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# 1D0-441

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**QUESTION NO: 1**

Under JDBC, you can move the cursor within the resultset to a particular specified row using which of the following methods?

- A. absolute
- B. jump
- C. goto
- D. moveto
- E. nextset

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

According to the online Java tutorial provided by Sun at [java.sun.com](http://java.sun.com)

You can move the cursor to a particular row in a ResultSet object. The methods first , last, beforeFirst, and afterLast move the cursor to the position their names indicate. The method absolute will move the cursor to the row number indicated in the argument passed to it. If the number is positive, the cursor moves the given number from the beginning, so calling absolute(1. puts the cursor on the first row. If the number is negative, the cursor moves the given number from the end, so calling absolute(-1. puts the cursor on the last row.

**QUESTION NO: 2**

You are the database specialist of your company. You are managing the in-house database systems. With JDBC, you want to make updates to a ResultSet object. To do so, what must you supply to the ResultSet object?

- A. CONCUR\_UPDATABLE
- B. UPDATABLE
- C. CONCUR
- D. CONCUR\_RESULT
- E. RESULT\_UPDATABLE

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

According to the online Java tutorial provided by Sun at [java.sun.com](http://java.sun.com) Before you can make updates to a ResultSet object, you need to create one that is updatable. In order to do this, you supply the ResultSet constant CONCUR\_UPDATABLE to the createStatement method. The Statement object that is created will produce an updatable ResultSet object each time it executes a query.

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**QUESTION NO: 3**

Under JDBC, what object represents the DBMS that supplies you with all the company SALES data?

- A. DataSource
- B. FileSource
- C. DSN
- D. ResultSource
- E. DataOrigin

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

According to the online Java tutorial provided by Sun at [java.sun.com](http://java.sun.com)

A DataSource object represents a particular DBMS or some other data source, such as a file. If a company uses more than one data source, it will deploy a separate DataSource object for each of them. A DataSource object may be implemented in three different ways A basic DataSource implementation-produces standard Connection objects that are not pooled or used in a distributed transaction

A DataSource class that supports connection pooling-produces Connection objects that participate in connection pooling, that is, connections that can be recycled

A DataSource class that supports distributed transactions-produces Connection objects that can be used in a distributed transaction, that is, a transaction that accesses two or more DBMS servers

**QUESTION NO: 4**

In JDBC, what class allows the use of HTTP to talk to a Java servlet that provides data access?

- A. A CachedRowSet class
- B. A JDBCRowSet class
- C. A WebRowSet class
- D. A JavaSource class
- E. AHTTPRowSet class
- F. A JavaDb class

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

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According to the online Java tutorial provided by Sun at java.sun.com

Although anyone can implement a rowset, most implementations will probably be provided by vendors offering RowSet classes designed for fairly specific purposes. To make writing an implementation easier, the Java™ Software division of Sun Microsystems, Inc., plans to provide reference implementations for three different styles of rowsets in the future. The following list of planned implementations gives you an idea of some of the possibilities.

A CachedRowSet class—a disconnected rowset that caches its data in memory; not suitable for very large data sets, but an ideal way to provide thin Java clients, such as a Personal Digital Assistant (PD

A. or Network Computer (NC., with tabular data

A JDBCRowSet class—a connected rowset that serves mainly as a thin wrapper around a ResultSet object to make a JDBC driver look like a JavaBeans component

A WebRowSet class—a connected rowset that uses the HTTP protocol internally to talk to a Java servlet that provides data access; used to make it possible for thin web clients to retrieve and possibly update a set of rows

#### **QUESTION NO: 5**

To properly handle SQLException under JDBC, you must use

- A. a try/catch block
- B. a Exception pointer
- C. the Err object
- D. the error table
- E. the master error dictionary

**Answer: A**

#### **Explanation:**

According to the online Java tutorial provided by Sun at java.sun.com

Many of the methods in the java.sql package throw an SQLException, which requires a try/catch block like any other Exception. Its purpose is to describe database or driver errors (SQL syntax, for example.. In addition to the standard getMessage(). inherited from Throwable, SQLException has two methods which provide further information, a method to get (or chain. additional exceptions and a method to set an additional exception

#### **QUESTION NO: 6**

Which of the following are the valid methods for handling SQL exceptions generated in JDBC (Choose all that apply.?