

IBM Exam 610 Question Bank

2/8/15

Time Limit: 90 Minutes

Name (Print): _____

This question bank contains 9 pages (including this cover page) and 37 questions.

- IBM Exam 610 corresponds to **Test C2090-610: DB2 10.1 Fundamentals**
- The questions adapted from the following sources:
 - **DB 2 10.1 Fundamentals Certification Study Guide** by Roger E. Sanders

Planning

1. (1 point) A database will be used primarily to identify sales patterns for products sold within the last three years and to summarize sales by region, on a quarterly basis. Which type of system is needed?
 - A. Analytical
 - B. DB2 pureScale
 - C. Data warehouse
 - D. Online transaction processing (OLTP)
2. (1 point) Which product can be used to tune performance for a single query?
 - A. IBM Data Studio
 - B. IBM Control Center
 - C. IBM Data Administrator
 - D. IBM Workload Manager
3. (1 point) Which two DB2 products are suitable for very large data warehouse applications? (Choose two.)
 - A. DB2 for i
 - B. DB2 for AIX
 - C. DB2 for z/OS
 - D. DB2 pureScale
 - E. DB2 Express-C
4. (1 point) What is the DB2 Workload Manager (WLM) used for?
 - A. To identify, diagnose, solve, and prevent performance problems in DB2 products and associated applications.
 - B. To customize execution environments for the purpose of controlling system resources so that one department or service class does not overwhelm the system.
 - C. To respond to significant changes in a database's workload by dynamically distributing available memory resources among several different database memory consumers.
 - D. To improve the performance of applications that require frequent, but relatively transient, simultaneous user connections by allocating host database resources only for the duration of an SQL transaction.
5. (1 point) Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a data warehouse?
 - A. Sub-second response time
 - B. Voluminous historical data
 - C. Heterogeneous data sources
 - D. Summarized queries that perform aggregations and joins

6. (1 point) Which statement about the DB2 pureScale feature is NOT true?
- A. The DB2 pureScale feature provides a database cluster solution for nonmainframe platforms.
 - B. The DB2 pureScale feature is only available as part of DB2 Advanced Enterprise Server Edition.
 - C. The DB2 pureScale feature can only work with the General Parallel File System (GPFS) file system.
 - D. The DB2 pureScale feature is best suited for online transaction processing (OLTP) workloads.
7. (1 point) Which two statements about large object (LOB) locators are true? (Choose two.)
- A. A LOB locator represents a value for a LOB resource that is stored in a database.
 - B. A LOB locator is a simple token value that is used to refer to a much bigger LOB value.
 - C. A LOB locator is a special data type that is used to store LOB data in external binary files.
 - D. A LOB locator represents a value for a LOB resource that is stored in an external binary file.
 - E. A LOB locator is a mechanism that acts similar to an index in the way that is organizes LOB values so they can be quickly located in response to a query.
8. (1 point) Which type of database workload typically involves making changes to a small number of records within a single transaction?
- A. Decision support
 - B. Data warehousing
 - C. Online analytical processing (OLAP)
 - D. Online transaction processing (OLTP)
9. (1 point) Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of an OLTP database?
- A. Current data
 - B. Frequent updates
 - C. Granular transactions
 - D. Optimized for queries
10. (1 point) Which two platforms support DB2 10.1 pureScale environments? (Choose two.)
- A. IBM mainframes running z/OS
 - B. IBM p Series servers running AIX
 - C. IBM p Series servers running Linux
 - D. IBM x Series servers running Linux
 - E. IBM x Series servers running a supported version of Windows

11. (1 point) Which tool can analyze and provide recommendations for tuning individual queries?
 - A. IBM InfoSphere Data Architect
 - B. IBM InfoSphere Optim Query Tuner
 - C. IBM InfoSphere Optim pureQuery Runtime
 - D. IBM InfoSphere Optim Performance Manager Extended Edition
12. (1 point) Which SQL statement will create a table named EMPLOYEE that can be used to store XML data?
 - A. CREATE TABLE employee (empid INT, resume XML)
 - B. CREATE TABLE employee (empid INT, resume XML(2000))
 - C. CREATE TABLE employee (empid INT, resume CLOB AS XML)
 - D. CREATE TABLE employee (empid INT, resume CLOB USING XML)
13. (1 point) What DB2 product provides a complete data warehousing solution that contains components that facilitate data warehouse construction and administration?
 - A. DB2 pureScale Feature
 - B. DB2 Workload Manager
 - C. IBM InfoSphere Warehouse
 - D. Database Partitioning Feature
14. (1 point) Which statement about IBM Data Studio is NOT true?
 - A. The IBM Data Studio administration client can be installed on servers running Red Hat Linux, SUSE Linux, Windows, and AIX.
 - B. IBM Data Studio replaces the DB2 Control Center as the standard GUI interface for DB2 database administration and application development.
 - C. IBM Data Studio is an Eclipse-based, integrated development environment (IDE) that can be used to perform instance and database administration.
 - D. IBM Data Studio allows users to connect to a DB2 database using a wizard; however, users are required to provide login credentials before a connection will be established.
15. (1 point) Which statement about inline large objects (LOBs) is NOT true?
 - A. When a table contains columns with inline LOBs, fewer rows can fit on a page.
 - B. Inline LOBs are created by appending the INLINE LENGTH clause to a LOB column's definition.
 - C. Because DML operations against inline LOBs are never logged, their use can reduce logging overhead.
 - D. Inline LOBs improve query performance by storing LOB data in the same data pages as the rest of a table's rows, rather than in a separate LOB storage object.

Security

16. (1 point) A user named USER1 has been granted DATAACCESS authority for a database named PAYROLL. What is user USER1 allowed to do?
- A. Implicitly create a new schema in the PAYROLL database.
 - B. Grant and revoke privileges on objects that reside in the PAYROLL database.
 - C. Retrieve and change data stored in user tables, views, and materialized query tables.
 - D. Create database objects, issue database-specific DB2 commands, and run DB2 utilities that do not change data.
17. (1 point) Which attribute is NOT needed to define a trusted context?
- A. A system authorization ID
 - B. A data stream encryption value
 - C. A system authorization password
 - D. The IP address or domain name of an incoming connection
18. (1 point) Which SQL statement will take the ability to run an Embedded SQL application named PERF_REVIEW that calls a package named CORP.CALC_Bonus away from a user named USER1?
- A. REVOKE EXECUTION ON APPLICATION perf_review FROM user1
 - B. REVOKE EXECUTION ON PACKAGE corp.calc_bonus FROM user1
 - C. REVOKE EXECUTION ON APPLICATION perf_review PACKAGE corp.calc _bonus FROM user1
 - D. REVOKE EXECUTION ON APPLICATION perf_review USING PACKAGE corp.calc_bonus FROM user1
19. (1 point) If a user is given SELECT privilege on a table named EMPLOYEES, which two actions are they allowed to perform? (Choose two.)
- A. Add data to the EMPLOYEE table.
 - B. Create a view on the EMPLOYEE table.
 - C. Retrieve data from the EMPLOYEE table.
 - D. Create an index for the EMPLOYEE table.
 - E. Change the definition for the EMPLOYEE table.
20. (1 point) Which SQL statement will allow a user named USER1 to both remove records from a table named SALES and give the ability to remove records from the SALES table to others?
- A. GRANT DELETE ON TABLE sales TO user1 WITH GRANT OPTION
 - B. GRANT REMOVE ON TABLE sales TO user1 WITH GRANT OPTION
 - C. GRANT DELETE ON TABLE sales TO user1 WITH GRANT PRIVILEGES
 - D. GRANT REMOVE ON TABLE sales TO user1 WITH GRANT PRIVILEGES

21. (1 point) If a user is granted the **BIND** privilege, what are they allowed to do?
- A. Create a new package.
 - B. Bind or rebind (recreate) a specific package.
 - C. Register user-defined functions (UDFs) and procedures.
 - D. Associate user-defined functions (UDFs) and procedures with specific database objects.
22. (1 point) Which statement about **Security Administrator (SECADM)** authority is true?
- A. Users with **SECADM** authority are not allowed to access data stored in system catalog tables and views.
 - B. Only users with **SECADM** authority are allowed to grant and revoke **SECADM** authority to/from others.
 - C. When a user with **SECADM** authority creates a database, that user is automatically granted **DBADM** authority for that database.
 - D. With DB2 for z/OS, **SYSADM** authority and **SECADM** authority are combined under **SYSADM** authority and cannot be separated.
23. (1 point) Which statement about trusted context is true?
- A. Trusted context objects can only be defined by someone with **SYSADM** or **SECADM** authority.
 - B. An authorization ID, IP address, encryption value, and authentication type must be identified before a trusted context can be defined.
 - C. After a trusted connection is established, if a switch request is made with an authorization ID that is not allowed on the connection, the connection is placed in the "Unconnected" state.
 - D. If a trusted context is assigned to a role, any authorization ID that uses the trusted context will acquire the authorities and privileges that have been assigned to the role; any authorities or privileges that have been granted to the authorization ID are ignored.
24. (1 point) If a user has **ACCESSCTRL** authority, which two authorities and/or privileges are they allowed to grant to others? (Choose two.)
- A. **SYSADM**
 - B. **SECADM**
 - C. **EXECUTE**
 - D. **CREATETAB**
 - E. **ACCESSCTRL**

25. (1 point) Which of the following is used to group a collection of privileges together so that they can be simultaneously granted to and revoked from multiple users?
- A. Role
 - B. Catalog
 - C. Function
 - D. Collection
26. (1 point) Which method for restricting data access relies on the server or the local DB2 subsystem to prevent unauthorized users from accessing data stored in a database?
- A. Privileges
 - B. Authentication
 - C. Label-based access control
 - D. Row and column access control
27. (1 point) When is an SQL search condition used to limit access to data in a table?
- A. When mandatory access control (MAC) is used to protect the table.
 - B. When label-based access control (LBAC) is used to protect the table.
 - C. When discretionary access control (DAC) is used to protect the table.
 - D. When row and column access control (RCAC) is used to protect the table.
28. (1 point) Which SQL statement will give user USER1 the ability to create tables in a table space named USERSPACE2?
- A. GRANT USE OF TABLESPACE userspace2 TO user1
 - B. GRANT ALTER ON TABLESPACE userspace2 TO user1
 - C. GRANT USAGE OF TABLESPACE userspace2 TO user1
 - D. GRANT CREATETAB ON TABLESPACE userspace2 TO user1
29. (1 point) Which SQL statement will give user USER1 the ability to assign a comment to a table named MYTABLE?
- A. GRANT ALTER ON TABLE mytable TO user1
 - B. GRANT USAGE ON TABLE mytable TO user1
 - C. GRANT INSERT ON TABLE mytable TO user1
 - D. GRANT UPDATE ON TABLE mytable TO user1
30. (1 point) Which privileges are needed to invoke an SQL stored procedure that queries a table?
- A. CALL privilege on the procedure; SELECT privilege on the table.
 - B. EXECUTE privilege on the procedure; SELECT privilege on the table.
 - C. CALL privilege on the procedure; REFERENCES privilege on the table.
 - D. EXECUTE privilege on the procedure; REFERENCES privilege on the table.

31. (1 point) Which privileges allows a user to use the `PREVIOUS VALUE` and `NEXT VALUE` sequence expressions?

- A. `USE`
- B. `ALTER`
- C. `USAGE`
- D. `EXECUTE`

32. (1 point) A table named `CUSTOMER` was created as follows:

```
CREATE TABLE customer
(cust_id    INTEGER NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
 f_name     VARCHAR(30),
 l_name     VARCHAR(40),
 cc_number  NUMERIC(16,0) NOT NULL)
```

Which two actions will prevent unauthorized users from accessing credit card number (`CC_NUMBER`) information? (Choose two.)

- A. Assign the `CC_NUMBER` column to a restricted role that only authorized users are allowed to access.
- B. Only grant `ACCESSCTRL` authority for the `CC_NUMBER` column to users who need to access credit card number information.
- C. Alter the table definition so that `CC_NUMBER` data is stored in a separate schema that only authorized users are allowed to access.
- D. Create a view for the `CUSTOMER` table that does not contain the `CC_NUMBER` column and require unauthorized users to use the view.
- E. Create a column mask for the `CC_NUMBER` column with the `ENABLE` option specified and alter the `CUSTOMER` table to activate column access control.

33. (1 point) Which authority is needed to create and drop databases?

- A. `DBADM`
- B. `DBCTRL`
- C. `SYSCTRL`
- D. `SYSMAINT`

34. (1 point) Which statement regarding `label-based access control (LBAC)` is true?

- A. Two types of security label components are supported: array and tree.
- B. Every `LBAC`-protected table must have only one security policy associated with it.
- C. To configure a table for row-level `LBAC` protect, you must include the `SECURED WITH` clause with each column's definition.
- D. To configure a table for column-level `LBAC` protection, you must include a column with the `DB2SECURITYLABEL` data type in the table's definition.

35. (1 point) Which method for restricting data access relies on an SQL CASE expression to control the conditions under which a user can access for a column?
- A. Authority
 - B. Authentication
 - C. Label-based access control
 - D. Row and column access control
36. (1 point) Which two statements about Row and column Access Control (RCAC) are valid? (Choose two.)
- A. A column mask's access control rule is defined by an SQL search condition.
 - B. A column mask's access control rule is defined by an SQL CASE expression.
 - C. A row permission's access control rule is defined by an SQL search condition.
 - D. A row permission's access control rule is defined by an SQL CASE expression.
 - E. A column mask's access control rule is defined by a `SECURED WITH` clause of a `CREATE TABLE` or `ALTER TABLE` statement.
37. (1 point) Which privilege is needed to invoke a stored procedure?
- A. USE
 - B. CALL
 - C. USAGE
 - D. EXECUTE

Working with Databases and Database Objects