



**Vendor:** IBM

**Exam Code:** C2090-610

**Exam Name:** DB2 10.1 Fundamentals

**Version:** DEMO

#### QUESTION 1

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

**Answer: D**

#### QUESTION 2

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 3

Which operation normally does NOT require an exclusive lock?

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

**Answer: D**

#### QUESTION 4

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.

**Answer: D**

#### QUESTION 5

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

**Answer: D**

#### QUESTION 6

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;

**Answer: C**

#### QUESTION 7

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.

**Answer: A**

#### QUESTION 8

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

**Answer: D**

**QUESTION 9**

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.

**Answer: AE**

**QUESTION 10**

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

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

**Answer: D**

**QUESTION 11**

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

**Answer: A**

**QUESTION 12**

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'))

**Answer: A**

### QUESTION 13

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  
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FOR hiredate < '1998-01-01' OR salary < 35000

**Answer: B**

### QUESTION 14

If the following result set is desired:

LASTNAME	FIRSTNAME	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

**Answer: B**

#### **QUESTION 15**

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.

**Answer: B**

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