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IBM Informix Dynamic Server 11.50 Fundamentals

Version 3.5

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Topic 1, Volume A

QUESTION NO: 1

You can use a "role" to enforce which two kinds of security or access control in an instance and/or its data? (Choose two.)

- A. Access to data within a table at a row and column level.
- B. Access to data based on the types of tasks to be performed.
- C. Control which user(s) may or may not create databases.
- D. Control which user(s) may or may not execute administrative functions.

Answer: B,D

QUESTION NO: 2

Which two steps are necessary to enable encryption with the Communication Support Modules? (Choose two.)

- A. Add an entry to the conesm.cfg file.
- B. Add an entry to the options column of the sqlhosts file or registry.
- C. Set the CSMENC onconfig variable.
- D. Set the encryption flag in the encrypt_db table in the sysadm database.

Answer: A,B

QUESTION NO: 3

Click the Exhibit button.

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Client 1 does:

```
begin work;  
set isolation to repeatable read;  
select * from tab1 where col1 = 20;
```

Client 2 then does:

```
begin work;  
update tab1 set col2 = 25 where col1 = 20;
```

In the exhibit, which statement is true regarding the update statement of Client 2 if both of the clients are connected to the same logged database?

- A. Client 2 will update col2 of the rows having col1=20.
- B. Client 2 will get an error that the "record is locked" or the "table is locked".
- C. Client 2 will keep waiting for client 1 to finish its transaction.
- D. Client 2 will return successfully without updating any rows.

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 4

Click the Exhibit button.

Client 1 does:

```
begin work;  
update tab1 set col1 = 25 where col1 = 20;
```

Client 2 then does:

```
begin work;  
set isolation to dirty read;  
update tab1 set col1 = 30 where col1 = 25;
```

In the exhibit, which statement is true regarding the update statement of Client 2 if both of the clients are connected to the same logged database?

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- A. Client 2 will update col1 of the rows having col1=20 that were updated to have col1 = 25 by client 1.
- B. Client 2 will get an error that the "record is locked".
- C. Client 2 will keep waiting for client 1 to finish its transaction.
- D. Client 2 will return successfully without updating any rows.

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 5

Why would you want to create a table with a lock mode row as opposed to a lock mode page?

- A. to have the highest level of contention within transactions operating on the table
- B. to reduce the number of locks when accessing rows out of the table
- C. to have increased concurrency
- D. to keep more information in memory for each locked row

Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 6

Click the Exhibit button.

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Client 1 does:

```
begin work;  
update tab1 set col1 = 25 where col1 = 20;
```

Client 2 then does:

```
begin work;  
set isolation to committed read last committed;  
select * from tab1 where col1 = 20;
```

In the exhibit, which statement is true regarding the select statement of Client 2 if both of the clients are connected to the same logged database?

- A. Client 2 will select the rows that had col1=20 and were updated to have col1=25 by Client 1.
- B. Client 2 will get an error that the "record is locked" or the "table is locked".
- C. Client 2 will keep waiting for client 1 to finish its transaction.
- D. Client 2 will return successfully without selecting any rows.

Answer: A

QUESTION NO: 7

What are two ways to create table t1 with row level locking? (Choose two.)

- A. Execute command "create table t1 (c1 int) locking row".
- B. Execute command "create table t1 (c1 int) lock mode row".
- C. Execute command "create table t1 (c1 int) lock level row".
- D. Set DEF_TABLE_LOCKMODE to ROW in ONCONFIG before executing "create table t1(c1 int)".

Answer: B,D

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QUESTION NO: 8

Which two statements are true about the COMMIT WORK statement? (Choose two.)

- A. The keyword WORK is optional.
- B. The COMMIT WORK statement releases all row locks but not table locks.
- C. All of the successful modifications that the transaction makes are saved to disk when you issue a COMMIT WORK statement.
- D. A new transaction automatically starts after each COMMIT WORK or ROLLBACK WORK statement in a nonlogged database.

Answer: A,C

QUESTION NO: 9

In which three places may a function be used in a SELECT statement? (Choose three.)

- A. in the select (or projection) list
- B. in a group by clause
- C. in a sub query
- D. in a predicate
- E. in a cube definition

Answer: A,C,D

QUESTION NO: 10

Which statement will change the column address1 to a null value?

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A. UPDATE customer

SET address1 = null WHERE customer_num = 134;

B. UPDATE customer

SET address1 = '123 New Street',

SET address2 = null WHERE customer_num = 134;

C. UPDATE customer

SET address1 = ""

WHERE customer_num = 134;

D. UPDATE customer

SET address1 = null,

SET address2 = null WHERE customer_num = 134;

Answer: A

QUESTION NO: 11

Which keyword is used to determine whether a comparison is true for every value returned from a sub query?

A. NOT

B. ALL

C. SOME

D. EVERY

Answer: B

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QUESTION NO: 12

User A creates a user defined routine. Which privilege must be granted to other users before they can use user A's UDR?

- A. select on the tables used in the procedure
- B. execute on the procedure
- C. DBA on the database
- D. resource on the database

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 13

When you execute an INSERT statement, the database server will insert a NULL value into any column that meets which two conditions? (Choose two.)

- A. You provide no value for a specific column.
- B. Where a zero is specified in the VALUES clause of a serial column.
- C. Where you specify the NULL keyword in the VALUES clause for a specific column.
- D. Columns that are used in indexes.

Answer: A,C

QUESTION NO: 14

In a SELECT statement, the clauses must appear in which order?

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- A. Projection, FROM, WHERE, ORDER BY, GROUP BY, HAVING, INTO TEMP
- B. Projection, FROM, WHERE, HAVING, ORDER BY, GROUP BY, INTO TEMP
- C. Projection, FROM, WHERE, GROUP BY, HAVING, ORDER BY, INTO TEMP
- D. Projection, FROM, INTO TEMP, WHERE, HAVING, ORDER BY, GROUP BY

Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 15

Which three statements will delete all rows from table_name? (Choose three.)

- A. DELETE FROM table_name ;
- B. DELETE table_name ;
- C. DELETE * FROM table_name ;
- D. TRUNCATE TABLE table_name ;
- E. DELETE ALL FROM table_name;

Answer: A,B,D

QUESTION NO: 16

Enterprise Replication (ER) requires which data object to exist in all tables participating in replication?

- A. a virtual column
- B. a unique index
- C. a unique constraint

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D. a primary key

Answer: D

QUESTION NO: 17

Which two statements are correct about Remote Standalone (RS) secondary instances? (Choose two.)

- A. RS secondary instances can be dynamically added and removed.
- B. RS secondary instances support automatic index repair.
- C. RS secondary instances can become a HDR secondary.
- D. RS secondary instances requires a HDR secondary to be present in order to function.

Answer: A,C

QUESTION NO: 18

Which two instance types are disaster recovery oriented rather than high availability oriented? (Choose two.)

- A. an Enterprise Replication instance
- B. a RS Secondary instance
- C. a SD Secondary instance
- D. a Continuous Log Restore instance

Answer: B,D