

# ***PassTest***

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## **Q&A**

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**Exam : 000-703**

**Title :** db2 udb v8.1 familu  
application Development

**Version : DEMO**

1. Given the following code: EXEC SQL EXECUTE IMMEDIATE :sqlstmt Which of the following values must sqlstmt contain so that all rows are deleted from the STAFF table?

- A. DROP TABLE staff
- B. DELETE FROM staff
- C. DROP \* FROM staff
- D. DELETE \* FROM staff

**Correct: B**

2. Which of the following CLI/ODBC functions should be used to delete rows from a DB2 table?

- A. SQLDelete()
- B. SQLExecDirect()
- C. SQLBulkDelete()
- D. SQLExecuteUpdate()

**Correct: B**

3. An ODBC/CLI application executes the following batch SQL: SQLExecDirect( hStmt, "SELECT c1 FROM t1; SELECT c2 FROM t2;" SQL\_NTS ); Which API is used to discard the first result set and make the second available for processing?

- A. SQLFetch()
- B. SQLRowCount()
- C. SQLMoreResults()
- D. SQLCloseCursor()

**Correct: C**

4. Given the tables T1 and T2 with INTEGER columns:

```

T1
COL1
-----
1
-
1
-
2
2

```

```

T2
COL1
-----
1
-
2
-
2
2

```

and the following statement that executes successfully:

```
DELETE FROM t1 WHERE col1 IN (SELECT * FROM t2)
```

- A. 0
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 6

**Correct: B**

5. Given the table T1 with the following data:

```

C1
---
A
B
C
D
E

```

and the application code:

```

EXEC SQL DECLARE cur1 CURSOR WITH HOLD FOR
  SELECT c1 FROM t1 ORDER BY c1
EXEC SQL DECLARE cur2 CURSOR WITH HOLD FOR
  SELECT c1 FROM t1 ORDER by c1
EXEC SQL OPEN cur1
EXEC SQL OPEN cur2
EXEC SQL FETCH cur1 INTO :hv
EXEC SQL FETCH cur1 INTO :hv
EXEC SQL FETCH cur2 INTO :hv
EXEC SQL COMMIT
EXEC SQL FETCH cur2 INTO :hv
EXEC SQL FETCH cur2 INTO :hv
EXEC SQL FETCH cur1 INTO :hv
EXEC SQL CLOSE cur2
EXEC SQL CLOSE cur1

```

- A.A
- B.B
- C.C
- D.D

**Correct:C**

6.Given an ODBC/CLI program with a single connection, two threads and the following actions which complete successfully: Thread 1: INSERT INTO mytab VALUES (1) Thread 2: INSERT INTO mytab VALUES (2) Thread 1: COMMIT Thread 2: INSERT INTO mytab VALUES (3) Thread 1: ROLLBACK Thread 2: COMMIT How many records will be inserted and retained in the table MYTAB?

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

**Correct:C**

7.Given the table T1 with the following data:

COL1	IDX
----	----
-	1
-	2

A single-threaded CLI application executes the following pseudocode in sequence:

```

SQLAllocHandle( SQL_HANDLE_ENV, NULL, &hEnv )
SQLAllocHandle( SQL_HANDLE_DBC, hEnv, &hDbc )
SQLConnect( hDbc, "SAMPLE", SQL_NTS, NULL, SQL_NTS, NULL, SQL_NTS )
SQLSetConnectAttr( hDbc, SQL_ATTR_AUTOCOMMIT, SQL_AUTOCOMMIT_ON )
SQLAllocHandle( SQL_HANDLE_STMT, hDbc, &hStmt )
SQLExecDirect( hStmt, "UPDATE table1 SET coll=10 WHERE idx=1", SQL_NTS )
SQLExecDirect( hStmt, "UPDATE table1 SET coll=20 WHERE idx=2", SQL_NTS )
SQLEndTran( SQL_HANDLE_DBC, hDbc, SQL_COMMIT )
SQLExecDirect( hStmt, "UPDATE table1 SET coll=30 WHERE idx=1", SQL_NTS )
SQLExecDirect( hStmt, "UPDATE table1 SET coll=40 WHERE idx=1", SQL_NTS )
SQLEndTran( SQL_HANDLE_DBC, hDbc, SQL_ROLLBACK )
SQLExecDirect( hStmt, "SELECT coll FROM table1 WHERE idx=1", SQL_NTS )

```

- A.10
- B.20
- C.30
- D.40

**Correct:D**

**8.Using Read Stability isolation level, Application A updates row X and does NOT issue a COMMIT. Using Uncommitted Read isolation level, Application B attempts to read row X. What is the result of Application B's attempt to read row X?**

- A.Application B will receive a lock timeout error.
- B.Application B will wait until Application A completes its unit of work.
- C.Application B will receive the version of row X that exists after Application A's update.
- D.Application B will receive the version of row X that existed prior to Application A's update.

**Correct:C**

**9.Which of the following JDBC interfaces has methods that permit the use of parameter markers?**

- A.ResultSet
- B.Statement
- C.Connection
- D.CallableStatement

**Correct:D**

**10.Which of the following will retrieve results that will only be in lower case?**

- A.SELECT NAME FROM EMPLOYEE WHERE NAME='ali'
- B.SELECT NAME FROM EMPLOYEE WHERE LCASE(NAME)='ali'
- C.SELECT UCASE(NAME) FROM EMPLOYEE WHERE LCASE(NAME)='ali'
- D.SELECT NAME FROM EMPLOYEE WHERE NAME IN (SELECT NAME FROM EMPLOYEE WHERE LCASE(NAME)=LCASE('ALI'))

**Correct:A**

**11.Given the following SQL Stored Procedure:**

```

CREATE PROCEDURE Proc2 ( )
LANGUAGE SQL
P1: BEGIN
  DECLARE CONTINUE HANDLER FOR SQLSTATE '38S01'
  ErrHandler: BEGIN
    INSERT INTO result VALUES('Handler Fired');
  END ErrHandler;
  DECLARE EXIT HANDLER FOR SQLEXCEPTION
  ExitHandler: BEGIN
    INSERT INTO result VALUES ('Error');
  END ExitHandler;
  INSERT INTO result VALUES('Start');
  SIGNAL SQLSTATE '38S01';
  INSERT INTO result VALUES('End');
END P1

```

- A.'Start' 'Handler Fired'
- B.'Start' 'Handler Fired' 'End'
- C.'Start' 'Handler Fired' 'Error'
- D.'Start' 'Handler Fired' 'Error' 'End'

**Correct:B**

**12.**Given the expression: WITH most\_cities AS ( SELECT b.id,b.name,a.cities FROM country a, staff b WHERE a.person = b.id AND cities > :threshold ) SELECT \* FROM most\_cities In which of the following does MOST\_CITIES exist?

- A.user tables
- B.server memory
- C.user table space
- D.system catalog tables

**Correct:B**

**13.**The following commands are issued against a data source containing table user2.org:

```

CREATE ALIAS user1.org FOR sample.org
CREATE TABLE org.sample ( c CHAR(1))
CREATE ALIAS sample.org FOR user2.org
CREATE ALIAS user2.sample FOR sample.org

```

Given the user SAMPLE issues the following statement:

```
SELECT * FROM sample
```

- A.user2.org
- B.org.sample
- C.sample.org
- D.sample.sample

**Correct:D**

**14.**Given the tables:

COUNTRY	
id	name
1	Argentina
3	Cuba
4	-

NATION	
id	name
2	Belgium
4	USA

and the code:

```
EXEC SQL DECLARE C1 CURSOR FOR
  SELECT * FROM country WHERE name IS NOT NULL
UNION
  SELECT * FROM nation
EXEC SQL OPEN C1
```

- A.1
- B.2
- C.3
- D.4
- E.5

**Correct:D**

**15. Given the code: EXEC SQL DECLARE cursor1 CURSOR FOR SELECT name, age, b\_date FROM person; EXEC SQL OPEN cursor1; Under which of the following situations will the above cursor be implicitly closed?**

- A. When a CLOSE statement is issued
- B. When a COMMIT statement is issued
- C. When there are no rows in the result set
- D. When all rows are FETCHed from the result set

**Correct:B**

**16. A JDBC connection is established as follows: Connection con = DriverManager.getConnection("jdbc:db2:sample"); If the connection does not throw any exceptions, which of the following code pieces determine if there are any warnings?**

- A. SQLWarning warn = con.getWarnings(); if (warn != null ) { /\* There were warnings \*/ };
- B. SQLWarning warn = con.getExceptions(); if (warn != null ) { /\* There were warnings \*/ };
- C. SQLException warn = DriverManager.getWarnings(); if (warn != null ) { /\* There were warnings \*/ };
- D. SQLException warn = con.getExceptions(); if (warn != null ) { /\* There were warnings \*/ };

**Correct:A**

**17. Which of the following can modify the contents of host variables within a program?**

- A. Only SQL statements
- B. Only using the DECLARE section
- C. Program statements and SQL statements
- D. Program statements but not SQL statements

**Correct:C**

**18. Which two of the following ODBC/CLI API function calls can be used to retrieve diagnostic information?**

- A. SQLGetMsg

- B.SQLGetError
- C.SQLGetDiagRec
- D.SQLGetErrorRec
- E.SQLGetDiagField

**Correct: C E**

**19. Given the table T1, created using the following statement:**

```
CREATE TABLE t1
(
  id INTEGER GENERATED BY DEFAULT AS IDENTITY (START WITH 1),
  c1 CHAR(3)
)
```

The following SQL statements are issued:

```
INSERT INTO t1 VALUES (2, 'def')
INSERT INTO t1 VALUES (DEFAULT, 'abc')
INSERT INTO t1 VALUES (DEFAULT, 'ghi')
```

- A.1, 2, 2
- B.1, 2, 3
- C.2, 3, 4
- D.0, 1, 2

**Correct: A**

**20. Given the tables, the relationships and the statements:**

EMPLOYEE			DEPT	
emp_num	emp_name	dept	dept_id	dept_name
1	Adams	1	1	Planning
2	Jones	1	2	Support
3	Smith	2		
4	Williams	1		

Relationship: employee.dept is a foreign key on dept.dept\_id.  
 stmt = "INSERT INTO employee VALUES (5,'Jones',3)";  
 EXEC SQL EXECUTE IMMEDIATE :stmt;  
 stmt = "INSERT INTO employee VALUES (6,'Johnson',2)";  
 EXEC SQL EXECUTE IMMEDIATE :stmt;

- A. One row is inserted in EMPLOYEE
- B. No rows are inserted in EMPLOYEE
- C. Two rows are inserted in EMPLOYEE
- D. One row is inserted in DEPT and 2 rows are inserted in EMPLOYEE

**Correct: A**