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mySQL

005-002

Certified MySQL 5.0 DBA Part I



QUESTION: 116

Which of the following correctly defines the general difference between a read lock and a write lock?

- A. A read lock allows other clients to read the same data, however will prevent any modification of the data until the lock is released.
- B. A read lock prevents any other client from reading the same data, until the lock is released.
- C. A write lock only prevents any other client from modifying the locked data until the lock is released.
- D. A write lock prevents any other client from reading or writing the locked data until the lock is released.

Answer: A, D

QUESTION: 117

Which of the following describes how deadlocks may occur and how InnoDB resolves them?

- A. Deadlocks happen anytime when more than one lock is placed in a table.
- B. Deadlocks happen when two transactions both have locks that the other is waiting for the release of the lock that the other holds.
- C. InnoDB resolves deadlocks by terminating and rolling back one of the deadlocking transactions.
- D. InnoDB resolves deadlocks by terminating and rolling back both of the deadlocking transactions.

Answer: B, C

QUESTION: 118

When working with InnoDB, for which of the following reasons should you use the FOR UPDATE locking modifier?

- A. You intend to run more than ten UPDATE statements in one transaction.
- B. You intend to execute an UPDATE statement on any row.
- C. You intend to SELECT a set of rows, then modify those rows.

Answer: C

QUESTION: 119

Which of the following are characteristics of the MyISAM compressed-row storage format?

- A. Tables are packed to save space.
- B. Rows cannot be looked up as efficiently.
- C. Storage is optimized for quick retrieval.
- D. Tables are read-only.
- E. All rows have the same size.

Answer: A, C, D

QUESTION: 120

Which of the following are requirements for InnoDB binary portability?

- A. Both machines must use the same operating system.
- B. Database and table names must use lowercase format.
- C. Both machines must use two's-complement integer arithmetic.
- D. Both machines must use IEEE floating-point format or contain no floating-point columns.

Answer: B, C, D

QUESTION: 121

Which of the following (series of) statements will leave the three tables A, B and C locked for reading, writing and reading respectively once all statements have been executed?

- A. Mysql> LOCK TABLES A; mysql> LOCK TABLES B; mysql> LOCK TABLES C;
- B. Mysql> LOCK TABLES A READ; mysql> LOCK TABLES B WRITE; mysql> LOCK TABLES C READ;
- C. Mysql> LOCK TABLES A READ, B WRITE, C READ;
- D. LOCK TABLES A, B, C READ, WRITE, READ;

Answer: C

QUESTION: 122

The MySQL server host crashes at 10:00 in the morning, and is brought back online at 10:30. In order to ensure that all data are consistent, a copy is first made of the table, tablespace and log files currently on the server host, and these files are then restored from a backup made at 03:00 the same morning. What should be done in order to bring the database to the state it was at just before the server host crashed?

- A. The `mysql_restore` utility should be used to update the server to its last known state.
- B. The binary logs recorded after the backup at 03:00 should be re-applied to make the database file consistent with the state just before the crash.
- C. The procedure described is wrong; instead, the `mysqlcheck` utility should be used and only if that fails should backup copies be restored.
- D. Once the backup files from 03:00 have been restored, there is nothing more that can be done to restore the database files.

Answer: B

QUESTION: 123

What will the following statement do in a Windows environment? Assume that there are no conflicts in the pathname definitions. `C: mysql --install MySQL50 --defaults-file=C:\my-opts.cnf`

- A. MySQL 5.0 will be installed using default configuration file `C:\my-opts.cnf`
- B. MySQL will be installed as Windows service name `MySQL50` and will use `C:\my-opts.cnf` as configuration file
- C. An error message will be issued as `--install` is not a valid option for `mysqld`

Answer: B

QUESTION: 124

Which of the following describes how `READ LOCAL` locking works?

- A. It locks a table for reading only by connections on localhost.
- B. It locks a table for reading but allows concurrent inserts.
- C. It locks a table for writing, preventing reads until it is released.

Answer: B

QUESTION: 125

Suppose you are adding rows to a MyISAM table and the server runs out of disk space. What will happen?

- A. The server will crash.
- B. An error message will be returned to the client.
- C. The server suspends that `INSERT` operation until space becomes available.
- D. The server suspends operations on all MyISAM tables until space becomes available.

Answer: C

QUESTION: 126

When you upgrade from one version of MySQL to another which of these steps are considered necessary?

- A. Check the MySQL Reference Manual upgrading section and read the parts that concern your upgrade
- B. Backup your databases
- C. Stop the MySQL server
- D. Install the new version of MySQL on top of the existing version
- E. Start the new server
- F. None of the above

Answer: A, B, C, D, E

QUESTION: 127

When you acquire an advisory lock using GET_LOCK(), the lock is released if

- A. You issue another GET_LOCK() statement
- B. You issue a RELEASE_LOCK() statement
- C. Your connection to the server terminates
- D. None of the above

Answer: A, B, C

QUESTION: 128

Which of the following statements are true for the MERGE storage engine?

- A. It uses table-level locking.
- B. It uses row-level locking.
- C. Underlying MyISAM tables are read-locked when you issue a SELECT statement on a MERGE table.
- D. Underlying MyISAM tables are write-locked when you issue a SELECT statement on a MERGE table.
- E. Underlying MyISAM tables are read-locked when you issue a statement that modifies a MERGE table.
- F. Underlying MyISAM tables are write-locked when you issue a statement that modifies a MERGE table.

- G. To LOCK a MERGE table, it is sufficient to lock just that table.
- H. To LOCK a MERGE table, you need to lock all underlying MyISAM tables as well.

Answer: A, C, F, G

QUESTION: 129

When installing a RPM based distribution, the data directory will be set to which of the following locations?

- A. /Var/lib/mysql
- B. /Ussr/mysql/data
- C. /Var/mysql/data
- D. /Ussr/local/mysql/data

Answer: A

QUESTION: 130

Which of the following are reasons to not just enable all logging?

- A. Security risks.
- B. More disk space is used.
- C. More memory is used.
- D. Slower performance.

Answer: B, D

QUESTION: 131

Where is the data stored for a table that is defined as using the FEDERATED Storage Engine?

- A. The data will always be stored on the local host.
- B. The data will always be stored on a remote host.
- C. The data can be stored on any host depending on the definition of the table.
- D. The data will always be stored on disk.
- E. The data will always be stored in memory.
- F. The data will be stored according to the storage engine of the referenced table.

Answer: C, F

QUESTION: 132

The my.cnf file contains the following entries: innodb_data_home_dir = innodb_data_file_path = /ibdata/ibdata1:50M:/disk2/ibdata2:50M:autoextend. Which of the following statements are true?

- A. The data files will be stored below the default data directory
- B. There are two InnoDB data files
- C. There are three InnoDB data files
- D. The total minimum size of the InnoDB data files is 100MB
- E. The total maximum size of the InnoDB data files is 100MB
- F. The initial size of the InnoDB data files on server startup will be set to 50MB. If more space is needed, another 50MB will be allocated.

Answer: B, D

QUESTION: 133

Which of the following statements are true regarding the data directory on a Windows binary installation?

- A. A script needs to be run to initialize it after installation.
- B. It comes pre-initialized.
- C. You can choose to pre-initialize it or initialize it manually during the installation.

Answer: B

QUESTION: 134

Which types of startup options can be configured for the server?

- A. Location of important directories and files
- B. Logging settings
- C. Backup intervals
- D. Storage Engine dependent options
- E. Performance related settings
- F. The root password

Answer: A, B, D, E

QUESTION: 135

When will you be able to copy InnoDB table space files to other systems and use the data there?

- A. You can always use them, because InnoDB files are platform independent.
- B. Both systems need to be either 32 Bit or 64 Bit platforms.
- C. Both systems need to run the same operating system.
- D. Both systems must be either little endian or big endian architecture.

Answer: A

QUESTION: 136

Isolation levels can be set...

- A. Per transaction
- B. Per user name
- C. Per session
- D. Globally

Answer: A, C, D

QUESTION: 137

Which of the following statements are true?

- A. InnoDB tables will be automatically recovered after a crash.
- B. MyISAM tables will be automatically recovered after a crash.
- C. InnoDB tables will be recovered after a crash if the innodb-recover option is configured.
- D. MyISAM tables will be recovered after a crash if the myisam-recover option is configured.
- E. InnoDB tables cannot be recovered after a crash, you have to restore data from backup.
- F. MyISAM tables cannot be recovered after a crash, you have to restore data from backup.

Answer: A, D

QUESTION: 138

When working with the InnoDB engine, which of the following correctly defines the READ UNCOMMITTED isolation level?

- A. It allows a transaction to only see its uncommitted changes.
- B. It allows a transaction to see committed changes made by other transactions.
- C. It allows a transaction to see uncommitted changes made by other transactions.
- D. It allows a transaction to see both committed/uncommitted changes made by other transactions.

Answer: C

QUESTION: 139

When choosing a storage engine for each of your tables, which things are to consider?

- A. Locking Characteristics: Some storage engines lock on row level, some on page level, some on table level.
- B. Transactions support: Some storage engines support transactions, some don't.
- C. Storage media: Some storage engines store data on disk, some in memory.
- D. Licenses: Some storage engines cannot be used in commercial environments, others can.
- E. Backup methods: Some storage engines support online backup and point in time recovery, some don't.

Answer: A, B, C, E

QUESTION: 140

Which two of the following statements best describe the purpose of the slow query log and how you enable it?

- A. The slow log records the timestamps of when the server is performing slowly and when it is low on resources.
- B. The slow log records the text of all queries that exceed the `long_query_time` variable.
- C. The slow log is enabled with the `--log-slow-queries` or `--log-slow-queries=file_name` option.
- D. The slow log is enabled with the `--log-slow` or `--log-slow=file_name` option.

Answer: B, C



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