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IBM Information Management DB2 10.5 pureScale Technical Mastery
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QUESTION 1

A database administrator executed a db2iupdt command in order to drop a cluster caching facility from a DB2 pureScale cluster. Which command can be used to verify that the cluster caching facility is no longer part of the cluster?

A. db2instance -display -cluster -modifications

B. db2instance -list -cfs -details

C. db2instance -all -cfs

D. db2instance -list

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 2

Which of the following options best describes the differences between Label Based Access Control (LBAC) and Row and Column Access Control (RCAC)?

A. RCAC is a fixed label security model designed for the US government while LBAC is a general purpose security model best suited for commercial customers.

B. RCAC returns the data based on what is being asked (data centric), while LBAC returns data based on who is asking what (user centric). Users with DATAACCESS authority are exempt from the Row and Column Access Control rules.

C. LBAC allows you to protect access only to rows, while RCAC allows you to protect both rows and columns.

D. With RCAC users do not get an error when accessing protected data, while with LBAC users can get an error if they don\\'t have the necessary credentials to access a LBAC protected column.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 3

Which one of the following options is FALSE about DB2\\'s Multi-Temperature Data Storage capability?

A. You can use storage groups to implement multi-temperature data management in DB2.

B. Multi-temperature data management reduces the total cost of ownership by allowing efficient deployment of storage hardware with minimal administrative overhead.

C. Multi-temperature data management integrates with DB2\\'s Workload Manager feature to let you prioritize your workloads based on the data being accessed.

D. Multi-temperature data management best practices recommend that cold data should be stored in faster devices in order to maximize overall system performance.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 4

Consider the scenario where a database administrator is required to restore a database backup for a DB2 pureScale environment. Which of the following statements is correct?

A. The RESTORE DATABASE command will need to be executed on each DB2 member within the cluster to restore just the database. A separate command will be required to restore the metadata for each member.

B. The RESTORE DATABASE command will need to be executed on the shared storage to restore the database. The metadata cannot be retrieved until the shared storage is restarted.

C. The RESTORE DATABASE command will need to be executed on each DB2 caching facility within the cluster to restore just the database. All node metadata is not recoverable since it is not stored within database backups.

D. The RESTORE DATABASE command will need to be executed on only one of the members within the cluster. This operation will restore both the database and metadata for all members.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 5

Consider the scenario where a client application is connected to DB2 pureScale "member 1". The DB2 pureScale environment has three DB2 pureScale members. In a situation where "member 1" fails, the client is still able to execute operations against the DB2 pureScale cluster with minimal interference. Which of the following technologies allow the client to continue performing operations?

A. Decentralized log files for member recovery.

B. Geographically Dispersed pureScale Cluster (GDPC).

C. Automatic Client Reroute.

D. Redundant cluster caching facility.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 6

Which one of the following statements is FALSE about DB2 Workload Management (WLM)?

A. When a WLM threshold condition is violated an action is executed in order to maintain stability in the system.

B. DB2 Workload Management uses workloads to identify incoming work based on the connection attributes under which the work is submitted.

C. DB2 Workload Management dispatcher can be used to control sharing of memory resources among active workloads.

D. DB2 Workload Management allows dynamic re-prioritization of work by remapping a workload to a different service class.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 7

A DB2 pureScale environment has fourteen DB2 members and one cluster caching facility. Having each of the members and cluster caching facility hosted on a separate physical machine, what is the recommended number of redundant cluster caching facilities necessary so that the DB2 pureScale environment could be available if the primary cluster caching facility fails?

A. 0

B. 1

C. 2

D. 3

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 8

What is the DB2 Design Advisor?

A. The DB2 Design Advisor is a tool that automatically analyzes your running database and continuously makes changes to your database to give it peak performance.

B. The DB2 Design Advisor is a help desk facility that is available to all licensed DB2 owners that have paid their maintenance agreements with IBM. The tool is a web site that guides you through the design of your database, with the DBA responding to a series of questions. It produces a database schema that allows for quick database creation.

C. The DB2 Design Advisor is a tool that can help you improve your database workload performance. Given a set of SQL statements in a workload, the Design Advisor can generate recommendations to improve the performance of SQL execution.

D. The DB2 Design Advisor is a tool that can be used to automatically create tables based on a physical data diagram.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 9

What is a buffer pool in DB2?

A. A buffer pool is an area of main memory that has been allocated by the database manager for the purpose of caching table and index data as it is read from the physical media.

B. A buffer pool is a DB2 component that manages connections to databases.

C. A buffer pool is a pool of connection buffers that increases performance of applications connecting to the DB2 server.

D. A buffer pool is a logical storage grouping composed of one or more containers.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 10

Consider a scenario where a database administrator (DBA) requires an overview of the pureScale cluster database. After issuing a "db2instance -list" command, the DBA notices that one of the members is in WAITING_FOR_FAILBACK state. What does WAITING_FOR_FAILBACK mean in a pureScale environment?

A. The member is waiting for a connection to be established with a failed Cluster Caching Facility.

B. The member is waiting to failback to its home host.

C. The member is waiting to failback to a remote host.

D. The member is waiting to failback to the failed Cluster Caching Facility .

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 11

Which one of the following options describes a benefit of Geographically Dispersed pureScale Cluster (GDPC)?

A. GDPC allows the placement of redundant cluster caching facilities at different locations. The pureScale members must be at the same physical location.

B. GDPC provides independent transaction processing, which means that on normal operations, each cluster caching facility is at a different location processing the transactions from the members on its respective location.

C. GDPC provides active / active system availability, which means that during normal operations, the pureScale members at both locations are retrieving data from their local host discs, maintaining an optimal level of activity on all members, both within and between locations.

D. GDPC provides active / active system availability, which means that during normal operations, the pureScale members at both locations are sharing the workload between them as usual, maintaining an optimal level of activity on all members, both within and between locations.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 12

Which of the following statements is FALSE when monitoring the high usage of lock memory in a DB2 pureScale environment?

A. Performance will not be affected due to high usage of Lock Memory.

B. Data concurrency issues can arise due to a high number of lock escalations.

C. Lock escalations can take place if there is insufficient memory.

D. Request for locks might be denied.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 13

Which one of the following options is CORRECT about Temporal Tables?

A. System-period temporal tables are used to keep historical versions of records in a table. They use a history table to transparently store updated and deleted data rows.

B. Application-period temporal tables are used to keep historical versions of records in a table. They use a history table to transparently store updated and deleted data rows.

C. System-period temporal tables combine the historical tracking of an Application-period temporal table with the time-specific data storage capabilities of a bitemporal table. They are used to keep user-based period information as well as system-based historical information.

D. Application-period temporal tables combine the historical tracking of a system-period temporal table with the time-specific data storage capabilities of a bitemporal table. They are used to keep user-based period information as well as system-based historical information.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 14

Which one of the following options is NOT a new feature introduced in DB2 10?

A. Temporal Tables

B. Table Partitioning

C. Multi-Temperature Data Management

D. INGEST utility

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 15

Which one of the following sentences does NOT describe a benefit of Temporal Tables?

A. Temporal tables increase business insight by letting analysts understand how the business was doing in the past, what has changed in the present, what are the projections for the future.

B. Temporal tables lower costs by eliminating the complexity for businesses to develop their own temporal support infrastructure, such as additional tables, triggers, and application logic.

C. Temporal tables allow better data management by letting the application control data integrity and uniqueness.

D. Temporal tables provide a quick and easy way to track and record data changes in the table.

Correct Answer: C