



IBM

C2090-735

DB2 9.5 SQL Procedure Developer

QUESTION: 88

Click the Exhibit button. The file myscript.sql (shown in the exhibit) is executed from the CLP using the command: db2 -td@ -vf myscript.sql What is the expected outcome?

```
CREATE PROCEDURE procB (INOUT p_parm1 INT,
INOUT p_parm2 CHAR(5) )
BEGIN
  DECLARE v_1 INT DEFAULT 0;
  DECLARE v_2 CHAR(5) DEFAULT '12345';

  SET p_parm1 = v_1;
  SET p_parm2 = v_2;
END@

CREATE PROCEDURE procA (IN p_parm1 INT, INOUT
p_parm2 INT)
BEGIN
  DECLARE v_1 INT DEFAULT 0;
  DECLARE v_2 INT DEFAULT 0;

  SET v_1 = p_parm1;
  CALL procB(v_1, v_2);
  SET p_parm2 = v_2;
END@

CALL procA(1, 1)@
```

- A. SQL procedures PROCA and PROCB will be created, but the CALL command will fail.
- B. SQL procedure PROCA will not be created.
- C. SQL procedures PROCA and PROCB will be created and the CALL command will succeed.
- D. SQL procedure PROCB will not be created.

Answer: B

QUESTION: 89

Click the Exhibit button. Given the SQL procedure shown in the exhibit, what will the value of the P_ID parameter be if the procedure is invoked and a value of 2 is specified for the START_VALUE parameter

```

CREATE PROCEDURE proc_labels (IN start_value INT,
OUT p_ID INT)
s1: BEGIN
  DECLARE v_ID INT;
  s2: BEGIN
    DECLARE v_ID INT;
    SET v_ID = start_value;
    SET s1.v_ID = v_ID + s2.v_ID;
    SET v_ID = 3;
    SET p_ID = s2.v_ID;
  END;
END s1

```

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

Answer: C

QUESTION: 90

Which statement will create a scalar function named FCN1?

- A. CREATE SCALAR FUNCTION fcn1(v1 CHAR(3)) RETURNS CHAR(3)
- B. CREATE FUNCTION fcn1(v1 CHAR(3)) RETURNS ROW CONTAINING CHAR(3)
- C. CREATE SCALAR FUNCTION fcn1(v1 CHAR(3)) RETURNS ROW CONTAINING CHAR(3)
- D. CREATE FUNCTION fcn1(v1 CHAR(3)) RETURNS CHAR(3)

Answer: D

QUESTION: 91

Which SQL procedure returns two cursors to the application, by-passing any intermediary SQL procedures?

- A. CREATE PROCEDURE read_employee_and_dept() DYNAMIC RESULT SETS 1 BEGIN
 DECLARE c_emp CURSOR WITH RETURN TO CALLER FOR
 SELECT salary, bonus, comm FROM employee
 WHERE job != 'PRES';

```

DECLARE c_dept CURSOR WITH RETURN TO CALLER FOR  SELECT deptno,
deptname, mgrno
FROM department;  END
B. CREATE PROCEDURE read_employee_and_dept()  DYNAMIC RESULT SETS
2  BEGIN  DECLARE c_emp CURSOR WITH RETURN TO CLIENT FOR
SELECT salary, bonus, comm FROM employee  WHERE job != 'PRES';
DECLARE c_dept CURSOR WITH RETURN TO CLIENT FOR
SELECT deptno, deptname, mgrno  FROM department;
OPEN c_emp;  OPEN c_dept;  END
C. CREATE PROCEDURE read_employee_and_dept()  DYNAMIC RESULT SETS
2  BEGIN  DECLARE c_emp CURSOR WITH RETURN TO CLIENT FOR
SELECT salary, bonus, comm FROM employee  WHERE job != 'PRES';
DECLARE c_dept CURSOR WITH RETURN TO CLIENT FOR
SELECT deptno, deptname, mgrno FROM department;  END
D. CREATE PROCEDURE read_employee_and_dept()  DYNAMIC RESULT SETS
2  BEGIN  DECLARE c_emp CURSOR WITH RETURN TO CALLER FOR
SELECT salary, bonus, comm FROM employee  WHERE job != 'PRES';
DECLARE c_dept CURSOR WITH RETURN TO CALLER FOR
SELECT deptno, deptname, mgrno FROM department;      OPEN c_emp; OPEN
c_dept;
END

```

Answer: B

QUESTION: 92

Click the Exhibit button. Given the two functions in the exhibit, what is the correct command to invoke the function which calculates the sum of two numbers from an SQL procedure?

```

CREATE FUNCTION sum(a INT, b INT)
RETURNS INTEGER
SPECIFIC sum_of_2
RETURN a + b;

CREATE FUNCTION sum(a INT, b INT, c INT)
RETURNS INTEGER
SPECIFIC sum_of_3
RETURN a + b + c;

```

- A. SELECT sum_of_2 FROM table1;
- B. SELECT sum(2,4,?);
- C. SET res_sum = sum(2,6);
- D. CALL sum(?,?,?);

Answer: C

QUESTION: 93

Given the function shown below:

```
CREATE FUNCTION fcn1(v1 VARCHAR(50)) RETURNS VARCHAR(50)
SPECIFIC fcn2
RETURN LTRIM(RTRIM(v1))
```

Which statement will invoke the function?

- A. SELECT * FROM VALUES LENGTH(fcn2(' one good day '))
- B. VALUES LENGTH(fcn1(' one good day '))
- C. CALL VALUES LENGTH(fcn1(' one good day '))
- D. CALL LENGTH(fcn2(' one good day '))

Answer: B

QUESTION: 94

Which statement will let you use the result set from the nested procedure CALLEE?

- A. ASSOCIATE RESULT SET LOCATOR(loc1) WITH PROCEDURE callee;
- B. BIND RESULT SET WITH PARAMETERS FOR PROCEDURE callee;
- C. INSERT RESULT SET FROM callee INTO CURSOR c1;
- D. SELECT * FROM callee;

Answer: A

QUESTION: 95

Click the Exhibit button.

```
CASE rating
  WHEN 1 THEN
    UPDATE employee
      SET salary = salary * 1.10
      WHERE empno = v_employee_number;
  WHEN 2 THEN
    UPDATE employee
      SET salary = salary * 1.05
      WHERE empno = v_employee_number;
  ELSE
    UPDATE employee
      SET salary = salary * 1.03
      WHERE empno = v_employee_number;
END CASE;
```

Which statement is true about the CASE statement shown in the exhibit?

- A. An employee with a rating of 1 receives a 10% salary increase.
- B. An employee with a rating of 3 receives no salary increase.
- C. An employee with a rating of 2 receives a 3% salary increase.
- D. All employees will receive at least a 5% salary increase.

Answer: A

QUESTION: 96

Click the Exhibit button. The procedure TEST5 shown in the exhibit was invoked.

A table named DEPT is created using the following DDL:

```
CREATE TABLE DEPT
```

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

Answer: C

QUESTION: 97

Click the Exhibit button.

If the procedure shown in the exhibit is invoked, and the UPDATE statement returns an SQL0100W "No row was found for FETCH, UPDATE or DELETE; or the result of a query is an empty table. SQLSTATE '02000'", which two situations will be true?
(Choose two)

```

CREATE PROCEDURE updatetest ( IN p_empname
VARCHAR(30),
                                IN p_empno CHAR(6),
                                OUT p_sqlstate
CHAR(5),
                                OUT p_sqlcode INT )
BEGIN
  DECLARE SQLSTATE CHAR(5) DEFAULT '00000';
  DECLARE SQLCODE INT DEFAULT 0;

  DECLARE EXIT HANDLER FOR SQLEXCEPTION
    SELECT SQLSTATE, SQLCODE
      INTO p_sqlstate, p_sqlcode
      FROM sysibm.sysdummys1;

  VALUES (SQLSTATE, SQLCODE)
    INTO p_sqlstate, p_sqlcode;

  UPDATE employee
    SET empname = p_empname WHERE empno =
p_empno;
END

```

- A. P_SQLSTATE will be set to '00000' and P_SQLCODE will be set to 0.
- B. P_SQLSTATE will be set to '02000' and P_SQLCODE will be set to 100.
- C. P_SQLSTATE will be set to '00000' and P_SQLCODE will be set to 100.
- D. The caller will receive an SQLCODE of 0.
- E. The caller will receive an SQLCODE of 100.

Answer: A, E

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