

C2090-730^{Q&As}

DB2 9 Family Fundamentals

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QUESTION 1

Given the statement:

CREATE TABLE tablea (col1 INTEGER NOT NULL, CONSTRAINT const1 CHECK (col1 in (100, 200, 300))) Which of the following can be inserted into TABLEA?

- A. 0
- B. NULL
- C. 100
- D. \\'100\'

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 2

The opening of cursor CSR01 produces the following result set:

```
STUDENT LASTNM FIRSTNM CLASSNO 123 Brown John T100 213 Bailey James T100 312 Carter Arlene T210 465
Chas Devon T305 546 Davis Steven T405
```

If this Fetch statement is executed:

```
FETCH csr01 INTO :studnum, :firstname, :lastname, :class
```

Which of the following DELETE statements will cause this row to be deleted?

- A. DELETE ALL FROM tab01 FOR CURRENT OF csr01
- B. DELETE FROM tab01 FOR CURRENT csr01 WITH RS
- C. DELETE * FROM tab01 WHERE CURRENT csr01 WITH CS
- D. DELETE FROM tab01 WHERE CURRENT OF csr01 WITH RR

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 3

Given the following data:

```
TAB1
```

```
C1 C2
```

```
200 abc 250 abc 150 def 300 ghi 175 def
```

If the following query is executed: WITH subset (col1, col2) AS (SELECT c1, c2 FROM tab1 WHERE c1 > 150) SELECT col2, SUM(col1) AS col1_sum FROM subset GROUP BY col2 ORDER BY col2

Which of the following result data sets will be produced?

A. COL2 COL1_SUM

abc 200

abc 250

def 175

ghi 300

4 record(s) selected.

B. COL2 COL1_SUM

abc 450

def 175

ghi 300

3 record(s) selected.

C. COL2 COL1_SUM

abc 450

def 325

ghi 300

3 record(s) selected.

D. COL2 COL1_SUM

abc 450

abc 450

def 175

def 175

ghi 300

5 record(s) selected.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 4

Which of the following is NOT a difference between a unique index and a primary key?

- A. A primary key is a special form of a unique constraint; both use a unique index.
- B. Unique indexes can be defined over one or more columns; primary keys can only be defined on a single column.
- C. A table can have many unique indexes but only one primary key.
- D. Unique indexes can be defined over one or more columns that allow null values; primary keys cannot contain null values.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 5

Given the following table definitions:

EMPLOYEE ID NAME DEPTID

01 Smith 10 02 Bossy 20 03 Peterson 20 04 Goss 30 05 Pape 40 06 Avery 50 07 O\\Neal 60 08 Carter 50
DEPARTMENT ID DEPTNAME

05 Hardware 10 Kitchen 20 Shoes 30 Toys 40 Electronics 50 Automotive and the following query:

```
SELECT e.id, d.deptname FROM employee e, department d WHERE e.deptid = d.id AND e.id > 4
```

Which of the following queries will produce the same result set as the query above?

- A. SELECT e.id,d.deptname FROM employee e, department d WHERE e.id > 4
- B. SELECT e.id,d.deptname FROM employee e INNER JOIN department d ON e.deptid = d.id WHERE e.id > 4
- C. SELECT e.id,d.deptname FROM employee e FULL OUTER JOIN department d ON e.id = d.id WHERE e.id > 4
- D. SELECT e.id,d.deptname FROM employee e LEFT OUTER JOIN department d ON e.deptid = d.id WHERE e.id > 4
UNION ALL SELECT e.id, d.deptname FROM employee e RIGHT OUTER JOIN

department d

ON e.deptid = d.id

WHERE e.id > 4

Correct Answer: B