Exam Code: 000-910
Exam Name: Managing and optimizing informix dynamic server databases
Vendor: IBM
Version: DEMO
Part: A

1: Where are table spaces (tblspaces) created?
A. in dbspaces
B. in pages
C. in extents
D. in chunks
Correct Answers: A

2: What is database administration NOT concerned with?
A. indexing
B. creating tables
C. accessing data
D. application building
Correct Answers: D

3: Disk space for a table is allocated in one or more units called what?
A. tblspaces
B. extents
C. blobs
D. chunks
Correct Answers: B

4: What is a chunk when using raw devices?
A. a contiguous unit of disk space.
B. a dynamic unit of disk space.
C. a location in shared memory
D. a data table.
Correct Answers: A

5: Which statement correctly changes the next extent size?
A. ALTER TABLE customer MODIFY NEXT SIZE 300
B. ALTER TABLE customer MODIFY NEXT EXTENT SIZE 300
C. ALTER TABLE customer MODIFY EXTENT SIZE 300
D. ALTER TABLE customer NEXT SIZE 300
Correct Answers: A

6: What is the system catalog?
A. A catalogued set of index criteria.
B. A set of tables created by the administrator
C. A set of tables that manage the operating system
D. A set of tables that describe the structure of the database.
Correct Answers: A
7: With database logging, where are transaction records first placed?
A. in a temporary database table.
B. in the logical log buffer.
C. in the primary chunk
D. in the physical buffer.
Correct Answers: B

8: Where is fragment information stored?
A. in the system catalog tables.
B. in the physical logs.
C. in the reserved pages.
D. in the first page of the database tblspace.
Correct Answers: A

9: Which two types of fragmentation are allowed in a CREATE TABLE statement?
A. disk striping
B. dbspace
C. indexing
D. round robin
E. mirroring
F. tblspace
G. sorting
H. expression
Correct Answers: D H

10: Why is a hash function advantageous in an expression-based distribution?
A. Because it creates an even distribution of data.
B. Because it creates an uneven distribution of data.
C. Because it does not do expression testing.
D. Because it places all data in one dbspace.
Correct Answers: B

11: Which two happen when the ALTER FRAGMENT statement is run?
A. Transaction logging, if present, is suspended.
B. The table is locked until the statement is completed.
C. The database is locked until the statement is completed.
D. For databases with logging, the statement executes as a single transaction.
Correct Answers: B D

12: Which fragments an index by expression?
A. FRAGMENT BY EXPRESSION col_1
B. FRAGMENT BY EXPRESSION col_2 >= 10000 IN dbspace1
   AND col_2 < 10000 IN dbspace2
C. FRAGMENT BY EXPRESSION col_1 < 10000
AND col_2 IN dbspace2
D.FRAGMENT BY EXPRESSION col < 20000 IN dbspace1, col >= 20000 IN dbspace2
Correct Answers: D

13: What are four valid logical and relational operators that can be used with expression-based
distribution?
A.AND
B.IN
C.<
D.>=
E.!=
F.MATCHES
Correct Answers: A B C D

14: Which statement fragments a table as round robin?
A.FRAGMENT AS ROUND ROBIN IN dbspace1, dbspace2.
B.FRAGMENT TABLE BY ROUND ROBIN IN dbspace1, dbspace2.
C.FRAGMENT BY ROUND ROBIN IN dbspace1, dbspace2.
D.FRAGMENT BY ROUND ROBIN
Correct Answers: C

15: Given that the SQL statement SET LOCK MODE TO WAIT has not been executed, if a
statement attempts to alter a row that another process has locked, what happens?
A.The lock is released.
B.An error is returned.
C.The row is immediately updated.
D.The row is updated after the lock is removed.
Correct Answers: B

16: Which isolation level does a database without logging default to?
A.committed read
B.dirty read
C.mode ANSI
D.repeatable read
Correct Answers: B

17: Which three can be locked?
A.a row
B.a page
C.a column
D.a key
E.shared memory
Correct Answers: A B D
18: Which two are types of database concurrency?
A. sort  
B. update  
C. read  
D. write  
**Correct Answers: B C**

19: If the table data is static, what is the most efficient isolation level that can be used?
A. dirty read  
B. committed read  
C. cursor stability  
D. repeatable read  
**Correct Answers: A**

20: What does indexing increase the amount of?
A. disk space used  
B. data compression  
C. access time  
D. shared memory used.  
**Correct Answers: A**