IBM C2090-543 Exam

SectionA: 50 Questions
SectionB: 50 Questions

SectionA

1. Which condition will prevent a developer from using the DB2 Call Level Interface in an application?

A. The developer must control the cursor names to comply with company naming standards

B. An SQL precompiler is not available to the developer

C. The application must create an external scalar function with the CREATE FUNCTION statement

D. The DECLARE CURSOR statement needs to be used

Answer: D

2. The statement below was used to create a cursor named CSR1:
DECLARE csr1 DYNAMIC SCROLL CURSOR FOR
SELECT* FROM employee;
After fetching all of rows in the result set associated with cursor CSR1, which two statements can be used to fetch the data starting at the end of the result set: (Choose two)

A. FETCH LAST

B. FETCH PRIOR

C. FETCH RELATIVE

D. FETCH OFFSET

Answer: B C

3. Click the Exhibit button
CREATE TABLE store(sid INTEGER, info XML);
INSERT INTO store VALUES (1,
<storeinfo sid= "1">
<name>Grocery A</name>
<items>
<fruit><name>Mango</name><price>1.20</price></fruit>

<fruit><name>Apple</name><price>0.50</price></fruit>
<dessert><name>Ice Cream</name><price>6.00</price></dessert>
</items>
</storeinfo>');
Given the statements shown in the exhibit, a user executes the query shown below:
XQUERY for $store in db2-fn:xmlcolumn('STORE.INFO')/storeinfo
Let $items :=$store/items/fruit, $count :=fn:count($items)
return <itemcount>$count</itemcount>
What is the output?

A. 2

B. <itemcount>2</itemcount>

C. <itemcount>1</itemcount>

D. <itemcount>4count</itemcount>

Answer: D

4. You have created a stored procedure (MUL TIRESULTS()) on the server which will return multiple result sets. While developing a PHP application using the IBM_DB2 extension, you want to call stored procedure.:
$stmt=db2_exec($coun, 'CALL multiResults()');
How can you fetch all of the result sets from $stmt?

A. Call db2_fetch_object($stmt) for the first result set; call db2_next_result($stmt) for more result sets

B. Call db2_next_result($stmt) for each result set

C. Call db2_fetch_object($stmt) for each result set

D. Call db2_next_result($stmt) for each result set; call db2_fetch_object($stmt) for each row in the result set

Answer: A

5. An existing table has the definition shown below:
CREATE TABLE hr.employees (
expid INTEGER NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
deptno INTEGER,

Authid VARCHAR (255)
salary DECIMAL (10,2)
commission DECIMAL (5,3) DEFAULT 0,
benefits XML)
Only members of the HR_ADMIN group have privilege to SLECT, INSERT, UPDATE, or DELETE from the HR.EMPLOYEES table. A Web-based application is under development that connects to the database with a user's AUTHID and enables a user to see their record. No other records are visible
Which type of database object can be created by a member of the HR_ADMIN that provides the necessary information without changing the privileges on the HR.EMPLOYEES table?

A. trigger

B. view

C. alias

D. index

Answer: B

6. The table shown below contains a large number of financial transactions:
CREATE TABLE webstore.transactions (
Transaction_id INTEGER NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
Order_date TIMESTAMP NOT NULL
shipped_date TIMESTAMP,
customer_id INTEGER NOT NULL
shipping_info XML NOT NULL
billing_info XML NOT NULL
invoice XML NOT NULL)
Only members of the AUDIT_TEAM group have SELECT privilege on the WEBSTORE.TRANSACTIONS table. For appropriate supply-chain management, members of the INVENTORY_CONTROL group need to see the INVOICE document for each transaction that has a NULL SHIPPED_DATE, but are restricted from seeting any shipping or billing information.
Which database object can a member of the AUDIT_TEAM group create to enable the INVENTORY_CONTROL group to access the information needed from WEBSTORE.TRANSACTIONS?

A. alias

B. sequence

C. trigger

D. view

Answer: D

7. A database contains two tables with the same definition and authorities: PRODUCTION.SALESDATA and TEST.SALESDATA. The PRODUCTA table contains business-critical information that is constantly changing; the TEST.SALESDATA table contains a snapshot of the PRODUCTION.SALESDATA table. Business rules require that applications under development access the TEST.SALESDATA table until ready for deployment. Once an application is deployed, it accesses the PRODUCTION. SALESDATA table

Which object can be used to simplify switching between the TEST.SALESDATA and PRODUCTION.SALESDATA tables without having to re-code the application?

A. trigger

B. procedure

C. alias

D. sequence

Answer: C

8. For which two database objects can an ALIAS be created? (Choose two)

A. schema

B. trigger

C. sequence

D. module

Answer: C D

9. Click the Exhibit button
CREATE TABLE s1.mytab (
col1 INTEGER GENERATED ALWAYS AS IDENTITY
col2 INTEGER,
col3 INTEGER,

CHECK (col1+col3 <500)
)
CREATE VARIABLE s1.var1 INTEGER DEFAULT (99)
CREATE FUNCTION s1.add100 (p1 INT, p2 INT)
RETURNS INTEGER
LANGUAGE SQL
NOT FENCED
BEGIN
SET p1=p2+100;
RETURN p1;
END
Given the table, variable, and function definitions shown in the exhibit, which two statements contain a valid invocation of the add 100 function? (Choose two)

A. SELECT col1, outcol=add100(col2,col3) FROM mytab

B. SET var1=ABS(add100(1,99))

C. SELECT col1, add100(col2,col3) AS outcol FROM mytab

D. SELECT outcol.*FROM TABLE(add100(col2,col3)) AS outcol

Answer: B C

10. Which SQL procedure will retrieve all the rows from table T1 and make those rows available to the invoker as a result set?

A.
CREATE PROCEDURE proc1()
DYNAMIC RESULTS SET 1
LANGUAGE SQL
SELECT*FROM t1

B.
CREATE PROCEDURE proc1()
DYNAMIC RESULTS SET 1
LANGUAGE SQL
BEGIN
DECLARE c1 CURSOR WITH RETURN FOR SELECT * FROM t1;
OPEN c1;
END

C.
CREATE PROCEDURE proc1()
DYNAMIC RESULTS SET 1
LANGUAGE SQL
RETURN (SELECT * FROM t1)

D.
CREATE PROCEDURE proc1()
DYNAMIC RESULTS SET 1
LANGUAGE SQL
BEGIN
DECLARE c1 CURSOR FOR SELECT * FROM t1;
RETURN c1;
END

Answer: B

11. Which object can be invoked on a single invocation to return both output parameters and a result set back to the invoking application?

A. procedure

B. module

C. table function

D. method

Answer: A

12. Which object can be created to group together related procedures and user-defined functions that are used for tax calculations?

A. collection

B. module

C. routine

D. routine space