

- A. It contains the values from the CHANGE MASTER statement.
- B. When the slave restarts it looks for which master to use from this file.

- C. It contains information about the master server, its slaves and its configuration.
- D. It is used by an administrator to determine what slaves connect to the master, and other information about the master server.

Answer: AB

14. Does max_connections have an affect on the number of slaves that may connect to a master?

- A. No, because slaves are not really clients.
- B. Yes, because each slave is effectively a connected user.
- C. No, because slaves do not use the same type of connection as a regular client.
- D. Yes, because if the server has too many connections, it may slow the slaves down.

Answer: B

15. Which of the following statements are true regarding wildcards in the host name of an account specification?

- A. The '%' character is used to match any number of characters or numbers
- B. The '*' character is used to match any number of characters or numbers
- C. The '_' character is used to match any number of characters or numbers
- D. The '.' character is used to match any single character or number
- E. Wildcards may be used to match any number of characters at the beginning of the host name or IP address only
- F. Wildcards may be used to match any number of characters at the end of the host name or IP address only
- G. Wildcards may be used to match any number of characters anywhere in the host name or IP address

Answer: AG

16. Consider the following EXPLAIN output.

```
mysql> EXPLAIN SELECT Name FROM City WHERE Population > 8000000
```

```
***** 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 statements are true?

- A. The query cannot be optimized any better.
- B. No index could be used to perform the query.
- C. All 4079 rows of the table need to be examined.
- D. The Name column should be indexed.
- E. The Population column should be indexed.

Answer: BCE

17. Is it possible to tell the MySQL server to throw an error on division-by-zero rather than converting it to NULL and a warning?

- A. No, it has to be done programmatically.
- B. Yes, by updating a system variable.
- C. Yes, there is a SQL mode that exists for that.
- D. No, division-by-zero is always converted regardless of any setting.

Answer: C

18. 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

19. For which of the following objects can privileges be specified?

- A. Host
- B. Global
- C. Database
- D. Table
- E. Column
- F. Row

Answer: BCDE

20. The type of file system you chose may affect MySQL use and/or performance with regard to...

- A. Table opening time.
- B. Size limits of files.
- C. Time to recover from a crash.
- D. The number of users MySQL can handle.
- E. The type of storage engines that can be used.

Answer: ABC

21. Which of the following statements best describe the key buffer?

- A. It is a global buffer.
- B. It is set on a per-connection basis.
- C. It caches index blocks for MyISAM tables only.
- D. It caches index blocks for InnoDB tables only.
- E. It caches index blocks for all storage engine tables.

Answer: AC

22. In the following query, the Population column is indexed:

```
mysql> EXPLAIN SELECT Name
```

```
  -> FROM Country
```

```
  -> WHERE Code LIKE '%B%' AND Population > 10000
```

```
***** 1. row *****
```

```
id: 1
```

```
select_type: SIMPLE
```

```
table: Country
```

```
type: ALL
```

```
possible_keys: i_pop
      key: NULL
      key_len: NULL
      ref: NULL
      rows: 239
```

Extra: Using where

Which of the following best describes how to deal with the key value of the EXPLAIN output?

- A. Use FORCE KEY
- B. Use USE INDEX.
- C. Use FORCE INDEX.
- D. Use USE POSSIBLE_KEY

Answer: BC

23. The user 'joe' connecting from the host example.com has full access to all databases on the server:

```
mysql> SHOW GRANTS FOR 'joe'@'example.com';
+-----+
| Grants for joe@example.com          |
+-----+
| GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON *.* TO 'joe'@'example.com' |
+-----+
```

1 row in set (0.00 sec)

You need to restrict the user from accessing the mysql database. Will the following statement do this?

```
REVOKE ALL PRIVILEGES ON mysql.* FROM 'joe'@'example.com'
```

- A. Yes
- B. No
- C. The answer cannot be determined from the information provided.

Answer: B

24. What type of resource limitations may be placed on a user account with the GRANT statement?

- A. The number of times per hour that an account is allowed to connect to the server
- B. The number of queries per hour an account is allowed to issue
- C. The number of updates per hour an account is allowed to issue

- D. The maximum number of simultaneous connections an account can have
- E. Resource limits can only be specified globally, not per-account
- F. MySQL does not have provisions for limiting resource usage

Answer: ABCD

25. Which of the following are important network factors for remote MySQL clients?

- A. Latency.
- B. Firewalls.
- C. Throughput speed.
- D. The type of routers used.

Answer: AC

26. Consider the following:

```
mysql> EXPLAIN SELECT Name FROM Country WHERE Code = 'CAN'
```

```
***** 1. row *****
      id: 1
  select_type: SIMPLE
        table: Country
         type: const
possible_keys: PRIMARY
          key: PRIMARY
         key_len: 3
          ref: const
         rows: 1
       Extra:
```

Which of the following best describes the meaning of the value of the type column?

- A. The table has exactly one row.
- B. Several rows may be read from the table.
- C. Only one row of all its rows need to be read.

Answer: C

27. When working with replication, why might you want to stop the SQL thread on the slave while keeping the I/O thread running?

- A. So that no changes are made while making backups.
- B. So that events for the slave do not get backlogged on the master.
- C. So that remaining events can be processed while not receiving new events from the master.

Answer: AB

28. In regards to security, which of the following statements are true?

- A. mysqld should not be run as root or administrator.
- B. mysqld should be run as root or administrator.
- C. The user owning the server process should own all files and directories to which the server may write.
- D. The root or administrator users should own all files related to the server process

Answer: AC

29. Which of the following statements are true of compressed tables?

- A. They can be uncompressed.
- B. They can not be uncompressed.
- C. They can be uncompressed but some data corruption may occur.

Answer: A

30. What are reasons to prefer using GRANT and REVOKE statements over editing the privilege tables directly?

- A. Using GRANT and REVOKE allows the server to figure out the right tables and do all the appropriate work
- B. All grant tables in memory are immediately updated on GRANT and REVOKE
- C. Making changes directly to the grant tables, one must remember to execute flush privileges to make the changes take effect
- D. GRANT and REVOKE statements allow you to do more fine-grained tuning of user privileges than does editing the grant tables directly.
- E. None of the above

Answer: ABC