IBM

A2090-610

Accessment: DB2 10.1 Fundamentals - Assessment

QUESTION: 130
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

QUESTION: 131
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

QUESTION: 132
The EXCLUSIVE MODE option of the LOCKTABLE 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 the table.
D. Concurrent applications processes that are running under the uncommitted read (UR) isolation level from performing read-only operations on the table.

Answer: A

QUESTION: 133
What factor influences lock conversion/promotion?

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

Answer: C

QUESTION: 134
Application APP_A is performing updates totable 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

QUESTION: 135
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

QUESTION: 136
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

QUESTION: 137
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

QUESTION: 138
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 been defined.
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 to relate it to the history table.

Answer: D

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