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**Vendor:**IBM

**Exam Code:**A2090-610

**Exam Name:**Assessment: DB2 10.1 Fundamentals -  
Assessment

**Version:**Demo

### QUESTION 1

Which statement about roll back operations is correct?

- A. When a ROLLBACK statement is executed, all locks held by the terminating transaction are released.
- B. When a ROLLBACK TO SAVEPOINT statement is executed, all locks acquired up to the savepoint are released.
- C. When a ROLLBACK TO SAVEPOINT statement is executed, all locks acquired after the savepoint are released.
- D. When a ROLLBACK statement is executed, all locks acquired for open cursors that were declared WITH HOLD, are held.

Correct Answer: A

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### QUESTION 2

What is the primary function of an Online Transaction Processing (OLTP) workload?

- A. To combine data from multiple sources.
- B. To discover hidden relationships in data.
- C. To analyze large amounts of data to find patterns.
- D. To make changes to a small number of records within a single transaction.

Correct Answer: D

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### QUESTION 3

Which statement regarding triggers is true?

- A. Only one INSERT, UPDATE, or DELETE trigger can be defined per table.
- B. Triggers cannot be modified, they must be dropped and recreated with new definitions.
- C. Adding a trigger to a table that already has rows in it will cause triggered actions to be fired.
- D. Triggers can only be fired one time per statement irrespective of the number of rows affected.

Correct Answer: B

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### QUESTION 4

User USER1 holds both DBADM and SECADM authority and you want to separate database administration activities from security administration tasks. What authority must you have in order to revoke SECADM authority from user USER1 and assign it to someone else?

- A. DBADM
- B. DBCTRL
- C. SECADM
- D. DBMAINT

Correct Answer: C

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#### **QUESTION 5**

Which type of table should you use if you want to define specific time periods when data is valid?

- A. Materialized query table
- B. System-period temporal table
- C. Declared global temporary table
- D. Application-period temporal table

Correct Answer: D

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#### **QUESTION 6**

What is the primary purpose of a view?

- A. To enable uniqueness.
- B. To ensure data clustering.
- C. To combine data from multiple tables.
- D. To optimize queries ran against multiple tables.

Correct Answer: C

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#### **QUESTION 7**

When is it appropriate to use a sequence?

- A. When you want to control the order in which triggers are fired.
- B. When you want to control the order in which stored procedures can be invoked.
- C. When you want to automatically generate a numeric value that is not tied to any specific column or table.
- D. When you want to automatically generate a numeric value for each row that is added to a specific table.

Correct Answer: C

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**QUESTION 8**

What isolation level prevents dirty reads, nonrepeatable reads, and phantoms?

- A. Read stability (RS)
- B. Cursor stability (CS)
- C. Repeatable read (RR)
- D. Uncommitted read (UR)

Correct Answer: C

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**QUESTION 9**

A table named STATES has the following columns: STATE\_CD, REGION\_CD, and STATE\_NAME. Which SQL statement will return the number of states in each region, ordered by number of states?

- A. `SELECT state_cd, COUNT(*)FROM statesORDER BY COUNT(*);`
- B. `SELECT state_cd, COUNT(*)FROM statesGROUP BY state_cdORDER BY state_cd;`
- C. `SELECT region_cd, COUNT(*)FROM statesGROUP BY state_cdORDER BY COUNT(*);`
- D. `SELECT region_cd, COUNT(*)FROM statesGROUP BY region_cdORDER BY COUNT(*);`

Correct Answer: D

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**QUESTION 10**

User USER1 wants to retrieve records from a table named EMPLOYEE that satisfy at least one of the following criteria:

Which SQL statement will accomplish this?

- A. `SELECT * FROM employeeWHERE (hiredate`
- B. `SELECT * FROM employeeWHERE (hiredate`
- C. `SELECT * FROM employeeWHERE (hiredate`
- D. `SELECT * FROM employeeWHERE (hiredate`

Correct Answer: A

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**QUESTION 11**

What needs to be defined in order to track changes made to a system-period temporal table over time?

- A. Once the row-begin, row-end, and transaction-start-id columns are created, all changes are tracked.
- B. A history table must be created with identical columns to the base table and a unique index must be defined on the transaction-start-id column.
- C. A history table must be created as a clone table of the base table after the row-begin, row-end, and transaction-start-id columns have been defined.
- D. A history table must be created with identical columns to the base table and then the base table altered with the ADD VERSIONING clause to relate it to the history table.

Correct Answer: D

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## QUESTION 12

Which statement about INSERT operations is true?

- A. The INSERT statement is used to insert rows into a table, view, or table function.
- B. Inserted values must satisfy the conditions of any check constraints defined on the table.
- C. If an INSERT statement omits any column from the inserted row that is defined as NULL or NOT NULL WITH DEFAULT, the statement will fail.
- D. If the underlying table of a view being referenced by an INSERT statement has one or more unique indexes, each row inserted does not have to conform to the constraints imposed by those indexes.

Correct Answer: B