

Exam : IBM 000-910

**Title : Managing and Optimizing
Informix Dynamic Server
Databases**

Version : Demo

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1. Where are table spaces (tblspaces) created?

- A. in dbspaces
- B. in pages
- C. in extents
- D. in chunks

Answer: A

2. What is database administration NOT concerned with?

- A. indexing
- B. creating tables
- C. accessing data
- D. application building

Answer: D

3. Disk space for a table is allocated in one or more units called what?

- A. tblspaces
- B. extents
- C. blobs
- D. chunks

Answer: 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.

Answer: 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

Answer: 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.

Answer: 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.

Answer: 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.

Answer: 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

Answer: DH

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.

Answer: AB

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.

Answer: BD

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

Answer: 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

Answer: ABCD

14. In which two situations would you use a round robin fragmentation strategy?

- A. When all fragments must be scanned.
- B. To create uneven data distributions.
- C. When queries perform sequential scans and you have little information about the data being stored.
- D. When tables are accessed with a high degree of selectivity.

Answer: AC

15. What are three advantages of fragmentation?

- A. higher availability.
- B. reduced disk space requirements.
- C. parallel scans are possible with PDQ.
- D. finer granularity of archives and resources.

Answer: ACD

16. What does the ATTACH clause in the ALTER FRAGMENT statement do?

- A. It adds extents to a table.
- B. It attaches a raw data file to a table.
- C. It combines two unfragmented tables.
- D. It combines two fragmented tables.

Answer: C

17. 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

Answer: C

18. 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.

Answer: B

19. Which isolation level does a database without logging default to?

- A. committed read
- B. dirty read
- C. mode ANSI
- D. repeatable read

Answer: B

20. Which three can be locked?

- A. a row
- B. a page
- C. a column
- D. a key
- E. shared memory

Answer: ABD

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