Exam Code: 000-512
Exam Name: db2 udb v7.1 family fundamentals
Vendor: IBM
Version: DEMO
Part: A

1: Given a table T1, with 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

Correct Answers: B

2: Given the two following tables:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wayne Gretzky</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jaromir Jagr</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bobby Orr</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bobby Hull</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brett Hull</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mario Lemieux</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steve Yzerman</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Claude Lemieux</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mark Messier</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mats Sundin</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wayne Gretzky</td>
<td>244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jaromir Jagr</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bobby Orr</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bobby Hull</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brett Hull</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mario Lemieux</td>
<td>189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joe Sakic</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Which of the following statements will display the player Names, numbers and points for all players with an entry in both tables? Which of the following statements will display the player Names, numbers and points for all players with an entry in both tables?

A. SELECT names.name, names.number, points.points FROM names INNER JOIN points ON names.name=points.name
B. SELECT names.name, names.number, points.points FROM names FULL OUTER JOIN points ON names.name=points.name
C. SELECT names.name, names.number, points.points FROM names LEFT OUTER JOIN points ON names.name=points.name
D. SELECT names.name, names.number, points.points FROM names RIGHT OUTER JOIN points ON names.name=points.name
E. SELECT names.name, names.number, points.points FROM names FULL OUTER JOIN points
ON names.name=points.name
F. SELECT names.name, names.number, points.points FROM names LEFT OUTER JOIN points ON names.name=points.name
G. SELECT names.name, names.number, points.points FROM names RIGHT OUTER JOIN points ON names.name=points.name
H. SELECT names.name, names.number, points.points FROM names LEFT OUTER JOIN points ON names.name=points.name
I. SELECT names.name, names.number, points.points FROM names RIGHT OUTER JOIN points ON names.name=points.name
J. SELECT names.name, names.number, points.points FROM names LEFT OUTER JOIN points ON names.name=points.name
K. SELECT names.name, names.number, points.points FROM names RIGHT OUTER JOIN points ON names.name=points.name

Correct Answers: A

3: Given the tables:

COUNTRY
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>PERSON</th>
<th>CITIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

STAFF
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>LASTNAME</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Jones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Smith</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The statement:
SELECT * FROM staff, country
will return how many rows?
A. 2
B. 4
C. 5
D. 7
E. 10

Correct Answers: E

4: Given the following SQL statements:
CREATE TABLE tab1 (col1 INT)
CREATE TABLE tab2 (col1 INT)
INSERT INTO tab1 VALUES (NULL),(1)
INSERT INTO tab2 VALUES (NULL),(1)
SELECT COUNT(*) FROM tab1
WHERE col1 IN
Which of the following is the result of the SELECT COUNT(*) statement?

A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4
E. 0

Correct Answers: A

5: Which of the following describes why savepoints are NOT allowed inside an atomic unit of work?
A. Atomic units of work span multiple databases, but savepoints are limited to units of work which operate on a single database.
B. A savepoint implies that a subset of the work may be allowed to succeed, while atomic operations must succeed or fail as a unit.
C. A savepoint requires an explicit commit to be released, and commit statements are not allowed in atomic operations such as compound SQL.
D. A savepoint cannot be created without an active connection to a database, but atomic operations can contain a CONNECT as a sub-statement.

Correct Answers: B

6: Given the following table definition:

```
STAFF
id            INTEGER
name          CHAR(20)
department    INTEGER
job           CHAR(20)
years         INTEGER
salary        DECIMAL(10,2)
commission    DECIMAL(10,2)
```

The job column contains these job types: manager, clerk, and salesperson. Which of the following statements will return the data with all managers together, all clerks together and all salespeople together in the output?

A. SELECT * FROM staff ORDER BY job
B. SELECT job, name FROM staff GROUP BY name, job
ERROR: rangecheck
OFFENDING COMMAND: xshow
STACK:
[59 22 48 54 52 54 59 52 22 42 23 47 59 64 78 22 34 24 39 27 29 22 64 59
63 63 46 21 58 61 22 44 39 67 39 22 22 24 44 44 22 22 24 44 22 22 43 39
43 24 22 23 42 39 39 29 34 22 22 34 39 24 39 3037 22 22 39 44 68 0 ]
(C.SELECT * FROM staff GROUP BY name, job, id, dept, years, salary, comm)