Topic 1, Volume A

QUESTION NO: 1

If the following command is executed: CREATE DATABASE test What is the page size (in kilobytes) of the database?

A. 4
B. 8
C. 16
D. 32

Answer: A
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 2

Given the following DDL statement: CREATE TABLE sales (item CHAR(20)); If a DBA wishes to increase the size of the ITEM column, which SQL statement needs to be used?

A. ALTER TABLE sales ADD COLUMN item CHAR(40);
B. ALTER TABLE sales ALTER COLUMN item CHAR(40);
C. ALTER TABLE sales MODIFY COLUMN item CHAR(40);
D. ALTER TABLE sales ALTER COLUMN item SET DATA TYPE CHAR(40);

Answer: D
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 3

Which DB2 object can be used to improve the execution performance of qualified SELECT statements?

A. Trigger
B. SQL Procedure
C. Sequence Object
D. Materialized Query Table

Answer: D
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 4

When is it appropriate to use a sequence?

A. When you want to control the order in which triggers are fired.
B. When you want to control the order in which stored procedures can be invoked.
C. When you want to automatically generate a numeric value that is not tied to any specific column or table.
D. When you want to automatically generate a numeric value for each row that is added to a specific table.

Answer: C
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 5

Which clause should be included in a ALTER TABLE statement to update a table definition with a new column?

A. ADD COLUMN
B. ALTER COLUMN
C. APPEND COLUMN
D. RENAME COLUMN

Answer: A
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 6

Which object is a stored procedure defined into?

A. Table
B. Schema
C. Package
D. Database

Answer: B

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 7

Which action needs to be performed in order to complete the definition of an application-period temporal table?

A. A transaction-start-id column must be defined for the table.
B. A history table must be defined and associated with the base table.
C. A BUSINESS_TIME period must be specified in a CREATE or ALTER of the table.
D. A unique index must be created that prevents overlapping of the BUSINESS_TIME period of the table.

Answer: C
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 8

What functionality allows users to perform a UNION operation between a DB2 table and an Oracle view?

A. Oracle connect
B. Trusted context
C. Oracle federation
D. Distributed request

Answer: D
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 9

You have a business need to query DB2 10 and DB2 9 databases and you want to write an application that can run on most platforms unchanged. Which interface would you use to achieve your goal?

A. CLI
B. XML
C. JDBC

D. RUBY

Answer: C
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 10

Which DB2 object is used to provide a logical grouping of other database objects?

A. Alias
B. Index
C. Schema
D. Collection

Answer: C
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 11

What are two valid objects that can be created in DB2? (Choose two.)

A. Tree
B. Node
C. Trigger
D. Contexts
E. Sequence

Answer: C,E
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 12

Which type of temporal table can be used to store only time-sensitive data?

A. Bitemporal
B. Time-period
C. System-period
D. Application-period

Answer: D
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 13

When an index is created for a table, where is the metadata for that index stored?

A. In the table definition.
B. In the system catalog.
C. In the schema that the index resides in.
D. In the metadata of the table the index was created for.

Answer: B
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 14

Which product is used to customize execution environments for the purpose of controlling system resources so that one department or service class does not overwhelm the system?

A. pureScale
B. Workload manager
C. Data partitioning feature
D. Self-tuning memory manager

Answer: B
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 15

What type of mechanism is a simple token value that is used to refer to a much bigger large object (LOB)?

A. locator
B. pointer
C. address
D. reference

Answer: A
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 16

What type of large object (LOB) is used to store LOB data together with the formatted rows on data pages, instead of in a separate LOB storage object?

A. inline
B. binary
C. internal
D. partitioned

Answer: A
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 17

What is the purpose of the Query Tuner?

A. To automatically capture and stop rogue queries.
B. To provide recommendations and analysis for tuning a single query.
C. To provide recommendations and analysis for tuning up to 100 queries.
D. To recommend indexes and to guide DBAs through the process of creating new indexes.

Answer: B
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 18

Which tool allows users to connect to a DB2 database using a wizard?

A. Control Center
B. IBM Data Studio
C. Universal Connection Expert
D. DB2 Connection Pool Manager

Answer: B

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 19

Which two activities indicate the need for a data warehouse? (Choose two.)

A. Confirm product inventory.
B. Monitor product availability.
C. Summarize sales by region.
D. Identify patterns for products sold in the last five years.
E. Associate one or more products with a purchase order.

Answer: C,D
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 20

What is the primary function of an Online Transaction Processing (OLTP) workload?

A. To combine data from multiple sources.
B. To discover hidden relationships in data.
C. To analyze large amounts of data to find patterns.
D. To make changes to a small number of records within a single transaction.

Answer: D
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 21

Which isolation level offers the greatest protection of data but provides the least amount of concurrency?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 22

What factor influences lock escalation?

A. Table size
B. Buffer space
C. Number of locks
D. Available real storage

Answer: C
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 23

Which type of lock allows the lock owner and all concurrent applications to read, but not update, the locked data?

A. Share (S)
B. Update (U)
C. Exclusive (X)
D. Intent Exclusive (IX)

Answer: A
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 24

Application APP_A is performing updates to table TAB1 using the cursor stability (CS) isolation level. If application APP_B wants to retrieve all rows from table TAB1 without waiting for application APP_A to finish making updates, what isolation level must application APP_B use?

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

Answer: C
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 25

Which statement will prevent concurrent application processes from performing anything other than read-only operations against a table named TAB1?

A. LOCK TABLE tab1 IN READ MODE
B. LOCK TABLE tab1 IN SHARE MODE
C. LOCK TABLE tab1 IN EXCLUSIVE MODE
D. LOCK TABLE tab1 IN READ-ONLY MODE

Answer: B
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 26

When is an INTENT EXCLUSIVE (IX) lock required?

A. When a transaction intends to read or change data.
B. When a transaction intends to change but not read data.
C. When a transaction intends to read but not change data.
D. When a transaction intends to change the system catalog.

Answer: A
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 27

What is the act of exchanging one lock an application holds on a resource for a more restrictive lock on the same resource known as?

A. Lock escalation
B. Lock substitution
C. Lock switch/exchange
D. Lock conversion/promotion

Answer: D

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 28

What isolation level prevents dirty reads, nonrepeatable reads, and phantoms?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 29

Which operation normally does NOT require an exclusive lock?

A. BIND
B. DROP
C. GRANT
D. SELECT

Answer: D

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 30

When a COMMIT statement is executed, what happens?

A. All locks held on the database are automatically released.
B. Data stored in global temporary tables is automatically deleted.
C. Open cursors defined WITH HOLD are closed, but their data is retained.
D. The current transaction is terminated and a new transaction boundary is started.

Answer: D

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 31

Which command is used to back out a subset of database changes that have been made within a unit of work?

A. COMMIT
B. ROLLBACK
C. COMMIT TO SAVEPOINT
D. ROLLBACK TO SAVEPOINT

Answer: D
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 32

An SQL function designed to convert temperatures from Fahrenheit to Celsius was created as follows:

```
CREATE FUNCTION conv_temp (IN temp_f FLOAT)
   RETURNS INTEGER
   NO EXTERNAL ACTION
   SPECIFIC convert_ftoc
   RETURN INT((temp_f - 32) / 1.8)
```

How can this function be used to convert average temperature (AVG_TEMP) data stored in a table called CLIMATE_INFO?

A. CALL conv_temp(climate_info.avg_temp);
B. CALL convert_ftoc(climate_info.avg_temp);
C. SELECT conv_temp(avg_temp) FROM climate_info;
D. SELECT convert_ftoc(avg_temp) FROM climate_info;

Answer: C
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 33

If a table named MY_TAB contains 100 rows and the following statement is executed:

```
DELETE FROM
   (SELECT * FROM my_tab
    ORDER BY col1 DESC
    FETCH FIRST 5 ROWS ONLY) AS tmp;
```

What will happen?

A. The last 5 rows in the table will be deleted.
B. The first 5 rows in the table will be deleted.
C. The statement will fail because a subquery cannot be used with a DELETE statement.
D. The statement will fail because a table name was not specified with the DELETE statement.

Answer: A
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 34

Given an EMPLOYEES table and a SALES table, a user wants to produce a list of all employees and their associated revenue, even if no revenue exists. Which SQL statement will produce the desired list?

A. SELECT employees.name, sales.revenue
FROM employees
INNER JOIN sales ON employees.id = sales.emp_id
B. SELECT employees.name, sales.revenue
FROM employees
INNER JOIN sales ON sales.emp_id = employees.id
C. SELECT employees.name, sales.revenue
FROM sales
LEFT OUTER JOIN employees ON employees.id = sales.emp_id
D. SELECT employees.name, sales.revenue
FROM sales
RIGHT OUTER JOIN employees ON employees.id = sales.emp_id

Answer: D
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 35

Which two operations are allowed in the body of an SQL scalar user-defined function? (Choose two.)

A. CALL statements.
B. External file access.
C. Use of a scratch pad.
D. COMMIT statements.
E. SQL control statements.

Answer: A,E
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 36

Which command will delete all rows from a table without generating log records?

A. TRIM
B. DROP
C. DELETE
D. TRUNCATE

Answer: D
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 37

Which function can be used to obtain values from XML documents that are to be inserted into one or more tables?

A. XMLTABLE
B. XMLPARSE
C. XMLEXISTS
D. XMLATTRIBUTES

Answer: A
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 38

User USER1 wants to retrieve records from a table named EMPLOYEE that satisfy at least one of the following criteria:

- The employee's hire date (HIREDATE) is before 1999 and the employee's salary (SALARY) is less than $40,000.00 a year.
- The employee has attended university

Which SQL statement will accomplish this?

A. SELECT * FROM employee
WHERE (hiredate < '1999-01-01' AND salary < 40000)
OR (education = 'University')
B. SELECT * FROM employee
WHERE (hiredate < '1999-01-01') OR (salary < 40000)
OR (education = 'University')
C. SELECT * FROM employee
WHERE (hiredate < '1999-01-01' OR (salary < 40000
AND (education = 'University')
D. SELECT * FROM employee
WHERE (hiredate < '1999-01-01' AND salary < 40000
AND (education = 'University')

Answer: A
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 39

Which SQL statement will retrieve the employee number (EMPNO), hire date (HIREDATE), and salary (SALARY) for each employee from a table named EMPLOYEE who was hired before 1998 and earns a salary of less than $35,000.00 per year?

A. SELECT empno, hiredate, salary
FROM employee
FOR hiredate < '1998-01-01' AND salary < 35000
B. SELECT empno, hiredate, salary
FROM employee
WHERE hiredate < '1998-01-01' AND salary < 35000
C. SELECT empno, hiredate, salary
FROM employee
WHERE hiredate < '1998-01-01' OR salary < 35000
D. SELECT empno, hiredate, salary
FROM employee

FOR hiredate < '1998-01-01' OR salary < 35000

Answer: B
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 40

If the following result set is desired:

LASTNAME	FIRSTNME	SALARY	JOB
HAAS	CHRISTINE	152750.00	PRES
KWAN	SALLY	98250.00	MANAGER
PULASKI	EVA	96170.00	MANAGER
THOMPSON	MICHAEL	94250.00	MANAGER
HENDERSON	EILEEN	89750.00	MANAGER

Which SQL statement must be executed?

A. SELECT lastname, firstnme, salary, job
FROM employee
ORDER BY 3
FETCH FIRST 5 ROWS ONLY
B. SELECT lastname, firstnme, salary, job
FROM employee
ORDER BY 3 DESC
FETCH FIRST 5 ROWS ONLY
C. SELECT lastname, firstnme, salary, job
FROM employee
ORDER BY 3
FETCH FIRST 5 ROWS
D. SELECT lastname, firstnme, salary, job
FROM employee
ORDER BY 3 DESC
FETCH FIRST 5 ROWS

Answer: B
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 41

Which statement about INSERT operations is true?

A. The INSERT statement is used to insert rows into a table, view, or table function.
B. Inserted values must satisfy the conditions of any check constraints defined on the table.
C. If an INSERT statement omits any column from the inserted row that is defined as NULL or NOT NULL WITH DEFAULT, the statement will fail.
D. If the underlying table of a view being referenced by an INSERT statement has one or more unique indexes, each row inserted does not have
to conform to the constraints imposed by those indexes.

Answer: B
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 42

Which statement about application-period temporal tables is true?

A. Consists of explicitly-supplied timestamps and a separate associated history table.
B. Is based on explicitly-supplied timestamps that define the time periods during which data is valid.
C. Is useful when one wants to keep both user-based period information and system-based historical information.
D. Consists of a pair of columns with database-manager maintained values that indicate the period when a row is current.

Answer: B
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 43

Which SQL statement should be used to select the minimum and maximum salaries (SALARY), by job code (JOB), from a table EMPLOYEE?

A. SELECT job, MIN(salary), MAX(salary)
FROM employee
GROUP BY job;
B. SELECT job, MIN(salary), MAX(salary)
FROM employee
ORDER BY job;
C. SELECT job, MIN(salary), MAX(salary)

FROM employee
GROUP BY job, MIN(salary), MAX(salary);
D. SELECT JOB, MIN(salary), MAX(salary)
FROM employee
ORDER BY job, MIN(salary), MAX(salary);

Answer: A
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 44

In a trusted context environment, if a switch request is made with an authorization ID that is not allowed on a trusted connection, what state is the connection placed in?

A. Locked
B. Waiting
C. Pending
D. Unconnected

Answer: D
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 45

If a user has been granted SYSCTRL authority, which activities can they perform?

A. Load operations
B. Backup/copy table spaces
C. Create and drop databases
D. Monitor database performance

Answer: C
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 46

What is the purpose of a role?

A. To define exactly what a specific user can do within a particular database once they have been authenticated.
B. To group a collection of privileges together so that they can be simultaneously granted to and revoked from multiple users.
C. To establish a credible relationship between DB2 and an external entity, such as a database administrator or a middleware server.
D. To group a collection of users together so that they can be simultaneously granted and revoked specific authorities and privileges.

Answer: B
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 47

Which SQL statement will give user USER1 the ability to assign a comment to a sequence named MYSEQ?

A. GRANT ALTER ON SEQUENCE myseq TO user1
B. GRANT USAGE ON SEQUENCE myseq TO user1
C. GRANT SELECT ON SEQUENCE myseq TO user1
D. GRANT COMMENT ON SEQUENCE myseq TO user1

Answer: A
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 48

A column mask that is to be used for row and column access control (RCAC) was created with the DISABLE option specified. What must be done if this mask is to be used to restrict access to data stored in a table named EMPLOYEE?

A. The column mask must be enabled; the EMPLOYEE table must be altered to activate column access control.
B. The column mask must be enabled (column access control for the EMPLOYEE table will be activated automatically).
C. The EMPLOYEE table must be altered to activate column access control (the column mask will be enabled automatically).
D. The EMPLOYEE table must be altered to activate column access control; row permission must be granted to everyone who needs to use thecolumn mask.

Answer: A

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 49

User USER1 holds both DBADM and SECADM authority and you want to separate database administration activities from security administration tasks. What authority must you have in order to revoke SECADM authority from user USER1 and assign it to someone else?

A. DBADM
B. DBCTRL
C. SECADM
D. DBMAINT

Answer: C
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 50

A table named EMPLOYEE was created as follows:

```
CREATE TABLE employee
  (emp_id  INTEGER NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
   f_name  VARCHAR(30),
   l_name  VARCHAR(40),
   ssn     CHAR(9) NOT NULL)
```

Which action will prevent unauthorized users from accessing SSN data?

A. Assign the SSN column to a restricted role that only authorized users can access.
B. Only grant ACCESSCTRL authority for the SSN column to users who need to access SSN data.
C. Alter the table definition so that SSN data is stored in a separate schema that only authorized users can access.
D. Create a view for the EMPLOYEE table that does not contain the SSN column and require unauthorized users to use the view.

Answer: D
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 51

Which SQL statement will allow user USER1 to create a view on a table named EMPLOYEE?

A. GRANT CREATETAB ON DATABASE TO user1
B. GRANT SELECT ON TABLE employee TO user1
C. GRANT CREATEVIEW ON DATABASE TO user1
D. GRANT REFERENCES ON TABLE employee TO user1

Answer: B
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 52

A new user named USER1 needs to retrieve information from a database named MYDB. What authority must be granted to user USER1?

A. DBCTRL authority
B. SQLADM authority
C. DATAACCESS authority
D. ACCESSCTRL authority

Answer: C
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 53

Which privilege is required to invoke a user defined function?

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

Answer: C
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 54

Which statement is true about an index that is used to support a UNIQUE constraint?

A. It must not contain more than one column.
B. It cannot be used in a referential constraint.
C. It must be defined with the UNIQUE attribute.
D. It must be defined as UNIQUE WHERE NOT NULL.

Answer: C
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 55

Which statement regarding triggers is true?

A. Only one INSERT, UPDATE, or DELETE trigger can be defined per table.
B. Triggers cannot be modified, they must be dropped and recreated with new definitions.
C. Adding a trigger to a table that already has rows in it will cause triggered actions to be fired.
D. Triggers can only be fired one time per statement irrespective of the number of rows affected.

Answer: B
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 56

A table named STATES was created as follows:

```
CREATE TABLE states
(state_cd    CHAR(2) NOT NULL,
 state_desc CHAR(20));
CREATE UNIQUE INDEX indx1 ON states (state_cd);
```

If the following ALTER statement is executed:

```
ALTER TABLE states ADD PRIMARY KEY (state_cd);
```

What will happen?

A. An error will be returned and the operation will fail.
B. A warning will be returned and the unique index INDX1 will become the index for the primary key.
C. The primary key will be successfully added and the unique index INDX1 will be dropped and recreated as the primary key index.
D. The primary key will be successfully added, the unique index INDX1 will be dropped, and a new index will be created for the primary key.

Answer: B
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 57

When an application using a temporary table terminates or disconnects from the database unexpectedly, what happens to the temporary table and any data stored in it?

A. The data in the table is deleted and the table persists.
B. The data in the table is deleted and the table is implicitly dropped.
C. The temporary table is converted to a base table and the data is deleted.
D. The temporary table is converted to a base table and the data is persistent.

Answer: B
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 58

When a user-defined function (UDF) is created and no schema is specified, what schema is used to store the UDF?

A. The SYSIBM schema.
B. The SYSFUN schema.
C. A schema with the name of the UDF.
D. A schema with the userid of the UDF definer.

Answer: D
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 59

Which statement about triggers is true?

A. A trigger is designed to return specific types of values and contains executable code.
B. A trigger is designed to return specific types of values but contains no executable code.
C. A trigger performs actions to capture details about an activity like a join operation against multiple tables.
D. A trigger performs actions in response to an event like an INSERT, UPDATE or DELETE operation on a table.

Answer: D
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 60

Which two statements are true about foreign key constraints? (Choose two.)

A. The foreign key constraint columns must be supported by an index.
B. The foreign key constraint columns must be defined as NOT NULL.
C. The number and data types of foreign key constraint columns must match the parent key.
D. The columns of one foreign key constraint cannot be used in another foreign key constraint.
E. To define a foreign key constraint there must be an associated primary key or unique key in the same or different table.

Answer: C,E
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 61

What is the primary purpose of a view?

A. To enable uniqueness.
B. To ensure data clustering.
C. To combine data from multiple tables.
D. To optimize queries ran against multiple tables.

Answer: C
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 62

By default, a column defined as a TIMESTAMP includes which attributes?

A. No fractional digits or time zone.
B. 6 fractional digits and no time zone.
C. 12 fractional digits plus a time zone.
D. 12 fractional digits and no time zone.

Answer: B
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 63

Which is NOT a valid reason for creating an index?

A. To allow queries to run more efficiently.
B. To enforce constraints such as uniqueness on index keys.
C. To order the columns of a table in ascending or descending sequence according to values in a row.
D. To order the rows of a table in ascending or descending sequence according to the values in a column.

Answer: C
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 64

Which type of constraint can be used to ensure that an INTEGER column in a table will never be assigned more than one record that contains a NULL value?

A. Unique constraint
B. Primary key constraint
C. Informational constraint
D. Column default constraint

Answer: A
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 65

Which statement is true regarding constraints?

A. A table can only have one unique key constraint.
B. A table can have multiple primary key constraints.
C. Informational constraints tell DB2 what rules the data conforms to, but the rules are not enforced.
D. Foreign key constraints are enforced on the values within the rows of a table, or between the rows of two tables, by a unique index on a foreignkey.

Answer: C
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 66

By default, where is the data stored for a column defined with an XML data type?

A. In an XML index.
B. In line with the rest of the data for the table.
C. In an XML storage object that is separate from the table.
D. In line with the rest of the data for the table, for XML columns less than 32KB.

Answer: C
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 67

Which statement about BEFORE triggers is FALSE?

A. A BEFORE trigger can be used to perform validation of input data.
B. A BEFORE trigger can be used to automatically generate values for newly inserted rows.
C. A BEFORE trigger is fired for each row in the set of affected rows before the trigger event executes.
D. A BEFORE trigger is fired for each row in the set of affected rows instead of executing the trigger event.

Answer: D
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 68

What is used in conjunction with a foreign key to define a relationship between two tables?

A. Primary key
B. Partitioning key
C. Check constraint
D. Unique constraint

Answer: A
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 69

Which case will require a sequence to be dropped and recreated instead of being modified by the ALTER SEQUENCE statement?

A. Change the data type of the sequence.
B. Reset the sequence to its starting value.
C. Establish new minimum or maximum values.
D. Change the increment between future values.

Answer: A

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QUESTION NO: 70

Given the following statement:

GRANT DELETE ON TABLE sales TO User1 WITH GRANT OPTION;

Which statement is correct?

A. USER1 can only remove the SALES table.
B. USER1 can only remove records from the SALES table.
C. USER1 can remove the SALES table and grant the privilege to remove the SALES table to other users.
D. USER1 can remove records from the SALES table and grant the privilege to remove records from the SALES table to other users.

Answer: D
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 71

Which method for restricting data access relies on a SQL search condition that describes what set of rows a user has access to?

A. Authentication
B. Authorities and privileges
C. Label-based access control
D. Row and column access control

Answer: D
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 72

Which SQL statement will take the ability to create tables in a table space named MYTBSP away from user USER1?

A. REVOKE USE OF TABLESPACE mytbsp FROM user1
B. REVOKE ALTER ON TABLESPACE mytbsp FROM user1
C. REVOKE UPDATE OF TABLESPACE mytbsp FROM user1
D. REVOKE CREATETAB ON TABLESPACE mytbsp FROM user1

Answer: A
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 73

In a trusted context environment, if a switch request is made with an authorization ID that is not allowed on a trusted connection, what state is the connection placed in?

A. Locked
B. Waiting
C. Pending
D. Unconnected

Answer: D

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 74

When is a mask used to limit access to data in a table?

A. When mandatory access control (MAC) is used to protect the table.
B. When discretionary access control (DAC) is used to protect the table.
C. When label-based access control (LBAC) is used to protect the table.
D. When row and column access control (RCAC) is used to protect the table.

Answer: D

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 75

What privilege is required to create a view on a table that you are not the owner of?

A. INSERT
B. SELECT
C. CREATE
D. TRIGGER

Answer: B

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 76

After creating several new indexes and executing RUNSTATS, user USER1 wants to re-create a package that is stored in the database so it will take advantage of the new indexes. Which authority/privilege must user USER1 be granted in order to re-create the package?

A. BIND
B. REBIND
C. BINDADD
D. BIND_REBIND

Answer: A
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 77

Which SQL statement will give a user named USER1 the ability to run an embedded SQL application named BENEFITS that calls a package named CORPDATA.PKGA?

A. GRANT EXECUTE ON APPLICATION benefits TO user1
B. GRANT EXECUTE ON PACKAGE corpdata.pkga TO user1
C. GRANT EXECUTE ON APPLICATION PACKAGE corpdata.pkga TO user1
D. GRANT EXECUTE ON APPLICATION benefits USING PACKAGE corpdata.pkga TO user1

Answer: B
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 78

Which of the following privileges allow a user to update the comment on a sequence?

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

Answer: A
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 79

Which statement is valid about the Row and Column Access Control (RCAC) feature?

A. A row mask's access control rule is defined by an SQL CASE expression; a column permission's access control rule is defined by an SQLsearch condition.
B. A row permission's access control rule is defined by an SQL CASE expression; a column mask's access control rule is defined by an SQLsearch condition.
C. A row mask's access control rule is defined by an SQL search condition; a column permission's access control rule is defined by an SQL CASEexpression.

D. A row permission's access control rule is defined by an SQL search condition; a column mask's access control rule is defined by an SQL CASEexpression.

Answer: D
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 80

Which type of table should you use if you want to define specific time periods when data is valid?

A. Materialized query table
B. System-period temporal table
C. Declared global temporary table
D. Application-period temporal table

Answer: D
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 81

Which SQL statement will create a DB2 object that can be used to store numerical data as Canadian currency?

A. CREATE DISTINCT ALIAS canadian_dollar AS DECIMAL (9,3) WITH COMPARISONS
B. CREATE DISTINCT TYPE canadian_dollar AS DECIMAL (9,3) WITH COMPARISONS
C. CREATE DISTINCT PROCEDURE canadian_dollar AS DECIMAL (9,3) WITH COMPARISONS
D. CREATE DISTINCT FUNCTION canadian_dollar AS DECIMAL (9,3) WITH COMPARISONS

Answer: B
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 82

Which object can be enabled for compression?

A. View
B. Buffer pool
C. Storage group

D. Temporary table

Answer: D
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 83

What is the minimum product required for DB2 connectivity across all platforms?

A. DB2 Personal Edition
B. DB2 Development Edition
C. DB2 Connect Personal Edition
D. DB2 Development Unlimited Edition

Answer: C
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 84

Given the SQL statement: CREATE ALIAS total_sales FOR sales Which statement is valid?

A. SALES can be the name of a schema.
B. SALES can be the name of a package.
C. SALES can be the name of an existing alias.
D. SALES can be the name of a declared global temporary table.

Answer: C
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 85

Which DB2 object limits the user's ability to retrieve data from a table by defining a SQL statement in the object?

A. View
B. Index
C. Trigger
D. Check constraint

Answer: A

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 86

A table named EMPLOYEES was created as follows:

```
CREATE TABLE employees (
  emp_no      VARCHAR(4)   NOT NULL,
  emp_name    VARCHAR(50)  NOT NULL,
  emp_email   VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL)
```

Then, the following INSERT statements were executed:

```
INSERT INTO employees VALUES ('1A2B', 'Joe Smith',
  'joe.smith@abc.com');
INSERT INTO employees VALUES ('1122', 'Lisa Carter', '');
INSERT INTO employees VALUES ('1A2B', 'John Doe',
  'john.doe@abc.com');
```

If the following query is executed:

```
SELECT count(*) FROM employees;
```

What will be the results?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 87

Which two DB2 objects can a view be derived from? (Choose two.)

A. View
B. Index

C. Table
D. Trigger
E. Procedure

Answer: A,C
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 88

Which protocol provides applications the ability to connect to and update multiple DB2 databases within the same transaction?

A. Type-1 connect
B. Type-2 connect
C. Type-3 connect
D. Type-4 connect

Answer: B
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 89

Which statement about bitemporal tables is valid?

A. Bitemporal tables are system tables and can only be queried by the schema owner.
B. Creating a bitemporal table is similar to creating a regular table except users must specify a system time period column.
C. When data in a bitemporal table is updated, a row is added to it's associated history table.
D. Querying a bitemporal table will produce results for a complete timeline; a view must be created to obtain results for a specific time period.

Answer: C
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 90

Which object can a buffer pool be assigned to?

A. Schema
B. Table space
C. Storage group
D. Stored procedure

Answer: B
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 91

Which DB2 object is associated with PREVIOUS VALUE and NEXT VALUE expressions?

A. View
B. Table
C. Sequence
D. Identity Column

Answer: C
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 92

What needs to be defined in order to track changes made to a system-period temporal table over time?

A. Once the row-begin, row-end, and transaction-start-id columns are created, all changes are tracked.
B. A history table must be created with identical columns to the base table and a unique index must be defined on the transaction-start-id column.
C. A history table must be created as a clone table of the base table after the row-begin, row-end, and transaction-start-id columns have beendefined.
D. A history table must be created with identical columns to the base table and then the base table altered with the ADD VERSIONING clause torelate it to the history table.

Answer: D
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 93

Which object is used to cache table and index data as it is read from disk?

A. Database
B. Buffer pool
C. Table space
D. Package cache

Answer: B
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 94

Which statement about large object (LOB) locators is true?

A. A LOB locator is a data type that is used to store LOB data in binary files.
B. A LOB locator is a data type that is used to store LOB data in a database.
C. A LOB locator represents a value for a LOB resource that is stored in a database.
D. A LOB locator represents a value for a LOB resource that is stored in a binary file.

Answer: C
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 95

Which DB2 product is a database cluster solution for non-mainframe platforms and is best suited for Online Transaction Processing (OLTP) workloads?

A. DB2 Connect
B. DB2 pureScale
C. Workload Manager
D. High Availability Disaster Recovery

Answer: B
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 96

What type of large object (LOB) is used to store LOB data together with the formatted rows on

data pages, instead of in a separate LOB storage object?

A. inline
B. binary
C. internal
D. partitioned

Answer: A
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 97

Which product replaced the Control Center used in versions prior to DB2 v10?

A. IBM Data Studio
B. IBM Administrator
C. IBM Data Manager
D. IBM Command Center

Answer: A
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 98

Which DB2 product is NOT suitable for very large data warehouse applications?

A. DB2 for i
B. DB2 for AIX
C. DB2 for z/OS
D. DB2 for Linux

Answer: A
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 99

Which platform supports DB2 pureScale environments?

A. AIX
B. iOS
C. z/OS
D. Windows

Answer: A
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 100

Which tool allows users to connect to a DB2 database using a wizard?

A. Control Center
B. IBM Data Studio
C. Universal Connection Expert
D. DB2 Connection Pool Manager

Answer: B
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 101

A table named SALES contains a record for every sales transaction a company processes. A user wishes to see the number of transactions that are made by each salesman. Which SQL statement will produce the desired results?

A. SELECT name, COUNT(*) AS transactions
FROM sales
B. SELECT name, COUNT(DISTINCT name) AS transactions
FROM sales
C. SELECT name, COUNT(*) AS transactions
FROM sales
GROUP BY name
D. SELECT DISTINCT name, COUNT(*) AS transactions
FROM sales
GROUP BY transactions

Answer: C
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 102

Which statement about roll back operations is correct?

A. When a ROLLBACK statement is executed, all locks held by the terminating transaction are released.
B. When a ROLLBACK TO SAVEPOINT statement is executed, all locks acquired up to the savepoint are released.
C. When a ROLLBACK TO SAVEPOINT statement is executed, all locks acquired after the savepoint are released.
D. When a ROLLBACK statement is executed, all locks acquired for open cursors that were declared WITH HOLD, are held.

Answer: A
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 103

When a COMMIT statement is executed, what happens?

A. All locks held on the database are automatically released.
B. Data stored in global temporary tables is automatically deleted.
C. Open cursors defined WITH HOLD are closed, but their data is retained.
D. The current transaction is terminated and a new transaction boundary is started.

Answer: D
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 104

Which SQL statement would be used to retrieve only salaries that are greater than $100,000.00 from a table named EMPLOYEE?

A. SELECT * FROM employee
WHERE salary < 100000
B. SELECT salary FROM employee
WHERE salary > 100000
C. SELECT salary FROM employee
WHERE salary > 100,000.00
D. SELECT * FROM employee
WHERE salary GREATER THAN 100000

Answer: B
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 105

Which SQL statement should be used to retrieve the minimum and maximum salaries (SALARY) for each job code (JOB), sorted by job code, from a table named EMPLOYEE?

A. SELECT job, MIN(salary), MAX(salary)
FROM employee
GROUP BY job
ORDER BY job;
B. SELECT job, MIN(salary), MAX(salary)
FROM employee
ORDER BY job;
C. SELECT job, MIN(salary), MAX(salary)
FROM employee
GROUP BY SALARY
ORDER BY job;
D. SELECT job, MIN(salary), MAX(salary)
FROM employee
GROUP BY MIN(salary), MAX(salary)
ORDER BY job;

Answer: A
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 106

If a table named MY_TAB contains 100 rows and the following statement is executed:

```
UPDATE
   (SELECT * FROM my_tab
    ORDER BY col1 DESC
    FETCH FIRST 10 ROWS ONLY) AS temp
      SET col3 = 99;
```

How many rows will be updated?

A. 0
B. 1
C. 10
D. 99

Answer: C
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 107

An SQL function named DEPT_INFO was created as follows:

```
CREATE FUNCTION dept_info()
  RETURNS TABLE (dept_id   INTEGER,
                   dept_name  VARCHAR(20))
  LANGUAGE SQL
  READS SQL DATA
  BEGIN ATOMIC
  RETURN
    SELECT deptno, deptname
    FROM department
    WHERE deptname LIKE 'S%';
  END
```

What is the correct way to use this function in a query?

A. SELECT dept_info(dept_id, dept_name)
B. SELECT dept_id, dept_name FROM dept_info()
C. SELECT TABLE dept_id, dept_name FROM dept_info()
D. SELECT dept_id, dept_name FROM TABLE(dept_info()) AS results

Answer: D
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 108

Which type of stored procedure is not associated with an external application program?

A. A Java stored procedure.
B. A REXX stored procedure.
C. A native SQL stored procedure.

D. An external SQL stored procedure.

Answer: C
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 109

Which SQL statement will retrieve the department number (WORKDEPT) and average departmental salary (SALARY) for all departments in a table named EMPLOYEE and arrange the result set in ascending order by average departmental salary?

A. SELECT workdept, AVG(salary)
FROM employee
ORDER BY workdept
GROUP BY 2
B. SELECT workdept, AVG(salary)
FROM employee
ORDER BY workdept
ARRANGE BY 2
C. SELECT workdept, AVERAGE(salary)
FROM employee
GROUP BY workdept
ORDER BY 2
D. SELECT workdept, AVG(salary)
FROM employee
GROUP BY workdept
ORDER BY 2

Answer: D
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 110

Which statement about system-period temporal tables is true?

A. They store user-based period information.
B. They do not have a separate history table.
C. They can be queried without a time period specification.
D. They manage data based on time criteria specified by users or applications.

Answer: C

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 111

A table named DEPARTMENT contains the following data:

```
DEPTNO DEPTNAME              MGRNO ADMRDEPT
------ ----------------------------- ---------- --------
A01     PLANNING              000020  A00
B02     BRANCH OFFICE 1         -     E01
C22     BRANCH OFFICE 2         -     E01
D22     BRANCH OFFICE 3         -     E01
E22     BRANCH OFFICE 4         -     E01
```

If a user attempts to execute the following statement:

```
UPDATE employee SET workdept =
  (SELECT deptno FROM department WHERE admrdept LIKE 'E%')
  WHERE workdept IS NULL;
```

What will happen?

A. The statement will fail because a subquery cannot be used in an UPDATE statement.
B. The statement will fail because the result set produced by the subquery will contain more than one row.
C. The statement will succeed; the last record retrieved by the subquery will be used to provide a WORKDEPT value for the update operation.
D. The statement will succeed; the first record retrieved by the subquery will be used to provide a WORKDEPT value for the update operation.

Answer: B
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 112

Which statement about UPDATE processing is FALSE?

A. The UPDATE statement logs the before and after value of every column it modifies.
B. A searched UPDATE is used to update one or more rows and a positioned UPDATE is used to update exactly one row.
C. When the UPDATE statement modifies parent key columns, the value of corresponding foreign key columns are also modified.

D. The UPDATE statement modifies the values of specified columns in the rows of a table, view, or underlying table(s) of a specified fullselect.

Answer: C
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 113

Given the following statements:

```
CREATE TABLE employee (empid INTEGER, info XML);

INSERT INTO employee VALUES (1,
'<employeeinfo>
  <name>Joe Smith</name>
  <department name="DB2">
    <team>Development</team>
  </department>
</employeeinfo>');
```

If the following XQuery statement is executed:

```
XQUERY
for $info in db2-fn:xmlcolumn('EMPLOYEE.INFO')/employeeinfo
return $info/name
```

What will be the result?

A. Joe Smith
B. <name>Joe Smith</name>
C. <name>Joe Smith></name><name>DB2</name>
D. <employeeinfo><name>Joe Smith</name></employeeinfo>

Answer: B
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 114

A table named STATES has the following columns: STATE_CD, REGION_CD, and STATE_NAME. Which SQL statement will return the number of states in each region, ordered by number of states?

A. SELECT state_cd, COUNT(*)
FROM states
ORDER BY COUNT(*);
B. SELECT state_cd, COUNT(*)
FROM states
GROUP BY state_cd
ORDER BY state_cd;
C. SELECT region_cd, COUNT(*)
FROM states
GROUP BY state_cd
ORDER BY COUNT(*);
D. SELECT region_cd, COUNT(*)
FROM states
GROUP BY region_cd
ORDER BY COUNT(*);

Answer: D
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 115

When a user-defined function (UDF) is created and no schema is specified, what schema is used
to store the UDF?

A. The SYSIBM schema.
B. The SYSFUN schema.
C. A schema with the name of the UDF.
D. A schema with the userid of the UDF definer.

Answer: D
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 116

What is a function of a table check constraint?

A. To provide a method of avoiding duplicate entries for a column.
B. To provide a method of ensuring a column's values are within a specific range.
C. To ensure that XML columns are properly populated in an associated XML table space.
D. To enforce relationships between tables by checking the existence of rows in one table against
another.

Answer: B
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 117

Which statement about foreign keys is true?

A. A table can have only one foreign key.
B. Foreign keys can only be defined when a table is created.
C. A foreign key can be defined on a column or a set of columns in a table.
D. Foreign keys are enforced only during the execution of INSERT statements.

Answer: C
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 118

Which type of table is best suited for recording results from application data manipulation that is not required to be persistent?

A. Base Table
B. Temporal Table
C. Transition Table
D. Temporary Table

Answer: D
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 119

Which statement regarding referential integrity constraints is true?

A. Multiple primary keys can be defined for a table.
B. A foreign key can reference multiple primary keys.
C. A primary key can be referenced by only one foreign key.
D. Primary keys and foreign keys are used to define relationships.

Answer: D

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 120

Which database object provides an alternative way of describing data that exists in one or more base tables?

A. Alias
B. View
C. Index
D. Sequence

Answer: B
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 121

The WITH CHECK OPTION clause of the CREATE VIEW statement allows you to do which of the following?

A. Define a view on one or more tables or views.
B. Revalidate all invalid objects that are referenced on a view's fullselect.
C. Ensure that any inserted or updated rows conform to the definition of the view.
D. Define a view that only consists of columns that have check constraints defined.

Answer: C
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 122

Which type of constraint can be used to tell the DB2 Optimizer that a parent-child relationship exists between two tables, but that the relationship is not enforced?

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

Answer: D
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 123

Which event will NOT cause a trigger to be fired?

A. Execution of an INSERT statement.
B. Execution of LOAD REPLACE operation.
C. Execution of an INSERT operation of a MERGE statement.
D. Execution of an UPDATE operation of a MERGE statement.

Answer: B
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 124

What is the primary purpose for using the INCLUDE clause with a CREATE UNIQUE INDEX statement?

A. To override the limit on index key columns.
B. To further enforce the uniqueness of index values.
C. To combine two or more indexes to create a single unique index.
D. To improve performance of some queries by allowing index-only access.

Answer: D
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 125

What are INSTEAD OF triggers used for?

A. To update data in other tables.
B. To perform insert, update, and delete operations against complex views.
C. To check or modify values before they are actually stored in a database.
D. To run non-database operations that are coded in user-defined functions.

Answer: B

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 126

User USER1 wants to store part numbers and part descriptions in a table named PARTS; user USER1 also wants to ensure that any comparisons of part descriptions that are made will be done so in binary, regardless of the database collating sequence used. Which statement should user USER1 execute to create the desired table?

A. CREATE TABLE parts
(part_no INTEGER,
desc CLOB))
B. CREATE TABLE parts
(part_no INTEGER,
desc VARCHAR(200))
C. CREATE TABLE parts
(part_no INTEGER,
desc CLOB FOR BIT DATA))
D. CREATE TABLE parts
(part_no INTEGER,
desc VARCHAR(200) FOR BIT DATA)

Answer: D
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 127

What mechanism is typically used to automatically update other tables, generate or transform values for inserted or updated rows, and perform tasks such as issuing alerts?

A. Trigger
B. Procedure
C. Table function
D. Scalar function

Answer: A
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 128

Which data type should be used to store data in a column that represents money and accurately returns a two position scale?

A. BIGINT
B. BINARY
C. DOUBLE
D. DECIMAL

Answer: D
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 129

User USER1 wants to define a required relationship between two tables named TAB1 and TAB2 in such a way that whenever a record is deleted from table TAB1, any related records are deleted from table TAB2. What must user USER1 do to accomplish this?

A. 1) Create a primary key on table TAB1;
2) Create a foreign key on table TAB2 that references the primary key on table TAB1 and adheres to the ON DELETE CASCADE rule.
B. 1) Create a primary key on table TAB2;
2) Create a foreign key on table TAB1 that references the primary key on table TAB2 and adheres to the ON DELETE CASCADE rule.
C. 1) Create a primary key on table TAB1;
2) Create a foreign key on table TAB2 that references the primary key on table TAB1 and adheres to the ON DELETE RESTRICT rule.
D. 1) Create a primary key on table TAB2;
2) Create a foreign key on table TAB1 that references the primary key on table TAB2 and adheres to the ON DELETE RESTRICT rule.

Answer: A
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 130

Which statement about a deadlock is true?

A. The victim will be rolled back.
B. The victim will read through the lock.

C. Both victim and holder are rolled back.
D. The victim must wait until the holder releases the lock.

Answer: A
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 131

What takes place when a process accesses a data object on which it already holds a lock, and the access mode requires a more restrictive lock than the one currently held?

A. Lock wait
B. Lock timeout
C. Lock escalation
D. Lock conversion

Answer: D
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 132

What is the act of releasing a large number of row-level locks that an application holds on a single table to acquire a table-level lock known as?

A. Lock exchange
B. Lock promotion
C. Lock escalation
D. Lock conversion

Answer: C
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 133

When is an INTENT EXCLUSIVE (IX) lock required?

A. When a transaction intends to read or change data.
B. When a transaction intends to change but not read data.

C. When a transaction intends to read but not change data.
D. When a transaction intends to change the system catalog.

Answer: A
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 134

The EXCLUSIVE MODE option of the LOCK TABLE statement is used to prevent which of the following?

A. Concurrent application processes from performing any operations on the table.
B. Concurrent application processes from performing any read-only operations on the table.
C. Concurrent applications processes that are running under the cursor stability (CS) isolation level from performing read-only operations on thetable.
D. Concurrent applications processes that are running under the uncommitted read (UR) isolation level from performing read-only operations onthe table.

Answer: A
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 135

What factor influences lock conversion/promotion?

A. Lock size
B. Number of locks
C. Lock mode needed
D. Available real storage

Answer: C
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 136

Application APP_A is performing updates to table TAB1 using the read stability (RS) isolation level. Which isolation level will allow application APP_B to retrieve all rows from table TAB1 immediately, rather than have to wait until application APP_A has finished making updates?

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

Answer: D
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 137

If no isolation level is specified, what is the default isolation level used?

A. Cursor Stability (CS)
B. Repeatable Read (RR)
C. Read Stability (RS) with Currently Committed semantics
D. Cursor Stability (CS) with Currently Committed semantics

Answer: A
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 138

What isolation level prevents dirty reads, nonrepeatable reads, and phantoms?

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

Answer: C
Explanation: