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**Vendor:** IBM

**Exam Code:** C2090-610

**Exam Name:** DB2 10.1 Fundamentals

**Version:** Demo

**QUESTION 1**

If the following command is executed: CREATE DATABASE test What is the page size (in kilobytes) of the database?

- A. 4
- B. 8
- C. 16
- D. 32

**Correct Answer:** A

**QUESTION 2**

Given the following DDL statement: CREATE TABLE sales (item CHAR(20)); If a DBA wishes to increase the size of the ITEM column, which SQL statement needs to be used?

- A. ALTER TABLE sales ADD COLUMN item CHAR(40);
- B. ALTER TABLE sales ALTER COLUMN item CHAR(40);
- C. ALTER TABLE sales MODIFY COLUMN item CHAR(40);
- D. ALTER TABLE sales ALTER COLUMN item SET DATA TYPE CHAR(40);

**Correct Answer:** D

**QUESTION 3**

Which DB2 object can be used to improve the execution performance of qualified SELECT statements?

- A. Trigger
- B. SQL Procedure
- C. Sequence Object
- D. Materialized Query Table

**Correct Answer:** D

**QUESTION 4**

When is it appropriate to use a sequence?

- A. When you want to control the order in which triggers are fired.
- B. When you want to control the order in which stored procedures can be invoked.
- C. When you want to automatically generate a numeric value that is not tied to any specific column or table.
- D. When you want to automatically generate a numeric value for each row that is added to a specific table.

**Correct Answer:** C

**QUESTION 5**

Which clause should be included in a ALTER TABLE statement to update a table definition with a new column?

- A. ADD COLUMN
- B. ALTER COLUMN
- C. APPEND COLUMN
- D. RENAME COLUMN

**Correct Answer:** A

**QUESTION 6**

Which object is a stored procedure defined into?

- A. Table
- B. Schema
- C. Package
- D. Database

**Correct Answer:** B

#### **QUESTION 7**

Which action needs to be performed in order to complete the definition of an application-period temporal table?

- A. A transaction-start-id column must be defined for the table.
- B. A history table must be defined and associated with the base table.
- C. A BUSINESS\_TIME period must be specified in a CREATE or ALTER of the table.
- D. A unique index must be created that prevents overlapping of the BUSINESS\_TIME period of the table.

**Correct Answer:** C

#### **QUESTION 8**

What functionality allows users to perform a UNION operation between a DB2 table and an Oracle view?

- A. Oracle connect
- B. Trusted context
- C. Oracle federation
- D. Distributed request

**Correct Answer:** D

#### **QUESTION 9**

You have a business need to query DB2 10 and DB2 9 databases and you want to write an application that can run on most platforms unchanged. Which interface would you use to achieve your goal?

- A. CLI
- B. XML
- C. JDBC
- D. RUBY

**Correct Answer:** C

#### **QUESTION 10**

Which DB2 object is used to provide a logical grouping of other database objects?

- A. Alias
- B. Index
- C. Schema
- D. Collection

**Correct Answer:** C

#### **QUESTION 11**

What are two valid objects that can be created in DB2? (Choose two.)

- A. Tree
- B. Node
- C. Trigger

- D. Contexts
- E. Sequence

**Correct Answer:** CE

**QUESTION 12**

Which type of temporal table can be used to store only time-sensitive data?

- A. Bitemporal
- B. Time-period
- C. System-period
- D. Application-period

**Correct Answer:** D

**QUESTION 13**

When an index is created for a table, where is the metadata for that index stored?

- A. In the table definition.
- B. In the system catalog.
- C. In the schema that the index resides in.
- D. In the metadata of the table the index was created for.

**Correct Answer:** B

**QUESTION 14**

Which product is used to customize execution environments for the purpose of controlling system resources so that one department or service class does not overwhelm the system?

- A. pureScale
- B. Workload manager
- C. Data partitioning feature
- D. Self-tuning memory manager

**Correct Answer:** B

**QUESTION 15**

What type of mechanism is a simple token value that is used to refer to a much bigger large object (LOB)?

- A. locator
- B. pointer
- C. address
- D. reference

**Correct Answer:** A

**QUESTION 16**

What type of large object (LOB) is used to store LOB data together with the formatted rows on data pages, instead of in a separate LOB storage object?

- A. inline
- B. binary
- C. internal
- D. partitioned

**Correct Answer:** A

**QUESTION 17**

What is the purpose of the Query Tuner?

- A. To automatically capture and stop rogue queries.
- B. To provide recommendations and analysis for tuning a single query.
- C. To provide recommendations and analysis for tuning up to 100 queries.
- D. To recommend indexes and to guide DBAs through the process of creating new indexes.

**Correct Answer:** B

**QUESTION 18**

Which tool allows users to connect to a DB2 database using a wizard?

- A. Control Center
- B. IBM Data Studio
- C. Universal Connection Expert
- D. DB2 Connection Pool Manager

**Correct Answer:** B

**QUESTION 19**

Which two activities indicate the need for a data warehouse? (Choose two.)

- A. Confirm product inventory.
- B. Monitor product availability.
- C. Summarize sales by region.
- D. Identify patterns for products sold in the last five years.
- E. Associate one or more products with a purchase order.

**Correct Answer:** CD

**QUESTION 20**

What is the primary function of an Online Transaction Processing (OLTP) workload?

- A. To combine data from multiple sources.
- B. To discover hidden relationships in data.
- C. To analyze large amounts of data to find patterns.
- D. To make changes to a small number of records within a single transaction.

**Correct Answer:** D

**QUESTION 21**

Which isolation level offers the greatest protection of data but provides the least amount of concurrency?

- A. Read Stability (RS)
- B. Cursor Stability (CS)
- C. Repeatable Read (RR)
- D. Uncommitted Read (UR)

**Correct Answer:** C

**QUESTION 22**

What factor influences lock escalation?

- A. Table size
- B. Buffer space
- C. Number of locks

D. Available real storage

**Correct Answer:** C

**QUESTION 23**

Which type of lock allows the lock owner and all concurrent applications to read, but not update, the locked data?

- A. Share (S)
- B. Update (U)
- C. Exclusive (X)
- D. Intent Exclusive (IX)

**Correct Answer:** A

**QUESTION 24**

Application APP\_A is performing updates to table TAB1 using the cursor stability (CS) isolation level. If application APP\_B wants to retrieve all rows from table TAB1 without waiting for application APP\_A to finish making updates, what isolation level must application APP\_B use?

- A. Read Stability (RS)
- B. Repeatable Read (RR)
- C. Uncommitted Read (UR)
- D. Cursor Stability (CS)

**Correct Answer:** C

**QUESTION 25**

Which statement will prevent concurrent application processes from performing anything other than read-only operations against a table named TAB1?

- A. LOCK TABLE tab1 IN READ MODE
- B. LOCK TABLE tab1 IN SHARE MODE
- C. LOCK TABLE tab1 IN EXCLUSIVE MODE
- D. LOCK TABLE tab1 IN READ-ONLY MODE

**Correct Answer:** B

**QUESTION 26**

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.

**Correct Answer:** A

**QUESTION 27**

What is the act of exchanging one lock an application holds on a resource for a more restrictive lock on the same resource known as?

- A. Lock escalation
- B. Lock substitution
- C. Lock switch/exchange
- D. Lock conversion/promotion

**Correct Answer:** D

**QUESTION 28**

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)

**Correct Answer:** C

**QUESTION 29**

Which operation normally does NOT require an exclusive lock?

- A. BIND
- B. DROP
- C. GRANT
- D. SELECT

**Correct Answer:** D

**QUESTION 30**

When a COMMIT statement is executed, what happens?

- A. All locks held on the database are automatically released.
- B. Data stored in global temporary tables is automatically deleted.
- C. Open cursors defined WITH HOLD are closed, but their data is retained.
- D. The current transaction is terminated and a new transaction boundary is started.

**Correct Answer:** D

**QUESTION 31**

Which command is used to back out a subset of database changes that have been made within a unit of work?

- A. COMMIT
- B. ROLLBACK
- C. COMMIT TO SAVEPOINT
- D. ROLLBACK TO SAVEPOINT

**Correct Answer:** D

**QUESTION 32**

An SQL function designed to convert temperatures from Fahrenheit to Celsius was created as follows:

```
CREATE FUNCTION conv_temp (IN temp_f FLOAT)
  RETURNS INTEGER
  NO EXTERNAL ACTION
  SPECIFIC convert_ftoc
  RETURN INT((temp_f - 32) / 1.8)
```

How can this function be used to convert average temperature (AVG\_TEMP) data stored in a table called CLIMATE\_INFO?

- A. CALL conv\_temp(climate\_info.avg\_temp);
- B. CALL convert\_ftoc(climate\_info.avg\_temp);
- C. SELECT conv\_temp(avg\_temp) FROM climate\_info;
- D. SELECT convert\_ftoc(avg\_temp) FROM climate\_info;

**Correct Answer:** C

**QUESTION 33**

If a table named MY\_TAB contains 100 rows and the following statement is executed:

```
DELETE FROM  
  (SELECT * FROM my_tab  
   ORDER BY col1 DESC  
   FETCH FIRST 5 ROWS ONLY) AS tmp;
```

What will happen?

- A. The last 5 rows in the table will be deleted.
- B. The first 5 rows in the table will be deleted.
- C. The statement will fail because a subquery cannot be used with a DELETE statement.
- D. The statement will fail because a table name was not specified with the DELETE statement.

**Correct Answer:** A

**QUESTION 34**

Given an EMPLOYEES table and a SALES table, a user wants to produce a list of all employees and their associated revenue, even if no revenue exists. Which SQL statement will produce the desired list?

- A. 

```
SELECT employees.name, sales.revenue  
FROM employees  
INNER JOIN sales ON employees.id = sales.emp_id
```
- B. 

```
SELECT employees.name, sales.revenue  
FROM employees  
INNER JOIN sales ON sales.emp_id = employees.id
```
- C. 

```
SELECT employees.name, sales.revenue  
FROM sales  
LEFT OUTER JOIN employees ON employees.id = sales.emp_id
```
- D. 

```
SELECT employees.name, sales.revenue  
FROM sales  
RIGHT OUTER JOIN employees ON employees.id = sales.emp_id
```

**Correct Answer:** D

**QUESTION 35**

Which two operations are allowed in the body of an SQL scalar user-defined function? (Choose two.)

- A. CALL statements.
- B. External file access.
- C. Use of a scratch pad.
- D. COMMIT statements.
- E. SQL control statements.

**Correct Answer:** AE

**QUESTION 36**

Which command will delete all rows from a table without generating log records?

- A. TRIM  
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- B. DROP
- C. DELETE
- D. TRUNCATE

**Correct Answer:** D



**QUESTION 37**

Which function can be used to obtain values from XML documents that are to be inserted into one or more tables?

- A. XMLTABLE
- B. XMLPARSE
- C. XMLEXISTS
- D. XMLATTRIBUTES

**Correct Answer:** A

**QUESTION 38**

User USER1 wants to retrieve records from a table named EMPLOYEE that satisfy at least one of the following criteria:

-The employee's hire date (HIREDATE) is before 1999 and the employee's salary (SALARY) is less than \$40,000.00 a year. -The employee has attended university Which SQL statement will accomplish this?

- A. SELECT \* FROM employee  
WHERE (hiredate < '1999-01-01' AND salary < 40000)  
OR (education = 'University')
- B. SELECT \* FROM employee  
WHERE (hiredate < '1999-01-01') OR (salary < 40000)  
OR (education = 'University')
- C. SELECT \* FROM employee  
WHERE (hiredate < '1999-01-01' OR (salary < 40000  
AND (education = 'University')
- D. SELECT \* FROM employee  
WHERE (hiredate < '1999-01-01' AND salary < 40000  
AND (education = 'University')

**Correct Answer:** A

**QUESTION 39**

Which SQL statement will retrieve the employee number (EMPNO), hire date (HIREDATE), and salary (SALARY) for each employee from a table named EMPLOYEE who was hired before 1998 and earns a salary of less than \$35,000.00 per year?

- A. SELECT empno, hiredate, salary  
FROM employee  
FOR hiredate < '1998-01-01' AND salary < 35000
- B. SELECT empno, hiredate, salary  
FROM employee  
WHERE hiredate < '1998-01-01' AND salary < 35000
- C. SELECT empno, hiredate, salary  
FROM employee  
WHERE hiredate < '1998-01-01' OR salary < 35000
- D. SELECT empno, hiredate, salary  
FROM employee  
FOR hiredate < '1998-01-01' OR salary < 35000

**Correct Answer:** B

**QUESTION 40**

If the following result set is desired:

LASTNAME	FIRSTNME	SALARY	JOB
HAAS	CHRISTINE	152750.00	PRES
KWAN	SALLY	98250.00	MANAGER
PULASKI	EVA	96170.00	MANAGER
THOMPSON	MICHAEL	94250.00	MANAGER
HENDERSON	EILEEN	89750.00	MANAGER

Which SQL statement must be executed?

- A. SELECT lastname, firstnme, salary, job FROM employee ORDER BY 3 FETCH FIRST 5 ROWS ONLY
- B. SELECT lastname, firstnme, salary, job FROM employee ORDER BY 3 DESC FETCH FIRST 5 ROWS ONLY
- C. SELECT lastname, firstnme, salary, job FROM employee ORDER BY 3 FETCH FIRST 5 ROWS
- D. SELECT lastname, firstnme, salary, job FROM employee ORDER BY 3 DESC FETCH FIRST 5 ROWS

**Correct Answer:** B

#### QUESTION 41

Which statement about INSERT operations is true?

- A. The INSERT statement is used to insert rows into a table, view, or table function.
- B. Inserted values must satisfy the conditions of any check constraints defined on the table.
- C. If an INSERT statement omits any column from the inserted row that is defined as NULL or NOT NULL WITH DEFAULT, the statement will fail.
- D. If the underlying table of a view being referenced by an INSERT statement has one or more unique indexes, each row inserted does not have to conform to the constraints imposed by those indexes.

**Correct Answer:** B

#### QUESTION 42

Which statement about application-period temporal tables is true?

- A. Consists of explicitly-supplied timestamps and a separate associated history table.
- B. Is based on explicitly-supplied timestamps that define the time periods during which data is valid.
- C. Is useful when one wants to keep both user-based period information and system-based historical information.
- D. Consists of a pair of columns with database-manager maintained values that indicate the period when a row is current.

**Correct Answer:** B

#### QUESTION 43

Which SQL statement should be used to select the minimum and maximum salaries (SALARY), by job code (JOB), from a table EMPLOYEE?

- A. SELECT job, MIN(salary), MAX(salary)  
FROM employee  
GROUP BY job;
- B. SELECT job, MIN(salary), MAX(salary)  
FROM employee  
ORDER BY job;
- C. SELECT job, MIN(salary), MAX(salary)  
FROM employee  
GROUP BY job, MIN(salary), MAX(salary);  
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- D. SELECT JOB, MIN(salary), MAX(salary)  
FROM employee  
ORDER BY job, MIN(salary), MAX(salary);

**Correct Answer: A**

**QUESTION 44**

In a trusted context environment, if a switch request is made with an authorization ID that is not allowed on a trusted connection, what state is the connection placed in?

- A. Locked
- B. Waiting
- C. Pending
- D. Unconnected

**Correct Answer: D**

**QUESTION 45**

If a user has been granted SYSCTRL authority, which activities can they perform?

- A. Load operations
- B. Backup/copy table spaces
- C. Create and drop databases
- D. Monitor database performance

**Correct Answer: C**

**QUESTION 46**

What is the purpose of a role?

- A. To define exactly what a specific user can do within a particular database once they have been authenticated.
- B. To group a collection of privileges together so that they can be simultaneously granted to and revoked from multiple users.
- C. To establish a credible relationship between DB2 and an external entity, such as a database administrator or a middleware server.
- D. To group a collection of users together so that they can be simultaneously granted and revoked specific authorities and privileges.

**Correct Answer: B**

**QUESTION 47**

Which SQL statement will give user USER1 the ability to assign a comment to a sequence named MYSEQ?

- A. GRANT ALTER ON SEQUENCE myseq TO user1
- B. GRANT USAGE ON SEQUENCE myseq TO user1
- C. GRANT SELECT ON SEQUENCE myseq TO user1
- D. GRANT COMMENT ON SEQUENCE myseq TO user1

**Correct Answer: A**

**QUESTION 48**

A column mask that is to be used for row and column access control (RCAC) was created with the DISABLE option specified. What must be done if this mask is to be used to restrict access to data stored in a table named EMPLOYEE?

- A. The column mask must be enabled; the EMPLOYEE table must be altered to activate column access control.
- B. The column mask must be enabled (column access control for the EMPLOYEE table will be activated automatically).

- C. The EMPLOYEE table must be altered to activate column access control (the column mask will be enabled automatically).
- D. The EMPLOYEE table must be altered to activate column access control; row permission must be granted to everyone who needs to use the column mask.

**Correct Answer: A**

**QUESTION 49**

User USER1 holds both DBADM and SECADM authority and you want to separate database administration activities from security administration tasks. What authority must you have in order to revoke SECADM authority from user USER1 and assign it to someone else?

- A. DBADM
- B. DBCTRL
- C. SECADM
- D. DBMAINT

**Correct Answer: C**

**QUESTION 50**

A table named EMPLOYEE was created as follows:

```
CREATE TABLE employee
(emp_id INTEGER NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
 f_name VARCHAR(30),
 l_name VARCHAR(40),
 ssn CHAR(9) NOT NULL)
```

Which action will prevent unauthorized users from accessing SSN data?

- A. Assign the SSN column to a restricted role that only authorized users can access.
- B. Only grant ACCESSCTRL authority for the SSN column to users who need to access SSN data.
- C. Alter the table definition so that SSN data is stored in a separate schema that only authorized users can access.
- D. Create a view for the EMPLOYEE table that does not contain the SSN column and require unauthorized users to use the view.

**Correct Answer: D**

**QUESTION 51**

Which SQL statement will allow user USER1 to create a view on a table named EMPLOYEE?

- A. GRANT CREATETAB ON DATABASE TO user1
- B. GRANT SELECT ON TABLE employee TO user1
- C. GRANT CREATEVIEW ON DATABASE TO user1
- D. GRANT REFERENCES ON TABLE employee TO user1

**Correct Answer: B**

**QUESTION 52**

A new user named USER1 needs to retrieve information from a database named MYDB. What authority must be granted to user USER1?

- A. DBCTRL authority
- B. SQLADM authority
- C. DATAACCESS authority
- D. ACCESSCTRL authority

**Correct Answer: C**

**QUESTION 53**

Which privilege is required to invoke a user defined function?

- A. CALL
- B. USAGE
- C. EXECUTE
- D. REFERENCES

**Correct Answer:** C

**QUESTION 54**

Which statement is true about an index that is used to support a UNIQUE constraint?

- A. It must not contain more than one column.
- B. It cannot be used in a referential constraint.
- C. It must be defined with the UNIQUE attribute.
- D. It must be defined as UNIQUE WHERE NOT NULL.

**Correct Answer:** C

**QUESTION 55**

Which statement regarding triggers is true?

- A. Only one INSERT, UPDATE, or DELETE trigger can be defined per table.
- B. Triggers cannot be modified, they must be dropped and recreated with new definitions.
- C. Adding a trigger to a table that already has rows in it will cause triggered actions to be fired.
- D. Triggers can only be fired one time per statement irrespective of the number of rows affected.

**Correct Answer:** B

**QUESTION 56**

A table named STATES was created as follows:

```
CREATE TABLE states
(state_cd CHAR(2) NOT NULL,
state_desc CHAR(20));
CREATE UNIQUE INDEX indx1 ON states (state_cd);
```

If the following ALTER statement is executed:

```
ALTER TABLE states ADD PRIMARY KEY (state_cd);
```

What will happen?

- A. An error will be returned and the operation will fail.
- B. A warning will be returned and the unique index INDX1 will become the index for the primary key.
- C. The primary key will be successfully added and the unique index INDX1 will be dropped and recreated as the primary key index.
- D. The primary key will be successfully added, the unique index INDX1 will be dropped, and a new index will be created for the primary key.

**Correct Answer:** B

**QUESTION 57**

When an application using a temporary table terminates or disconnects from the database unexpectedly, what happens to the temporary table and any data stored in it?

- A. The data in the table is deleted and the table persists.
- B. The data in the table is deleted and the table is implicitly dropped.

- C. The temporary table is converted to a base table and the data is deleted.
- D. The temporary table is converted to a base table and the data is persistent.

**Correct Answer:** B

**QUESTION 58**

When a user-defined function (UDF) is created and no schema is specified, what schema is used to store the UDF?

- A. The SYSIBM schema.
- B. The SYSPFUN schema.
- C. A schema with the name of the UDF.
- D. A schema with the userid of the UDF definer.

**Correct Answer:** D

**QUESTION 59**

Which statement about triggers is true?

- A. A trigger is designed to return specific types of values and contains executable code.
- B. A trigger is designed to return specific types of values but contains no executable code.
- C. A trigger performs actions to capture details about an activity like a join operation against multiple tables.
- D. A trigger performs actions in response to an event like an INSERT, UPDATE or DELETE operation on a table.

**Correct Answer:** D

**QUESTION 60**

Which two statements are true about foreign key constraints? (Choose two.)

- A. The foreign key constraint columns must be supported by an index.
- B. The foreign key constraint columns must be defined as NOT NULL.
- C. The number and data types of foreign key constraint columns must match the parent key.
- D. The columns of one foreign key constraint cannot be used in another foreign key constraint.
- E. To define a foreign key constraint there must be an associated primary key or unique key in the same or different table.

**Correct Answer:** CE

**QUESTION 61**

What is the primary purpose of a view?

- A. To enable uniqueness.
- B. To ensure data clustering.
- C. To combine data from multiple tables.
- D. To optimize queries ran against multiple tables.

**Correct Answer:** C

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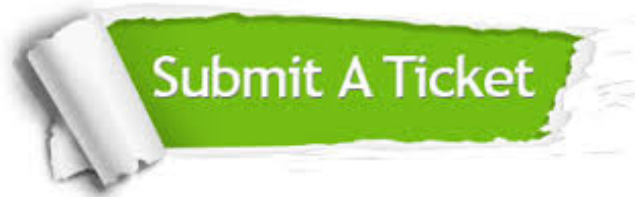
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