

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 dataabase.

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 th 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