

1Z0-873^{Q&As}

MySQL 5.0 Database Administrator Certified Professional Exam, Part I

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QUESTION 1

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.

Correct Answer: BCD

29.4. The InnoDB Engine

The tablespace storage format is portable, so InnoDB files can be copied directly to another host and used by a server there. The conditions for InnoDB portability are given at Section 32.3.4.

32.3.4. Conditions for Binary Portability

MyISAM tables and InnoDB tablespaces are binary portable from one host to another if two conditions are met:

Both machines must use two\\'s-complement integer arithmetic. Both machines must use IEEE floating- point format, or else the tables must contain no floating-point columns (FLOAT or DOUBLE). A third condition for InnoDB binary portability

is that you should use lowercase names for databases and tables.

QUESTION 2

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

- A. /var/lib/mysql
- B. /usr/mysql/data
- C. /var/mysql/data
- D. /usr/local/mysql/data

Correct Answer: A

The server RPM places data under the /var/lib/mysql directory. http://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.1/en/ linux-installation-rpm.html

QUESTION 3

Which of the following is/are properties of the mysqldump client program?

A. It dumps table contents to a file.

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- B. It can put complete dump files on both the client and server host.
- C. It can only dump files to the server host.
- D. It bypasses the server and reads the corresponding data files directly.

Correct Answer: AB

25.6. mysqldump The mysqldump client program dumps table contents to files. It is useful for making database backups or for transferring database contents to another server. mysqldump can export tables as tab-delimited data files or produce SQL-format dump files that contain CREATE TABLE and INSERT statements for re- creating the dumped files.

QUESTION 4

When backing up a replication slave, which of the following replication files should also be backed up?

- A. The master.info file
- B. Any relay logs
- C. The relay index
- D. The world db file
- E. The replication world file
- F. None of the above

Correct Answer: AB

32.5. Backing Up Log and Status Files

Replication slave servers create a master.info file that contains information needed for connecting to the master server, and a relay-log.info file that indicates the current progress in processing the relay logs.

QUESTION 5

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.

Correct Answer: AD

28.2. Explicit Table Locking

The following list describes the available lock types and their effects:



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READ Locks a table for reading. A READ lock locks a table for read queries such as SELECT that retrieve data from the table. It does not allow write operations such as INSERT, DELETE, or UPDATE that modify the table, even by the client that holds the lock. When a table is locked for reading, other clients can read from the table at the same time, but no client can write to it. A client that wants to write to a table that is read-locked must wait until all clients currently reading from it have finished and released their locks.

WRITE Locks a table for writing. A WRITE lock is an exclusive lock. It can be acquired only when a table is not being used. Once acquired, only the client holding the write lock can read from or write to the table. Other clients can neither read from nor write to it. No other client can lock the table for either reading or writing.

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