QUESTION: 1
Which of the following is the lowest cost DB2 product that can be legally installed on a Windows server that has 2 CPUs?

A. DB2 Everyplace
B. DB2 Express Edition
C. DB2 Workgroup Server Edition
D. DB2Enterprise Server Edition

Answer: B

QUESTION: 2
Which of the following products is allowed to access other DB2 servers, but cannot accept requests from other remote clients?

A. DB2 Personal Edition
B. DB2 Workgroup Server Edition
C. DB2Enterprise Server Edition
D. DB2 Data Warehouse Edition

Answer: A

QUESTION: 3
A client application on z/OS must access a DB2 database on a Solaris Server. At a minimum, which of the following products must be installed on the Solaris workstation?

A. DB2 ConnectEnterprise Edition
B. DB2 Workgroup Server Edition
C. DB2 Workgroup Server Edition and DB2 ConnectEnterprise Edition
D. DB2Enterprise Server Edition and DB2 Connect Enterprise Edition

Answer: D

QUESTION: 4
Which of the following is the lowest cost DB2 product that can be legally installed on an HP-UX server?

A. DB2 Express-C
B. DB2 Express
C. DB2 Personal Edition
D. DB2Enterprise Server Edition

Answer: D

QUESTION: 5
Which of the following products must be installed on an AIX server in order to build an application for AIX that will access a DB2 for z/OS database?

A. DB2Enterprise Server Edition
B. DB2 Personal Developer's Edition
C. DB2 Universal Developer's Edition
D. DB2 Universal DatabaseEnterprise Edition and DB2 Connect Enterprise Edition

Answer: C

QUESTION: 6
Which of the following DB2 products can only be installed on a System i server?

A. DB2 for z/OS
B. DB2 for i5/OS
C. DB2 Data Warehouse Edition
D. DB2Enterprise Server Edition

Answer: B

QUESTION: 7
What is the purpose of the Design Advisor?

A. To analyze workloads and make recommendations for indexes and MQTs
B. To present a graphical representation of a data access plan and recommend design changes that will improve performance
C. To replicate data between a DB2 database and another relational database
D. To configure clients so they can access databases stored on remote servers

Answer: A

QUESTION: 8
Which of the following tools can be used to catalog a database?

A. Visual Explain
B. Alert Center
C. Journal
D. Configuration Assistant

Answer: A

QUESTION: 9
Which of the following is used to create and debug user-defined functions?

A. SQL Assist
B. Control Center
C. Command Editor
D. Developer Workbench

Answer: D

QUESTION: 10
Which of the following DB2 tools allows a user to set DB2 registry parameters?

A. Task Center
B. Visual Explain
C. Configuration Assistant
D. Satellite Administration Center

Answer: C

QUESTION: 11
What is the SQL Performance Monitor used for?

A. To examine the health of a DB2 Database Manager instance
B. To visually construct complex DML statements and examine the results of their execution
C. To schedule tasks, run tasks, and send notifications about completed tasks to other users
D. To analyze database operations performed against a DB2 for i5/OS database

Answer: D

QUESTION: 12
Which two of the following allow you to perform administrative tasks against database objects?

A. Control Center
B. Journal
C. Command Line Processor
D. Task Center
E. Health Center

Answer: A,C

QUESTION: 13
Which of the following tasks can NOT be performed using the Developer Workbench?

A. Develop and debug an SQL stored procedure
B. Develop and debug a user-defined data type
C. Develop and debug a user-defined function
D. Develop and run XML queries

Answer: B

QUESTION: 14
Which of the following tools can be used to automate table reorganization operations?

A. Control Center
B. Command Center
C. Command Line Processor
D. Task Center

Answer: D

QUESTION: 15
Which of the following can be viewed with the Journal?

A. Historical information about tasks, database changes, messages, and notifications
B. Information about licenses associated with each DB2 9 product installed on a particular system
C. Graphical representations of data access plans chosen for SQL statements
D. Warning and alarm thresholds for database indicators

Answer: A

QUESTION: 16
Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a data warehouse?

A. Summarized queries that perform aggregations and joins
B. Heterogeneous data sources
C. Voluminous historical data
D. Sub-second response time

Answer: D

QUESTION: 17
Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of an OLTP database?

A. Granular transactions
B. Current data
C. Optimized for queries
D. Frequent updates

Answer: C

QUESTION: 18
Which of the following is true about XML columns?

A. XML columns are used to store XML documents as a hierarchical set of entities
B. OnlyXQuery can be used to retrieve an XML document from an XML column
C. XML columns must be altered to accommodate additional parent/child relationships if they are used in referential constraints
D. In order to access any portion of an XML document stored in an XML column, the entire document must be retrieved

Answer: A

QUESTION: 19
Which of the following products is used to shred extensible markup language documents?

A. DB2 AVI Extender
B. DB2 Text Extender
C. DB2 XML Extender
D. DB2 Spatial Extender

Answer: C

QUESTION: 20
Which of the following best describes the difference between the DB2 Spatial Extender and the DB2 Geodetic Extender?

A. The DB2 Spatial Extender uses a latitude-longitude coordinate system; the DB2 Geodetic Extender uses a planar, x- and y-coordinate system
B. The DB2 Geodetic Extender is used to describe points, lines, and polygons; the DB2 Spatial Extender is used to find area, endpoints, and intersects
C. The DB2 Spatial Extender treats the world as a flat map; the DB2 Geodetic Extender treats the world as a round globe
D. The DB2 Geodetic Extender can be used to manage information like the locations of office buildings or the size of a flood zone; the DB2 Spatial Extender can be used for calculations and visualizations in disciplines like military command/control and asset management, meteorology and oceanography

Answer: C

QUESTION: 21

Which of the following is the major difference between relational data and XML data?

A. Relational data is self-describing; XML data is not
B. Relational data has inherent ordering; XML data does not
C. Relational data must be tabular; XML data does not have to be tabular
D. Relational data is comprised of entities; XML data is comprised of numbers, characters, and dates

Answer: C

QUESTION: 22
Which product must be installed on z/OS to allow a COBOL program running on that machine to access data on a remote DB2 for z/OS server?

A. DB2 for z/OS
B. DB2 Run-Time Client for z/OS
C. DB2 Connect Enterprise Edition for z/OS
D. z/OS Application Connectivity to DB2 for z/OS and OS/390

Answer: A

QUESTION: 23
Which of the following tools can make recommendations for indexes and/or MQTs to improve the performance of DB2 applications?

A. Design Advisor
B. Visual Explain
C. Performance Advisor
D. Configuration Assistant

Answer: A

QUESTION: 24
Which of the following tools can be used to schedule a backup operation that is to be run every Sunday evening?

A. Journal

B. Task Center
C. Activity Monitor
D. Command Line Processor

Answer: B

QUESTION: 25
Which of the following is the lowest cost DB2 product that can be legally installed on a Linux server that has 6 CPUs?

A. DB2 Express Edition
B. DB2 Personal Edition
C. DB2 Workgroup Server Edition
D. DB2Enterprise Server Edition

Answer: D

QUESTION: 26
Which of the following is the main feature of an OLTP application?

A. Summarized queries
B. Granular transactions
C. Voluminous historical data
D. Heterogeneous data sources

Answer: B

QUESTION: 27
For which of the following is a data warehouse optimized?

A. Backup and recovery
B. Transactions
C. Security
D. Queries

Answer: D

QUESTION: 28
Which of the following describes how DB2 9 stores an XML document if the XML Extender is not used?

A. CLOB
B. BLOB
C. Hierarchically
D. Rows and columns

Answer: C

QUESTION: 29
Which of the following is NOT true about XML columns?

A. Data can be retrieved by SQL.
B. Data can be retrieved byXQuery.
C. XML columns must be altered to accommodate additional parent and child relationships.
D. Access to any portion of an XML document can be direct, without reading the whole document.

Answer: C

QUESTION: 30
Which tool must be used to analyze all of the database operations performed by an application against a DB2 for i5/OS database?

A. Visual Explain
B. Activity Monitor
C. SQL Performance Monitor
D. DB2 Performance Monitor

Answer: C

QUESTION: 31
Which of the following DB2 tools allows a user to execute an SQL statement and view a graphical representation of the access plan?

A. Task Center
B. Command Editor
C. Developer Workbench
D. Command Line Processor

Answer: B

QUESTION: 32
Which of the following DB2 products are required on an iSeries or System I server to enable an application running on that server to retrieve data from a DB2 database on a Linux server?

A. DB2 for i5/OS
B. DB2 Runtime Client
C. DB2 ConnectEnterprise Edition
D. DB2 for i5/OS SQL Development Kit

Answer: A

QUESTION: 33
Which of the following is the lowest cost DB2 product that can be legally installed on an AIX server?

A. DB2 Express Edition
B. DB2 Personal Edition
C. DB2 Workgroup Server Edition
D. DB2Enterprise Server Edition

Answer: C

QUESTION: 34
Which of the following best describes the age of the data in an OLTP system?

A. Current
B. Projected
C. Historical

D. Current and projected

Answer: A

QUESTION: 35
Which of the following describes the model used by the Geodetic Extender?

A. Flat earth
B. 3-D Square
C. Trapezoidal
D. Round earth

Answer: D

QUESTION: 36
Which of the following tools is used to view historical information about tasks, database changes, messages, and notifications?

A. Journal
B. Task Center
C. Control Center
D. Activity Monitor

Answer: A

QUESTION: 37
Which of the following is a typical data warehouse query?

A. What is this customer's address?
B. Does this customer have any unpaid bills?
C. What is the balance in this customers account?
D. What are the total sales for each of the last 6 months?

Answer: D

QUESTION: 38

In which situation is shredding XML data recommended?

A. When the data is naturally tabular
B. When thenumber of nodes are volatile
C. When the data by nature has sparse attributes
D. When the data is of low volume and requires a complex star-schema topology

Answer: A

QUESTION: 39
Which of the following tools for DB2 V9 allows a user to create and debug a SQL stored procedure?

A. Control Center
B. Development Center
C. Developer Workbench
D. Stored Procedure Builder Security

Answer: C

QUESTION: 40
Which of the following is NOT a valid method of authentication that can be used by DB2 9?

A. SERVER
B. SERVER_ENCRYPT
C. CLIENT
D. DCS

Answer: D

QUESTION: 41
In a client-server environment, which two of the following can be used to verify passwords?

A. System Catalog
B. User ID/password file

C. Client Operating System
D. Communications layer
E. Application Server

Answer: C,E

QUESTION: 42
A table named DEPARTMENT has the following columns:
DEPT_ID DEPT_NAME MANAGER AVG_SALARY
Which of the following is the best way to prevent most users from viewing AVG_SALARY data?

A. Encrypt the table's data
B. Create a view that does not contain the AVG_SALARY column
C. Revoke SELECT access for the AVG_SALARY column from users who should not see AVG_SALARY data
D. Store AVG_SALARY data in a separate table and grant SELECT privilege for that table to the appropriate users

Answer: B

QUESTION: 43
Which authority or privilege is granted by the DB2 Database Manager configuration file?

A. CONNECT
B. CONTROL
C. SYSMAINT
D. EXECUTE

Answer: C

QUESTION: 44
Which two of the following authorities allow a user to create a new database?

A. SYSADMN
B. SYSCTRL
C. SYSMAINT

D. DBADM
E. CREATEDB

Answer: A,B

QUESTION: 45
Assuming USER1 has no authorities or privileges, which of the following will allow USER1 to create a view named VIEW1 that references two tables named TAB1 and TAB2?

A. CREATEIN privilege on the database
B. REFERENCES privilege on TAB1 and TAB2
C. CREATE_TAB privilege on the database
D. SELECT privilege on TAB1 and TAB2

Answer: D

QUESTION: 46
Which of the following will allow user USER1 to change the comment associated with a table named TABLE1?

A. GRANT UPDATE ON TABLE table1 TO user1
B. GRANT CONTROL ON TABLE table1 TO user1
C. GRANT ALTER ON TABLE table1 TO user1
D. GRANT REFERENCES ON TABLE table1 TO user1

Answer: C

QUESTION: 47
A table called DEPARTMENT has the following columns:
DEPT_ID
DEPT_NAME MANAGER
Which of the following statements will ONLY allow user USER1 to modify the DEPT_NAME column?

A. GRANT ALTER ON TABLE department TO user1
B. GRANT ALTER (dept_name) ON TABLE department TO user1
C. GRANT UPDATE ON TABLE department TO user1

D. GRANT UPDATE (dept_name) ON TABLE department TO user1

Answer: D

QUESTION: 48
An index named EMPID_X exists for a table named EMPLOYEE. Which of the following will allow user USER1 to drop the EMPID_X index?

A. GRANT DROP ON INDEXempid_x TO user1
B. GRANT DELETE ON INDEXempid_x TO user1
C. GRANT INDEX ON TABLE employee TO user1
D. GRANT CONTROL ON INDEXempid_x TO user1

Answer: D

QUESTION: 49
On which two of the following database objects may the SELECT privilege be controlled?

A. Sequence
B. Nickname
C. Schema
D. View
E. Index

Answer: B,D

QUESTION: 50
User USER1 wants to utilize an alias to remove rows from a table. Assuming USER1 has no authorities or privileges, which of the following privileges are needed?

A. DELETE privilege on the table
B. DELETE privilege on the alias
C. DELETE privilege on the alias; REFERENCES privilege on the table
D. REFERENCES privilege on the alias; DELETE privilege on the table

Answer: A

QUESTION: 51
A user utilizing an alias to update a subset of columns in a table must have UPDATE privileges on which of the following DB2 objects?

A. Table
B. Columns
C. Table and Alias
D. Columns and Alias

Answer: A

QUESTION: 52
Assuming PUBLIC has been granted all privileges on table T1, which of the following statements would continue to permit any user to add rows to table T1, but not remove them?

A. REVOKE DROP ON t1 FROM PUBLIC
B. REVOKE UPDATE ON t1 FROM PUBLIC
C. REVOKE DELETE ON t1 FROM PUBLIC
D. REVOKE CONTROL ON t1 FROM PUBLIC

Answer: C

QUESTION: 53
Which of the following statements is used to grant user TOM and Application team APPGRP the ability to add data to table TAB1?

A. GRANT ADD DATA ON TABLE tab1 TO GROUP tomappgrp
B. GRANT INSERT TO USER tom, GROUPappgrp ON TABLE tab1
C. GRANT INSERT ON TABLE tab1 TO USER tom, GROUPappgrp
D. GRANT ADD DATA ON TABLE tab1 TO USERappgrp, GROUP tom

Answer: C

QUESTION: 54

A "trusted" client needs to communicate with a server that has been configured to use CLIENT authentication. Which of the following will be used to verify passwords?

A. User ID/password file
B. Communications layer
C. Client applications
D. Operating system

Answer: D

QUESTION: 55
On which of the following database objects may the SELECT privilege be controlled?

A. Sequence
B. Schema
C. Group
D. View

Answer: D

QUESTION: 56
A user needs to create a trigger that will update table T2 whenever a row is added to table T1. Assuming the user has all appropriate privileges for table T2, which privilege is required on table T1 to create the trigger?

A. REFERENCES
B. SELECT
C. UPDATE
D. ALTER

Answer: D

QUESTION: 57
User USER1 holds CONTROL privilege on table TABLE1. Which two of the following statements is user USER1 allowed to execute?

A. GRANT CONTROL ON table1 TO user2
B. GRANT LOAD ON table1 TO user2

C. GRANT INSERT,UPDATE ON table1 TO user2 WITH GRANT OPTION
D. GRANT BINDADD ON table1 TO PUBLIC
E. GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON table1 TO PUBLIC

Answer: C,E

QUESTION: 58
A user wishing to invoke an SQL stored procedure that queries a table must have which of the following privileges?

A. CALL privilege on the procedure; SELECT privilege on the table
B. CALL privilege on the procedure; REFERENCES privilege on the table
C. EXECUTE privilege on the procedure; SELECT privilege on the table
D. EXECUTE privilege on the procedure; REFERENCES privilege on the table

Answer: C

QUESTION: 59
After the following SQL statement is executed:
GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON TABLE employee TO USER user1
Assuming user USER1 has no other authorities or privileges, which of the following actions is user USER1 allowed to perform?

A. Drop an index on the EMPLOYEE table
B. Grant all privileges on the EMPLOYEE table to other users
C. Alter the table definition
D. Drop the EMPLOYEE table

Answer: C

QUESTION: 60
Which two of the following privileges is required in order to use a package?

A. BINDADD
B. BIND
C. CONNECT
D. EXECUTE
E. USE

Answer: C,D

QUESTION: 61
Which of the following statements allows USER1 to take away read access on the table ORG.TAB1 from USER2?

A. REVOKE SELECT FROM user2 ON TABLE org.tab1
B. REVOKE SELECT ON TABLE org.tab1 FROM user2
C. REVOKE READ ACCESS FROM user2 ON TABLE org.tab1
D. REVOKE READ ACCESS ON TABLE org.tab1 FROM user2

Answer: B

QUESTION: 62
Which of the following statements allows user USER1 to take the ability to create packages in a database named SAMPLE away from user USER2?

A. REVOKE CONNECT ON DATABASE FROM user2
B. REVOKE CREATETAB ON DATABASE FROM user2
C. REVOKE BIND ON DATABASE FROM user2
D. REVOKE BINDADD ON DATABASE FROM user2

Answer: D

QUESTION: 63
Which of the following will provide user USER1 and all members of the group GROUP1 with the ability to perform DML, but no other operations on table TABLE1?

A. GRANT INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE, SELECT ON TABLE table1 TO user1 AND group1
B. GRANT INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE, SELECT ON TABLE table1 TO USER user1, GROUP group1
C. GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES EXCEPT ALTER, INDEX, REFERENCES ON TABLE table1 TO USER user1, GROUP group1
D. GRANT CONTROL ON TABLE table1 TO user1 AND group1

Answer: B

QUESTION: 64
What does the following statement do?
GRANT REFERENCES (col1, col2) ON TABLE table1 TO user1 WITH GRANT OPTION

A. Gives user USER1 the ability to refer to COL1 and COL2 of table TABLE1 in queries, along with the ability to give this authority to other users and groups.
B. Gives user USER1 the ability to refer to COL1 and COL2 of table TABLE1 in views, along with the ability to give this authority to other users and groups.
C. Gives user USER1 the ability to define a referential constraint on table TABLE1 using columns COL1 and COL2 as the parent key of the constraint.
D. Gives user USER1 the ability to define a referential constraint on table TABLE1 using columns COL1 and COL2 as the foreign key of the constraint.

Answer: C

QUESTION: 65
User USER1 is the owner of TABLE1. Assuming user USER1 only holds privileges for TABLE1, which of the following is the best way to remove all privileges user USER1 holds?

A. REVOKE CONTROL ON table1 FROM user1
B. REVOKE ALL PRIVILEGES ON table1 FROM user1
C. REVOKE CONTROL ON table1 FROM user1; REVOKE ALL PRIVILEGES ON table1 FROM user1;
D. REVOKE CONTROL, ALL PRIVILEGES ON table1 FROM user1

Answer: C

QUESTION: 66
User USER1 has the privileges needed to invoke a stored procedure named GEN_RESUME. User USER2 needs to be able to call the procedure - user USER1 and all members of the group PUBLIC should no longer be allowed to call the procedure. Which of the following statement(s) can be used to accomplish this?

A. GRANT EXECUTE ON ROUTINEgen_resume TO user2 EXCLUDE user1, PUBLIC

B. GRANT EXECUTE ON PROCEDUREgen_resume TO user2; REVOKE EXECUTE ON PROCEDURE gen_resume FROM user1, PUBLIC;
C. GRANT CALL ON ROUTINEgen_resume TO user2 EXCLUDE user1 PUBLIC
D. GRANT CALL ON PROCEDUREgen_resume TO user2; REVOKE CALL ON PROCEDURE gen_resume FROM user1, PUBLIC;

Answer: B

QUESTION: 67
A view named V.VIEW1 is based on a table named T.TABLE1. A user with DBADM authority issues the following statement:
GRANT INSERT ON v.view1 TO user1 WITH GRANT OPTION
Which of the following statements is USER1 authorized to execute?

A. GRANT INSERT ON t.table1 TO user2
B. GRANT CONTROL ON v.view1 TO user2
C. GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON v.view1 TO user2
D. GRANT INSERT ON v.view1 TO user2

Answer: D

QUESTION: 68
What does the following statement do?
GRANT ALTER ON SEQUENCE gen_empid TO user1 WITH GRANT OPTION

A. Gives USER1 the ability to change the comment associated with a sequence named GEN_EMPID, along with the ability to give this CONTROL authority for the sequence to other users and groups.
B. Gives USER1 the ability to change the values returned by the PREVIOUS_VALUE and NEXT_VALUE expressions associated with a sequence named GEN_EMPID, along with the ability to give CONTROL authority for the sequence to other users and groups.
C. Gives USER1 the ability to change the comment associated with a sequence named GEN_EMPID, along with the ability to give this authority to other users and groups.
D. Gives USER1 the ability to change the values returned by the PREVIOUS_VALUE and NEXT_VALUE expressions associated with a sequence named GEN_EMPID, along with the ability to give this authority to other users and groups.

Answer: C

QUESTION: 69
A user invoking a user-defined function requires which DB2 privilege?

A. CALL
B. USAGE
C. EXECUTE
D. REFERENCES

Answer: C

QUESTION: 70
Which of the following statements is used to prevent user TOM from adding and deleting data in table TAB1?

A. REVOKE ADD, DELETE FROM USER tom ON TABLE tab1
B. REVOKE ADD, DELETE ON TABLE tab1 FROM USER tom
C. REVOKE INSERT, DELETE FROM USER tom ON TABLE tab1
D. REVOKE INSERT, DELETE ON TABLE tab1 FROM USER tom

Answer: D

QUESTION: 71
Which of the following privileges permits a user to update the comment on a sequence?

A. CONTROL
B. UPDATE
C. USAGE
D. ALTER

Answer: D

QUESTION: 72
Which of the following statements is used to revoke all DML privileges on table EMPLOYEE from user TOM?

A. REVOKE ALL PRIVILEGES FROM USER tom
B. REVOKE ALL ON EMPLOYEE FROM USER tom
C. REVOKE EXECUTE ON EMPLOYEE FROM USER tom
D. REVOKE PRIVILEGES ON EMPLOYEE FROM USER tom

Answer: B

QUESTION: 73
What is the lowest privilege and/or authority required to execute the following SQL statement?
CREATE VIEW view1 AS SELECT * FROM table1
WHERE STATE = 'TX'

A. DBADM authority
B. SYSADM authority
C. SELECT privilege on TABLE1
D. REFERENCES privilege on TABLE1

Answer: C

QUESTION: 74
Which of the following statements allows BOB to revoke access to the SAMPLE database from user TOM?

A. REVOKE ACCESS ON DATABASE FROM USER bob
B. REVOKE CONNECT ON DATABASE FROM USER tom
C. REVOKE tom FROM ACCESS ON DATABASE BY USER bob
D. REVOKE tom FROM CONNECT ON DATABASE BY USER bob

Answer: B

QUESTION: 75
While attempting to connect to a database stored on an iSeries server from a Windows client, the following message was displayed:
SQL1013N The database alias name or database name "TEST_DB" could not be found.

Which of the following actions can be used to help determine why this message was displayed?

A. Execute the LIST REMOTE DATABASES command on the server; look for an entry for the TEST_DB database
B. Execute the LIST DCS DIRECTORY command on the server; look for an entry for the TEST_DB database
C. Execute the LIST REMOTE DATABASES command on the client; look for an entry for the TEST_DB database
D. Execute the LIST DCS DIRECTORY command on the client; look for an entry for the TEST_DB database

Answer: D

QUESTION: 76
A database named TEST_DB resides on a z/OS system and listens on port 446. The TCP/IP address for this system is 192.168.10.20 and the TCP/IP host name is MYHOST. Which of the following commands is required to make this database accessible to a Linux client?

A. CATALOG TCPIP NODEzos_srvr REMOTE myhost SERVER 192.168.10.20; CATALOG DATABASE zos_db AS test_db AT NODE zos_srvr;CATALOG DCS DATABASE zos_db AS test_db;
B. CATALOG TCPIP NODEzos_srvr REMOTE myhost SERVER 192.168.10.20; CATALOG DCS DATABASE zos_db AS test_db AT NODE zos_srvr;
C. CATALOG TCPIP NODEzos_srvr REMOTE myhost SERVER 446; CATALOG DCS DATABASE zos_db AS test_db AT NODE zos_srvr;
D. CATALOG TCPIP NODEzos_srvr REMOTE myhost SERVER 446; CATALOG DATABASE zos_db AS test_db AT NODE zos_srvr; CATALOG DCS DATABASE zos_db AS test_db;

Answer: C

QUESTION: 77
Which of the following statements will catalog the database MYDB on the node MYNODE and assign it the alias MYNEWDB?

A. CATALOG DATABASEmynewdb AT NODE mynode
B. CATALOG DATABASEmynewdb AS mydb AT NODE mynode
C. CATALOG DATABASEmydb AT NODE mynode
D. CATALOG DATABASEmydb AS mynewdb AT NODE mynode

Answer: D

QUESTION: 78
Which of the following are NOT stored in the system catalog tables?

A. SQL statements used to create views
B. SQL statements used to create triggers
C. SQL statements used to create constraints
D. Table names

Answer: A

QUESTION: 79
Which of the following tools can NOT be used to catalog a database?

A. Control Center
B. SQL Assist
C. Configuration Assistant
D. Command Line Processor

Answer: B

QUESTION: 80
In which of the following scenarios would a stored procedure be beneficial?

A. An application running on a remote client needs to be able to convert degrees Celsius to degrees Fahrenheit and vice versa
B. An application running on a remote client needs to collect three input values, perform a calculation using the values provided, and store the input data, along with the results of the calculation in two different base tables
C. An application running on a remote client needs to track every modification made to a table that contains sensitive data
D. An application running on a remote client needs to ensure that every new employee that joins the company is assigned a unique, sequential employee number

Answer: B

QUESTION: 81
If the following SQL statements are executed in the order shown:
CREATE TABLE orders (order_num INTEGER NOT NULL, buyer_name VARCHAR(35), amount NUMERIC(5,2));
CREATE UNIQUE INDEX idx_orderno ON orders (order_num);
Which of the following describes the resulting behavior?

A. Every ORDER_NUM value entered must be unique; whenever the ORDERS table is queried rows should be displayed in order of increasing ORDER_NUM values
B. Every ORDER_NUM value entered must be unique; whenever the ORDERS table is queried rows will be displayed in no particular order
C. Duplicate ORDER_NUM values are allowed; no other index can be created for the ORDERS table that reference the ORDER_NUM column
D. Every ORDER_NUM value entered must be unique; no other index can be created for the ORDERS table that reference the ORDER_NUM column

Answer: A

QUESTION: 82
An alias can be an alternate name for which two of the following DB2 objects?

A. Sequence
B. Trigger
C. View
D. Schema
E. Table

Answer: C,E

QUESTION: 83
Which of the following events will NOT cause a trigger to be activated?

A. A select operation
B. An insert operation
C. An update operation
D. A delete operation

Answer: A

QUESTION: 84
If a view named V1 is created in such a way that it references every column in a table named EMPLOYEE except a column named SALARY, which of the following is NOT an accurate statement?

A. View V1 can be used in the same context as the EMPLOYEE table for all data retrieval operations that do not acquire SALARY information
B. View V1 can be used as a data source for other views
C. View V1 does not have to reside in the same schema as the EMPLOYEE table
D. All data, except SALARY data that is stored in the EMPLOYEE table is copied to the physical location associated with view V1

Answer: D

QUESTION: 85
Which of the following would NOT provide access to data stored in table TABLE1 using the name T1?

A. An alias named T1 that references table TABLE1
B. A view named T1 that references table TABLE1
C. A schema named T1 that references table TABLE1
D. An alias named T1 that references a view named V1 that references table TABLE1

Answer: C

QUESTION: 86
Which of the following DB2 objects can be referenced by an INSERT statement to generate values for a column?

A. Sequence
B. Identity column
C. Trigger
D. Table function

Answer: A

QUESTION: 87

A sequence was created with the DDL statement shown below:
CREATE SEQUENCE my_seq START WITH 10 INCREMENT BY 10 CACHE 10
User USER1 successfully executes the following statements in the order shown:
VALUES NEXT VALUE FOR my_seq INTO :hvar;
VALUES NEXT VALUE FOR my_seq INTO :hvar;
User USER2 successfully executes the following statements in the order shown:
ALTER SEQUENCE my_seq RESTART WITH 5 INCREMENT BY 5 CACHE 5;
VALUES NEXT VALUE FOR my_seq INTO :hvar;
After users USER1 and USER2 are finished, user USER3 executes the following query: SELECT NEXT VALUE FOR my_seq FROM sysibm.sysdummy1
What value will be returned by the query?

A. 5
B. 10
C. 20
D. 30

Answer: D

QUESTION: 88
Given the following statements:
CREATE TABLE tab1 (c1 INTEGER, c2 CHAR(5));
CREATE VIEW view1 AS SELECT c1, c2 FROM tab1 WHERE c1 < 100;
CREATE VIEW view2 AS SELECT c1, c2 FROM view1 WITH CASCADED CHECK OPTION;
Which of the following INSERT statements will fail to execute?

A. INSERT INTO view2VALUES(50, 'abc')
B. INSERT INTO view1 VALUES (100, 'abc')
C. INSERT INTO view2VALUES(150, 'abc')
D. INSERT INTO view1VALUES(100, 'abc')

Answer: C

QUESTION: 89
Given the following statements:
CREATE TABLE t1 (c1 INTEGER, c2 CHAR(5));
CREATE TABLE t1audit (user VARCHAR(20), date DATE, action VARCHAR(20));
CREATE TRIGGER trig1 AFTER
INSERT ON t1 FOR EACH ROW MODE DB2SQL
INSERT INTO t1audit VALUES (CURRENT USER, CURRENT DATE,'Insert');

If user USER1 executes the following statements:
INSERT INTO t1 VALUES (1, 'abc'); INSERT INTO t1 (c1) VALUES (2);
UPDATE t1 SET c2 = 'ghi' WHERE c1 = 1;
How many new records will be written to the database?

A. 0
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4

Answer: D

QUESTION: 90
Which of the following is NOT an attribute of Declared Global Temporary Tables (DGTTs)?

A. Each application that defines a DGTT has its own instance of the DGTT
B. Two different applications cannot create DGTTs that have the same name
C. DGTTs can only be used by the application that creates them, and only for the life of the application
D. Data stored in a DGTT can exist across transaction boundaries

Answer: B

QUESTION: 91
Which of the following is an accurate statement about packages?

A. Packages provide a logical grouping of database objects.
B. Packages contain control structures that are considered the bound form for SQL statements
C. Packages describe the objects in a DB2 database and their relationship to each other
D. Packages may be used during query optimization to improve the performance for a subset of SELECT queries

Answer: B

QUESTION: 92
Given the following information:
Protocol: TCP/IP

Port Number: 5000
Host Name: DB_SERVER
Database Name: TEST_DB
Database Server Platform: Linux
Which of the following will allow a client to access the database stored on the server?

A. CATALOG DATABASEtest_db AS test_db REMOTE TCPIP SERVER db_server PORT 5000 OSTYPE LINUX;
B. CATALOG TCPIP NODE 5000 REMOTE SERVERdb_server OSTYPE LINUX; CATALOG DATABASE test_db AS test_db AT NODE db_server AUTHENTICATION SERVER;
C. CATALOG TCPIP NODEdb_server REMOTE db_server SERVER 5000 OSTYPE LINUX; CATALOG DATABASE test_db AS test_db AT NODE db_server AUTHENTICATION SERVER;
D. CATALOG TCPIP NODEdb_server REMOTE db_server PORT 5000 OSTYPE LINUX; CATALOG DATABASE test_db AS test_db AT NODE db_server AUTHENTICATION SERVER;

Answer: C

QUESTION: 93
Which object may be used during query optimization to improve the performance for a subset of SELECT queries?

A. MQT
B. Trigger
C. Read Only Cursor
D. Stored Procedure

Answer: A

QUESTION: 94
A DRDA host database resides on a z/OS or an i5/OS system and listens on port 446. The TCP/IP address for this system is 192.168.10.1 and the TCP/IP host name is myhost. Which of the following commands is required to update the local node directory so that a DB2 client can access this DRDA database?

A. CATALOG TCPIP NODEmyhost REMOTE db2srv SERVER 446
B. CATALOG TCPIP NODE mydb2srv REMOTEmyhost SERVER 446
C. CATALOG TCPIP NODEmyhost REMOTE db2srv SERVER 192.168.10.1
D. CATALOG TCPIP NODE mydb2srv REMOTEmyhost SERVER 192.168.10.1

Answer: B

QUESTION: 95
Given the following
ALTER SEQUENCE statement:
ALTER SEQUENCE myseq RESTART WITH 0 INCREMENT BY 1 NO MAXVALUE CACHE 5 ORDER
Assuming that the sequence had reached a value of 100 prior to the RESTART, which of the following is true?

A. The next value will be 0 and the sequence will never use the values 101 to 105.
B. The next value will be 101 to ensure uniqueness between existing and newly generated sequence values.
C. Previously cached values are retained by DB2, and after the restart, will be used for values 101 to 105.
D. The next value will be 0 and DB2 will not ensure uniqueness between existing and newly generated values.

Answer: D

QUESTION: 96
Within the application MY_APP the following PREVIOUS VALUE expression references the sequence MY_SEQ:
PREVIOUS VALUE FOR my_seq
After which of the following events will the most recently generated value of MY_SEQ persist so that it can be returned to the active MY_APP application?

A. After a ROLLBACK is issued
B. After the sequence is altered
C. After the sequence is dropped
D. After the current session ends

Answer: A

QUESTION: 97
A declared temporary table is used for which of the following purposes?

A. Backup purposes

B. Storing intermediate results
C. Staging area for load operations
D. Sharing result data sets between applications

Answer: B

QUESTION: 98
Which of the following DB2 objects is NOT considered executable using SQL?

A. Routine
B. Function
C. Procedure
D. Trigger

Answer: D

QUESTION: 99
Which of the following is NOT an accurate statement about views?

A. Views are publicly referenced names and no special authority or privilege is needed to use them.
B. Views can be used to restrict access to columns in a base table that contain sensitive data
C. Views can be used to store queries that multiple applications execute on a regular basis in a database
D. Views support INSTEAD OF triggers

Answer: A

QUESTION: 100
Which of the following SQL statements can be used to create a DB2 object to store numerical data as EURO data?

A. CREATE NICKNAME euro FOR DECIMAL (9,3)
B. CREATE ALIAS euro FOR DECIMAL (9,3)
C. CREATE DISTINCT TYPE euro AS DECIMAL (9,3)
D. CREATE DATA TYPE euro AS DECIMAL (9,3)

Answer: C

QUESTION: 101
Which of the following DB2 objects are publicly referenced names that require no special authority or privilege to use them?

A. View
B. Alias
C. Table
D. Package

Answer: B

QUESTION: 102
Which of the following describes the objects of a DB2 database and their relationships?

A. Instance
B. Table space
C. System catalog
D. Schema repository

Answer: C

QUESTION: 103
Which of the following database objects is considered executable using SQL?

A. View
B. Table
C. Routine
D. Package

Answer: C

QUESTION: 104
Given the following DDL and INSERT statements:

CREATE VIEW v1 AS SELECT col1 FROM t1 WHERE col1 > 10;
CREATE VIEW v2 AS SELECT col1 FROM v1 WITH CASCADED CHECK OPTION;
CREATE VIEW v3 AS SELECT col1 FROM v2 WHERE col1 < 100;
INSERT INTO v1 VALUES(5);
INSERT INTO v2 VALUES(5);
INSERT INTO v3 VALUES(20);
INSERT INTO v3 VALUES(100);
How many of these INSERT statements will be successful?

A. 0
B. 1
C. 2
D. 3

Answer: C

QUESTION: 105
When a client using the SERVER_ENCRYPT authentication type connects to a server using the SERVER authentication type, what happens?

A. An error will occur.
B. Data passed between the client and the server is encrypted.
C. User IDs and passwords are passed to the server unencrypted.
D. User IDs and passwords are encrypted before they are passed to the server.

Answer: A

QUESTION: 106
A programmer wants to generate values for a numeric ID column in their EXPENSE table. The ID column values need to be incremented by 1000 for each new expense report added to the EXPENSE table. Which DB2 object can be referenced by an INSERT statement to meet this requirement?

A. Sequence
B. Table Function
C. Identity Column
D. INSTEAD OF Trigger

Answer: A

QUESTION: 107
The following SQL statements were executed in sequence:
CREATE DISTINCT TYPE salary AS decimal(7,2) WITH COMPARISONS;
CREATE TABLE staffsalary(empid INT, empsalary salary);
INSERT INTO staffsalary VALUES (10, 50000), (20, 50000.00);
UPDATE staffsalary SET empsalary = 60000
WHERE salary(50000) = empsalary;
What is the current content of the staffsalary table?

A. ID | EMPSALARY ---------- 10 | 60000 20 | 50000.00 ----------
B. ID | EMPSALARY ---------- 10 | 50000.00 20 | 50000.00 ----------
C. ID | EMPSALARY ---------- 10 | 60000.00 20 | 60000.00 ----------
D. ID | EMPSALARY ---------- 10 | 60000.00 20 | 50000.00 ----------

Answer: C

QUESTION: 108
Which of the following provides a logical grouping of database objects?

A. View
B. Table
C. Schema
D. Buffer pool

Answer: C

QUESTION: 109
Given the following DDL for the PARTS table:
CREATE TABLE parts
(part_no INT(9) NOT NULL, part_name VARCHAR(24), part_remain INT(9));
All part numbers entered will be different and all rows should be displayed in order of increasing part numbers whenever the table is queried. Which of the following create index statements will meet this criteria and require the least amount of storage for the index object?

A. CREATE UNIQUE INDEXidx_partno ON parts(part_no)
B. CREATE UNIQUE INDEXidx_partno ON parts(part_name ASC)

C. CREATE UNIQUE INDEXidx_partno ON parts(part_name, part_no ASC)
D. CREATE UNIQUE INDEXidx_partno ON parts(part_no, part_name ASC)

Answer: A

QUESTION: 110
Which of the following is a characteristic of a sequence?

A. A sequence will never generate duplicate values.
B. The MAXVALUE of a sequence can be equal to the MINVALUE.
C. It is not possible to create a sequence that generates a constant since the INCREMENT value must be greater than zero.
D. When a sequence cycles back to either the MAXVALUE or MINVALUE, it will always be equal to the specified value of either of these two boundaries.

Answer: B

QUESTION: 111
A sequence was created with the DDL statement shown below:
CREATE SEQUENCE my_sequence CACHE 10 ORDER
The following statements are successfully executed in sequence through separate database connections:
CONNECTION1 - VALUES NEXT VALUE FOR my_sequence INTO :con1hvar
CONNECTION2 - VALUES NEXT VALUE FOR my_sequence INTO :con2hvar
CONNECTION1 - VALUES NEXT VALUE FOR my_sequence INTO :con1hvar
What is the current value of the :con1hvar host variable?

A. 2
B. 3
C. 11
D. 30

Answer: B

QUESTION: 112
A sequence was created with the DDL statement shown below:
CREATE SEQUENCE my_seq START WITH 5 INCREMENT BY 5 CACHE 5
User1 successfully executes the following statements in Connection1:
VALUES NEXT VALUE FOR my_seq INTO :con1hvar

VALUES NEXT VALUE FOR my_seq INTO :con1hvar
User2 successfully executes the following statement in Connection2:
VALUES NEXT VALUE FOR my_seq INTO :con2hvar
After User1 & User2 are finished, User3 executes the following statement in Connection3: SELECT NEXT VALUE FOR my_seq FROM sysibm.sysdummy1
Which value will be returned by the query?

A. 20
B. 25
C. 50
D. 55

Answer: D

QUESTION: 113
An Alias can be an alternate name for which DB2 object?

A. Sequence
B. Trigger
C. Schema
D. View

Answer: D

QUESTION: 114
Which of the following objects contains control structures that are considered the bound form of SQL statements?

A. UDT
B. Trigger
C. Package
D. Access plan

Answer: C

QUESTION: 115
Which of the following commands is used to retrieve database names from the local catalog for DRDA host databases on System i and System z?

A. LIST DB DIRECTORY
B. LIST DCS DIRECTORY
C. LIST NODE DIRECTORY
D. LIST ACTIVE DATABASES

Answer: B

QUESTION: 116
Which of the following are types of routine objects?

A. Package and function
B. Function anduserexit
C. Procedure and package
D. Function and procedure

Answer: D

QUESTION: 117
A stored procedure object is created into which DB2 object?

A. Alias
B. Schema
C. Package
D. Routine Space

Answer: B

QUESTION: 118
The following statements:
CREATE TABLE t1 (col1 INT NOT NULL, PRIMARY KEY (col1));
CREATE TABLE t2 (col1 INT NOT NULL, col2 CHAR(1) NOT NULL, PRIMARY KEY (col1, col2), FOREIGN KEY (col1) REFERENCES t1 (col1) ON DELETE CASCADE ON UPDATE RESTRICT);
CREATE TABLE t3 (col1 INT NOT NULL, col2 INT NOT NULL, PRIMARY KEY (col1, col2), FOREIGN KEY (col1) REFERENCES t1 (col1) ON DELETE NO ACTION ON UPDATE RESTRICT); INSERT INTO t1 VALUES (1), (2);
INSERT INTO t2 VALUES (1, 'a'), (1, 'b'), (2,'c'); INSERT INTO t3 VALUES (1, 100), (2, 200), (2,300);

How many rows will be deleted by the following DELETE statement? DELETE FROM t1 WHERE col1 = 1;

A. 4
B. 3
C. 1
D. 0

Answer: D

QUESTION: 119
A number of applications issue the following SQL statement:
SELECT d.deptno, e.empno, e.salary FROM department d INNER JOIN employee e ON d.deptno = e.deptno
A database administrator wishes to store this query within the database. Which of the following database objects can be used to accomplish this?

A. Alias
B. View
C. Schema
D. Trigger

Answer: B

QUESTION: 120
Given the following statements:
CREATE TABLE tab1 (col1 INT); CREATE TABLE tab2 (col1 INT);
CREATE TRIGGER trig1 AFTER UPDATE ON tab1
REFERENCING NEW AS new1
FOR EACH ROW MODE DB2SQL INSERT INTO tab2 VALUES(new1.col1);
INSERT INTO tab1 VALUES(2),(3);
What is the result of the following query?
SELECT count(*) FROM tab2;

A. 3
B. 2
C. 1
D. 0

Answer: D

QUESTION: 121
Given the following function:
CREATE FUNCTION emplist () RETURNS TABLE (id CHAR(6) , firstname VARCHAR(12) , lastname VARCHAR(15)) LANGUAGE SQL BEGIN ATOMIC RETURN SELECT EMPNO, FIRSTNME, LASTNAME FROM EMPLOYEE WHERE WORKDEPT IN ('A00', 'B00');
END
How can this function be used in an SQL statement?

A. SELECTTABLE(EMPLIST()) FROM EMPLOYEE
B. SELECTTABLE(EMPLIST()) AS t FROM EMPLOYEE
C. SELECTEMPLIST(id, firstname, lastname) FROM EMPLOYEE
D. SELECT id,firstname, lastname FROM TABLE(EMPLIST()) AS t

Answer: D

QUESTION: 122
Given the following query:
SELECT last_name, first_name, age, hire_date
FROM employee WHERE age > 40
Which of the following clauses must be added to return the rows sorted by AGE, oldest first, and by LAST_NAME, from A to Z?

A. SORT BY age ASC,last_name
B. SORT BY age DESC,last_name
C. ORDER BY age DESC,last_name
D. ORDER BY age ASC,last_name

Answer: C

QUESTION: 123
Which of the following will DELETE all of the rows from table T03?

A. DELETE * FROM TABLE T03
B. DELETE ALL FROM T03
C. DELETE * FROM T03
D. DELETE FROM T03

Answer: D

QUESTION: 124
Given the following table definitions:
EMPLOYEE

ID	NAME	DEPTID
01	Smith	10
02	Bossy	20
03	Peterson	20
04	Goss	30
05	Pape	40
06	Avery	50
07	O'Neal	60
08	Carter	50

DEPARTMENT

ID	DEPTNAME
05	Hardware
10	Kitchen
20	Shoes
30	Toys
40	Electronics
50	Automotive

and the following query:

```
SELECT e.id, d.deptname
FROM employee e, department d
WHERE e.deptid = d.id AND e.id > 4
```

Which of the following queries will produce the same result set as the query above?

A. SELECT e.id,d.deptname FROM employee e, department d WHERE e.id > 4
B. SELECT e.id,d.deptname FROM employee e INNER JOIN department d
ON e.deptid = d.id
WHERE e.id > 4
C. SELECT e.id,d.deptname
FROM employee e FULL OUTER JOIN department d
ON e.id = d.id
WHERE e.id > 4
D. SELECT e.id,d.deptname
FROM employee e LEFT OUTER JOIN department d
ON e.deptid = d.id
WHERE e.id > 4
UNION ALL
SELECT e.id, d.deptname

FROM employee e RIGHT OUTER JOIN department d
ON e.deptid = d.id
WHERE e.id > 4

Answer: B

QUESTION: 125
Which of the following is a feature of a unit of work?

A. It applies to a single data server.
B. It is a recoverable sequence of operations.
C. Its value can be queried from the system catalog tables.
D. It begins when the application connects to the data server.

Answer: B

QUESTION: 126
Consider the following table called EMPLOYEES:

ID	FIRSTNAME	LASTNAME	JOB	LEVEL
1	Paul	Jones	DBA	2
2	George	Baker	MGR	1
3	Roger	Melvin	CLERK	3
4	Jim	Smith	MGR	1
5	Kevin	Street	CLERK	3
6	Chris	Eaton	MGR	1

If the following SQL statement is executed, how many rows will be deleted? DELETE FROM employees WHERE 1 = 1

A. 0
B. 1
C. 3
D. 6

Answer: D

QUESTION: 127
Given the following query:

SELECT quantity, CASE WHEN itemcode = '099' THEN 'SILVER' WHEN itemcode = '788' THEN 'GOLD' WHEN itemcode = '899' THEN 'PLATINUM' ELSE 'ERROR' END
FROM supplier
What will be the result of the query if the following data is evaluated by the CASE expression?
SUPPLIER

QUANTITY	ITEMCODE
3	099
4	099
1	788
1	899
5	009
3	788
1	899

A. 3,SILVER
4,GOLD
1,SILVER
1,GOLD
5,PLATINUM
3,SILVER
1,GOLD
B. 3,SILVER
4,SILVER
1,GOLD
1,PLATINUM
5,ERROR
3,GOLD
1,PLATINUM
C. 3,SILVER
4,SILVER
1,PLATINUM
1,ERROR
5,SILVER
3,GOLD
1,PLATINUM
D. 3,SILVER
4,SILVER
1,GOLD
1,GOLD
5,SILVER
3,ERROR
1,PLATINUM

Answer: B

QUESTION: 128
In which of the following situations should correlation names be used?

A. A table referenced in the FROM clause has no indexed column.
B. The table referenced in the FROM clause has more than 200 columns.
C. Two or more tables in the FROM clause have identical column names.
D. The FROM clause contains two or more tables in the SELECT statement.

Answer: C

QUESTION: 129
Which of the following statements eliminates all but one of each set of duplicate rows in the DEPT column in the STAFF table?

A. SELECT UNIQUE dept FROM staff
B. SELECT DISTINCT dept FROM staff
C. SELECT (dept) UNIQUE FROM staff
D. SELECT (dept) DISTINCT FROM staff

Answer: B

QUESTION: 130
Given the following tables:
CONTINENTS

ID	NAME	COUNTRIES
1	Antarctica	0
2	Africa	53
3	Asia	47
4	Australia	14
5	Europe	43
6	North America	23
7	South America	12

REGION

ID	LOCATION
1	East
2	West

How many rows would be returned using the following statement?

SELECT location FROM continents, region

A. 2
B. 7
C. 9
D. 14

Answer: D

QUESTION: 131
How should the following UDF be invoked in order to convert US currency values stored in the EXPENSES table into Canadian currency? CREATE FUNCTION getratews11 (country1 VARCHAR(100), country2 VARCHAR(100)) RETURNS DOUBLE LANGUAGE SQL CONTAINS SQL EXTERNAL ACTION NOT DETERMINISTIC BEGIN... END

A. CALLgetratews11('USA','CANADA')
B. CALLexpenses.getratews11('USA','CANADA')
C. SELECTgetratews11('USA','CANADA') FROM expenses
D. SELECT * FROMTABLE(getratews11('USA','CANADA')) AS convert_currency

Answer: C

QUESTION: 132
Given that tables T1 and T2 contain the following rows:
Table T1:

C1	C2
5	4
5	2
5	5

Table T2:

C1	C2
5	1
5	2
5	3

Which of the following queries will return only those rows that exist in T1 and not in T2 ?

A. SELECT * FROM T1
B. MINUS
SELECT * FROM T2
B. SELECT * FROM T1
EXCEPT
SELECT * FROM T2
C. SELECT * FROM T2
UNION EXCEPT SELECT * FROM T1
D. SELECT * FROM T1
NOT EXISTS SELECT * FROM T2

Answer: B

QUESTION: 133
Given the following two tables:
TAB1

C1	C2
1	Antarctica
2	Africa
3	Asia
4	Australia

TAB2

CX	CY
5	Europe
6	North America
7	South America

Which of the following SQL statements will insert all rows found in table TAB2 into table TAB1?

A. INSERT INTO tab1 SELECTcx, cy FROM tab2
B. INSERT INTO tab1 VALUES (tab2.cx, tab2.cy)
C. INSERT INTO tab1 VALUES (SELECTcx, cy FROM tab2)
D. INSERT INTO tab1 (c1, c2) VALUES (SELECTcx, cy FROM tab2)

Answer: A

QUESTION: 134
Given the following table and XML data stored in the CONTACTINFO column:
CREATE TABLE clients(id INT PRIMARY KEY NOT NULL, name VARCHAR(50), status VARCHAR(10), contactinfo XML)

<Client>
<Address>
<street>25 EastCreek</street>
<city>Toronto</city>
<prov-state>Ontario</prov-state>
<pcode-zip>M8X-3T6</pcode-zip>
</Address>
<phone>
<work>4165551358</work>
<home>9051112222</home>
<fax>9051112222</fax>
</phone>
<preferredcontact>by fax</preferredcontact>
</Client>
What is the result of the following XQuery expression?
for $y in db2-fn:xmlcolumn('CLIENTS.CONTACTINFO')/Client//fax return $y

A. 9051112222
B. <fax>9051112222</fax>
C. No results because there is no <fax> child element of <Client>
D. No results because theXQuery expression is not a valid FLWOR expression

Answer: B

QUESTION: 135
57 Given table T1 has column I1 containing the following data:
I1

1
2
3
4
If the following sequence of SQL statements is applied within a single unit of work:
UPDATE t1 SET i1 = 3 WHERE i1 = 2; S
AVEPOINT s1 ON ROLLBACK RETAIN CURSORS;
UPDATE t1 SET i1 = 5 WHERE i1 = 3;
SAVEPOINT s2 ON ROLLBACK RETAIN CURSORS;
INSERT INTO t1 (i1) VALUES (6);
ROLLBACK TO SAVEPOINT s1;
UPDATE t1 SET i1 = 2 WHERE i1 = 4;
COMMIT;
What is the expected sequence of values returned from?
SELECT i1 FROM t1 ORDER BY i1

A. 1, 2, 3, 3
B. 1, 2, 2, 4
C. 1, 2, 3, 3, 6
D. 1, 2, 2, 5, 6

Answer: A

QUESTION: 136
Given the following two tables:
NAMES

NAME	NUMBER
Wayne Gretzky	99
Jaromir Jagr	68
Bobby Orr	4
Bobby Hull	23
Mario Lemieux	66

POINTS

NAME	POINTS
Wayne Gretzky	244
Bobby Orr	129
Brett Hull	121
Mario Lemieux	189
Joe Sakic	94

How many rows would be returned using the following statement?
SELECT name FROM names, points

A. 0
B. 5
C. 10
D. 25

Answer: D

QUESTION: 137
Given the following CREATE TABLE statement:
CREATE TABLE EMPLOYEE

(EMPNO CHAR(3) NOT NULL, FIRSTNAME CHAR(20) NOT NULL, MIDINIT CHAR(1), LASTNAME CHAR(20) NOT NULL, SALARY DECIMAL(10, 2))
Which of the following will retrieve the rows that have a missing value in the MIDINIT column?

A. SELECT * FROM employee WHEREmidinit = ' '
B. SELECT * FROM employee WHEREmidinit = NULL
C. SELECT * FROM employee WHEREmidinit = " "
D. SELECT * FROM employee WHEREmidinit IS NULL

Answer: D

QUESTION: 138
Given the following two tables:
TAB1

COL_1	COL_2
A	10
B	12
C	14

TAB2

COL_A	COL_B
A	21
C	23
D	25

Assuming the following results are desired:
COL_1 COL_2
COL_A COL_B
A 10 A 21
B 12 - -
C 14 C 23
- - D 25
Which of the following joins will produce the desired results?

A. SELECT * FROM tab1 INNER JOIN tab2 ON col_1 =col_a
B. SELECT * FROM tab1 LEFT OUTER JOIN tab2 ON col_1 =col_a
C. SELECT * FROM tab1 RIGHT OUTER JOIN tab2 ON col_1 =col_a
D. SELECT * FROM tab1 FULL OUTER JOIN tab2 ON col_1 =col_a

Answer: D

QUESTION: 139
If the following SQL statements are executed in the order shown:
CREATE TABLE table1 (c1 INTEGER, c2 INTEGER);
INSERT INTO table1 VALUES (123, 456);
UPDATE table1 SET c1 = NULL;
What will be the result of the following statement?
SELECT * FROM table1;

A.
C1 C2
--- ---
123 456
1 record(s) selected.
B.
C1 C2
--- ---
NULL 456
1 record(s) selected.
C.
C1 C2
--- ---
- 456
1 record(s) selected.
D.
C1 C2
--- ---
0 456
1 record(s) selected.

Answer: C

QUESTION: 140
Given the following table:
TAB1
COL1 COL2
----- -----
A 10
B 20
C 30
A 10
D 40
C 30

Assuming the following results are desired:
TAB1

COL1	COL2
A	10
B	20
C	30
D	40

Which of the following statements will produce the desired results?

A. SELECT UNIQUE * FROM tab1
B. SELECT DISTINCT * FROM tab1
C. SELECTUNIQUE(*) FROM tab1
D. SELECTDISTINCT(*) FROM tab1

Answer: B

QUESTION: 141
The opening of cursor CSR01 produces the following result set:
STUDENT LASTNM FIRSTNM CLASSNO
123 Brown John T100
213 Bailey James T100
312 Carter Arlene T210
465 Chas Devon T305
546 Davis Steven T405
If this Fetch statement is executed:
FETCH csr01 INTO :studnum, :firstname, :lastname, :class
Which of the following DELETE statements will cause this row to be deleted?

A. DELETE ALL FROM tab01 FOR CURRENT OF csr01
B. DELETE FROM tab01 FOR CURRENT csr01 WITH RS
C. DELETE * FROM tab01 WHERE CURRENT csr01 WITH CS
D. DELETE FROM tab01 WHERE CURRENT OF csr01 WITH RR

Answer: D

QUESTION: 142
Given the following query:
SELECT quantity,
CASE WHEN itemcode = '099' THEN 'SILVER' WHEN itemcode = '788' THEN 'GOLD'

WHEN itemcode = '899' THEN 'PLATINUM' ELSE 'ERROR'
END
FROM supplier
What will be the result of the query if the following data is evaluated by the CASE expression?
SUPPLIER

QUANTITY	ITEMCODE
3	099
4	099
1	788
1	899
5	009
3	788
1	899

A. 3,SILVER
4,GOLD
1,SILVER
1,GOLD
5,PLATINUM
3,SILVER
1,GOLD
B. 3,SILVER
4,SILVER
1,GOLD
1,PLATINUM
5,ERROR
3,GOLD
1,PLATINUM
C. 3,SILVER
4,SILVER
1,PLATINUM
1,ERROR
5,SILVER
3,GOLD
1,PLATINUM
D. 3,SILVER
4,SILVER
1,GOLD
1,GOLD
5,SILVER
3,ERROR
1,PLATINUM

Answer: B

QUESTION: 143
Given the following expression:
SELECT QUANTITY,
CASE WHEN ITEMCODE = '099' THEN "SILVER" WHEN ITEMCODE = '788' THEN "GOLD" WHEN ITEMCODE = '899' THEN "PLATINUM" ELSE ERROR
END
FROM SUPPLIER
What will be the result of the query if the following data is evaluated by the CASE expression?

QUANTITY	ITEMCODE
3	099
4	099
1	788
1	899
5	009
3	788
1	899

A. 3, SILVER
4, GOLD
1, SILVER
1, GOLD
5, PLATINUM
3, SILVER
1, GOLD
B. 3, SILVER
4, SILVER
1, GOLD
1, PLATINUM
5, ERROR
3, GOLD
1, PLATINUM
C. 3, SILVER
4, SILVER
1, PLATINUM
1, ERROR
5, SILVER
3, GOLD
1, PLATINUM D.
D. 3, SILVER
4, SILVER
1, GOLD
1, GOLD
5, SILVER
3, ERROR

1, PLATINUM

Answer: B

QUESTION: 144
Which of the following queries will correctly return the manager information sorted by the manager's last name, department and project name?

A. SELECTlastname, dept, projname, manager, startdate
FROM (SELECT name, dept, proj AS projname, manager, startdate
FROM employee, project
WHERE empno = empno) AS empproj
ORDER BY name, dept, projname
B. SELECTlastname, dept, projname, manager, startdate
FROM (SELECT name AS lastname, dept, proj AS projname, manager, startdate
FROM employee, project
WHERE empno = mgrno) AS empproj
SORT BY lastname, firstname, dept, projname
C. SELECTlastname, dept, projname, manager, startdate
FROM (SELECT name AS lastname, dept, proj AS projname, manager, startdate
FROM employee, project
WHERE empno = mgrno) AS empproj
ORDER BY lastname ASC SORT BY dept, projname DESC
D. SELECTlastname, dept, projname, manager, startdate
FROM (SELECT name AS lastname, dept, proj AS projname, manager, startdate
FROM employee, project
WHERE empno = mgrno) AS empproj
ORDER BY lastname, dept, projname

Answer: D

QUESTION: 145
Assuming table TAB1 contains 100 rows, which of the following queries will return only half of the rows available?

A. SELECT * FROM tab1 FIND FIRST 50 ROWS
B. SELECT * FROM tab1 FETCH FIRST 50 ROWS ONLY
C. SELECT * FROM tab1 WHILE ROW_NUM < 50
D. SELECT * FROM tab1 MAXROWS 50

Answer: B

QUESTION: 146
Given the following two tables:
EMPLOYEE

ID	NAME	DEPTID
01	Mick Jagger	10
02	Keith Richards	20
03	Ronnie Wood	20
04	Charlie Watts	20
05	Bill Wyman	30
06	Brian Jones	–

DEPARTMENT

ID	DEPTNAME
10	Executive Staff
20	Sales
30	Marketing
40	Engineering
50	Human Resources

Which two of the following queries will display the employee name and department name for all employees that are in Sales?

A. SELECT e.name,d.deptname
FROM employee e, department d
WHERE e.deptid = d.id AND d.id = '20'
B. SELECT e.name,d.deptname
FROM employee e FULL OUTER JOIN department d
ON e.deptid = d.id
WHERE d.id = '20'
C. SELECT e.name,d.deptname
FROM employee e RIGHT OUTER JOIN department d
ON e.deptid = d.id
WHERE d.id = '20'
D. SELECT e.name,d.deptname
FROM employee e LEFT OUTER JOIN department d
ON e.deptid = d.id
WHERE d.id = '20'
E. SELECT e.name,d.deptname
FROM employee e INNER JOIN department d
ON e.deptid = d.id
WHERE d.id = '20'

Answer: D,E

QUESTION: 147
Given the following queries:
SELECT c1 FROM tab1;
SELECT c1 FROM tab2;
Which of the following set operators can be used to produce a result data set that contains only records that are not found in the result data set produced by each query after duplicate rows have been eliminated?

A. UNION
B. INTERSECT
C. EXCEPT
D. MERGE

Answer: D

QUESTION: 148
Given the following two tables:
NAMES

NAME	NUMBER
Wayne Gretzky	99
Jaromir Jagr	68
Bobby Orr	4
Bobby Hull	23
Brett Hull	16
Mario Lemieux	66
Mark Messier	11

POINTS

NAME	POINTS
Wayne Gretzky	244
Jaromir Jagr	168
Bobby Orr	129
Brett Hull	121
Mario Lemieux	189
Joe Sakic	94

Which of the following statements will display the player name, number, and points for all players that have scored points?

A. SELECT p.name,n.number, p.points FROM names n INNER JOIN points p ON n.name = p.name
B. SELECT p.name,n.number, p.points FROM names n LEFT OUTER JOIN points p ON n.name = p.name
C. SELECT p.name,n.number, p.points FROM names n RIGHT OUTER JOIN points p ON n.name = p.name
D. SELECT p.name,n.number, p.points FROM names n FULL OUTER JOIN points p ON n.name = p.name

Answer: C

QUESTION: 149
Which of the following is a valid wildcard character in a LIKE clause of a SELECT statement?

A. %
B. *
C. ?
D. \

Answer: A

QUESTION: 150
Given the following tables:
YEAR_2006

EMPID	NAME
1	Jagger, Mick
2	Richards, Keith
3	Wood, Ronnie
4	Watts, Charlie
5	Jones, Darryl
6	Leavell, Chuck

YEAR_1962

EMPID	NAME
1	Jagger, Mick
2	Richards, Keith
3	Jones, Brian
4	Wyman, Bill

5 Watts, Charlie
6 Stewart, Ian
If the following SQL statement is executed, how many rows will be returned?
SELECT name FROM year_2007
UNION ALL
SELECT name FROM year_1962

A. 6
B. 9
C. 10
D. 12

Answer: D

QUESTION: 151
Given the following table definition:
SALES

INVOICE_NO CHAR(20) NOT NULL SALES_DATE DATE SALES_PERSON VARCHAR(25) REGION CHAR(20) SALES_AMT DECIMAL(9,2)
Which of the following queries will return SALES information, sorted by SALES_PERSON, from A to Z, and SALES_DATE, from most recent to earliest?

A. SELECTinvoice_no, sales_person, sales_date, sales_amt FROM sales SORT BY sales_person, sales_date DESC
B. SELECTinvoice_no, sales_person, sales_date, sales_amt FROM sales SORT BY sales_person DESC, sales_date
C. SELECTinvoice_no, sales_person, sales_date, sales_amt FROM sales ORDER BY sales_person, sales_date DESC
D. SELECTinvoice_no, sales_person, sales_date, sales_amt FROM sales ORDER BY sales_person DESC, sales_date

Answer: D

QUESTION: 152
Given the following statement:
SELECT hyear, AVG(salary)
FROM (SELECT YEAR(hiredate) AS hyear, salary FROM employee WHERE salary > 30000) GROUP BY hyear
Which of the following describes the result if this statement is executed?

A. The statement will return the year and average salary for all employees that have a salary greater than $30,000, sorted by year.
B. The statement will return the year and average salary for all employees hired within a given year that have a salary greater than $30,000.
C. The statement will return the year and average salary for all years that every employee hired had a salary greater than $30,000.
D. The statement will return the year and average salary for all years that any employee had a salary greater than $30,000.

Answer: B

QUESTION: 153
Which two of the following statements are true about the HAVING clause?

A. The HAVING clause is used in place of the WHERE clause.
B. The HAVING clause uses the same syntax as the WHERE clause.
C. The HAVING clause can only be used with the GROUP BY clause.
D. The HAVING clause accepts wildcards.
E. The HAVING clause uses the same syntax as the IN clause.

Answer: B,C

QUESTION: 154
Given the following table definitions:
DEPARTMENT

DEPTNO CHAR(3) DEPTNAME CHAR(30) MGRNO INTEGER ADMRDEPT CHAR(3)
EMPLOYEE

EMPNO INTEGER FIRSTNAME CHAR(30) MIDINIT CHAR LASTNAME CHAR(30) WORKDEPT CHAR(3)
Which of the following statements will list every employee number and last name, along with the employee number and last name of their manager, including employees that have not been assigned to a manager?

A. SELECTe.empno, e.lastname, m.empno, m.lastname FROM employee e LEFT INNER JOIN department INNER JOIN employee m ON mgrno=m.empno ON e.workdept=deptno

B. SELECTe.empno, e.lastname, m.empno, m.lastname FROM employee e LEFT OUTER JOIN department INNER JOIN employee m ON mgrno=m.empno ON e.workdept=deptno
C. SELECTe.empno, e.lastname, m.empno, m.lastname FROM employee e RIGHT OUTER JOIN department INNER JOIN employee m ON mgrno=m.empno ON e.workdept=deptno
D. SELECTe.empno, e.lastname, m.empno, m.lastname FROM employee e RIGHT INNER JOIN department INNER JOIN employee m ON mgrno=m.empno ON e.workdept=deptno

Answer: B

QUESTION: 155
Given the following table:
EMPLOYEE

EMPID	NAME	INSTRUMENT
1	Jagger, Mick	01
2	Richards, Keith	02
3	Wood, Ronnie	02
4	Watts, Charlie	03
5	Jones, Darryl	04
6	Leavell, Chuck	05

If the following query is executed:
SELECT name,
CASE WHEN instrument = '01' THEN 'HARMONICA' WHEN instrument = '02' THEN 'GUITAR'
WHEN instrument = '03' THEN 'DRUMS' ELSE 'UNKNOWN'
END AS instrument
FROM employee
What will be the results?

A. NAME INSTRUMENT
--- ---
Jagger, Mick HARMONICA
Richards, Keith GUITAR
Wood, Ronnie GUITAR
Watts, Charlie DRUMS
Jones, Darryl ERROR
Leavell, Chuck ERROR
B. NAME INSTRUMENT
--- ---
Jagger, Mick HARMONICA
Richards, Keith GUITAR

Wood, Ronnie GUITAR
Watts, Charlie DRUMS
Jones, Darryl 04
Leavell, Chuck 05
C. NAME INSTRUMENT
---------- --------
Jagger, Mick HARMONICA
Richards, Keith GUITAR
Wood, Ronnie GUITAR Watts,
Charlie DRUMS Jones, Darryl
UNKNOWN Leavell,
Chuck UNKNOWN
D. NAME INSTRUMENT
---------- --------
Jagger, Mick HARMONICA
Richards, Keith GUITAR
Wood, Ronnie GUITAR
Watts, Charlie DRUMS
Jones, Darryl -
Leavell, Chuck -

Answer: C

QUESTION: 156
Given the following UPDATE statement:
UPDATE employees SET workdept = (SELECT deptno FROM department WHERE deptno = 'A01') WHERE workdept IS NULL
Which of the following describes the result if this statement is executed?

A. The statement will fail because an UPDATE statement cannot contain asubquery.
B. The statement will only succeed if the data retrieved by thesubquery does not contain multiple records.
C. The statement will succeed; if the data retrieved by thesubquery contains multiple records, only the first record will be used to perform the update.
D. The statement will only succeed if every record in the EMPLOYEES table has a null value in the WORKDEPT column.

Answer: B

QUESTION: 157
Given the following table:
CURRENT_EMPLOYEES

EMPID INTEGER NOT NULL NAME CHAR(20)
SALARY DECIMAL(10,2)
PAST_EMPLOYEES

EMPID INTEGER NOT NULL NAME CHAR(20)
SALARY DECIMAL(10,2)
Assuming both tables contain data, which of the following statements will NOT successfully add data to table CURRENT_EMPLOYEES?

A. INSERT INTOcurrent_employees (empid) VALUES (10)
B. INSERT INTOcurrent_employees VALUES (10, 'JAGGER', 85000.00)
C. INSERT INTOcurrent_employees SELECT empid, name, salary FROM past_employees WHERE empid = 20
D. INSERT INTOcurrent_employees (name, salary) VALUES (SELECT name, salary FROM past_employees WHERE empid = 20)

Answer: D

QUESTION: 158
Given the following table definition:
SALES

SALES_DATE DATE SALES_PERSON CHAR(20) REGION CHAR(20)
SALES INTEGER
Which of the following SQL statements will remove all rows that had a SALES_DATE in the year 1995?

A. DELETE * FROM sales WHEREYEAR(sales_date) = 1995
B. DELETE FROM sales WHEREYEAR(sales_date) = 1995
C. DROP * FROM sales WHEREYEAR(sales_date) = 1995
D. DROP FROM sales WHEREYEAR(sales_date) = 1995

Answer: B

QUESTION: 159
Given the following table definition:
EMPLOYESS

EMP ID INTEGER NAME CHAR(20) DEPT CHAR(10)
SALARY DECIMAL (10, 2) COMMISSION DECIMAL (8, 2)

Assuming the DEPT column contains the values 'ADMIN', 'PRODUCTION', and 'SALES', which of the following statements will produce a result data set in which all ADMIN department employees are grouped together, all PRODUCTION department employees are grouped together, and all SALES department employees are grouped together?

A. SELECT name, dept FROM employees ORDER BY dept
B. SELECT name, dept FROM employees GROUP BY dept
C. SELECT name, dept FROM employees GROUP BY ROLLUP (dept)
D. SELECT name, dept FROM employees GROUP BY CUBE (dept)

Answer: A

QUESTION: 160
The following SQL statement:
DELETE FROM tab1 WHERE CURRENT OF csr1 WITH RR Is used to perform which type of delete operation?

A. Positioned
B. Searched
C. Embedded
D. Dynamic

Answer: A

QUESTION: 161
Given the following data:
TAB1

C1	C2
200	abc
250	abc
150	def
300	ghi
175	def

If the following query is executed:

```
WITH subset (col1, col2) AS
(SELECT c1, c2 FROM tab1 WHERE c1 > 150)
SELECT col2, SUM(col1) AS col1_sum
FROM subset
GROUP BY col2
ORDER BY col2
```

Which of the following result data sets will be produced?

A.
COL2 COL1_SUM
---- --------
abc 200 abc 250
def 175 ghi 300
4 record(s) selected.
B.
COL2 COL1_SUM
---- --------
abc 450 def 175
ghi 300
3 record(s) selected.
C.
COL2 COL1_SUM
---- --------
abc 450 def
325 ghi 300
3 record(s) selected.
D.
COL2 COL1_SUM
---- --------
abc 450 abc
450 def 175
def 175 ghi 300
5 record(s) selected.

Answer: B

QUESTION: 162
Given the following table definitions:
TABLE1

ID INT
NAME CHAR(30)
PERSON INT
CITIES INT
TABLE2

ID INT
LASTNAME CHAR(30)
Which of the following statements will remove all rows in table TABLE1 that have matching PERSONs in table TABLE2?

A. DELETE FROM table1 WHERE id IN (SELECT id FROM table2)
B. DELETE FROM table1 WHERE id IN (SELECT person FROM table2)
C. DELETE FROM table1 WHERE person IN (SELECT id FROM table2)
D. DELETE FROM table1 WHERE person IN (SELECT person FROM table2)

Answer: C

QUESTION: 163
Given the following two tables:
NAMES

NAME	NUMBER
Wayne Gretzky	99
Jaromir Jagr	68
Bobby Orr	4
Bobby Hull	23
Brett Hull	16
Mario Lemieux	66
Mark Messier	11

POINTS

NAME	POINTS
Wayne Gretzky	244
Jaromir Jagr	168
Bobby Orr	129
Brett Hull	121
Mario Lemieux	189
Joe Sakic	94

Which of the following statements will display the player name, number, and points for all players that have scored points?

A. SELECT p.name,n.number, p.points FROM names n INNER JOIN points p ON n.name = p.name
B. SELECT p.name,n.number, p.points FROM names n LEFT OUTER JOIN points p ON n.name = p.name
C. SELECT p.name,n.number, p.points FROM names n RIGHT OUTER JOIN points p ON n.name = p.name
D. SELECT p.name,n.number, p.points FROM names n FULL OUTER JOIN points p ON n.name = p.name

Answer: C

QUESTION: 164
Given the following table definitions:
EMPLOYEES

EMPID INTEGER
NAME CHAR(20)
DEPTID CHAR(3)
SALARY DECIMAL(10,2)
COMMISSION DECIMAL(8,2)
DEPARTMENTS

DEPTNO INTEGER
DEPTNAME CHAR(20)
Which of the following statements will produce a result data set that satisfies all of these conditions:
> Displays the total number of employees in each department
>> Displays the corresponding department name for each department ID
>> Sorted by department employee count, from greatest to least

A. SELECT *,COUNT(empno) FROM departments, employees WHERE deptid = deptno GROUP BY deptname ORDER BY 2 DESC
B. SELECTdeptname, COUNT(empno) FROM departments, employees WHERE deptid = deptno GROUP BY deptname ORDER BY 2 DESC
C. SELECTdeptname, COUNT(empno) FROM departments, employees WHERE deptid = deptno GROUP BY deptname ORDER BY 2 ASC
D. SELECTdeptname, COUNT(*) FROM departments, employees WHERE deptid = deptno GROUP BY deptname ORDER BY 2

Answer: B

QUESTION: 165
Given the following table:
CURRENT_EMPLOYEES

EMPID INTEGER NOT NULL NAME CHAR(20)
SALARY DECIMAL(10,2) PAST_EMPLOYEES

EMPID INTEGER NOT NULL NAME CHAR(20)
SALARY DECIMAL(10,2)
Assuming both tables contain data, which of the following statements will NOT successfully add data to table CURRENT_EMPLOYEES?

A. INSERT INTOcurrent_employees (empid) VALUES (10)
B. INSERT INTOcurrent_employees VALUES (10, 'JAGGER', 85000.00)
C. INSERT INTOcurrent_employees SELECT empid, name, salary FROM past_employees WHERE empid = 20
D. INSERT INTOcurrent_employees (name, salary) VALUES (SELECT name, salary FROM past_employees WHERE empid = 20)

Answer: D

QUESTION: 166
Given the following table:
STOCK

CATEGORY CHAR(1)
PARTNO CHAR(12)
DESCRIPTION VARCHAR(40)
QUANTITY INTEGER PRICE DEC(7,2)
If items are indicated to be out of stock by setting DESCRIPTION to NULL and QUANTITY and PRICE to zero, which of the following statements updates the STOCK table to indicate that all items except those with CATEGORY of 'S' are temporarily out of stock?

A. UPDATE stock SET description = 'NULL', quantity = 0, price = 0 WHERE category 'S'
B. UPDATE stock SET description = NULL, SET quantity = 0, SET price = 0 WHERE category 'S'
C. UPDATE stock SET (description, quantity, price) = ('null', 0, 0) WHERE category 'S'
D. UPDATE stock SET (description, quantity, price) = (NULL, 0, 0) WHERE category 'S'

Answer: D

QUESTION: 167
Given the following SQL statements:
CREATE TABLE tab1 (col1 INTEGER) INSERT INTO tab1 VALUES (NULL) INSERT INTO tab1 VALUES (1) CREATE TABLE tab2 (col2 INTEGER) INSERT INTO tab2 VALUES (NULL) INSERT INTO tab2 VALUES (1) INSERT INTO tab2 VALUES (2)
What will be the result when the following statement is executed?

SELECT * FROM tab1 WHERE col1 IN (SELECT col2 FROM tab2)

A. COL1

1
1 record(s) selected.
B. COL1
---- NULL
1
2 record(s) selected.
C. COL1

-
1
2 record(s) selected.
D. COL1

-
1 record(s) selected.

Answer: A

QUESTION: 168
Given the following table definition:
SALES

INVOICE_NO CHAR(20) NOT NULL
SALES_DATE DATE SALES_PERSON CHAR(20)
REGION CHAR(20) SALES INTEGER
If the following SELECT statement is executed, which of the following describes the order of the rows in the result data set produced?
SELECT * FROM sales

A. The rows are sorted by INVOICE_NO in ascending order.
B. The rows are sorted by INVOICE_NO in descending order.
C. The rows are ordered based on when they were inserted into the table.
D. The rows are not sorted in any particular order.

Answer: D

QUESTION: 169
Given the following tables:

YEAR_2006

EMPID	NAME
1	Jagger, Mick
2	Richards, Keith
3	Wood, Ronnie
4	Watts, Charlie
5	Jones, Darryl
6	Leavell, Chuck

YEAR_1962

EMPID	NAME
1	Jagger, Mick
2	Richards, Keith
3	Jones, Brian
4	Wyman, Bill
5	Chapman, Tony
6	Stewart, Ian

If the following SQL statement is executed, how many rows will be returned?

```
SELECT name FROM year_2006
UNION
SELECT name FROM year_1962
```

A. 0
B. 6
C. 10
D. 12

Answer: C

QUESTION: 170
Which of the following best describes a unit of work?

A. It is a recoverable sequence of operations whose point of consistency is established when a connection to a database has been established or when a mechanism known as asavepoint is created.
B. It is a recoverable sequence of operations whose current point of consistency can be determined by querying the system catalog tables.
C. It is a recoverable sequence of operations whose point of consistency is established when an executable SQL statement is processed after a connection to a database has been established or a previous transaction has been terminated.
D. It is a recoverable sequence of operations whose point of consistency is only established if a mechanism known as asavepoint is created.

Answer: C

QUESTION: 171
Given the following set of statements:
CREATE TABLE tab1 (col1 INTEGER, col2 CHAR(20)); COMMIT;
INSERT INTO tab1 VALUES (123, 'Red');
INSERT INTO tab1 VALUES (456, 'Yellow');
SAVEPOINT s1 ON ROLLBACK RETAIN CURSORS;
DELETE FROM tab1 WHERE col1 = 123;
INSERT INTO tab1 VALUES (789, 'Blue');
ROLLBACK TO SAVEPOINT s1;
INSERT INTO tab1 VALUES (789, 'Green');
UPDATE tab1 SET col2 = NULL WHERE col1 = 789; COMMIT;
Which of the following records would be returned by the following statement?
SELECT * FROM tab1

A.
COL1 COL2
---- -------
123 Red
456 Yellow
2 record(s) selected.
B.
COL1 COL2
---- ------
456 Yellow
1 record(s) selected.
C.
COL1 COL2
---- -----
123 Red
456 Yellow
789 -
3 record(s) selected.
D.
COL1 COL2
---- ------
123 Red
456 Yellow
789 Green
3 record(s) selected.

Answer: C

QUESTION: 172
Given the following table:
TAB1

COL1	COL2
A	10
B	20
C	30
D	40
E	50

And the following SQL statements: DECLARE c1 CURSOR WITH HOLD FOR SELECT * FROM tab1 ORDER BY col_1; OPEN c1; FETCH c1; FETCH c1; FETCH c1; COMMIT; FETCH c1; CLOSE c1; FETCH c1;
Which of the following is the last value obtained for COL_2?

A. 20
B. 30
C. 40
D. 50

Answer: C

QUESTION: 173
A stored procedure has been created with the following statement:
CREATE PROCEDURE proc1 (IN var1 VARCHAR(10), OUT rc INTEGER) SPECIFIC myproc LANGUAGE SQL ...
What is the correct way to invoke this procedure from the command line processor (CLP)?

A. CALL proc1 ('SALES', ?)
B. CALLmyproc ('SALES', ?)
C. CALL proc1 (SALES, ?)
D. RUN proc1 (SALES, ?)

Answer: A

QUESTION: 174
Given the following table:
TEMP_DATA

TEMP	DATE
45	12/25/2006
51	12/26/2006
67	12/27/2006
72	12/28/2006
34	12/29/2006
42	12/30/2006

And the following SQL statement:
CREATE FUNCTION degf_to_c (temp INTEGER)
RETURNS INTEGER
LANGUAGE SQL CONTAINS SQL
NO EXTERNAL ACTION DETERMINISTIC
BEGIN ATOMIC
DECLARE newtemp INTEGER; SET newtemp = temp - 32;
SET newtemp = newtemp * 5; RETURN newtemp / 9;
END
Which two of the following SQL statements illustrate the proper way to invoke the scalar function DEGF_TO_C?

A. VALUESdegf_to_c(32)
B. SELECT date,degf_to_c(temp) AS temp_c FROM temp_data
C. CALLdegf_to_c(32)
D. SELECT * FROMTABLE(degf_to_c(temp)) AS temp_c
E. VALUESdegf_to_c(32) AS temp_c

Answer: A,B

QUESTION: 175
Given the following CREATE TABLE statement: CREATE TABLE customer(custid INTEGER, info XML) And the following INSERT statements:
INSERT INTO customer VALUES (1000,
'<customerinfo xmlns="http://custrecord.dat" custid="1000">
<name>John Doe</name>
<addr country="United States">
<street>25 East Creek Drive</street>
<city>Raleigh</city>
<state-prov>North Carolina</state-prov>
<zip-pcode>27603</zip-pcode>
</addr>
<phone type="work">919-555-1212</phone>
<email>john.doe@abc.com</email>
</customerinfo>');
INSERT INTO customer VALUES (1000,

'<customerinfo xmlns="http://custrecord.dat" custid="1001">
<name>Paul Smith</name>
<addr country="Canada">
<street>412 Stewart Drive</street>
<city>Toronto</city>
<state-prov>Ontario</state-prov>
<zip-pcode>M8X-3T6</zip-pcode>
</addr>
<phone type="work">919-555-4444</phone>
<email>psmith@xyz.com</email>
</customerinfo>');
What is the result of the following XQuery expression?
XQUERY declare default element namespace "http://custrecord.dat";
for $info in db2-fn:xmlcolumn('CUSTOMER.INFO')/customerinfo where $info/addr/state-prov="Ontario" return $info/name/text();

A. Paul Smith
B. <namexmlns="http://custrecord.dat">Paul Smith</name>
C. <customerinfo xmlns="http://custrecord.dat" custid="1001"><name xmlns="http://custrecord.dat">Paul Smith</name>
D. <customerinfo xmlns="http://custrecord.dat" custid="1001">Paul Smith</customerinfo>

Answer: Pending. Please email feedback to support Team

QUESTION: 176
Which of the following is a valid DB2 data type?

A. NUMBER
B. INTERVAL
C. BYTE
D. NUM

Answer: D

QUESTION: 177
Which of the following DB2 data types does NOT have a fixed length?

A. INT
B. CHAR
C. XML
D. DOUBLE

Answer: C

QUESTION: 178
Which of the following is the best statement to use to create a user-defined data type that can be used to store currency values?

A. CREATE DISTINCT TYPE currency ASNUMERIC(7,2)
B. CREATE DISTINCT TYPE currency AS SMALLINT
C. CREATE DISTINCT TYPE currency AS BIGINT
D. CREATE DISTINCT TYPE currency AS DOUBLE

Answer: A

QUESTION: 179
Which of the following DB2 data types can be used to store 1000 MB of single-byte character data?

A. BLOB
B. CLOB
C. DBCLOB
D. GRAPHIC

Answer: B

QUESTION: 180
Which of the following DB2 data types can NOT be used to create an identity column?

A. SMALLINT
B. INTEGER
C. NUMERIC
D. DOUBLE

Answer: D

QUESTION: 181
Which of the following strings can NOT be inserted into an XML column using XMLPARSE()?

A. "<employee />"
B. "<name>John Doe</name>"
C. "<?xml version='1.0' encoding='UTF-8' ?>"
D. " "

Answer: C

QUESTION: 182
Which two of the following are optional and do not have to be specified when creating a table?

A. Table name
B. Column name
C. Default constraint
D. Column data type
E. NOT NULL constraint

Answer: C,E

QUESTION: 183
Which of the following can NOT be used to restrict specific values from being inserted into a column in a particular table?

A. Index
B. Check constraint
C. Referential constraint
D. Default constraint

Answer: D

QUESTION: 184
Given the following CREATE TABLE statement:
CREATE TABLE table2 LIKE table1
Which two of the following will NOT occur when the statement is executed?

A. TABLE2 will have the same column names and column data types as TABLE1
B. TABLE2 will have the same column defaults as TABLE1
C. TABLE2 will have the samenullability characteristics as TABLE1

D. TABLE2 will have the same indexes as TABLE1.
E. TABLE2 will have the same referential constraints as TABLE1

Answer: D,E

QUESTION: 185
If the following SQL statements are executed:
CREATE TABLE tab1 (id SMALLINT NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY, name VARCHAR(25));
CREATE TABLE tab2 (empid SMALLINT, weekno SMALLINT, payamt DECIMAL(6,2),
CONSTRAINT const1 FOREIGN KEY (empid) REFERENCES taba(id) ON UPDATE NO ACTION);
Which of the following statements is true?

A. Only values that exist in the ID column of table TAB1 are allowed to be inserted in the EMPID column of table TAB2
B. The updating of values in the ID column of table TAB1 is not allowed
C. Only values that do not already exist in the ID column of table TAB1 are allowed to be inserted in the EMPID column of table TAB2
D. When values that exist in the ID column of table TAB1 are updated, corresponding values in the EMPID column of table TAB2 are updated as well

Answer: A

QUESTION: 186
Which of the following is used to indicate a column will not accept NULL values and can be referenced in another table's foreign key specification?

A. Check constraint
B. Unique constraint
C. Default constraint
D. Informational constraint

Answer: B

QUESTION: 187
If table TAB1 is created using the following statement:
CREATE TABLE tab1 (col1 INTEGER NOT NULL, col2 CHAR(5),

CONSTRAINT cst1 CHECK (col1 in (1, 2, 3)))
Which of the following statements will successfully insert a record into table TAB1?

A. INSERT INTO tab1 VALUES (0, 'abc')
B. INSERT INTO tab1 VALUES (NULL, 'abc')
C. INSERT INTO tab1 VALUES (ABS(2), 'abc')
D. INSERT INTO tab1 VALUES (DEFAULT, 'abc')

Answer: C

QUESTION: 188
If the following SQL statements are executed:
CREATE TABLE make (makeid SMALLINT NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY, make VARCHAR(25));
CREATE TABLE model (modelid SMALLINT, model VARCHAR(25), makeid SMALLINT, CONSTRAINT const1 FOREIGN KEY (makeid) REFERENCES make(makeid) ON DELETE RESTRICT);
And each table created is populated as follows:
MAKE

MAKEID	MAKE
1	Ford
2	Chevrolet
3	Toyota

MODEL

MODELID	MODEL	MAKEID
1	Mustang	1
2	Escort	1
3	Malibu	2
4	Camry	3

If the following SQL statement is executed:
DELETE FROM make WHERE makeid = 1
What is the total number of rows that will be deleted?

A. 0
B. 1
C. 2
D. 3

Answer: A

QUESTION: 189
Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a unique index?

A. Each column in a base table can only participate in one uniqueindex, regardless of how the columns are grouped (the same column cannot be used in multiple unique indexes)
B. In order for an index to be used to support a unique constraint, it must have been defined with the UNIQUE attribute
C. A unique index cannot be created for a populated table if the key column specified contains more than one NULL value

D. A unique index can only be created for a non-nullable column

Answer: D

QUESTION: 190
If the following statement is executed:
CREATE TABLE employee
(empid INT NOT NULL GENERATED BY DEFAULT AS IDENTITY (START WITH 1, INCREMENT BY 5), name VARCHAR(20),
dept INT CHECK (dept BETWEEN 1 AND 20), hiredate DATE WITH DEFAULT CURRENT DATE, salary DECIMAL(7,2), PRIMARY KEY(empid),
CONSTRAINT cst1 CHECK (YEAR(hiredate) > 2006 OR Salary > 60500));
Which of the following INSERT statements will fail?

A. INSERT INTO employee VALUES (15, 'Smith', 5, '01/22/2004', 92500.00)
B. INSERT INTO employee VALUES (DEFAULT, 'Smith', 2, '10/07/2002', 80250.00)
C. INSERT INTO employee VALUES (20, 'Smith', 5, NULL, 65000.00)
D. INSERT INTO employee VALUES (DEFAULT, 'Smith', 10, '11/18/2004', 60250.00)

Answer: D

QUESTION: 191
Which type of key is defined on the child table to implement a referential constraint?

A. Unique key

B. Primary key
C. Foreign key
D. Composite key

Answer: B

QUESTION: 192
Which of the following is NOT true about schemas?

A. If a schema name is not specified, either by qualifying a database object name or by executing the SET CURRENT SCHEMA statement, the authorization ID of the current session user is used as the schema name by default
B. The value assigned to the CURRENT SCHEMA special register is persistent across database restarts
C. A schema enables the creation of multiple objects in a database without encountering namespace collisions
D. When most database objects are created, they are either implicitly or explicitly assigned to a schema

Answer: B

QUESTION: 193
When does a view get populated?

A. When it is created
B. When it is referenced in an INSERT statement
C. The first time any executable SQL statement references it
D. Any time an executable SQL statement references it

Answer: D

QUESTION: 194
Given the following statements:
CREATE TABLE table1 (col1 INTEGER, col2 CHAR(3)); CREATE VIEW view1 AS
SELECT col1, col2 FROM table1
WHERE col1 < 100
WITH LOCAL CHECK OPTION;
Which of the following INSERT statements will execute successfully?

A. INSERT INTO view1 VALUES (50,abc)
B. INSERT INTO view1VALUES(100, abc)
C. INSERT INTO view1VALUES(50, 'abc')
D. INSERT INTO view1VALUES(100, 'abc')

Answer: C

QUESTION: 195
Which of the following actions will NOT cause a trigger to be fired?

A. INSERT
B. DELETE
C. ALTER
D. UPDATE

Answer: C

QUESTION: 196
The following triggers were defined for a table named SALES in the order shown:
CREATE TRIGGER trigger_a
NO CASCADE BEFORE UPDATE ON sales
REFERENCING NEW AS new
FOR EACH ROW
SET new.commission = sale_amt * .05
WHERE invoice = n.invoice;
CREATE TRIGGER trigger_b AFTER INSERT ON sales
REFERENCING NEW AS new FOR EACH ROW
UPDATE sales SET bill_date = CURRENT DATE + 30 DAYS
WHERE invoice = n.invoice;
CREATE TRIGGER trigger_c
NO CASCADE BEFORE DELETE ON sales
FOR EACH ROW
SIGNAL SQLSTATE '75005'
SET MESSAGE_TEXT = 'Deletes not allowed!';
Which of the following statements is NOT true?

A. Once a row has been added to the SALES table, it cannot be removed
B. Whenever a row is inserted into the SALES table, the value in the BILL_DATE column is automatically set to 30 days from today

C. Each time a row is inserted into the SALES table, trigger TRIGGER_A is fired first, followed by trigger TRIGGER_B
D. Whenever a row in the SALES table is updated, all three triggers are fired but nothing happens because none of the triggers have been coded to trap update operations

Answer: D

QUESTION: 197
Which of the following CREATE TABLE statements will NOT be successful?

A. CREATE TABLE t1 (c1 XML NOT NULL UNIQUE, c2 INT)
B. CREATE TABLE t1 (c1 XML NOT NULL, c2CHAR(20))
C. CREATE TABLE t1 (c1 XML CHECK (c1 IS VALIDATED), c2 INT)
D. CREATE TABLE t1 (c1 XML, c2 XML)

Answer: A

QUESTION: 198
If the following SQL statement is executed:
CREATE TABLE sales
(invoice_no NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY, sales_date DATE,
sales_amt NUMERIC(7,2)) IN tbsp0, tbsp1, tbsp2, tbsp3
PARTITION BY RANGE (sales_date NULLS FIRST)
(STARTING '1/1/2007' ENDING '12/31/2007' EVERY 3 MONTHS)
Which of the following statements is true?

A. Administrative tasks such as backing up, restoring, and reorganizing data stored in the SALES table must be done at the table level; not at the partition level
B. Data can be quickly rolled in and out of the SALES table by using the ATTACH PARTITION and DETACH PARTITION clauses of the ALTER TABLE statement
C. If an index is created for the SALES table, its data must be stored in table space TBSP0
D. When resolving queries against the SALES table, each partition used is scanned asynchronously and the results of each partition scan are merged to produce the result data set returned

Answer: B

QUESTION: 199

Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a declared temporary table?

A. Declared temporary tables are not persistent and can only be used by the application that creates them
B. It is possible for many applications to create declared temporary tables that have the same name
C. Declared temporary tables are created by executing a CREATE TABLE statement with the DECLARED GLOBAL TEMPORARY clause specified
D. Once the application that created a global temporary table is terminated, any records in the table are deleted and the table is automatically destroyed

Answer: C

QUESTION: 200
Which of the following will be a consequence of defining the column IDCOL2 in TABLE2 as a foreign key referencing the primary key (IDCOL1) of TABLE1?

A. DB2 will no longer allow updating the value of IDCOL1 in TABLE1.
B. When inserting a row in TABLE2, the only values that DB2 will allow for IDCOL2 are the existing values of IDCOL1.
C. When inserting a row in TABLE2, DB2 will only allow foreign values forIDCOL2, that is values which do not exist in IDCOL1.
D. When a SELECT statement joins TABLE1 with TABLE2, DB2 will automatically add the condition TABLE1.IDCOL1=TABLE2.IDCOL2 if not specified in the statement.

Answer: B

QUESTION: 201
What type of constraint can be used to ensure that, in any given row in a table, the value of one column never exceeds the value of another column?

A. Check
B. Range
C. Referential
D. Informational

Answer: A

QUESTION: 202
Which of the following are all valid DB2 data types?

A. LONG VARCHAR, SMALLINT, NUMBER, BLOB
B. DECIMAL, DATE, DBCLOB, INTERVAL
C. NUMERIC, TIMESTAMP, BYTE, FLOAT
D. NUM, TIME, XML, DOUBLE

Answer: D

QUESTION: 203
A view is created with the following statement:
CREATE VIEW v1
AS SELECT col1, col2, col3, col4
FROM t1
WHERE col4 > 1000
WITH CHECK OPTION
What is the effect of the CHECK OPTION clause?

A. Any row inserted or updated through view V1 must meet the condition that col4 > 1000.
B. From now on, any row inserted or updated in table T1 must meet the condition that col4 > 1000, but existing rows in the table are not checked.
C. At view creation, DB2 will check the data in table T1, and if in any row doesn't meet the condition col4 > 1000, the view creation will be rejected.
D. Any row inserted or updated through view V1 must meet the condition that col4 > 1000 and no row in table T1 can be updated such that col4 <= 1000, but new rows in the table can be inserted with col4 <= 1000.

Answer: A

QUESTION: 204
Which of the following is true of an index used to support a UNIQUE constraint?

A. It must have the UNIQUE attribute.
B. It cannot be created explicitly by the user.
C. It must have the UNIQUE and CLUSTER attributes.
D. It must have the UNIQUE WHERE NOT NULL attribute.

Answer: A

QUESTION: 205
A DBA has been asked to create a table which will contain a substantial amount of detailed sales information for each calendar month and maintain it to contain only the last 12 months. Which of the following methods will facilitate the online removal of the oldest month's data?

A. Create an MQT that selects the oldest month of data with the REFRESH IMMEDIATE option.
B. Create 12 separate tables, create a view based on all 12, drop the table with the oldest month's data then drop and re-create the view.
C. Create a range partitioned table, partitioned by month, and use the ALTER TABLE statement to detach the oldest month and attach storage for new data.
D. Create a single table, extract the data to be retained using UNLOAD with a SELECT statement, drop and re-create the table then load only the data to be retained.

Answer: C

QUESTION: 206
If a unique constraint is defined on column COL1 of table TAB1, what are the characteristics of COL1?

A. COL1 will accept NULL values and can be referenced in another table's foreign key specification.
B. COL1 will not accept NULL values and cannot be referenced in anothertables foreign key specification.
C. COL1 will not accept NULL values and can be referenced in anothertables foreign key specification.
D. COL1 will accept NULL values and cannot be referenced in anothertables foreign key specification.

Answer: C

QUESTION: 207
What is the maximum size that can be specified when creating an XML column in a DB2 table?

A. No size is specified

B. The buffer pool size
C. The page size for the table space
D. The extent size for the table space

Answer: A

QUESTION: 208
Which of the following strings can be inserted into an XML column using XMLPARSE?

A. "<employee/>"
B. "<?xml version='1.0' encoding='UTF-8' ?>"
C. "<!DOCTYPE hello SYSTEM 'hello_world.dtd'>"
D. "<xxmlns:ibmcert='http://www.ibm.com/certify'>"

Answer: A

QUESTION: 209
The following triggers were defined for table TAB1 in the order shown:
CREATE TRIGGER trig_a AFTER UPDATE ON tab1
FOR EACH ROW
UPDATE sale_tab SET sale_date = CURRENT DATE; CREATE TRIGGER trig_b AFTER UPDATE ON tab1
FOR EACH STATEMENT
UPDATE invoice_tab SET invoice_date = CURRENT DATE; CREATE TRIGGER trig_c AFTER UPDATE ON
tab1FOR EACH ROW
UPDATE shipping_tab SET ship_date = CURRENT DATE;
CREATE TRIGGER trig_d AFTER UPDATE ON tab1
FOR EACH STATEMENT
UPDATE billing_tab SET billing_date = CURRENT DATE;
If an event occurs that causes all of them to activate, which trigger will be activated first?

A. TRIG_A
B. TRIG_B
C. TRIG_C
D. TRIG_D

Answer: A

QUESTION: 210
Given the following requirements:
Create a table named TESTTAB, which has an identity column named ACTIVITYNO. Define the identity column to generate the values for the column by default. Start the values at 10 and increment by 10. Make the identity column unique.Which of the following CREATE statements will successfully create this table?

A. CREATE TABLE TESTTAB (ACTIVITYNO SMALLINT NOT NULL GENERATED ALWAYS AS IDENTITY (START WITH 10 INCREMENT BY 10), ACTKWD CHAR(6) NOT NULL, ACTDESC VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL, UNIQUE(ACTIVITYNO))
B. CREATE TABLE TESTTAB (ACTIVITYNO SMALLINT NOT NULL GENERATED ALWAYS AS IDENTITY (START WITH 1 INCREMENT BY 10), ACTKWD CHAR(6) NOT NULL, ACTDESC VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL, UNIQUE(ACTNO))
C. CREATE TABLE TESTTAB (ACTIVITYNO SMALLINT NOT NULL GENERATED BY DEFAULT AS IDENTITY (START WITH 10 INCREMENT BY 1), ACTKWD CHAR(6) NOT NULL, ACTDESC VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL, UNIQUE(ACTIVITYNO))
D. CREATE TABLE TESTTAB (ACTIVITYNO SMALLINT NOT NULL GENERATED BY DEFAULT AS IDENTITY (START WITH 10 INCREMENT BY 10), ACTKWD CHAR(6) NOT NULL, ACTDESC VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL, UNIQUE(ACTIVITYNO))

Answer: D

QUESTION: 211
Which of the following can be used to ensure that once a row has been inserted in table TABLEX, the column MAINID in that row cannot be updated?

A. Define the column MAINID as NOT UPDATABLE.
B. Define the column MAINID as a PRIMARY KEY.
C. Define the column MAINID as a FOREIGN KEY.
D. Define an UPDATE trigger on table TABLEX.

Answer: D

QUESTION: 212
Which of the following supports the XML data type?

A. A unique index
B. A composite index
C. A check constraint
D. A generated column

Answer: A

QUESTION: 213
A trigger can be created on which of the following objects?

A. View
B. Catalog Table
C. Stored Procedure
D. Global Temporary Table

Answer: A

QUESTION: 214
Which of the following is a valid DB2 data type?

A. NUMBER
B. INTERVAL
C. BYTE
D. NUM

Answer: D

QUESTION: 215
Which of the following DB2 data types does NOT have a fixed length?

A. INT
B. CHAR
C. XML
D. DOUBLE

Answer: C

QUESTION: 216
Which of the following is the best statement to use to create a user-defined data type that can be used to store currency values?

A. CREATE DISTINCT TYPE currency ASNUMERIC(7,2)
B. CREATE DISTINCT TYPE currency AS SMALLINT
C. CREATE DISTINCT TYPE currency AS BIGINT
D. CREATE DISTINCT TYPE currency AS DOUBLE

Answer: A

QUESTION: 217
Which of the following DB2 data types can be used to store 1000 MB of single-byte character data?

A. BLOB
B. CLOB
C. DBCLOB
D. GRAPHIC

Answer: B

QUESTION: 218
Which of the following DB2 data types CANNOT be used to create an identity column?

A. SMALLINT
B. INTEGER
C. NUMERIC
D. DOUBLE

Answer: D

QUESTION: 219
Given the requirements to store employee names, employee numbers, and when employees were hired, which of the following built-in data types CANNOT be used to store the day an employee was hired?

A. Character Large Object
B. Time
C. Varying-Length Character String
D. Timestamp

Answer: B

QUESTION: 220
Given the requirements to store customer names, billing addresses, and telephone numbers, which of the following would be the best way to define the telephone number column for a table if all customers were located in the same country?

A. PHONE CHAR(15)
B. PHONE VARCHAR(15)
C. PHONE LONG VARCHAR
D. PHONE CLOB(1K)

Answer: A

QUESTION: 221
Which of the following strings can NOT be inserted into an XML column using XMLPARSE()?

A. "<employee />"
B. "<name>John Doe</name>"
C. "<?xml version='1.0' encoding='UTF-8' ?>"
D. " "

Answer: C

QUESTION: 222
Which two of the following are optional and do not have to be specified when creating a table?

A. Table name
B. Column name
C. Default constraint
D. Column data type

E. NOT NULL constraint

Answer: C,E

QUESTION: 223
Which of the following is a NOT a valid reason for defining a view on a table?

A. Restrict users' access to a subset of table data
B. Ensure that rows inserted remain within the scope of a definition
C. Produce an action as a result of a change to a table
D. Provide users with an alternate view of table data

Answer: C

QUESTION: 224
Given the following CREATE TABLE statement:
CREATE TABLE table2 LIKE table1
Which two of the following will NOT occur when the statement is executed?

A. TABLE2 will have the same column names and column data types as TABLE1
B. TABLE2 will have the same column defaults as TABLE1
C. TABLE2 will have the samenullability characteristics as TABLE1
D. TABLE2 will have the same indexes as TABLE1.
E. TABLE2 will have the same referential constraints as TABLE1

Answer: D,E

QUESTION: 225
If the following SQL statements are executed:
CREATE TABLE tab1 (id SMALLINT NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY, name VARCHAR(25));
CREATE TABLE tab2 (empid SMALLINT, weekno SMALLINT,
payamt DECIMAL(6,2),
CONSTRAINT const1 FOREIGN KEY (empid) REFERENCES taba(id) ON UPDATE NO ACTION);
Which of the following statements is true?

A. Only values that exist in the ID column of table TAB1 are allowed to be inserted in the EMPID column of table TAB2
B. The updating of values in the ID column of table TAB1 is not allowed
C. Only values that do not already exist in the ID column of table TAB1 are allowed to be inserted in the EMPID column of table TAB2
D. When values that exist in the ID column of table TAB1 are updated, corresponding values in the EMPID column of table TAB2 are updated as well

Answer: A

QUESTION: 226
An application needs to store a 5 MB JPEG image in a DB2 table. Which data type should be specified for the column that will be used for storing the image?

A. GRAPHIC
B. BINARY
C. IMAGE
D. BLOB

Answer: D

QUESTION: 227
Which of the following scenarios will ensure that the value of the NEXT_STEPNO column in a given row of table TABLEX exists as a value of column STEPNO (usually in another row) in the same table?

A. Define a UNIQUE constraint on the columns NEXT_STEPNO and STEPNO.
B. Define a CHECK constraint on the NEXT_STEPNO column (NEXT_STEPNO = STEPNO).
C. Define column STEPNO as the primary key of TABLEX and column NEXT_STEPNO as a foreign key referencing column STEPNO of the same table.
D. Define column NEXT_STEPNO as the primary key of TABLEX and column STEPNO as a foreign key referencing column NEXT_STEPNO in the same table.

Answer: C

QUESTION: 228
Which of the following is a characteristic of a schema?

A. Foreign key references cannot cross schema boundaries.
B. A DB2 user must be created before a schema with the same name can be created.
C. If no schema is specified when an object is created, the default schema PUBLIC is used.
D. A schema enables the creation of multiple objects in a database without encountering namespace collisions.

Answer: D

QUESTION: 229
Which of the following database objects can be used to raise an error if a table is updated?

A. Package
B. Trigger
C. Stored Procedure
D. Informational Constraint

Answer: B

QUESTION: 230
A view is created with the following statement:
CREATE VIEW v1
AS SELECT col1, col2, col3
FROM t1
WHERE col4 > 1000 ;
When will DB2 access the data from table T1 for view V1?

A. When view V1 is created
B. Each time the REFRESH VIEW v1 statement is executed
C. Each time an SQL statement is executed against view V1
D. Only the first time an SQL statement is executed against view V1

Answer: C

QUESTION: 231
Which of the following constraint types can be used to ensure the value of an INTEGER column references only positive values?

A. Unique
B. Check
C. Referential
D. Informational

Answer: B

QUESTION: 232
What type of constraint is used to ensure that each row inserted into the EMPLOYEE table with a value in the WORKDEPT column has a row with a corresponding value in the DEPTNO column of the DEPARTMENT table?

A. A check constraint on the EMPLOYEE table
B. A unique constraint on the EMPLOYEE table WORKDEPT column
C. A foreign key reference from the DEPARTMENT tables DEPTNO column to the WORKDEPT column of the EMPLOYEE table
D. A foreign key reference from the EMPLOYEE tables WORKDEPT column to the DEPTNO column of the DEPARTMENT table

Answer: D

QUESTION: 233
Which of the following CANNOT be used to restrict specific values from being inserted into a column in a particular table?

A. Index
B. Check constraint
C. Referential constraint
D. Default constraint

Answer: D

QUESTION: 234
If table TAB1 is created using the following statement:
CREATE TABLE tab1 (col1 INTEGER NOT NULL, col2 CHAR(5), CONSTRAINT cst1 CHECK (col1 in (1, 2, 3)))
Which of the following statements will successfully insert a record into table TAB1?

A. INSERT INTO tab1 VALUES (0, 'abc')
B. INSERT INTO tab1 VALUES (NULL, 'abc')
C. INSERT INTO tab1 VALUES (ABS(2), 'abc')
D. INSERT INTO tab1 VALUES (DEFAULT, 'abc')

Answer: C

QUESTION: 235
Given the following table definition:
EMPLOYEES

EMPID INTEGER NAME CHAR(20)
SALARY DECIMAL(10,2)
If the following SQL statement is executed:
CREATE UNIQUE INDEX empid_ui ON employees (empid)
Which two of the following statements are true?

A. Multiple null values are allowed in the EMPID column of the EMPLOYEES table.
B. No null values are allowed in the EMPID column of the EMPLOYEES table.
C. One (and only one) null value is allowed in the EMPID column of the EMPLOYEES table.
D. No other unique indexes can be created on the EMPLOYEES table.
E. Every value found in the EMPID column of the EMPLOYEES table will be different.

Answer: C,E

QUESTION: 236
If the following SQL statements are executed:
CREATE TABLE make (makeid SMALLINT NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY, make VARCHAR(25));
CREATE TABLE model (modelid SMALLINT, model VARCHAR(25),
makeid SMALLINT, CONSTRAINT const1 FOREIGN KEY (makeid) REFERENCES make(makeid) ON DELETE RESTRICT);
And each table created is populated as follows:
MAKE

MAKEID	MAKE
1	Ford
2	Chevrolet
3	Toyota

MODEL

MODELID	MODEL	MAKEID
1	Mustang	1
2	Escort	1
3	Malibu	2
4	Camry	3

If the following SQL statement is executed:
DELETE FROM make WHERE makeid = 1
What is the total number of rows that will be deleted?

A. 0
B. 1
C. 2
D. 3

Answer: A

QUESTION: 237
Given the statement:
CREATE TABLE tablea (col1 INTEGER NOT NULL, CONSTRAINT const1 CHECK (col1 in (100, 200, 300))
Which of the following can be inserted into TABLEA?

A. 0
B. NULL
C. 100
D. '100'

Answer: C

QUESTION: 238
Which of the following deletion rules on CREATE TABLE will allow parent table rows to be deleted if a dependent row exists?

A. ON DELETE RESTRICT
B. ON DELETE NO ACTION
C. ON DELETE SET NO VALUE
D. ON DELETE CASCADE

Answer: D

QUESTION: 239
Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a unique index?

A. Each column in a base table can only participate in one uniqueindex, regardless of how the columns are grouped (the same column cannot be used in multiple unique indexes)
B. In order for an index to be used to support a unique constraint, it must have been defined with the UNIQUE attribute
C. A unique index cannot be created for a populated table if the key column specified contains more than one NULL value
D. A unique index can only be created for a non-nullable column

Answer: D

QUESTION: 240
If the following statement is executed:
CREATE TABLE employee
(empid INT NOT NULL GENERATED BY DEFAULT AS IDENTITY (START WITH 1, INCREMENT BY 5), name VARCHAR(20),
dept INT CHECK (dept BETWEEN 1 AND 20), hiredate DATE WITH DEFAULT CURRENT DATE, salary DECIMAL(7,2),
PRIMARY KEY(empid),
CONSTRAINT cst1 CHECK (YEAR(hiredate) > 2006 OR Salary > 60500));
Which of the following INSERT statements will fail?

A. INSERT INTO employee VALUES (15, 'Smith', 5, '01/22/2004', 92500.00)
B. INSERT INTO employee VALUES (DEFAULT, 'Smith', 2, '10/07/2002', 80250.00)
C. INSERT INTO employee VALUES (20, 'Smith', 5, NULL, 65000.00)
D. INSERT INTO employee VALUES (DEFAULT, 'Smith', 10, '11/18/2004', 60250.00)

Answer: D

QUESTION: 241
Which of the following actions may cause a trigger to be fired?

A. DROP
B. ALTER
C. DELETE
D. ROLLBACK

Answer: C

QUESTION: 242
Which of the following DB2 data types has a fixed length?

A. XML
B. BLOB
C. DOUBLE
D. DBCLOB

Answer: C

QUESTION: 243
A UDT is a data type which:

A. must contain unique values.
B. cannot be CAST to other data types.
C. is created using the CREATE DISTINCT command.
D. contains a value that was automatically calculated from values in other columns.

Answer: C

QUESTION: 244
Which of the following is used to indicate a column will not accept NULL values and can be referenced in another table's foreign key specification?

A. Check constraint
B. Unique constraint
C. Default constraint
D. Informational constraint

Answer: B

QUESTION: 245
Given the following scenario:
Table TABLE1 needs to hold specific numeric values up to 9999999.999 in column COL1. Once TABLE1 is populated, arithmetic operations will be performed on data stored in column COL1.Which of the following would be the most appropriate DB2 data type to use for column COL1?

A. INTEGER
B. REAL
C. NUMERIC(7, 3)
D. DECIMAL(10, 3)

Answer: D

QUESTION: 246
Given the following statement:
CREATE TABLE tab1 (col1 SMALLINT NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY, col2 VARCHAR(200) NOT NULL WITH DEFAULT NONE, col3 DECIMAL(5,2) CHECK (col3 >= 100.00), col4 DATE NOT NULL WITH DEFAULT)
Which of the following definitions will cause the CREATE TABLE statement to fail?

A. COL1
B. COL2
C. COL3
D. COL4

Answer: B

QUESTION: 247
Which type of key is defined on the child table to implement a referential constraint?

A. Unique key
B. Primary key
C. Foreign key
D. Composite key

Answer: C

QUESTION: 248

Which of the following is NOT true about schemas?

A. If a schema name is not specified, either by qualifying a database object name or by executing the SET CURRENT SCHEMA statement, the authorization ID of the current session user is used as the schema name by default
B. The value assigned to the CURRENT SCHEMA special register is persistent across database restarts
C. A schema enables the creation of multiple objects in a database without encountering namespace collisions
D. When most database objects are created, they are either implicitly or explicitly assigned to a schema

Answer: B

QUESTION: 249
If the following statement is executed:
CREATE TABLE tab1 (col1 INTEGER NOT NULL, col2 INTEGER,
CONSTRAINT const1 FOREIGN KEY (col2) REFERENCES tab1(col1));
How many unique indexes are defined for table TAB1?

A. 0
B. 1
C. 2
D. 3

Answer: A

QUESTION: 250
When does a view get populated?

A. When it is created
B. When it is referenced in an INSERT statement
C. The first time any executable SQL statement references it
D. Any time an executable SQL statement references it

Answer: D

QUESTION: 251
Given the following statements:

CREATE TABLE table1 (col1 INTEGER, col2 CHAR(3)); CREATE VIEW view1 AS
SELECT col1, col2 FROM table1
WHERE col1 < 100
WITH LOCAL CHECK OPTION;
Which of the following INSERT statements will execute successfully?

A. INSERT INTO view1 VALUES (50,abc)
B. INSERT INTO view1VALUES(100, abc)
C. INSERT INTO view1VALUES(50, 'abc')
D. INSERT INTO view1VALUES(100, 'abc')

Answer: C

QUESTION: 252
Given the following tables:
TABLEA

EMPID	NAME
1	USER1
2	USER2

TABLEB

EMPID	WEEKNO	PAYAMT
1	1	1000.00
1	2	1000.00
2	1	2000.00

and the fact that TABLEB was defined as follows: CREATE TABLE tableb (empid SMALLINT, weekno SMALLINT,payamt DECIMAL(6,2), CONSTRAINT const1 FOREIGN KEY (empid) REFERENCES tablea(empid) ON DELETE NO ACTION)
If the following command is issued:
DELETE FROM tablea WHERE empid=2
How many rows will be deleted from TABLEA and TABLEB?

A. TABLEA - 0, TABLEB - 0
B. TABLEA - 0, TABLEB - 1
C. TABLEA - 1, TABLEB - 0
D. TABLEA - 1, TABLEB - 1

Answer: A

QUESTION: 253
Which of the following actions will NOT cause a trigger to be fired?

A. INSERT
B. DELETE
C. ALTER
D. UPDATE

Answer: C

QUESTION: 254
The following triggers were defined for a table named SALES in the order shown:
CREATE TRIGGER trigger_a
NO CASCADE BEFORE UPDATE ON sales
REFERENCING NEW AS new
FOR EACH ROW
SET new.commission = sale_amt * .05
WHERE invoice = n.invoice; CREATE TRIGGER trigger_b AFTER INSERT ON sales REFERENCING NEW AS new FOR EACH ROW
UPDATE sales SET bill_date = CURRENT DATE + 30 DAYS WHERE invoice = n.invoice;
CREATE TRIGGER trigger_c
NO CASCADE BEFORE DELETE ON sales
FOR EACH ROW
SIGNAL SQLSTATE '75005'
SET MESSAGE_TEXT = 'Deletes not allowed!';
Which of the following statements is NOT true?

A. Once a row has been added to the SALES table, it cannot be removed
B. Whenever a row is inserted into the SALES table, the value in the BILL_DATE column is automatically set to 30 days from today
C. Each time a row is inserted into the SALES table, trigger TRIGGER_A is fired first, followed by trigger TRIGGER_B
D. Whenever a row in the SALES table is updated, all three triggers are fired but nothing happens because none of the triggers have been coded to trap update operations

Answer: D

QUESTION: 255
Which of the following is NOT a difference between a unique index and a primary key?

A. A primary key is a special form of a unique constraint; both use a unique index.
B. Unique indexes can be defined over one or more columns; primary keys can only be defined on a single column.
C. A table can have many unique indexes but only one primary key.
D. Unique indexes can be defined over one or more columns that allow null values; primary keys cannot contain null values.

Answer: B

QUESTION: 256
Which of the following CREATE TABLE statements will NOT be successful?

A. CREATE TABLE t1 (c1 XML NOT NULL UNIQUE, c2 INT)
B. CREATE TABLE t1 (c1 XML NOT NULL, c2CHAR(20))
C. CREATE TABLE t1 (c1 XML CHECK (c1 IS VALIDATED), c2 INT)
D. CREATE TABLE t1 (c1 XML, c2 XML)

Answer: A

QUESTION: 257
If the following SQL statement is executed:
CREATE TABLE sales
(invoice_no NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY, sales_date DATE,
sales_amt NUMERIC(7,2)) IN tbsp0, tbsp1, tbsp2, tbsp3
PARTITION BY RANGE (sales_date NULLS FIRST)
(STARTING '1/1/2007' ENDING '12/31/2007' EVERY 3 MONTHS)
Which of the following statements is true?

A. Administrative tasks such as backing up, restoring, and reorganizing data stored in the SALES table must be done at the table level; not at the partition level
B. Data can be quickly rolled in and out of the SALES table by using the ATTACH PARTITION and DETACH PARTITION clauses of the ALTER TABLE statement
C. If an index is created for the SALES table, its data must be stored in table space TBSP0
D. When resolving queries against the SALES table, each partition used is scanned asynchronously and the results of each partition scan are merged to produce the result data set returned

Answer: B

QUESTION: 258
Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a declared temporary table?

A. Declared temporary tables are not persistent and can only be used by the application that creates them
B. It is possible for many applications to create declared temporary tables that have the same name
C. Declared temporary tables are created by executing a CREATE TABLE statement with the DECLARED GLOBAL TEMPORARY clause specified
D. Once the application that created a global temporary table is terminated, any records in the table are deleted and the table is automatically destroyed Data Concurrency

Answer: C

QUESTION: 259
Which of the following isolation levels will lock all rows scanned to build a result data set?

A. Uncommitted Read
B. Cursor Stability
C. Read Stability
D. Repeatable Read

Answer: D

QUESTION: 260
Application A holds an Exclusive lock on table TAB1 and needs to acquire an Exclusive lock on table TAB2. Application B holds an Exclusive lock on table TAB2 and needs to acquire an Exclusive lock on table TAB1. If lock timeout is set to -1 and both applications are using the Read Stability isolation level, which of the following will occur?

A. Applications A and B will cause a deadlock situation
B. Application B will read the copy of table TAB1 that was loaded into memory when Application A first read it
C. Application B will read the data in table TAB1 and see uncommitted changes made by Application A
D. Application B will be placed in a lock-wait state until ApplicationA releases its lock

Answer: A

QUESTION: 261
A transaction using the Read Stability isolation level scans the same table multiple times before it terminates. Which of the following can occur within this transaction's processing?

A. Uncommitted changes made by other transactions can be seen from one scan to the next.
B. Rows removed by other transactions that appeared in one scan will no longer appear in subsequent scans.
C. Rows added by other transactions that did not appear in one scan can be seen in subsequent scans.
D. Rows that have been updated can be changed by other transactions from one scan to the next.

Answer: C

QUESTION: 262
Two applications have created a deadlock cycle in the locking subsystem. If lock timeout is set to 30 and both applications were started at the same time, what action will the deadlock detector take when it "wakes up" and discovers the deadlock?

A. It will randomly pick an application and rollback its current transaction
B. Itwill rollback the current transactions of both applications
C. It will wait 30 seconds, then rollback the current transactions of both applications if the deadlock has not been resolved
D. It will go back to sleep for 30 seconds, then if the deadlock still exists, it will randomly pick an application and rollback its current transaction

Answer: A

QUESTION: 263
Application A is running under the Repeatable Read isolation level and holds an Update lock on table TAB1. Application B wants to query table TAB1 and cannot wait for Application A to release its lock. Which isolation level should Application B run under to achieve this objective?

A. Repeatable Read
B. Read Stability
C. Cursor Stability
D. Uncommitted Read

Answer: D

QUESTION: 264
Which of the following DB2 UDB isolation levels will only lock rows during read processing if another transaction tries to drop the table the rows are being read from?

A. Repeatable Read
B. Read Stability
C. Cursor Stability
D. Uncommitted Read

Answer: D

QUESTION: 265
Application A holds a lock on a row in table TAB1. If lock timeout is set to 20, what will happen when Application B attempts to acquire a compatible lock on the same row?

A. Application B will acquire the lock it needs
B. Application A will be rolled back if it still holds its lock after 20 seconds have elapsed
C. Application B will be rolled back if Application A still holds its lock after 20 seconds have elapsed
D. Both applications will be rolled back if Application A still holds its lock after 20 seconds have elapsed

Answer: A

QUESTION: 266
To which of the following resources can a lock NOT be applied?

A. Table spaces

B. Buffer pools
C. Tables
D. Rows

Answer: B

QUESTION: 267
Which of the following causes a lock that is being held by an application using the Cursor Stability isolation level to be released?

A. The cursor is moved to another row
B. The row the cursor is on is deleted by the application
C. The row the cursor is on is deleted by another application
D. The row the cursor is on needs to be updated by another application

Answer: A

QUESTION: 268
Which of the following modes, when used with the LOCK TABLE statement, will cause the DB2 Database Manager to acquire a table-level lock that prevents other concurrent transactions from accessing data stored in the table while the owning transaction is active?

A. SHARE MODE
B. ISOLATED MODE
C. EXCLUSIVE MODE
D. RESTRICT MODE

Answer: C

QUESTION: 269
An application has acquired a Share lock on a row in a table and now wishes to update the row. Which of the following statements is true?

A. The application must release the row-level Share lock it holds and acquire an Update lock on the row
B. The application must release the row-level Share lock it holds and acquire an Update lock on the table

C. The row-level Share lock will automatically be converted to a row-level Update lock
D. The row-level Share lock will automatically be escalated to a table-level Update lock

Answer: C

QUESTION: 270
Application A wants to read a subset of rows from table TAB1 multiple times. Which of the following isolation levels should Application A use to prevent other users from making modifications and additions to table TAB1 that will affect the subset of rows read?

A. Repeatable Read
B. Read Stability
C. Cursor Stability
D. Uncommitted Read

Answer: A

QUESTION: 271
Application A issues the following SQL statements within a single transaction using the Uncommitted Read isolation level:
SELECT * FROM department WHERE deptno = 'A00';
UPDATE department SET mgrno = '000100' WHERE deptno = 'A00';
As long as the transaction is not committed, which of the following statements is FALSE?

A. Other applications not running under the Uncommitted Read isolation level are prohibited from reading the updated row
B. Application A is allowed to read data stored in another table, even if an Exclusive lock is held on that table
C. Other applications running under the Uncommitted Read isolation level are allowed to read the updated row
D. Application A is not allowed to insert new rows into the DEPARTMENT table as long as the current transaction remains active

Answer: D

QUESTION: 272

A table contains a list of all seats available at a football stadium. A seat consists of a section number, a seat number, and whether or not the seat has been assigned. A ticket agent working at the box office generates a list of all unassigned seats. When the agent refreshes the list, it should only change if another agent assigns one or more unassigned seats. Which of the following is the best isolation level to use for this application?

A. Repeatable Read
B. Read Stability
C. Cursor Stability
D. Uncommitted Read

Answer: C

QUESTION: 273
Which of the following resources can be explicitly locked?

A. Row
B. Page
C. Table
D. Column

Answer: C

QUESTION: 274
Application A issues the following SQL statements within in a single transaction using the Uncommitted Read isolation level:
SELECT * FROM employee WHERE deptno='A00';
UPDATE employee SET salary = salary * 1.1 WHERE deptno='A00';
As long as the transaction has not been committed, which of the following is true for all other applications not running under the Uncommitted Read isolation level?

A. They can read and make changes to data for any employee in department A00.
B. They can read but not make changes to data for any employee in department A00.
C. They must wait until the transaction is committed before accessing data of any employee in department A00.
D. They must wait until application A disconnects before accessing data of any employee in department A00.

Answer: C

QUESTION: 275
60 Which of the following best describes how locks are used in DB2?

A. To maintain control of updated rows for commit processing
B. To ensure only committed changes are altered by another application
C. To allow two applications to update the same row of data simultaneously
D. To prevent multiple applications from accessing the same data simultaneously

Answer: B

QUESTION: 276
If an application issues the same query more than once in the same Unit of Work, which isolation level will not permit this application to see additional rows inserted by other applications?

A. Read Stability (RS)
B. Repeatable Read (RR)
C. Uncommitted Read (UR)
D. Cursor Stability (CS)

Answer: B

QUESTION: 277
If DB2 detects a deadlock between application A and application B (each waiting for a lock held by the other one), what action will DB2 take?

A. Rollback the transaction in both applications.
B. Rollback the transaction in one of the two applications.
C. Decrease the lock timeout value for both applications, thereby causing a lock timeout situation.
D. Send a message to let the administrator know of the situation and decide which application or applications should be terminated.

Answer: B

QUESTION: 278

How does DB2 protect the integrity of indexes when data is updated?

A. Locks are acquired on the data.
B. Locks are acquired on index keys.
C. Locks are acquired on index pages.
D. Locks are acquired on index pointers.

Answer: A

QUESTION: 279
Application A currently holds an exclusive lock on a single row and application B tries to access that row. If lock timeout is set to -1 and both applications are using isolation level RS, which of the following will occur?

A. Applications A and B will cause a deadlock situation.
B. Application B will read the previous version of the row.
C. Application B will read the row and see uncommitted changes made by application A.
D. Application B will be placed in a lock-wait state until applicationA releases its lock.

Answer: D

QUESTION: 280
Which of the following resources can be referenced in the LOCK statement?

A. Row
B. Table
C. Column
D. Table space

Answer: B

QUESTION: 281
If application A issues the following SQL statement, which of the following statements about concurrency is true?
SELECT deptno, deptname, mgrno FROM dept WHERE admrdept = 'A00' FOR READ ONLY WITH RS

A. Rows accessed by application A can be seen by other applications.
B. Rows accessed by application A cannot be seen by other applications.
C. Application A can see uncommitted changes made by other applications.
D. Results produced by re-execution of the statement by application A will not be affected by other applications.

Answer: B

QUESTION: 282
Which of the following best describes the lock protection provided by DB2 for the current row of a cursor?

A. The cursor is only protected from updates and deletes by concurrent applications.
B. The row is only protected from positioned updates and deletes that reference another cursor of the same application.
C. The cursor is protected from positioned updates and deletes that reference another cursor of a different application.
D. The row is protected from updates and deletes by the current application and from positioned updates and deletes that reference another cursor of the same application.

Answer: A

QUESTION: 283
Which of the following best describes the lock protection provided by DB2 for the current row of a cursor?

A. The cursor is only protected from updates and deletes by concurrent applications.
B. The row is only protected from positioned updates and deletes that reference another cursor of the same application.
C. The cursor is protected from positioned updates and deletes that reference another cursor of a different application.
D. The row is protected from updates and deletes by the current application and from positioned updates and deletes that reference another cursor of the same application

Answer: A

QUESTION: 284
Which of the following is TRUE for the DB2 isolation level Cursor Stability (CS)?

A. An application process acquires at least a share lock on the current row of every cursor.
B. Any row that is read during a unit of work cannot be changed by other application processes until the unit of work is complete.
C. Any row changed by another application process can be read, even if the change has not been committed by that application process.
D. An application process that issues the same query more than once in a unit of work will not see additional rows caused by other application processes appending new information to the database.

Answer: A

QUESTION: 285
Application A is designed to execute the following SQL statements within a single Unit of Work (UOW).
UPDATE employee SET salary = salary * 1.1 WHERE empno='000010' UPDATE department SET deptname = 'NEW dept' WHERE deptno='A00'
Application B is designed to execute the following SQL statements within a single Unit of Work (UOW).UPDATE department SET deptname = 'OLD DEPT' WHERE deptno='A00' UPDATE employee SET salary = salary * 0.5 WHERE empno='000010'
Application A and application B execute their first SQL statement at the same time. When application A and application B try to execute their second SQL statement, a deadlock occurs. What will happen?

A. The database managerwill rollback the transaction in both applications.
B. The database managerwill rollback the transaction in one of the two applications.
C. Application B will successfully update the EMPLOYEE and DEPARTMENT tables; Application A will be placed in a lock wait state.
D. Application A will successfully update the EMPLOYEE and DEPARTMENT tables; Application B will terminate when the lock timeout value is reached.

Answer: B

QUESTION: 286
Application A holds an Update lock on a single row and application B is trying to read that row. If both applications are using isolation level UR, which of the following will occur?

A. Application B will read the row.

B. Applications A and B will cause a deadlock situation.
C. Application B will wait until applicationA releases the Update lock.
D. Application A will be terminated so that application B can read the row.

Answer: A

QUESTION: 287
To which of the following resources can a lock be applied?

A. Row
B. Alias
C. Bitmap
D. Column

Answer: A

QUESTION: 288
Given the following stored procedure:
CREATE PROCEDURE increase_salary (IN p_workdept CHAR(6), OUT p_sum DECIMAL(9,2))
SET p_sum = (SELECT SUM(salary) FROM employee WHERE workdept=p_workdept);
How can this stored procedure be called from the Command Line Processor?

A. CALLincrease_salary('A00')
B. VALUESincrease_salary('A00')
C. CALLincrease_salary('A00', ?)
D. VALUESincrease_salary('A00', ?)

Answer: A

QUESTION: 289
Which kind of non-sourced UDF can be created so that it only returns a single value?

A. Row
B. Table
C. Scalar
D. Column

Answer: C

QUESTION: 290
Given that tables T1 and T2 contain the following rows:

Table T1:

C1	C2
1	4
1	3
1	2

Table T2:

C1	C2
1	1
1	2
1	3

Which of the following queries will return only those rows that exist in both T1 and T2?

A. SELECT * FROM t1
UNION
SELECT * FROM t2
B. SELECT * FROM t1
UNION DISTINCT SELECT * FROM t2
C. SELECT * FROM t1
INTERSECT SELECT * FROM t2
D. SELECT * FROM t1
WHERE (c1,c2)=
(SELECT c1,c2 FROM t2)

Answer: C

QUESTION: 291
Which of the following will begin a new unit of work?

A. The CONNECT statement
B. The first FETCH of a cursor
C. The BEGIN TRANSACTION statement
D. The first executable SQL statement

Answer: D

QUESTION: 292
The EMPLOYEE table contains the following information:

EMPNO	NAME	WORKDEPT
101	SAM	A11
102	JOHN	C12
103	JANE	-
104	PAT	Remote
105	ANNE	-
106	BOB	A11

The MANAGER table contains the following information:

MGRID	NAME	DEPTNO	EMPCOUNT
1	WU	B01	-
2	JONES	A11	-
3	CHEN	-	-
4	SMITH	-	-
5	THOMAS	C12	-

After this statement is executed:
UPDATE manager m SET empcount = (SELECT COUNT(workdept) FROM employee e WHERE workdept=m.deptno)
What is the result of the following query?
SELECT mgrid, empcount FROM MANAGER WHERE empcount IS NOT NULL ORDER BY mgrid

A. MGRID EMPCOUNT ----- -------- 1 0 22 5 1
B. MGRID EMPCOUNT ----- -------- 1 0 22 3 0 4 0 5 1
C. MGRID EMPCOUNT ----- -------- 1 3 2 33 3 4 3 5 3
D. MGRID EMPCOUNT ----- -------- 1 0 22 3 2 4 2 5 1

Answer: B

QUESTION: 293
Given the following table definition:
STOCK:
item VARCHAR(30) status CHAR(1) quantity INT
price DEC(7,2)
If items are indicated to be out of stock by setting STATUS to NULL and QUANTITY and PRICE to zero, which of the following statements would be used to update the

STOCK table to indicate that all the items whose description begins with the letter "S" are out of stock?

A. UPDATE stock SET (status = NULL; quantity, price = 0) WHERE item LIKE S%
B. UPDATE stock SET (status, quantity,price) = (NULL, 0, 0) WHERE item LIKE S%
C. UPDATE stock SET status = NULL, SET quantity = 0, SET price = 0 WHERE item LIKE 'S%'
D. UPDATE stock SET (status = NULL), (quantity = 0), (price = 0) WHERE item LIKE S%

Answer: B

QUESTION: 294
Which of the following SQL statements will return the year and average salary for all employees hired within a given year that have a salary greater than $30,000?

A. SELECT * FROM t1
UNION
SELECT * FROM t2
B. SELECT * FROM t1
UNION DISTINCT SELECT * FROM t2
C. SELECT * FROM t1
INTERSECT
SELECT * FROM t2
D. SELECT * FROM t1
WHERE (c1,c2)= (SELECT c1,c2 FROM t2)

Answer: B

QUESTION: 295
CREATE TABLE customer (cid BIGINT NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY, info XML)

```
INSERT INTO customer (cid, info) VALUES (1000,
'<customerinfo xmlns="http://posample.org" Cid="1000">
  <name>Kathy Smith</name>
  <addr country="United States">
    <street>5 Rosewood</street>
    <city>Ontario</city>
    <prov-state>California</prov-state>
    <pcode-zip>91764</pcode-zip>
  </addr>
  <phone type="work">501-555-1358</phone>
</customerinfo>')

INSERT INTO customer (cid, info) VALUES (1002,
'<customerinfo xmlns="http://posample.org" Cid="1002">
  <name>Jim Noodle</name>
  <addr country="Canada">
    <street>25 EastCreek</street>
    <city>Markham</city>
    <prov-state>Ontario</prov-state>
    <pcode-zip>N9C 3T6</pcode-zip>
  </addr>
  <phone type="work">905-555-7258</phone>
</customerinfo>')

INSERT INTO customer (cid, info) VALUES (1003,
'<customerinfo xmlns="http://posample.org" Cid="1003">
  <name>Robert Shoemaker</name>
  <addr country="Canada">
    <street>1596 Baseline</street>
    <city>Aurora</city>
    <prov-state>Ontario</prov-state>
    <pcode-zip>N8X 7F8</pcode-zip>
  </addr>
  <phone type="work">905-555-2937</phone>
</customerinfo>')

XQUERY declare default element namespace "http://posample.org";
  for $d in db2-fn:xmlcolumn('CUSTOMER.INFO')/customerinfo
  where $d/addr/prov-state="Ontario"                    ActualTests
  return <out>{$d/name}</out>
```

How many names will be returned for this XQuery?

A. 0
B. 1
C. 2
D. 3

Answer: C

QUESTION: 296
In which of the following situations would DB2 retain resources associated with a transaction at COMMIT time?

A. A cursor is defined as WITH HOLD.
B. Another user executes the same transaction.

C. The application program amends during COMMIT.
D. The transaction terminates abnormally during COMMIT.

Answer: A

QUESTION: 297
Given the following two tables:
TAB1
R1
-- A A A B B C C D E
TAB2
R2
-- A A B B C C D
Which of the following queries returns the following result set?
RETVAL
------ E

A. SELECT r1 ASretval FROM tab1
INTERSECT
SELECT r2 AS retval FROM tab2
B. SELECT r1 ASretval FROM tab1
EXCEPT
SELECT r2 AS retval FROM tab2
C. SELECT DISTINCT r1 ASretval
FROM tab1, tab2
WHERE r1 <> r2
D. SELECT r1 ASretval FROM tab1
UNION
SELECT r2 AS retval FROM tab2

Answer: B

QUESTION: 298
Given the following two tables:
TAB1

C1	C2
A	11
B	12
C	13

TAB2

CX	CY

A	21
C	22
D	23

The following results are desired:

C1	C2	CX	CY
A	11	A	21
C	13	C	22
--	--	D	23

Which of the following queries will yield the desired results?

A. SELECT * FROM tab1 INNER JOIN tab2 ON c1=cx
B. SELECT * FROM tab1 LEFT OUTER JOIN tab2 ON c1=cx
C. SELECT * FROM tab1 FULL OUTER JOIN tab2 ON c1=cx
D. SELECT * FROM tab1 RIGHT OUTER JOIN tab2 ON c1=cx

Answer: D

QUESTION: 299
When defining a referential constraint between the parent table T2 and the dependent table T1, which of the following is true?

A. The list of column names in the FOREIGN KEY clause can be a subset of the list of column names in the primary key of T2 or a UNIQUE constraint that exists on T2.
B. The list of column names in the FOREIGN KEY clause can be a subset of the list of column names in the primary key of T1 or a UNIQUE constraint that exists on T1.
C. The list of column names in the FOREIGN KEY clause must be identical to the list of column names in the primary key of T2 or a UNIQUE constraint that exists on T2.
D. The list of column names in the FOREIGN KEY clause must be identical to the list of column names in the primary key of T1 or a UNIQUE constraint that exists on T1.

Answer: C

QUESTION: 300
Given the following requirements: Create a table to contain employee data, with a unique numeric identifier automatically assigned when a row is added, has an EDLEVEL column that permits only the values 'C', 'H' and 'N', and permits inserts only when a corresponding value for the employee's department exists in the DEPARTMENT table.Which of the following CREATE statements will successfully create this table?

A. CREATE TABLEemp (empno SMALLINT NEXTVAL GENERATED ALWAYS AS IDENTITY, firstname VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL, lastname VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL, workdept CHAR(3) NOT NULL, edlevel CHAR(1),
PRIMARY KEY emp_pk (empno), FOREIGN KEY emp_workdept_fk ON (workdept) REFERENCES department (deptno), CHECK edlevel_ck VALUES (edlevel IN ('C','H','N')),);
B. CREATE TABLEemp (empno SMALLINT NOT NULL GENERATED BY DEFAULT AS IDENTITY, firstname VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL, lastname VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL, workdept CHAR(3), edlevel CHAR(1), CONSTRAINT emp_pk PRIMARY KEY (empno), CONSTRAINT emp_workdept_fk FOREIGN KEY (workdept) REFERENCES department (deptno), CONSTRAINT edlevel_ck CHECK edlevel VALUES ('C','H','N'));
C. CREATE TABLEemp (empno SMALLINT NEXTVAL GENERATED BY DEFAULT AS IDENTITY, firstname VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL, lastname VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL, workdept CHAR(3) NOT NULL, edlevel CHAR(1) CHECK IN ('C','H','N')), CONSTRAINT emp_pk PRIMARY KEY (empno), CONSTRAINT emp_workdept_fk FOREIGN KEY department (deptno) REFERENCES (workdept));
D. CREATE TABLEemp (empno SMALLINT NOT NULL GENERATED BY DEFAULT AS IDENTITY, firstname VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL, lastname VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL, workdept CHAR(3), edlevel CHAR(1),CONSTRAINT emp_pk PRIMARY KEY (empno),CONSTRAINT emp_workdept_fk FOREIGN KEY (workdept) REFERENCES department (deptno),CONSTRAINT edlevel_ck CHECK (edlevel IN ('C','H','N')));

Answer: D

QUESTION: 301
An application needs a table for each connection that tracks the ID and Name of all items previously ordered and committed within the connection. The table also needs to be cleaned up and automatically removed each time a connection is ended. Assuming the ITEMS table was created with the following SQL statement:
CREATE TABLE items item_no INT, item_name CHAR(5), item_qty INT)
Which of the following SQL statements will provide the table definition that meets the specified requirements?

A. DECLARE GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE tracker
AS (SELECT item_no, item_name FROM items) WITH NO DATA ON COMMIT PRESERVE ROWS
ON DISCONNECT DROP TABLE
B. DECLARE GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE tracker
AS (SELECT item_no, item_name FROM items) WITH NO DATA ON COMMIT PRESERVE ROWS

C. CREATE TABLEsystmp.tracker
AS (SELECT item_num, item_name FROM items) WITH NO DATA ON COMMIT PRESERVE ROWS
D. CREATE TABLE tracker
AS (SELECT item_num, item_name FROM items) ON COMMIT PRESERVE ROWS
ON DISCONNECT DROP TABLE

Answer: B

QUESTION: 302
A table was created using the following DDL:
CREATE TABLE employee
(id SMALLINT NOT NULL, name VARCHAR(9),
dept SMALLINT CHECK (dept BETWEEN 10 AND 100),
job CHAR(10) CHECK (job IN ('Sales','Mgr','Clerk')), hiredate DATE,
salary DECIMAL(7,2), comm DECIMAL(7,2), PRIMARY KEY (id),
CONSTRAINT yearsal CHECK (YEAR(hiredate) > 2004 OR salary > 80500)
);
Which of the following INSERT statements will fail?

A. INSERT INTO employee VALUES (2, 'Smith', 80, 'Mgr', '09/03/2006', 80000, NULL)
B. INSERT INTO employee VALUES (4, 'Smith', 86, 'Mgr', '07/14/2003', 90000, NULL)
C. INSERT INTO employee VALUES (1, 'Smith', 55, 'Sales', '07/14/2003', NULL, NULL)
D. INSERT INTO employee VALUES (3, 'Smith', 33, 'Analyst', '11/26/2006', 90000, NULL)

Answer: D

QUESTION: 303
Given the following insert statement:
INSERT INTO product (pid, description) VALUES ('100-100-01', XMLPARSE (DOCUMENT '<product xmlns="http://posample.org" pid="100-100-01" > <description> <name>Snow Shovel, Basic 22in</name> <details>Basic Snow Shovel, 22in wide, straight handle with D-Grip</details> <price>9.99</price> <weight>1 kg</weight> </description> </product>' PRESERVE WHITESPACE));
Which of the following table definitions will support the insert statement above?

A. CREATE TABLE product

(pid XML NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY, name VARCHAR(128),
price DECIMAL(30,2), promoprice DECIMAL(30,2), promostart DATE,
promoend DATE, description XML);
B. CREATE TABLE product
(pid VARCHAR(10) NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY, name VARCHAR(128),
price DECIMAL(30,2), promoprice DECIMAL(30,2),
promostart DATE, promoend DATE, description XML);
C. CREATE TABLE product
(pid XML NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY, name VARCHAR(128),
price DECIMAL(30,2), promoprice DECIMAL(30,2), promostart DATE,
promoend DATE,
description VARCHAR(1000)); D. CREATE TABLE product
(pid VARCHAR(10) NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY, name VARCHAR(128),
price DECIMAL(30,2), promoprice DECIMAL(30,2), promostart DATE,
promoend DATE,
description VARCHAR(1000));

Answer: B