C2090-546

DB2 9.7 Database Administrator for Linux
UNIX or Windows Upgrade

DEMO

Click on the Exhibit button

```
    <company name="Company1">
     <emp id="31201" salary="60000" gender="Male">
      <name>
       <first>John</first>
       <last>Doe</last>
      </name>
      <dept id="M25">
       Finance
      </dept>
     </emp>
    </company>
```

Given the following DDL statements:

```
CREATE TABLE tab1
    (col1    INTEGER    NOT NULL,
     col2    XML)
INDEX IN index_ts
PARTITION BY RANGE (col1)
(STARTING FROM 1 INCLUSIVE ENDING AT 100 INCLUSIVE
   IN tbsp11 INDEX IN tbsp21,
   STARTING FROM 101 INCLUSIVE ENDING AT 200 INCLUSIVE
   IN tbsp12 INDEX IN tbsp22);

CREATE INDEX xml_index ON tab1 (col1, col2)
   GENERATE KEY USING XMLPATTERN '/company/emp/@id'
    AS SQL DOUBLE;
```

If COL2 contains XML documents similar to the one shown in the scenario, what is the end result of the CREATE INDEX statement?

A. An error will be returned because it is not possible to create an index for an XML column like COL2.
B. TBSP11 and TBSP12 will each contain one local index for XML_INDEX since the local indexes will physically reside in the same table space as the related data.
C. An error will be returned because it is not possible to include more than one column as part of the CREATE INDEX statement when one of the columns is of type XML.
D. A non-partitioned index will be created in table space TBSP21 since the INDEX IN clause of the table definition is ignored and XML_INDEX will automatically be created within the first index partition listed in the create table statement.

Answer: C

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 2

When storing XML data in a DB2 database, which statement is valid?

A. A table with an XML column can be defined in a non-Unicode database.
B. A table with an XML column can only be defined in a Unicode database.
C. A table with an XML column can be defined in a non-Unicode database but the table containing the XML column will be stored in Unicode.
D. A table with an XML column can be defined in a non-Unicode database but the database must be converted to Unicode before the XML columns can be used.

Answer: A

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 3

If table TAB_A is created as follows:

```
CREATE TABLE tab_a (c1 INT NOT NULL,
                    c2 CHAR(30),
                    c3 CLOB(75000),
                    c4 INT,
                    c5 VARCHAR(5))
        COMPRESS YES
```

Assuming the cardinality of the columns is the same, which statement will create an index that will benefit the most from compression?

A. CREATE INDEX taba_idx ON tab_a (c2)
B. CREATE INDEX taba_idx ON tab_a (c4)
C. ALTER TABLE tab_a ADD PRIMARY KEY (c1)
D. CREATE UNIQUE INDEX taba_idx ON tab_a (c2)

Answer: A

Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 4

Which of following is true when decomposing multiple XML documents?

A. It is possible to decompose multiple XML documents stored in a binary column or in an XML column.
B. It is not possible to decompose multiple XML documents stored in a binary column or in an XML column.
C. It is possible to decompose multiple XML documents stored in a binary column but not in an XML column.
D. It is possible to decompose multiple XML documents stored in a XML column but not in an binary column.

Answer: A
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 5

If table TAB_A has just been created as follows:

```
CREATE TABLE tab_a (c1  INT,
                    c2  CHAR(30),
                    c3  CLOB(75000))

    COMPRESS YES
```

Which command will create a compression dictionary for table TAB_A?

A. DELETE FROM tab_a
B. REORG TABLE tab_a
C. UPDATE tab_a SET c1 = c1*1.1
D. LOAD FROM data.del OF DEL INSERT INTO tab_a

Answer: D
Explanation:

QUESTION NO: 6