



IBM

C2090-730

DB2 9 Fundamentals

QUESTION: 141

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: 142

The EMPLOYEE table contains the following information:

```
EMPNO NAME WORKDEPT
-----
101 SAM A11
102 JOHN C12
103 JANE -
104 PATRemote
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 2 2 5 1
- B. MGRID EMPCOUNT ----- 1 0 2 2 3 0 4 0 5 1
- C. MGRID EMPCOUNT ----- 1 3 2 3 3 3 4 3 5 3
- D. MGRID EMPCOUNT ----- 1 0 2 2 3 2 4 2 5 1

Answer: B

QUESTION: 143

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: 144

Which of the following SQL statements will return the year and average salary for allemployees 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: 145

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

How many names will be returned for this XQuery?

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

Answer: C

QUESTION: 146

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: 147

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

Answer: B

QUESTION: 148

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: 149

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: 150

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 TABLE emp (
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),
CHECKedlevel_ck VALUES (edlevel IN ('C','H','N')),
);
B. CREATE TABLE emp (
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 TABLE emp (
empno SMALLINT NEXTVAL GENERATED BY DEFAULT AS IDENTITY,
firstname VARCHAR(30) NOTNULL, 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 TABLE emp (
empnoSMALLINT 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)
REFERENCESdepartment (deptno),
CONSTRAINT edlevel_ck CHECK (edlevel IN ('C','H','N'))
);

```

Answer: D

QUESTION: 151

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 TABLE systmp.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: 151

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: 152

Given the following insert statement:
INSERT INTO product (pid, description) VALUES ('100-100-01', XMLPARSE (DOCUMENT
'<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

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