Vendor: Sybase

Exam Code: 510-410

Exam Name: Sybase ase sql Developer associate exam

Version: Demo

Question: 1
Given the following syntax, what is the final value of @N?

declare @N int
select@N = 1
while@N <= 10
begin
select@N = @N + 1
end

A -1
B - 9
C - 10
D - 11
E - NULL

Answer: D

Question: 2
Which of the following are minimally logged operations? (Choose 2)

A - Select* into new tab from old tab
B - Insert publishers select * from old_publishers
C - Truncate table publishers
D - Delete from publishers

Answer: A, C

Question: 3
Which of the following conditions will ALWAYS make an UPDATE deferred? (Choose 2)

A - The table is replicated
B - The table has an update trigger
C - Where clause of the UPDATE contains an OR
D - Where clause of the UPDATE contains a join
E - Query contains a self join

Answer: C, E

Question: 4
In which case is the optimizer able to use 2 different indexes for a single query?

A - Select * from titles where title_id="BU1034" and qty>12.00
B - Select * from titles order by pub_id, title_id
C - Select * from titles where title_id="BU1034" or price>12.00
D - Select * from titles where type="business" or type="psychology"

Answer: C

Question: 5
Which of the following show plan outputs would indicate the optimizers choice of the DR
strategy?

A - Worktable created Positioning at index start
B - Using Dynamic Index Positioning by Row Identifier (RID)
C - Using OR strategy Positioning by key
D - This step involves sorting Using GETSORTED

Answer: B

Question: 6
Which of the following are fully-optimizable SARGs? (Choose 3)

A - au_lname = "Aoki"
B - price > 1500*2
C - price * 2 > 3000
D - substring (au_lname,1,2) = "Ao"
E - au_lname like "Aok%"

Answer: A, B, E

Question: 7
Consider a large table X with following schema:

clustered index idx1 on columns A, B
non-clustered index idx2 on column A
and a non-clustered index idx3 on column B.

Which access method will the optimizer Choose for the following query?

select * from X
where A * 3 = 159.35
and B!= "California"

A - Clustered index (idx1) scan
B - Table scan
C - Non-clustered Index (idx2) scan
D - Non-clustered Index (idx3) scan

Answer: B

Question: 8
What command can be used to display the final decisions that the optimizer makes about
queries? (Choose 2)

A - set show plan on
B - set noexec on
C - set statistics io on
D - dbcc traceon(302)
E - dbcc traceon(310)

Answer: A, E

Question: 9
Examine the following non-covered query:

select au_lname, au_fname, phone
from authors

where <column> <operator> <expression>

Which three rules must be followed so that the Adaptive Server optimizer may choose an index to retrieve the rows? (Choose 3)

A - <column> must be the leading column in an index on authors
B - <column> must be the trailing column in an index on authors
C - <operator> must be a valid SARG operator
D - <expression> must be enclosed in quotes if <column> datatype is numeric, decimal or float
E - no functions or arithmetic operators may be used on <column>

Answer: A, C, E

Question: 10
Which clause & a query controls the rows mat will be returned? (Choose 2)

A - Compute
B - From
C - Having
D - Order by
E - Where

Answer: C, E

Question: 11
What will the following command do?

select * into titles_copy from titles where 1 = 2

A - All rows from titles table are copied into titles_copy table.
B - All rows from titles are copied into titles_copy where the first column equals the second
      column.
C - Only the structure of the table titles is copied into titles_copy table.
D - The command fails with an error message.

Answer: C

Question: 12
Which of the following statements results it the LEAST amount of transaction log activity?

A - Delete titles
B - Insert into titles values ("BU1013". How to be a Great Developer")
C - Select * into test_table from titles
D - Update titles set price=12.00 where title_id="BU1013"

Answer: C

Question: 13
In the list below, the order of precedence is listed from left to right for key words. Which of the following choices is the order of precedence ASE uses in a WHERE clause?

A - and/or/not
B - or/and/not
C - Not/and/or
D - Parentheses must be used to determine precedence

Answer: C

Question: 14
If @@sqlstatus = 2, then:

A - The cursor has fetched beyond the end of the cursor result set.
B - The fetch was successful.
C - The fetch failed with a permissions problem.
D - The transaction has committed successfully.

Answer: A

Question: 15
Which of the following SQL statements will return the titles with a price > the average price?
(Choose 3)

A - Select title from titles having price > avg(price)
B - select title from titles where price> avg(price)
C - declare @avg_price money select avg_price = select avg_price from titles select title from
      titles where price > avg_price
D - Select title from titles where price> (select avg_price from titles)
E - Select title into #temp_titles from titles where price > avg(price)

Answer: A, C, D

Question: 16
How is the difference between 'union' and 'union all' reflected in the query plan?

A - The difference is not visible in the query plan
B - 'union' often causes a table scan, while 'union all' does not
C - 'union all' often causes a table scan, while 'union' does not
D - 'union' requires one worktable more than 'union all'
E - 'union all' requires one worktable more than 'union'

Answer: D

Question: 17
Which statements are true about the ANSI join syntax?

A - The On clause and the Where clause are semantically identical and can always be
      interchanged without affecting the query behavior
B - The On clause specifies only join conditions; the Where clause specifies only search
      arguments
C - The On clause specifies only search arguments; the Where clause specifies only join
      conditions
D - The On clause specifies join conditions and search arguments; the Where clause is applied
      to the joined rows
E - The On clause is applied to the joined rows; the Where clause specifies join conditions and
      search arguments

Answer: D

Question: 18
Which of the following measures may improve join performance? (Choose 3)

A - Running update statistics on both tables.
B - Ensuring the join column datatypes are identical.
C - Placing the join column in the SELECT column list.
D - Creating clustered indexes on both columns of the join.
E - Ensuring the join columns do not contain NULL values.

Answer: A, B, D

Question: 19
What statements are true regarding joins? (Choose 3)

A - Column names in the WHERE clause do not need to be the same.
B - Columns in the WHERE clause must be in the column list to the SELECT clause.
C - Since null is unknown, only null values can join with other null values.
D - To join N tables, you need at least N 1 join conditions in the WHERE clause.
E - A join without any join conditions produces a Cartesian product.

Answer: A, D, E

Question: 20
Which of the following outer joins are syntactically correct? (Choose 3)

A - select <column_list>
     from t1, t2
     where t1.c1*> t2.c1
B - select <column_list>
     from t1, t2, t3
     where t1.c1*= t2.c1
     and t2.c2 = t3.c2
C - select <column_list>
     from t1 left outer join t2
     on t1 c1 >t2.c1
D - select <column_list>
     from t1 left outer join t2
     on t1 c1 =t2.c1
     left outer join t3
     on t2.c2 = t3.c2
E - select <column_list>
     from t1 left outer join t2
     left outer join t3
     on t1 c1 =t2.c1
     on t2.c2 = t3.c2
F - select <column_list>
     from t1 left outer join t2
     left outer join t3
     on t2.c2 = t3.c2
     on t1.c1 =t2.c1

Answer: C, D, F

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