

**IBM** 

A2090-545

Assessment: DB2 9.7 SQL Procedure Developer Assessment

### **Answer:** C

**QUESTION:** 108 Click the Exhibit button.

# Table INFO1 contains the following data:

PERSON_NAME	AGE	HOBBY	DOB
John Smith	45 05/01/1	- Reading 963	
John Brown	5 07/01/1	Skiing	
Sally John	50 04/21/1	Reading	
Rob Drake	15 02/01/1	VideoGames	
Betty Hoop	20 04/11/1	Shopping	
Bill Lee	29 12/01/1	Sailing	
Mary Pope		Shopping	
Procedure MOVE	_DATA() is	s created as follow	WS:
CREATE PROCEI		re_data() in_name, age, ho	hby FDOM
info1	_C 1 pc130	in_name, age, no	bby i ROW
IF v1.age < 30 INSERT INTO		UES(v1.person_n	ame,
v1.hobby ); END IF;			
END FOR; END			

How many rows will be in table INFO2 after the procedure MOVE\_DATA shown in the exhibit is executed?

- A. 0
- B. 4
- C. 5
- D. 7

#### **Answer:** B

#### **QUESTION:** 109

Which of the following can be used to assign multiple values to a row data type variable?

- A. A SELECT \* statement, a VALUES \* statement, or a FETCH \* statement.
- B. A SELECT INTO statement, a VALUES INTO statement, or a FETCH INTO statement.
- C. A DIRECT ASSIGNMENT statement.
- D. D. A VARIABLE VALUES statement.

#### **Answer:** B

#### **QUESTION:** 110

Which two statements describe a CASE statement? (Choose two.)

- A. CASE statements are used to enter into some logic based on a literal value.
- B. CASE statements are used to enter into some logicbased on the value of an expression.
- C. CASE statements are used to return control to the beginning of an expression.
- D. CASE statements are used to enter into some condition and loop until the condition is met.
- E. CASE statements are used to iterate into some logic based on a literal value.

#### **Answer:** A, B

#### **QUESTION:** 111

Which code fragment illustrates the proper way to capture and save SQL error handler values so they can be used to control procedure logic?

A. DECLARE CONTINUE HANDLER FOR SQLEXCEPTION, SQLWARNING, NOT FOUND

SET retcode = SQLCODE;

- B. DECLARE ERROR HANDLER FOR SQLEXCEPTION, SQLWARNING, NOT FOUND SET retcode = EXCEPTION;
- C. DECLARE ERROR HANDLING SQLEXCEPTION, SQLWARNING, NOT FOUND SET retcode = SQLERRN;
- D. DECLARE ERROR HANDLING FOR SQLEXCEPTION, SQLWARNING, NOT FOUND SET retcode = SQLMSG;

**Answer:** A

#### **OUESTION:** 112

Which statement will change the value of a special register?

A. UPDATE SPECIAL REGISTER TIME = ?2:30:00?UPDATE SPECIAL REGISTER TIME = ?2:30:00

- B. UPDATE SPECIAL REGISTERSCHEMA = 'DB2ADMIN'
- C. SET CURRENT TIME = ?2:30:00?SET CURRENT TIME = ?2:30:00
- D. SET CURRENT SCHEMA = 'DB2ADMIN'

**Answer:** D

#### **QUESTION:** 113

Which of the following CURSOR declare statement is incorrect?

- A. DECLARE c1 CURSOR WITHOUT RETURN FOR SELECT \* FROM tab1
- B. DECLARE c1 ASENSITIVE CURSOR WITH RETURN TO CLIENT FOR SELECT \* FROM tab1
- C. DECLARE c1 INSENSITIVE CURSOR WITH RETURN TO CLIENT FOR SELECT \* FROM tab1
- D. DECLARE c1 SENSITIVE CURSOR WITH RETURN TO CLIENT FOR SELECT \* FROM tab1

**Answer:** D

#### **OUESTION:** 114

Which rule applies to the REFERENCING clause in a CREATE TRIGGER statement?

A. The OLD correlation-name and the OLD TABLE identifier can be used if the trigger event is an INSERT operation.

- B. The scope of each correlation-name and identifierused is the entire trigger definition.
- C. The OLD TABLE or NEW TABLE identifiers can be defined in a BEFORE trigger.
- D. A NEW correlation-name can be specified more than once for a trigger.

#### **Answer:** B

### **QUESTION:** 115

Which of the following statement is TRUE about a REPEAT loop?

- A. The condition is checked at the end of the loop.
- B. The condition is checked at the beginning of the loop.
- C. A REPEAT loop behaves like a WHILE loop.
- D. A REPEAT loop behaves like a FOR loop.

**Answer:** A

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