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Exam : **000-545**

Title : DB2 9.7 SQL Procedure Developer

Version : DEMO

1.A developer needs to create a user-defined function that will return a list of employees who work in a particular department. Which statement will successfully create a function that meets this objective?

A. CREATE FUNCTIONdept_employees (deptno CHAR(3)) RETURNS TABLE LANGUAGE SQL READS SQL DATA RETURN SELECT empno, lastname AS l_name, firstnme AS f_name FROM employee WHERE employee.workdept = dept_employees.deptno

B. CREATE FUNCTIONdept_employees (deptno CHAR(3)) RETURNS TABLE DYNAMIC RESULT SETS 1 LANGUAGE SQL READS SQL DATA DECLARE emp_info CURSOR WITH RETURN FOR SELECT empno, lastname AS l_name, firstnme AS f_name FROM employee WHERE employee.workdept = dept_employees.deptno OPEN emp_info; RETURN

C. CREATE FUNCTIONdept_employees (deptno CHAR(3)) RETURNS TABLE (empno CHAR(6), l_nameVARCHAR(15), f_nameVARCHAR(12)) LANGUAGE SQL READS SQL DATA RETURN SELECT empno, lastname AS l_name, firstnme AS f_name FROM employee WHERE employee.workdept = dept_employees.deptno

D. CREATE FUNCTIONdept_employees (deptno CHAR(3)) RETURNS TABLE (empno CHAR(6), l_nameVARCHAR(15), f_nameVARCHAR(12)) DYNAMIC RESULT SETS 1 LANGUAGE SQL READS SQL DATA DECLARE emp_info CURSOR WITH RETURN FOR

SELECT empno, lastname AS l_name, firstnme AS f_name FROM employee WHERE employee.workdept = dept_employees.deptno OPEN emp_info; RETURN

Answer: C

2.In the function shown below:

```
CREATE FUNCTION fcn1(deptno CHAR(3))
   RETURNS TABLE(empno CHAR(6),
                 firstnme VARCHAR(12))
   READS SQL DATA
   RETURN
     SELECT empno, firstnme
       FROM employee
       WHERE employee.workdept = fcn1.deptno;
```

A. SELECT * FROMTABLE(fcn1('B01'))

B. SELECTTABLE(fcn1('B01')) FROM SYSIBM.SYSDUMMY1

C. SELECT * FROMfcn1('B01')

D. SELECTfcn1('B01') FROM SYSIBM.SYSDUMMY1

Answer: A

3.Which statement correctly describes characteristics of external functions?

A. External functions cannot return tables.

B. All cursors opened within an external function should stay open until the database isquiesced.

C. Scratchpads can be used to allocate dynamic memory required for multiple function invocations.

D. Transactions can be terminated within external functions.

Answer: C

4.Click the Exhibit button.

```
EMPNO    FIRSTNME        LASTNAME
         JOB             WORKDEPT
-------- --------------- ---------------
         --------        ----------------
000010   CHRISTINE       HAAS
         PRES            A00
000020   MICHAEL         THOMPSON
         MANAGER         B01
000050   JOHN            GEYER
         MANAGER         E01
000060   IRVING          STERN
         MANAGER         D11
000070   EVA             PULASKI
         MANAGER         D21
000090   EILEEN          HENDERSON
         MANAGER         E11
000100   THEODORE        SPENSER
         MANAGER         E21
000200   DAVID           BROWN
         DESIGNER        D11
000210   WILLIAM         JONES
         DESIGNER        D11
000220   JENNIFER        LUTZ
         DESIGNER        D11
000230   JAMES           JEFFERSON
         CLERK           D21
000240   SALVATORE       MARINO
         CLERK           D21
000250   DANIEL          SMITH
         CLERK           D21
000260   SYBIL           JOHNSON
         CLERK           E21
000270   MARIA           PEREZ
         CLERK           D21
000280   ETHEL           SCHNEIDER
         OPERATOR        E11
000290   JOHN            PARKER
         OPERATOR        E11
000320   RAMLAL          MEHTA
         FIELDREP        E21
000330   WING            LEE
200170   KIYOSHI         YAMAMOTO
         DESIGNER        D11
200220   REBA            JOHN
         DESIGNER        D11
200240   ROBERT          MONTEVERDE
         CLERK           D21
200330   HELENA          WONG
         FIELDREP        E21
200340   ROY             ALONZO
         FIELDREP        E21
```

UDF definition:

```
CREATE FUNCTION getnumbemployee(p_dept
VARCHAR(3))
  RETURNS TABLE (enum INT, empno VARCHAR(6),
                 lastname VARCHAR(15),
                 firstnme VARCHAR(12))
   RETURN SELECT ROW_NUMBER() OVER (),
e.empno, e.lastname, e.firstnme
    FROM employee e WHERE e.workde
```

Referring to the exhibit, how many rows will be returned by the SQL query shown below? SELECT *

FROM TABLE(getnumemployee(21?) AS dSELECT * FROM TABLE(getnumemployee(?21?) AS d
A.0
B.1
C.7
D.10

Answer: C

5.Which three optional clauses can be used when creating an external function? (Choose three.)

A. SCRATCHPAD

B. NOTEPAD

C. LANGUAGE

D. EXTERNAL NAME

E. DATABASEINFO

Answer: A,C,D

6.Which statement is permitted within a scalar user-defined function body?

A. COMMIT

B. INSERT

C. SIGNAL

D. LOOP

Answer: C

7.Click the Exhibit button.

```
CREATE FUNCTION emp_birthdays (month INTEGER)
  RETURNS TABLE (l_name   VARCHAR(15),
                 f_name   VARCHAR(12),
                 month    VARCHAR(20),
                 day      INTEGER)
  LANGUAGE SQL
  READS SQL DATA
  NO EXTERNAL ACTION
  RETURN
    SELECT lastname, firstnme, MONTHNAME(birthdate),
      DAY(birthdate)
    FROM employee
    WHERE MONTH(employee.birthdate) =
emp_birthdays.month
```

A user-defined function was created using the statement shown in the exhibit. Which additional option can be added to the CREATE FUNCTION statement to tell the optimizer that the function does not always return the same results for a given argument value?

A. NO EXTERNAL ACTION

B. NOT FENCED

C. NOT DETERMINISTIC

D. STATIC DISPATCH

Answer: C

8.Given the following SQL:

```
CREATE PROCEDURE test_proc()
BEGIN
  DECLARE c1 CURSOR FOR
    VALUES ('NAME1','NAME2','NAME3');
  OPEN c1;
END
```

Which statement is incorrect?

A. The procedure declaration requires the DYNAMIC RESULT SETS 1 clause in order to return a result set.

B. The cursor declaration requires the WITH RETURN TO CLIENT clause in order to return a result set.

C. The cursor declaration requires the WITH RETURN TO CALLER clause in order to return a result set.

D. The cursor declaration requires the WITH RETURN clause in order to return a result set.

Answer: A

9.Given the following SQL:

```
CREATE PROCEDURE test_proc()
BEGIN
  DECLARE i INTEGER DEFAULT 1;
  WHILE i < 10 DO
    BEGIN
      DECLARE cur CURSOR FOR
           VALUES ('NAME1','NAME2','NAME3');
      OPEN cur;
      SET index = index + 1;
    END;
  END WHILE;
END
```

Which of the following statements is true?

A. The procedure declaration requires the DYNAMIC RESULT SETS 1 clause in order to return a result set.

B. The cursor declaration requires WITH RETURN TO CLIENT clause in order to return a result set.

C. The cursor declaration requires WITH RETURN TO CALLER clause in order to return a result set.

D. The cursor declaration requires WITH RETURN clause in order to return a result set.

Answer: B

10.In the stored procedure below: What will the value of the P_ID parameter be if the procedure is invoked and a value of 2 is specified for the START_VALUE parameter?

```
CREATE PROCEDURE proc_labels (IN start_value INT, OUT p_ID INT)
sl1: BEGIN
  DECLARE v_ID INT;
  sl2: BEGIN
    DECLARE v_ID INT;
    SET v_ID = start_value;
    SET sl1.v_ID = v_ID + sl2.v_ID;
    SET v_ID = 3;
    SET p_ID = sl2.v_ID;
  END;
END sl1
```

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

Answer: C

11.Which procedure demonstrates the correct use of dynamic SQL?

A. CREATE PROCEDURE update_count1 (INnew_count INTEGER, IN item_code INTEGER) BEGIN DECLARE v_dynSQL VARCHAR(200); SET v_dynSQL = 'UPDATE stock SET quantity_on_hand=? WHERE item_number=?'; PREPARE v_stmt1 FROM v_dynSQL; EXECUTE v_stmt1 USING new_count, item_code; END

B. CREATE PROCEDURE update_count2 (INtab_name VARCHAR(128), IN new_count INTEGER, IN item_code INTEGER) BEGIN DECLARE v_dynSQL VARCHAR(200); SET v_dynSQL = 'UPDATE ? SET quantity_on_hand=? WHERE item_number=?'; PREPARE v_stmt1 FROM v_dynSQL; EXECUTE v_stmt1 USING tab_name, new_count, item_code; END

C. CREATE PROCEDURE update_count4 (INtab_name VARCHAR(128), IN col_name1 VARCHAR(128), IN col_name2 VARCHAR(128), IN new_countINTEGER, IN item_code INTEGER) BEGIN

DECLARE v_dynSQL VARCHAR(200); SET v_dynSQL = 'UPDATE ? SET ?=? WHERE ?=?'; PREPARE v_stmt1 FROM v_dynSQL; EXECUTE v_stmt1 USING tab_name, col_name1, new_count, col_name2, item_code; END

D. CREATE PROCEDURE update_count5 (INnew_count INTEGER, IN item_code INTEGER) BEGIN DECLARE v_dynSQL VARCHAR(200); DECLARE v_col_name VARCHAR(128); SET v_col_name =

'item_number'; SET v_dynSQL = 'UPDATE stock SET quantity_on_hand=? WHERE ?=?'; PREPARE v_stmt1 FROM v_dynSQL; EXECUTE v_stmt1 USING new_count, v_col_name, item_code; END

Answer: A

12.A developer wants to code the following statements in an SQL procedure:

```
SET salary = salary * 1.05;                                  ---- 1

DECLARE empid INTEGER;                                       ---- 2

DECLARE EXIT HANDLER FOR NOT FOUND                           ---- 3
   SET empid = 0;

DECLARE cursor1 CURSOR FOR SELECT * FROM employee;           ---- 4
```

A. 1, 2, 3, 4

B. 2, 4, 3, 1

C. 3, 4, 2, 1

D. 4, 3, 2, 1

Answer: B

13.What is a reason to use SQL procedures in DB2?

A. to use different programming languages B. to reduce code sharing

C. to move business logic rules into the database

D. to eliminate the need for testing

Answer: C

14.Which SQL procedure declaration is coded correctly?

A. CREATE PROCEDUREmyproc(IN salary DOUBLE, OUT commission DOUBLE) BEGIN DECLARE EXIT HANDLER FOR SQLEXCEPTION SET commission = 0; DECLARE my_cur CURSOR FOR SELECT * FROM employee; DECLARE a DOUBLE; SET a = .06 * salary; SET commission = a; END

B. CREATE PROCEDUREmyproc(IN salary DOUBLE, OUT commission DOUBLE) BEGIN DECLARE EXIT HANDLER FOR SQLEXCEPTION SET commission = 0; DECLARE a DOUBLE; DECLARE my_cur CURSOR FOR SELECT * FROM employee; SET a = .06 * salary; SET commission = a; END

C. CREATE PROCEDUREmyproc(IN salary DOUBLE, OUT commission DOUBLE) BEGIN DECLARE a DOUBLE; DECLARE EXIT HANDLER FOR SQLEXCEPTION SET commission = 0; DECLARE my_cur CURSOR FOR SELECT * FROM employee; SET a = .06 * salary; SET commission = a; END

D. CREATE PROCEDUREmyproc(IN salary DOUBLE, OUT commission DOUBLE) BEGIN DECLARE a DOUBLE; DECLARE my_cur CURSOR FOR SELECT * FROM employee; DECLARE EXIT HANDLER FOR SQLEXCEPTION

SET commission = 0; SET a = .06 * salary; SET commission = a; END

Answer: D

15.The CREATE PROCEDURE statement shown below was executed against a database called MYDB. CREATE PROCEDURE myschema.proc1(IN p1 INTEGER, OUT p2 CHAR(4), OUT p3 SMALLINT) BEGIN SET p2 = 'abc'; END Which two CREATE PROCEDURE statements, when executed against the same database, will succeed? (Choose two.)

A. CREATE PROCEDUREmyschema.proc1(IN p1 CHAR(4), OUT p2 INTEGER) BEGIN SET p2 = 123; END

B. CREATE PROCEDUREmyschema.proc1(IN p1 INTEGER, OUT p2 CHAR(4), OUT p3 CHAR(4)) BEGIN SET p2 = 'abc'; END

C. CREATE PROCEDUREmyschema.proc1(IN p1 CHAR(4), OUT p2 INTEGER, OUT p3 SMALLINT) BEGIN SET p2 = 123; END

D. CREATE PROCEDUREotherschema.proc1(IN p1 CHAR(4), OUT p2 CHAR(4), OUT p3 CHAR(4)) BEGIN SET p2 = 'abc'; END

E. CREATE PROCEDUREmyschema.proc1(IN p1 NUMBER, OUT p2 NUMBER, OUT p3 NUMBER) BEGIN SET p2 = 'abc';END

Answer: A,D

16.If this statement was used to create an SQL procedure named P_EXIT:

```
CREATE PROCEDURE p_exit (IN p_in INTEGER, OUT p_out INTEGER)
BEGIN
   IF (p_in < 0) THEN
      SIGNAL SQLSTATE '70001' SET MESSAGE_TEXT = 'Custom SQL State';
  ELSEIF (p_in < 10) THEN
      RETURN 10;
  ELSE
     SET p_out = 20;
 END IF;
 RETURN 99;
END
```

A. 10

B. 20

C. 99

D. NULL

Answer: C

17.The CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE statement is similar semantically to which of the following combined statements?

A. DROP and CREATE PROCEDURE

B. ALTER and CREATE PROCEDURE

C. UPDATE and CREATE PROCEDURE

D. DROP and ALTER PROCEDURE

Answer: A

18.Given the two SQL procedures shown below: What is the expected output if procedure S1 is invoked with the value 1 provided for parameter V1?

```
CREATE PROCEDURE s2(IN p1 INT, OUT p2 INT)
BEGIN
  SET p2 = p1 + 3;
END

CREATE PROCEDURE s1(IN v1 INT, OUT v2 INT)
BEGIN
  DECLARE v3 INT;
  SET v3 = v1 + 1;
  CALL s2(v3,v2);
  SET v2 = v2 + 2;
END
```

A. NULL

B. 2

C. 5

D. 7

Answer: D

19.Which CREATE PROCEDURE statement option should be used if you plan on issuing a DECLARE GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE statement from within the SQL procedure body?

A. CONTAINS SQL

B. READS SQL DATA

C. MODIFIES SQL DATA

D. LANGUAGE SQL

Answer: C

20.Click on the Exhibit button.

```
CREATE TYPE phonenumbers AS VARCHAR(12)
ARRAY[1000]

CREATE PROCEDURE find_customers( IN numbers_in
phonenumbers,
                                 IN area_code
CHAR(3),
                                 OUT numbers_out
phonenumbers)
BEGIN
  DECLARE i, j, max INTEGER;
  SET i = 1;
  SET j = 1;
  SET numbers_out = NULL;
  SET max = CARDINALITY(numbers_in);

  WHILE i <= max DO
    IF SUBSTR(numbers_in[i], 1, 3) = area_code THEN
      SET numbers_out[j] = numbers_in[i];
      SET j = j + 1;
    END IF;
   SET i = i + 1;
  END WHILE;
END
```

Referring to the exhibit, what is the OUT_PHONENUMBERS result set when the SQL procedure is invoked by the call statement shown below? CALL find_customers(ARRAY[?16-305-3745? ?05-416-4565? ?16-305-3746? '905-414-4566'], ?16??)

A. [?16-305-3745??05-416-4565? ?16-305-3746']

B. [?16-305-3745??05-416-4565? ?16-305-3746? '905-414-4566']

C. [?05-416-4565? '905-414-4566']

D. [?16-305-3745? ?16-305-3746[?16-305-3745? ?16-305-3746?

Answer: D