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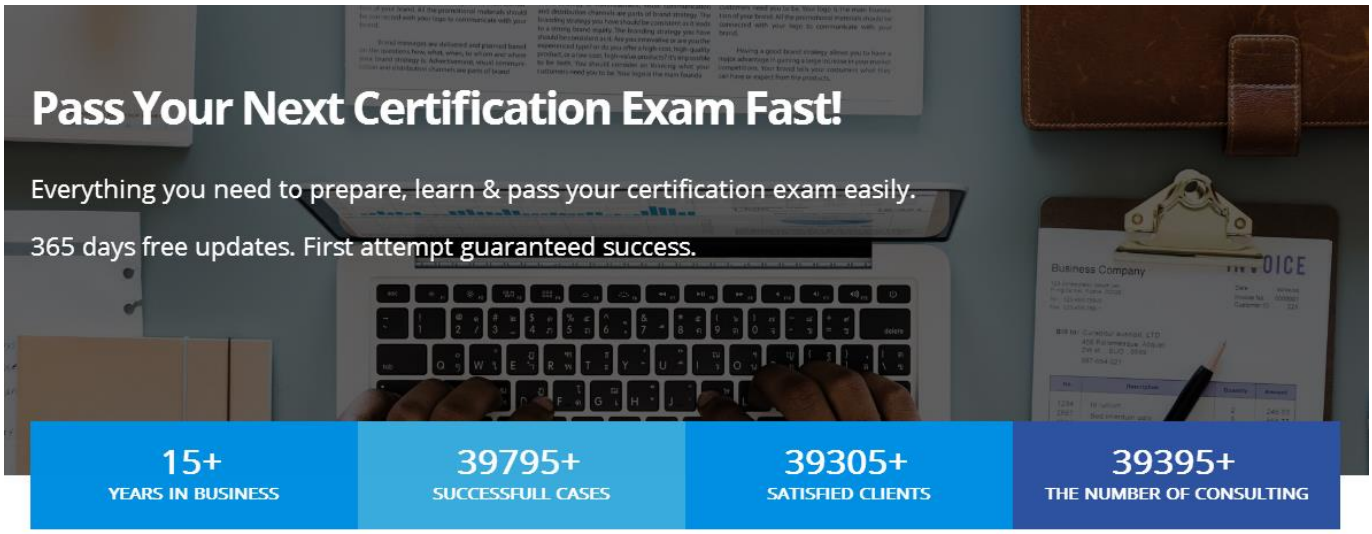

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Exam : **1Z0-922**

Title : MySQL Implementation Associate

Vendor : Oracle

Version : DEMO

NO.1 Which storage engine is optimized for read-heavy workloads and does not support transactions?
A. InnoDB
B. MyISAM
C. NDB
D. CSV
Answer: B
Explanation:
MyISAM is optimized for read-heavy workloads and is a good choice for applications that do not require transactions. However, it lacks support for features like transactions and foreign keys.

NO.2 Which MySQL privilege allows a user to create new databases?
A. INSERT
B. UPDATE
C. CREATE
D. DROP
Answer: C
Explanation:
The CREATE privilege allows users to create new databases or tables within MySQL. Without this privilege, a user cannot create databases.

NO.3 What does automatic failover in a MySQL InnoDB Cluster mean?
A. Automatically switching to a backup database in case of a crash
B. Automatically promoting a replica to the primary server if the primary fails
C. Automatically rebalancing queries across the cluster
D. Automatically restarting the database after a crash
Answer: B
Explanation:
Automatic failover in MySQL InnoDB Cluster refers to the automatic promotion of a replica to the primary role when the original primary server fails, ensuring continuous availability.

NO.4 Which backup type in MySQL includes only the changes made since the last full backup?
A. Full backup
B. Logical backup
C. Incremental backup
D. Binary log backup
Answer: C
Explanation:
An incremental backup stores only the changes made since the last full or incremental backup, reducing the size and time required to perform the backup.

NO.5 Which MySQL tool allows administrators to monitor resource usage such as memory, CPU, and disk I/O?
A. Performance Schema

B. MySQL Query Optimizer
C. MySQL Enterprise Backup
D. MySQL Replication
Answer: A
Explanation:
Performance Schema provides detailed insights into the server's resource usage, including memory, CPU, and disk I/O, allowing administrators to monitor and optimize MySQL performance.

NO.6 Which replication technology is used in MySQL InnoDB Cluster to ensure high availability?
A. Asynchronous replication
B. Semi-synchronous replication
C. Group replication
D. Statement-based replication
Answer: C
Explanation:
MySQL InnoDB Cluster uses Group Replication to provide high availability. Group Replication allows multiple MySQL servers to work together as a cluster, ensuring that data is consistent across all nodes and enabling automatic failover.

NO.7 Which of the following best describes the MySQL Enterprise Audit plugin?
A. A tool for improving database performance
B. A feature that logs database activities for security and compliance auditing
C. A tool for managing database replication
D. A backup and recovery solution for databases
Answer: B
Explanation:
The MySQL Enterprise Audit plugin logs database activities, such as user logins, query execution, and schema modifications, providing a detailed audit trail for security and compliance purposes.

NO.8 Which backup method is recommended when minimum downtime is required during the backup process?
A. Logical backup using mysqldump
B. Cold backup
C. Hot backup using MySQL Enterprise Backup
D. Incremental backup using mysqlbinlog
Answer: C
Explanation:
A hot backup using MySQL Enterprise Backup allows the database to remain online and operational during the backup process, ensuring minimum downtime.

NO.9 Which index type should be used if you need to perform geospatial searches in MySQL?
A. BTREE
B. FULLTEXT
C. HASH

D. SPATIAL

Answer: D

Explanation:

SPATIAL indexes are used in MySQL for geospatial data and queries. They support efficient indexing and querying of spatial objects such as points, lines, and polygons.

NO.10 Which of the following configurations does MySQL Enterprise Authentication provide for password security?

A. Disabling password history

B. Disabling password complexity

C. Enforcing password expiration

D. Allowing plain-text password storage

Answer: C

Explanation:

MySQL Enterprise Authentication can enforce security policies such as password expiration, ensuring that passwords are regularly updated to maintain strong authentication.

NO.11 How can you modify the structure of an existing table in MySQL, such as adding a new column?

A. MODIFY TABLE

B. CHANGE TABLE

C. ALTER TABLE

D. UPDATE TABLE

Answer: C

Explanation:

The ALTER TABLE command is used to modify the structure of an existing table in MySQL. You can add, delete, or modify columns and constraints using this command.

NO.12 What does the InnoDB redo log store in MySQL?

A. Uncommitted transaction data

B. Completed transaction history All

C. executed SELECT statements

D. Binary logs for replication

Answer: A

Explanation:

The InnoDB redo log stores uncommitted transaction data to ensure that, in the event of a crash, transactions can be recovered and either committed or rolled back. This is part of ensuring durability in the ACID properties.

NO.13 How does MySQL Enterprise Edition improve security compared to the Community Edition?

A. It offers more frequent software updates

B. It includes advanced security tools like data masking and firewall

C. It provides better support for distributed databases

D. It does not require any special security configuration

Answer: B
Explanation:
MySQL Enterprise Edition comes with advanced security tools like data masking, encryption, and MySQL Enterprise Firewall, which protect sensitive data and prevent unauthorized access. These features are not available in the Community Edition.

NO.14 What is the primary difference between HeatWave and standard MySQL query execution?
A. HeatWave caches all queries in memory
B. HeatWave executes analytical queries in memory for faster results
C. HeatWave handles transactional queries with higher consistency
D. HeatWave provides backup and recovery features
Answer: B
Explanation:
The primary difference is that HeatWave executes analytical queries in memory, allowing for significantly faster processing compared to standard MySQL, which relies on disk-based query execution.

NO.15 Which type of join in MySQL will return all rows from the right table and matching rows from the left table, with NULLs for non-matching rows?
A. LEFT JOIN
B. INNER JOIN
C. FULL OUTER JOIN
D. RIGHT JOIN
Answer: D
Explanation:
A RIGHT JOIN returns all rows from the right table and the matching rows from the left table. If there are no matches, the result will include NULLs for columns from the left table.

NO.16 What is the primary benefit of using MySQL Router in a MySQL InnoDB Cluster environment?
A. It provides enhanced query performance
B. It balances client connections between available nodes for high availability
C. It replicates data between MySQL databases
D. It ensures data is automatically backed up
Answer: B
Explanation:
MySQL Router balances client connections between the available nodes in a MySQL InnoDB Cluster, ensuring that client requests are routed to healthy nodes and maintaining high availability even during node failures.

NO.17 Which two components are part of the MySQL architecture?
A. SQL Parser
B. Backup Scheduler
C. Storage Engine Layer
D. Data Dictionary

Answer: A,C
Explanation:
The SQL Parser and the Storage Engine Layer are key components of the MySQL architecture. The SQL Parser translates SQL queries into execution plans, while the Storage Engine Layer manages how data is stored and retrieved.

NO.18 How would you ensure that a column cannot contain NULL values in a MySQL table?
A. Add the NOT NULL constraint to the column definition
B. Use the UNIQUE constraint on the column
C. Use the INDEX constraint on the column
D. Add the NULL constraint to the column definition
Answer: A
Explanation:
The NOT NULL constraint ensures that a column cannot store NULL values. It is specified during table creation or when altering the table.

NO.19 Which MySQL replication topology is best suited for geographically distributed databases?
A. Multi-source replication
B. Primary-replica replication
C. Group replication
D. Circular replication
Answer: A
Explanation:
Multi-source replication allows a single replica to receive updates from multiple primary servers, which can be located in different geographic regions. This topology is useful for geographically distributed databases.

NO.20 What does the WITH GRANT OPTION clause do in a GRANT statement?
A. It grants a user the ability to pass on their privileges to others
B. It allows a user to modify their own privileges
C. It removes all privileges from the user
D. It grants all privileges to a user
Answer: A
Explanation:
The WITH GRANT OPTION clause allows a user to pass on any privileges they have been granted to other users.

NO.21 In a MySQL InnoDB Cluster, what happens when a node becomes unreachable?
A. The node is automatically demoted to a replica
B. The cluster stops all transactions until the node recovers
C. The remaining nodes continue to operate, and the cluster self-heals when the node recovers
D. All write operations are blocked
Answer: C
Explanation:

If a node in a MySQL InnoDB Cluster becomes unreachable, the remaining nodes continue to operate, and the cluster adjusts by removing the failed node from the group. When the node recovers, it rejoins the cluster and synchronizes its data.

NO.22 Which of the following features is available in both MySQL Community and Enterprise Editions?

A. MySQL Enterprise Monitor

B. MySQL Enterprise Backup

C. MySQL InnoDB Cluster

D. MySQL Performance Schema

Answer: D

Explanation:

MySQL Performance Schema is available in both Community and Enterprise Editions, providing tools for analyzing and optimizing database performance.

NO.23 Which MySQL log should be enabled to monitor failed connection attempts?

A. Slow Query Log

B. General Query Log

C. Error Log

D. Relay Log

Answer: C

Explanation:

The Error Log captures failed connection attempts, server start-up messages, and other critical errors, providing insights into potential security issues or configuration problems.

NO.24 What does MySQL Enterprise Backup provide that is not available with the Community Edition?

A. Backup scheduling

B. Point-in-time recovery

C. Real-time query analysis

D. Integration with LDAP

Answer: B

Explanation:

MySQL Enterprise Backup offers advanced features such as point-in-time recovery, which allows you to restore the database to a specific time. This feature is critical for disaster recovery and is not available in the Community Edition.

NO.25 Which of the following describes MySQL Enterprise Audit?

A. A tool that tracks changes to database schemas

B. A feature that logs all access to MySQL databases, including login attempts and query execution

C. A utility for creating automated backups of MySQL databases

D. A tool used to monitor replication lag across databases

Answer: B

Explanation:

MySQL Enterprise Audit tracks and logs all access to MySQL databases, including login attempts, SQL queries, and user activities. This logging helps organizations comply with data security regulations and ensures accountability.

NO.26 Which tool can be used to visualize MySQL metrics, such as CPU usage, memory usage, and disk activity?

A. MySQL Query Optimizer

B. MySQL Workbench

C. MySQL Enterprise Monitor

D. MySQL Replication Dashboard

Answer: C

Explanation:

MySQL Enterprise Monitor provides a graphical interface to visualize MySQL performance metrics, including CPU usage, memory usage, and disk activity, helping administrators proactively manage their database environment.

NO.27 Which MySQL InnoDB Cluster configuration ensures that all nodes must apply changes before a transaction is considered committed?

A. Asynchronous replication

B. Multi-source replication

C. Synchronous replication

D. Semi-synchronous replication

Answer: C

Explanation:

Synchronous replication in MySQL InnoDB Cluster ensures that all nodes have applied the changes before a transaction is considered committed. This guarantees data consistency across the entire cluster.

NO.28 Which of the following MySQL components ensures data integrity by providing crash recovery and transaction support?

A. Query Cache

B. InnoDB Storage Engine

C. MySQL Replication

D. Performance Schema

Answer: B

Explanation:

The InnoDB Storage Engine ensures data integrity by providing transaction support and crash recovery features. It uses transaction logs to recover data in case of a crash and ensures ACID compliance for data integrity.

NO.29 How would you create a composite primary key on two columns in a MySQL table?

A. PRIMARY KEY (column1, column2)

B. COMPOSITE KEY (column1, column2)

C. UNIQUE KEY (column1, column2)

D. PRIMARY KEY ON MULTIPLE (column1, column2)

Answer: A

Explanation:

To create a composite primary key on multiple columns, you would use the PRIMARY KEY constraint followed by the column names in parentheses, like this: PRIMARY KEY (column1, column2).

NO.30 Which column in the mysql.user table defines where a user can connect from?

A. Host User

B. Password

C. Role D.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Host column in the mysql.user table defines the host or IP address from which the user is allowed to connect to the MySQL server.

NO.31 Which two types of backups are supported by MySQL Enterprise Backup?

A. Physical backups

B. Logical backups

C. Differential backups

D. Incremental backups

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

MySQL Enterprise Backup supports physical backups, where the actual data files are copied, and incremental backups, where only the changes since the last backup are saved.

NO.32 Which two products are part of MySQL Enterprise Edition?

A. MySQL Enterprise Audit

B. MySQL Query Cache

C. MySQL Enterprise Backup

D. MySQL Performance Schema

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

MySQL Enterprise Audit and MySQL Enterprise Backup are part of the MySQL Enterprise Edition, providing advanced auditing and backup capabilities. The Performance Schema is available in both Community and Enterprise editions, while Query Cache is a general MySQL feature.

NO.33 Which InnoDB parameter controls the frequency of disk flushes to ensure data durability?

A. innodb_log_file_size

B. innodb_flush_log_at_trx_commit

C. innodb_max_dirty_pages_pct

D. innodb_flush_method

Answer: B

Explanation:

The innodb_flush_log_at_trx_commit parameter controls how often the InnoDB log is flushed to disk.

Setting it to 1 ensures that logs are flushed after every transaction commit, ensuring data durability.

NO.34 What is a key benefit of using read-write splitting in MySQL InnoDB Cluster?

A. Faster transaction commits

B. Reduced storage requirements

C. Improved performance for read-heavy workloads

D. Automatic failover for writes

Answer: C

Explanation:

Read-write splitting in MySQL InnoDB Cluster improves performance by directing read queries to replica nodes and write queries to the primary node, which is particularly beneficial in read-heavy workloads.

NO.35 Which feature of MySQL Enterprise Firewall helps in detecting malicious queries over time?

A. Real-time encryption of data

B. Learning and building a list of trusted query patterns

C. Logging failed user logins

D. Replication monitoring

Answer: B

Explanation:

MySQL Enterprise Firewall learns legitimate SQL query patterns over time and builds an allowlist. Queries that deviate from these learned patterns are flagged as suspicious, helping to detect malicious activity.