

# *KillTest*

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## 問題集

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**Exam** : **C2090-312**

**Title** : **IBM DB2 11 DBA for z/OS**

**Version** : **DEMO**

1. Given this statement:

```
RUNSTATS TABLESPACE DB1 TS1 RESET ACCESSPATH HISTORY ACCESSPATH
```

Which statement is FALSE?

- A. It resets all real-time statistics (RTS) for DB1TS1.
- B. It resets all access path statistics for DB1TS1 in the catalog.
- C. It invalidates the dynamic statement cache for table space DB1TS1.
- D. It externalizes current access paths statistics for DB1 TS1 to HIST catalog tables.

**Answer: C**

2. What is the least disruptive way of externalizing real-time statistics for table space DB1TS1?

- A. -SET LOG LOGLOAD(O)
- B. -DISPLAY DB(DB1)SPACENAM(TS1)
- C. RUNSTATS TABLESPACE DB1TS1
- D. -ACCESS DB(DB1) SPACENAM(TSI) MODE(STATS)

**Answer: C**

3. Which statement is true for data in columns defined with data type XML?

- A. Data stored in XML columns cannot be indexed.
- B. It is possible to define the XML column with an INLINEJ.ENGTH.
- C. You can partially UPDATE, DELETE from, and INSERT into an XML document.
- D. If you want to change an existing XML document, you have to replace the whole document in the XML column.

**Answer: C**

4. Assuming you are the SYSADM, what is the effect of executing the EXPLAIN STMTCACHE ALL statement?

- A. The table DSN\_STATEMENT\_CACHE\_TABLE table contains a row for each SQL statement in the Local Dynamic Statement Cache.
- B. The PLAN\_TABLE contains the access path of each SQL statement in the Local Dynamic Statement Cache.
- C. The PLAN\_TABLE contains the access path of each SQL statement in the Global Dynamic Statement Cache.
- D. The table DSN\_STATEMENT\_CACHE\_TABLE table contains a row for each SQL statement in the Global Dynamic Statement Cache.

**Answer: D**

5. Which two options can be specified in order to access a system-period temporal table for a specific point in time guaranteeing accurate results?

- A. A period-specification placed in the FROM clause of a subselect.
- B. A period-specification placed in the WHERE clause of a subselect
- C. A SELECT statement predicate against the transaction start ID of the base table.
- D. A predicate against the start and end columns of the base table placed in the WHERE clause of a subselect.
- E. A SET of the CURRENT TEMPORAL SYSTEM\_TIME special register to a non-null value prior to a

SELECT against the temporal table.

**Answer:** C,E