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### **IBM ibm db2 udb v8.1 family fundamentals**



**Practice Exam:** 000-700

**Exam Number/Code:** 000-700

**Exam Name:** ibm db2 udb v8.1 family fundamentals

**Questions and Answers:** 108 Q&As

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Exam : IBM 000-700

Title : IBM DB2 UDB V8.1 Family Fundamentals

1. Which of the following DB2 data types CANNOT be used to contain the date an employee was hired?

- A. CLOB
- B. TIME
- C. VARCHAR
- D. TIMESTAMP

Answer: B

2. Given the following statements from two embedded SQL programs:

Program 1:

```
CREATE TABLE mytab (col1 INT, col2 CHAR(24))  
COMMIT
```

Program 2:

```
INSERT INTO mytab VALUES( 20989,'Joe Smith')  
COMMIT  
INSERT INTO mytab VALUES( 21334,'Amy Johnson')  
DELETE FROM mytab  
COMMIT  
INSERT INTO mytab VALUES( 23430,'Jason French')  
ROLLBACK  
INSERT INTO mytab VALUES( 20993,'Samantha Jones')  
COMMIT  
DELETE FROM mytab WHERE col1=20993  
ROLLBACK
```

Assuming Program 1 ran to completion and then Program 2 ran to completion, which of the following records would be returned by the statement:

```
SELECT * FROM mytab?
```

- A. 20989, Joe Smith
- B. 21334, Amy Johnson
- C. 23430, Jason French
- D. 20993, Samantha Jones
- E. No records are returned.

Answer: D

3. A client application on OS/390 or OS/400 must access a DB2 server on AIX. At a minimum, which of the following products is required to provide DRDA Application Server functionality on the DB2 server for AIX?

- A. DB2 Connect Enterprise Edition
- B. DB2 UDB Workgroup Server Edition
- C. DB2 Connect Enterprise Edition and DB2 UDB Workgroup Server Edition
- D. DB2 Connect Enterprise Edition and DB2 UDB Enterprise Server Edition

Answer: B

4. Given the following SQL statements:

```
CREATE TABLE birthday1
(day INT CHECK(day BETWEEN 1 AND 31),
month INT CHECK(month BETWEEN 1 AND 6),
year INT)
CREATE TABLE birthday2
(day INT CHECK(day BETWEEN 1 AND 31),
month INT CHECK(month BETWEEN 7 AND 12),
year INT)
CREATE VIEW birthdays AS
SELECT * FROM birthday1
UNION ALL
SELECT * FROM birthday2
INSERT INTO birthday1 VALUES( 22, 10, 1973)
INSERT INTO birthday1 VALUES( 40, 8, 1980)
INSERT INTO birthday1 VALUES( 8, 3, 1990)
INSERT INTO birthday1 VALUES( 22, 10, 1973)
INSERT INTO birthday1 VALUES( 3, 3, 1960)
```

What will be the result of the following SELECT statement?

```
SELECT COUNT(*) FROM birthdays
```

- A. 0
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 5D.5

Answer: B

5. Given the following table definitions:

```
CREATE TABLE employee
(empid INT NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
emp_fname CHAR(30),
emp_lname CHAR(30))
CREATE TABLE payroll)
(empid INTEGER,
weeknumber INTEGER
paycheck DECIMAL(6,2),
CONSTRAINT fkconst FOREIGN KEY (empid)
REFERENCES employee (empid) ON DELETE SET NULL,
CONSTRAINT chk1
CHECK (paycheck>0 AND weeknumber BETWEEN 1 and 52))
```

The appropriate indexes exist to support the tables created with the previous CREATE statements. Which two of the following operations can cause the enforcement of a constraint defined on PAYROLL?

- A. Update of a row in PAYROLL
- B. Deletion of a row in PAYROLL
- C. Deletion of a row in EMPLOYEE
- D. Addition of a new column to PAYROLL
- E. Rollback of a row deletion on PAYROLL

Answer: AC

6. Given that the following statements were executed in order:

```
CREATE TABLE tab1 (c1 CHAR(1))
```

```
INSERT INTO tab1 VALUES ('b')
```

```
CREATE VIEW view1 AS SELECT c1 FROM tab1 WHERE c1 ='a'
```

```
INSERT INTO view1 VALUES ('a')
```

```
INSERT INTO view1 VALUES ('b')
```

How many rows would be returned from the following statement?

```
SELECT c1 FROM tab1
```

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

Answer: D

7. Given these columns from the DEPARTMENT table:

```
deptno CHAR(3) NOT NULL
```

```
deptname CHAR(20) NOT NULL
```

```
mgrno CHAR(6)
```

```
admrdept CHAR(3)
```

```
location CHAR(20) NOT NULL
```

Which of the following will select the rows that do not have a value in the MGRNO column?

- A. SELECT \* FROM department WHERE mgrno = "
- B. SELECT \* FROM department WHERE mgrno = NULL
- C. SELECT \* FROM department WHERE mgrno IS NULL
- D. SELECT \* FROM department WHERE mgrno IS UNKNOWN

Answer: C

8. Which of the following tools is used to create subscription sets and add subscription-set members to subscription sets?

- A. Journal
- B. License Center
- C. Replication Center
- D. Development Center

Answer: C

9. What is the minimum privilege required to allow USER1 to access table data?

- A. READ privilege on the table
- B. SELECT privilege on the table
- C. REFERENCES privilege on the table
- D. SELECT privilege WITH GRANT OPTION on the table

Answer: B

10. Given the following table definition:

```
STAFF
```

```
id INTEGER
```

name CHAR(20)  
dept INTEGER  
job CHAR(20)  
years INTEGER  
salary DECIMAL(10,2)  
comm DECIMAL(10,2)

Which of the following SQL statements will return a result set that satisfies these conditions:

- Displays the department ID and total number of employees in each department.
- Includes only departments with at least one employee receiving a commission (comm) greater than 5000.
- Sorted by the department employee count from greatest to least.

- A. SELECT dept, COUNT(\*) FROM staff GROUP BY dept HAVING comm > 5000 ORDER BY 2 DESC
- B. SELECT dept, COUNT(\*) FROM staff WHERE comm > 5000 GROUP BY dept, comm ORDER BY 2 DESC
- C. SELECT dept, COUNT(\*) FROM staff GROUP BY dept HAVING MAX(comm) > 5000 ORDER BY 2 DESC
- D. SELECT dept, comm, COUNT(id) FROM staff WHERE comm > 5000 GROUP BY dept, comm ORDER BY 3 DESC

Answer: C

11. Given the following two tables:

TAB1 TAB2  
C1 C2 CX CY

- 
- A 11 A 21
  - B 12 C 22
  - C 13 D 23

The following results are desired:

C1 C2 CX CY

- 
- A 11 A 21
  - B 12 - -
  - C 13 C 22

Which of the following joins will yield the desired results?

- A. SELECT \* FROM tab1 INNER JOIN tab2 ON c1=cx
- B. SELECT \* FROM tab2 LEFT OUTER JOIN tab1 ON c1=cx
- C. SELECT \* FROM tab2 FULL OUTER JOIN tab1 ON c1=cx
- D. SELECT \* FROM tab1 LEFT OUTER JOIN tab2 ON c1=cx

Answer: D

12. Table T1 has a column C1 char(3) that contains strings in upper and lower case letters. Which of the following queries will find all rows where C1 is the string 'ABC' in any case?

- A. SELECT \* FROM t1 WHERE c1 = 'ABC'
- B. SELECT \* FROM t1 WHERE UCASE(c1) = 'ABC'
- C. SELECT \* FROM t1 WHERE IGNORE\_CASE(c1 = 'ABC')
- D. SELECT \* FROM t1 WHERE c1 = 'ABC' WITH OPTION CASE INSENSITIVE

Answer: B

13. Which of the following actions describes when SQL indexes can be explicitly referenced by name within an SQL statement?

- A. When dropping the index
- B. When altering the index
- C. When selecting on the index
- D. When inserting using the index

Answer: A

14. Given the following table definition:

COUNTRY  
c1 INTEGER  
name CHAR(20)

Which of the following SQL statements will remove all rows from the table named COUNTRY?

- A. DELETE FROM country
- B. DELETE \* FROM country
- C. DELETE FROM TABLE country
- D. DELETE FROM country WHERE c1 IS NOT NULL

Answer: A

15. An application bound with isolation level Uncommitted Read updates a row. Which of the following is true regarding the locking of this row?

- A. No row lock is acquired when the row is updated.
- B. The row lock is released when the cursor accessing the row is closed.
- C. The row lock is released when the application issues a COMMIT statement.
- D. The row lock is released when the cursor accessing the row is moved to the next row.

Answer: C

16. Which two of the following SQL data types should be used to store a small binary image?

- A. CLOB
- B. BLOB
- C. VARCHAR
- D. GRAPHIC
- E. VARCHAR FOR BIT DATA

Answer: BE

17. A table called EMPLOYEE has the following columns:

NAME  
DEPARTMENT  
PHONE\_NUMBER

Which of the following will allow USER1 to modify the PHONE\_NUMBER column?

- A. GRANT INDEX (phone\_number) ON TABLE employee TO user1
- B. GRANT ALTER (phone\_number) ON TABLE employee TO user1
- C. GRANT UPDATE (phone\_number) ON TABLE employee TO user1
- D. GRANT REFERENCES (phone\_number) ON TABLE employee TO user1

Answer: C

18. Which of the following tools can be used to identify inefficient SQL statements without executing them?

- A. QMF
- B. Task Center
- C. Visual Explain
- D. Development Center

Answer: C

19. A unit of work is using an isolation level of Read Stability. An entire table is scanned twice within the unit of work. Which of the following can be seen on the second scan of the table?

- A. Rows removed by other processes
- B. Rows added to a result set by other processes
- C. Rows changed in a result set by other processes
- D. Rows with uncommitted changes made by other processes

Answer: B

20. Given the SQL statement:

ALTER TABLE table1 ADD col2 INT WITH DEFAULT

Which of the following is the result of the statement?

- A. The statement fails because no default value is specified.
- B. A new column called COL2 is added to TABLE1 which would have a null value if selected.
- C. A new column called COL2 is added to TABLE1 which would have a value of zero if selected.
- D. A new column called COL2 is added to TABLE1 which would require the default value to be set before working with the table.

Answer: C

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