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Vendor: Oracle

Exam Code: 1Z1-873

Exam Name: MySQL 5.0 Database Administrator
Certified Professional Exam, Part I

Version: Demo

QUESTION 1

Which one of the following statements can be used to start MySQL 5.0 manually from the command line on windows?

- A. C:\> C:\Program Files\MySQL\MySQL Server 5.0\bin\mysqladmin -u root start
- B. C:\> C:\Program Files\MySQL\MySQL Server 5.0\bin\mysqld
- C. C:\> C:\Program Files\MySQL\MySQL Server 5.0\bin\mysql_start

Correct Answer: B

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 2

Another user has issued LOCK TABLES pets READ You can...

- A. Update table pets
- B. SELECT from table pets
- C. UPDATE and SELECT from table pets
- D. None of the above

Correct Answer: B

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 3

Which of the following statements are true for locks established by the InnoDB storage engine?

- A. It sometimes escalates locks to page level.
- B. It sometimes escalates locks to table level.
- C. It sometimes escalates locks to page or table level.
- D. It never escalates locks to page or table level.

Correct Answer: D

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

29.4.4.

During the course of a transaction, InnoDB may acquire row locks as it discovers them to be necessary. However, it never escalates a lock (for example, by converting it to a page lock or table lock). This keeps lock contention to a minimum and improves concurrency.

QUESTION 4

Which of the following is true for how the InnoDB storage engine uses disk space?

- A. It stores its data, index and undo information all in its own tablespace.
- B. It stores its data in .MYD files, in the respective database directory, and its index and undo information in its own tablespace.
- C. It stores its data and index in .MYD and .MYI files, in the respective database directory, and undo information in its own tablespace.
- D. It stores its data, index and undo information in .MYD and .MYI files, in the respective database directory.

Correct Answer: A
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

29.2. The MyISAM Engine

On disk, MySQL represents each MyISAM table using three files: a format file that stores the definition of the table structure, a data file that stores the contents of table rows, and an index file that stores any indexes on the table. These files are distinguished from one another by their suffixes. For example, the format, data, and index files for a table named mytable are called mytable.frm, mytable.MYD, and mytable.MYI.

29.4.1. The InnoDB Tablespace and Logs Each InnoDB table has a format (.frm) file in the database directory of the database to which the table belongs. This is the same as tables managed by any other MySQL storage engine, such as MyISAM. However, InnoDB manages table contents (data rows and indexes) on disk differently than does the MyISAM engine. By default, InnoDB uses a shared "tablespace," which is one or more files that form a single logical storage area. All InnoDB tables are stored together within the tablespace. There are no table-specific data files or index files for InnoDB the way there are for MyISAM tables. The tablespace also contains a rollback segment. As transactions modify rows, undo log information is stored in the rollback segment. This information is used to roll back failed transactions.

QUESTION 5

Which of the following is true for the command-line programs mysqlcheck and myisamchk?

- A. mysqlcheck must run on the server to perform checks and repairs and myisamchk can perform checks and repairs on a remote server.
- B. mysqlcheck can perform checks and repairs on a remote server, and myisamchk must run on the server.
- C. Both mysqlcheck and myisamchk can perform checks and repairs on a remote server.
- D. Neither mysqlcheck or myisamchk can perform checks and repairs on a remote server.

Correct Answer: B
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

30.3.

The myisamchk utility for MyISAM tables also performs table maintenance. However, it takes a different approach from MySQL Administrator and mysqlcheck. Rather than sending SQL statements to the server, myisamchk directly reads and modified the table files. For this reason, it's necessary when using myisamchk to ensure that the server does not access the tables at the same time.

QUESTION 6

MySQL is a multi-threaded database server. Every connection to the database server is handled by it's own thread.

- A. True
- B. False

Correct Answer: A
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:

23.5.

The server is multi-threaded, and a thread is like a small process running inside the server. For each client that connects, the server allocates a thread to it to handle the connection.

QUESTION 7

mysqldump can be instructed to dump...

- A. Only table structures
- B. Only data
- C. Both table structures and data

Correct Answer: C

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

32.4.2.

The mysqldump client program dumps table contents to files. It can dump all databases, specific databases, or specific tables.

QUESTION 8

Which of the following is true of a MySQL client and server?

- A. They must be run on the same type of Operating System.
- B. They must be run on the same hardware architecture.
- C. They do not have to be run on the same type of Operating System.
- D. They do not have to be run on the same hardware architecture.

Correct Answer: CD

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 9

Which of the following APIs/connectors are included in a MySQL distribution?

- A. Connector/J
- B. Connector/ODBC
- C. C API
- D. Connector/NET
- E. Connector/MJX

Correct Answer: C

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 10

Of the following mechanisms available to connect a MySQL client to a MySQL database server, which types of connections are only available on Windows based systems?

- A. TCP/IP
- B. Sockets
- C. Shared Memory
- D. Named Pipes

Correct Answer: CD

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 11

Which of the following statements correctly describes the way to enable and use shared memory connections to the MySQL database server?

- A. Shared memory connections are available by default on all platforms, but must have TCP/IP networking disabled by using the `--skip-networking` option.
- B. Shared memory connections are supported on all windows binaries, and is enabled by default.
- C. Shared memory connections are supported on all windows binaries, and must be enabled by using the `--shared-memory` command line option.
- D. Shared memory is not a supported communication method for the MySQL database server.

Correct Answer: C

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 12

Which mysqld command line option disables incoming TCP/IP connections?

- A. `--shared-memory`
- B. `--memlock`
- C. `--no-networking`
- D. `--skip-networking`

Correct Answer: D

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

35.5.2.1 Restricting the Server's Network Interfaces

To prevent remote clients from connecting at all, disable TCP/IP connections by starting the server with the `--skip-networking` option.

QUESTION 13

When making connections to a MySQL server on a Unix platform, which of the following is true?

- A. TCP/IP connections are faster than socket file connections.
- B. Socket file connections are faster than TCP/IP connections.
- C. TCP/IP and Socket file connections are equally as fast.

Correct Answer: B

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

23.2. Communication Protocols

On Unix, a Unix socket file connection provides better performance than a TCP/IP connection.

QUESTION 14

Which of the following best describes the processing model for how the MySQL server handles queries?

- A. The server uses a one-tier processing model in which each storage engine optimizes and processes each query issued against it.
- B. The server uses a two-tier processing model: a SQL/optimizer tier and a storage engine tier.
- C. The server uses a three-tier processing model: a SQL/optimizer tier, a formatting tier and a storage engine tier.

Correct Answer: B

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

23.3. The SQL Parser and Storage Engine Tiers
The upper tier includes the SQL parser and optimizer.
The lower tier comprises a set of storage engines.

QUESTION 15

Which of the following best describes how MySQL utilizes the grant table buffers?

- A. The grant table buffer loads grant table information into memory for fast access.
- B. The grant table buffer loads what users are currently logged in and performing queries.
- C. The grant table buffer holds requests waiting to check the grant table to perform access-control.

Correct Answer: A

Explanation**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

23.5. How MySQL Uses Memory
The grant tables store information about MySQL user accounts and the privileges they have. The server loads a copy of the grant tables into memory for fast access-control checking.

QUESTION 16

In a standard MySQL installation which of following files are stored below the data directory?

- A. Format files for all the tables
- B. Data and index files for MyISAM tables
- C. InnoDB tablespace files
- D. General server logs
- E. MySQL upgrade script files

Correct Answer: ABCD

Explanation**Explanation/Reference:****QUESTION 17**

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.

Correct Answer: C

Explanation**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

29.6. The FEDERATED Engine
"Remote" in the preceding discussion actually is not quite accurate: FEDERATED tables can be defined for accessing tables from other servers running on the same host, or even other tables from the same server.

QUESTION 18

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.

Correct Answer: B

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

24.2.1. Server Startup Prerequisites on Windows

For MySQL installations on Windows, the data directory is preconfigured and ready to use.

QUESTION 19

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

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

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 20

Which of the following package types are provided specifically for UNIX-style OS installations?

- A. Essentials
- B. RPM
- C. Source
- D. tar-packaged binary

Correct Answer: B

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 21

Which of the following are some benefits of using MySQL built binaries over binaries built by yourself?

- A. They are highly optimized.

- B. They are cross-platform.
- C. Many are built using commercial compilers that produce a better quality build than with freely available compilers.
- D. They will work with tools such as MySQL Administrator and MySQL Query Browser.
- E. They may include libraries not available in the standard operating system library.

Correct Answer: ACE

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

24.1.2. MySQL Source Distributions

One significant benefit is that binaries produced by MySQL are likely to provide better performance than those you build yourself:

MySQL AB has a great deal of experience selecting configuration options such as compiler switches that produce the most highly optimized binaries.

In many cases, MySQL AB uses commercial compilers that produce superior quality code compared to the compilers typically available for general-purpose use. In some cases, MySQL AB produces binaries compiled with libraries that provide capabilities beyond those available in the standard operating system vendor libraries. For example, on Linux systems, a special C library is used that allows a higher maximum number of concurrent connections than can be achieved using the stock C library. Other times, binaries are built using special libraries that work around known bugs in vendor libraries.

QUESTION 22

A windows binary installation includes several servers in the MySQL installation directory. What is the purpose of the mysqld-nt server?

- A. It is the standard server with no extra features
- B. It is the standard server with additional support for named pipes.
- C. It is the standard server with additional support for named pipes and extra storage engines.
- D. It is a debug-version of the server with named pipes and error reporting facilities to help track down errors in the server.
- E. It is the standard server, compiled to be optimized for Windows NT 4.0 (but not other Windows versions).

Correct Answer: B

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

24.2.1. Server Startup Prerequisites on Windows

mysqld-nt is like mysqld, but includes support for named pipes on NT-based systems such as Windows NT, 2000, XP, and 2003.

QUESTION 23

When running the MySQL server under Windows, the --console option is used to display server errors in the console window.

- A. True
- B. False

Correct Answer: A

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

24.2.2. Running MySQL Server Manually on Windows

If the server does not start properly, check the error log in the data directory to see why. Alternatively, to display diagnostic output in the console window instead, invoke the server with the --console option.

QUESTION 24

What will the following statement do in a Windows environment? Assume that there are no conflicts in the pathname definitions.

```
C:\> mysqld --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.

Correct Answer: B

Explanation**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

24.2.

```
shell> mysqld --install my_service
```

```
shell> mysqld --install my_service --defaults-file=C:\server-opts shell> mysqld --remove my_service
```

```
shell> net start my_service shell> net stop my_service
```

QUESTION 25

Suppose you install a server with a service name of "MySQL5" rather than the default. What sections in the option files will the server use for configuration?

- A. [service]
- B. [MySQL5]
- C. [service MySQL5]
- D. [mysqld]
- E. [mysqld MySQL5]

Correct Answer: BD

Explanation**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

24.2.

If you install a server using a service name other than MySQL and do not specify a --defaults-file option, the server reads options in the standard option files from the [my_service] group in addition to options from the [mysqld] group.

QUESTION 26

Assume you compile MySQL from source and invoke configure with the following options.

```
--with-charset=latin1 --with-extra-charsets=utf8,ucs2
```

Compared to a standard binary installation that contains many more character sets, which of the following statements is/are true?

- A. The compiled version will use less disk space, because only a few character sets will be installed on disk.
- B. The compiled version will use less memory, because only a few character sets will be loaded by the server.
- C. The compiled version will use less file handles, because only a few files need to be opened when the server is started.

Correct Answer: AB

Explanation**Explanation/Reference:**

Explanation:

27.1. Performance Issues

To reduce the amount of disk space required by character sets for your MySQL installation and the amount of memory used by the server as it runs, don't select unneeded character sets when you configure MySQL. This requires that you compile MySQL from source rather than using a precompiled binary distribution.

QUESTION 27

Which of the following can be influenced by the choice of character set?

- A. Disk usage when storing data.
- B. Syntax when writing queries involving JOINS
- C. The time taken to read & write table rows on disk.
- D. Memory usage.

Correct Answer: ACD

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 28

Suppose you have a column in which most records are going to be between 30 and 32 characters. Which of the following column types would be most efficient?

- A. VARCHAR
- B. CHAR
- C. TEXT
- D. Either VARCHAR or CHAR

Correct Answer: B

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

27.2. Choosing Data Types for Character Columns

If stored string values all have the same length, use a fixed-length type rather than a variable-length type. To store values that are always 32 characters long, CHAR(32) requires 32 characters each, whereas VARCHAR(32) requires 32 characters each, plus an extra byte to store the length. In this case, VARCHAR requires one byte more per value than CHAR.

QUESTION 29

You are using a multi-byte character set with variable-length encoding. You need to store records whose values are always 20 characters. Which of the following column types would be the most efficient to use in terms of storage space?

- A. CHAR
- B. VARCHAR
- C. The storage requirements for CHAR or VARCHAR would be the same

Correct Answer: B

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

27.2. Choosing Data Types for Character Columns

For multi-byte character sets that have variable-length encoding, a variable-length data type may be appropriate even if stored values always have the same number of characters. The utf8 character set uses

one to three bytes per characters. For fixed-length data types, three bytes per character must always be allocated to allow for the possibility that every character will require the "widest" encoding. Thus, CHAR(32) requires 96 bytes, even if most stored values contain 32 single-byte characters. For variable-length data types, only as much storage is allocated as required. In a VARCHAR(32) column, a 32-character string that consists entirely of three-byte characters requires 96 bytes plus a length byte, whereas it requires only 32 bytes plus a length byte if the string consists entirely of single-byte characters.

QUESTION 30

Another user has gotten a lock using GET_LOCK. You inquire on the status of the lock by using

- A. RELEASE_LOCK
- B. IS_FREE_LOCK
- C. IS_USED_LOCK
- D. Another GET_LOCK
- E. LOCK TABLES

Correct Answer: BC

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

28.3. Advisory Locking

Two other functions are available for checking the status of advisory locks:

IS_FREE_LOCK(lock_name) returns 1 if the name is not locked, 0 if it is locked, and NULL if an error occurs.

IS_USED_LOCK(lock_name) returns the connection ID of the client that holds the lock on the name, or NULL if the name is not locked.

QUESTION 31

Another user has issued the statement LOCK TABLE pets FOR WRITE You can...

- A. Update table pets
- B. SELECT from table pets
- C. UPDATE and SELECT from table pets
- D. None of the above

Correct Answer: D

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

28.2. Explicit Table Locking

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. 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.

QUESTION 32

Index analysis and optimization using ANALYZE and OPTIMIZE statements should...

- A. generally never be run manually
- B. be run once the table reaches 100,000 rows or above
- C. be run when more than 5% of the rows are changed by a single statement
- D. be run when EXPLAIN SELECT shows that an inordinate amount of rows is expected to be read during query execution
- E. be run when you suspect that a table is heavily fragmented

Correct Answer: D

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

30.2. SQL Statements for Table Maintenance

The ANALYZE TABLE statement updates a table with information about the distribution of key values in the table. This information is used by the optimizer to make better choices about query execution plans. This statement works for MyISAM and InnoDB tables. The OPTIMIZE TABLE statement cleans up a MyISAM table by defragmenting it. This involves reclaiming unused space resulting from deletes and updates, and coalescing records that have become split and stored non-contiguously. OPTIMIZE TABLE also sorts the index pages if they are out of order and updates the index statistics.

QUESTION 33

Which of the following best describes the scope of explicitly and implicitly set locks?

- A. Explicitly set locks may span several commands.
- B. Implicitly set locks may span several commands.
- C. Implicitly set locks will span only one statement or transaction.
- D. Explicitly set locks will span only one statement or transaction.

Correct Answer: A

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

28.1. Locking Concepts

For a client that does nothing special to acquire locks, the MySQL server implicitly acquires locks as necessary to process the client's statements safely. For example, the server acquires a read lock when the client issues a SELECT statement and a write lock when the client issues an INSERT statement. Implicit locks are acquired only for the duration of a single statement. Explicit locking may be necessary when a client needs to perform an operation that spans multiple statements and that must not be interrupted by other clients.

QUESTION 34

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

Correct Answer: ABC

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

28.3. Advisory Locking

A client that has acquired an advisory lock can release it by calling RELEASE_LOCK(). An advisory lock also is released if the client makes another call to GET_LOCK() or closes its connection to the server.

QUESTION 35

which of the following best describes why table locking is often not desirable compared to page or row locking?

- A. Table locks can have deadlocks.
- B. Table locks create concurrency issues.
- C. Table locks prevent other clients from making any changes to the table until released.
- D. Table locks can cause data corruption issues if more than one client tries to make changes while

locked.

Correct Answer: B

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

28.1. Locking Concepts

Table locking is not as desirable as page or row locking for concurrency in a mixed read/write environment.

A table lock prevents other clients from making any changes to the table, even if the client that holds the lock is not accessing the parts of the table that other clients want to modify. With page and row locks, a client that locks a page or row does not prevent changes by other clients to other pages or rows. Deadlock cannot occur with table locking as it can with page or row locking.

QUESTION 36

With MyISAM table locking, deadlocks do not occur because:

- A. All tables to be locked are sorted in an internally defined order
- B. If a table is locked with a read lock and a write lock, the write lock is set before the read lock
- C. Tables are locked one table at a time until the thread gets all the locks
- D. None of the above

Correct Answer: D

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

28.1. Locking Concepts

With table locking, the server can determine what locks are needed and acquire them before executing a statement, so deadlock never occurs.

QUESTION 37

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;`

Correct Answer: C

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

28.2. Explicit Table Locking

If you need to use multiple tables while holding an explicit lock, you must lock all of them at the same time because you cannot use any unlocked tables while you hold explicit locks. Also, you must lock all the tables with a single LOCK TABLES statement. LOCK TABLES releases any locks that you already hold, so you cannot issue it multiple times to acquire multiple locks.

QUESTION 38

You want to lock the three tables a, b and c, and issue the following statements:

```
mysql> LOCK TABLES a READ;  
mysql> LOCK TABLES b READ;  
mysql> LOCK TABLES c READ;
```

Which tables are now locked?

- A. Tables a, b and c
- B. Table a only
- C. Table c only
- D. None of the tables are locked

Correct Answer: C

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

28.2. Explicit Table Locking

If you need to use multiple tables while holding an explicit lock, you must lock all of them at the same time because you cannot use any unlocked tables while you hold explicit locks. Also, you must lock all the tables with a single LOCK TABLES statement. LOCK TABLES releases any locks that you already hold, so you cannot issue it multiple times to acquire multiple locks.

QUESTION 39

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.

Correct Answer: ABC

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Point in time recovery is not a feature of a storage engine. <http://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.0/en/point-in-time-recovery.html>

QUESTION 40

Which of the following variables specify the default storage engine to use if no storage engine is specified when creating a table?

- A. default_engine
- B. storage_default
- C. storage_engine
- D. default_storage_engine

Correct Answer: C

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

29.1. MySQL Storage Engines

If you create a table without using an ENGINE option to specify a storage engine explicitly, the MySQL server creates the table using the default engine, which is given by the value of the storage_engine system variable.

QUESTION 41

Which of the following methods can be used to determine the storage engine of your table named

"Country"?

- A. SHOW CREATE TABLE Country
- B. SHOW STORAGE ENGINE Country
- C. SHOWTABLE STATUS LIKE 'Country'
- D. SELECT ENGINEFROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.TABLESWHERE TABLE_NAME = 'Country'

Correct Answer: ACD

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 42

Which of the following storage engines cannot be disabled?

- A. InnoDB
- B. MyISAM
- C. FEDERATED
- D. MEMORY
- E. MERGE

Correct Answer: B

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

29.2. The MyISAM Engine

MyISAM was introduced in MySQL 3.23.0 and has been the built-in default storage engine since (although you can change the default engine at server startup or while the server runs). Because MyISAM is the built-in default engine, it is always available and cannot be disabled.

QUESTION 43

Which of the following features are supported by MyISAM tables?

- A. Foreign key constraints
- B. Transactions
- C. Auto_increment columns
- D. Fulltext indexes
- E. Assembly of multiple MyISAM tables to a MERGE table
- F. Row level locking
- G. Table level locking

Correct Answer: CDEG

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

29.2. The MyISAM Engine

MyISAM has the most flexible AUTO_INCREMENT column handling of all the storage engines.

MyISAM tables can be used to set up MERGE tables.

MyISAM tables can be converted into fast, compressed, read-only tables to save space. MyISAM supports FULLTEXT searching and spatial data types.

QUESTION 44

Which of the following actions are performed during an RPM installation of the MySQL server package?

- A. Setup a mysql user

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