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Question: 1782

An administrator must identify which workload class consumes the most CPU. Which monitoring function is most appropriate?

A. MON_GET_BUFFERPOOL
B. MON_GET_UTILITY
C. MON_GET_SERVICE_SUBCLASS
D. MON_GET_MEMORY_POOL

Answer: C

Explanation: MON_GET_SERVICE_SUBCLASS aggregates metrics by workload management service subclass, including CPU time, activity counts, and resource consumption. Buffer pool, memory pool, and utility functions report other metrics.

Question: 1783

Scenario:
A database administrator is designing the transaction logging architecture for a mission-critical financial database running Db2 12.1. To ensure maximum recoverability and prevent transaction log exhaustion during peak batch workloads, the administrator needs to configure primary and secondary log files. Which database configuration parameters control the primary and secondary log file allocations?

A. logfilsiz and logprimary and logsecond
B. max_log and num_log_page and log_files
C. primary_log_files and secondary_log_files
D. tran_log_size and tran_log_count

Answer: A

Explanation: The database configuration parameters logfilsiz (log file size), logprimary (number of preallocated primary log files), and logsecond (number of dynamically allocated secondary log files) govern transaction log allocation and capacity in Db2.

Question: 1784

Scenario:
A database administrator is migrating reference data from legacy comma-separated text files into a production Db2 table using the high-speed IMPORT utility. The target table contains unique constraints and check constraints. The administrator wants to ensure that any rows violating table constraints during import are logged into an exception table for subsequent analysis without rolling back the entire import batch. Which parameter or clause is utilized to handle constraint violations during an IMPORT command?

A. WARNINGCOUNT 0 EXCEPTION TABLE exception_tbl
B. MESSAGES file_name EXCEPTION TABLE exception_tbl
C. REJECT LIMIT 500 LOG FILE error.log
D. COMMITCOUNT 1000 EXCEPTION TABLE exception_tbl

Answer: B

Explanation: The IMPORT utility allows specifying an exception table using the EXCEPTION TABLE clause, where rows failing constraints or data type checks are automatically captured and inserted for review while valid rows are successfully committed.

Question: 1785

An administrator must create a foreign key on a child table. What must exist on the referenced parent table?

A. A primary key or unique constraint
B. A generated column
C. A trigger
D. A check constraint

Answer: A

Explanation: A foreign key must reference a primary key or unique constraint on the parent table so Db2 can validate that each child value matches a unique parent value. Check constraints, generated columns, and triggers do not provide the unique parent-key relationship required for referential integrity.

Question: 1786

A registry variable must be removed at instance level, and another must be blocked from inheriting its global value. Which statements are correct? (Select Two)

A. db2set -g changes the value only for the current CLP session
B. Removing a registry variable requires dropping the instance
C. db2set DB2_PARALLEL_IO= removes the instance-level value of DB2_PARALLEL_IO
D. db2set -null DB2COMM sets the variable to null at instance level, so the global-level value is not inherited

Answer: C, D

Explanation: Setting a variable to an empty value (db2set NAME=) deletes it at the chosen level, here the instance level. The more general level, such as global, may then apply. db2set -null sets the variable to null at a level, which stops Db2 from looking at lower-precedence levels, so a global value does not leak into the instance. -g writes the persistent global profile, not a session-only value.

Question: 1787

An administrator must create a table with a column that must contain a value from a fixed list that rarely changes. Which design is most appropriate?

A. A foreign key referencing a lookup table
B. A unique index on the column
C. A generated column based on the column
D. A check constraint listing the approved values

Answer: D

Explanation: A check constraint is simple and efficient for a small, stable list of approved values. A foreign key is more appropriate when the list changes frequently or requires additional attributes, a unique index prevents duplicates, and a generated column derives values rather than validating them.

Question: 1788

A DBA explains how applications connect to Db2. Which statements are correct? (Select Two)

A. Local connections on the server can use interprocess communication (IPC) without TCP/IP
B. Local connections require a cataloged TCP/IP node
C. Remote clients connect through shared memory
D. Remote clients need the server to have a TCP/IP listener, with DB2COMM including TCPIP and SVCENAME set

Answer: A, D

Explanation: Applications on the database server can connect locally, through IPC with the local database directory, without the network stack. Remote clients connect over TCP/IP using DRDA, so the server must have DB2COMM including TCPIP (or SSL) and SVCENAME (or SSL_SVCENAME) defining the port. Clients then catalog the node and database, or define them in db2dsdriver.cfg.

Question: 1789

An administrator is planning a Db2 12.1 installation and wants to preserve the ability to reproduce the setup later. Which approach best supports both repeatability and review of the installation choices?

A. Record only the database name because the installer infers all product and instance choices from that name
B. Use a response file containing the intended settings and retain the approved file together with installation logs
C. Install interactively and retain only a screenshot of the final completion dialog
D. Create an instance first and rely on its database directory to reconstruct all installation decisions

Answer: B

Explanation: A response file records installation choices in a reproducible form, making it useful for standardized deployments and audits. Retaining the approved response file and corresponding installation logs allows administrators to review what was requested and what occurred. A database directory does not capture all product selections, installation paths, or installer decisions. Screenshots alone are generally insufficient for reliable reproduction.

Question: 1790

A DBA notices that a frequently updated table has accumulated substantial physical fragmentation and that scans are slower than expected. The administrator has confirmed that table reorganization is appropriate for the table type and current workload. Which utility should be used to reorganize the table?

A. *db2*RUNSTATS ON TABLE APP.LARGE_TABLE

B. *db2*REORG TABLE APP.LARGE_TABLE

C. *db2*IMPORT FROM table.del OF DEL INSERT INTO APP.LARGE_TABLE

D. *db2*EXPORT TO table.del OF DEL SELECT * FROM APP.LARGE_TABLE

Answer: B

Explanation: The *REORGTABLE* utility reorganizes table data according to the supported reorganization method and table characteristics. It can improve physical organization and, in appropriate circumstances, help reclaim space or improve data access. *RUNSTATS* updates optimizer statistics but does not itself reorganize table pages. *EXPORT* and *IMPORT* move data between database tables and files. Before running *REORG*, the administrator should review the table's characteristics, availability requirements, locking implications, and the specific reorganization options supported by the installed Db2 release.

Question: 1791

Before archiving APP.ORDERS, the DBA wants to know which statements still access the table and how much work they do. Which statements are correct? (Select Two)

A. Usage lists start collecting only after the database is restarted

B. Usage lists require mon_obj_metrics to be set to NONE

C. A usage list captures the statements that access the specified object, with metrics for each statement, retrievable through MON_GET_TABLE_USAGE_LIST

D. A usage list must be activated, for example with SET USAGE LIST APP.ORDERS_UL STATE = ACTIVE

Answer: C, D

Explanation: CREATE USAGE LIST ... FOR TABLE APP.ORDERS defines an object-level tracking list. Once activated with SET USAGE LIST ... STATE = ACTIVE, Db2 records each distinct statement that touches the table with its metrics, such as rows read and executions. MON_GET_TABLE_USAGE_LIST returns the entries, and MON_GET_INDEX_USAGE_LIST does the same for indexes. Activation is immediate, with no restart. Usage list metrics depend on data object metric collection being enabled, not disabled.

Question: 1792

A database administrator needs to check the current connection state, active SQL statements, and lock ownership for all connected sessions in a Db2 v12.1 instance. Which administrative routine or table function provides this session-level diagnostic information?

A. GET_DB_STATUS_SUMMARY

B. WLM_GET_SERVICE_CLASS_AGENTS

C. MON_GET_CONNECTION

D. SNAPSHOT_DBM

Answer: C

Explanation: The table function MON_GET_CONNECTION returns detailed performance, connection state, client attributes, and execution metrics for database connections currently active in the Db2 instance. It supersedes older snapshot monitoring interfaces with high

concurrency and low overhead.

Question: 1793

After a column is dropped from APP.ORDERS, several views and routines that depend on it change status. Which statements are correct? (Select Two)

A. Dropping or altering a base table always drops the dependent views silently
B. With AUTO_REVAL set to DEFERRED, the default, invalidated dependent objects are revalidated automatically the next time they are used
C. Invalid objects can never be used again and must always be recreated manually
D. SYSCAT.INVALIDOBJECTS lists objects that are currently invalid

Answer: B, D

Explanation: With automatic revalidation (AUTO_REVAL, default DEFERRED), changing or dropping an object marks dependent views, routines and triggers invalid instead of dropping them. On next use, Db2 tries to revalidate them, and they work again if the referenced objects are valid, for example after a dropped table is recreated. SYSCAT.INVALIDOBJECTS shows what is invalid, and ADMIN_REVALIDATE_DB_OBJECTS can revalidate objects ahead of time.

Question: 1794

A statement has high total elapsed time, modest CPU time, and substantial lock-wait time. Which interpretation is most defensible?

A. The statement cannot be affected by other transactions because its CPU time is modest
B. The statement must be CPU-bound because its elapsed time is high
C. The statement is necessarily performing a full table scan
D. The statement's elapsed duration includes waiting, so contention may be contributing more than CPU execution

Answer: D

Explanation: Elapsed time can include execution, lock waits, I/O waits, and other delays. When lock-wait time is substantial and CPU consumption is modest, contention is a plausible contributor to the long duration. The administrator should correlate the statement with lock and activity data. The metrics do not, by themselves, prove a full table scan or rule out other sources of waiting.

Question: 1795

An 800 GB history table is a compression candidate, and ADMIN_GET_TAB_COMPRESS_INFO estimates a compression ratio of about 3:1. Which statements are correct? (Select Two)

A. The estimated savings are about 533 GB: $800 - 266.7 \approx 533\,\text{GB}$
B. Compression always increases I/O because rows must be decompressed
C. The estimated compressed size is about 267 GB: $\frac{800}{3} \approx 266.7\,\text{GB}$

D. The estimated compressed size is about 2,400 GB

Answer: A, C

Explanation: A 3:1 ratio means the compressed data is about one third of the original size, roughly 267 GB, saving about 533 G**B.** Compression also usually reduces I/O, because more rows fit on each page and buffer pool, which often outweighs the CPU cost of decompression. Estimating first with ADMIN_GET_TAB_COMPRESS_INFO helps choose which tables to compress.

Question: 1796

A Db2 instance named db2inst1 must be removed from a server after its databases have been dropped and its dependencies removed. Which command should the administrator use?

A. db2idrop db2inst1
B. db2stop force; db2idrop db2inst1
C. db2ilist -d db2inst1
D. db2icrt -d db2inst1

Answer: A

Explanation: The db2idrop command removes a Db2 instance from the server. Before dropping an instance, the administrator should ensure that databases and dependent resources have been addressed according to the organization's procedures. db2ilist lists instances, db2icrt creates instances, and although db2stop force may be needed to stop an active instance first, the command that removes the instance itself is db2idrop db2inst1.

Question: 1797

An administrator must create an automatic storage table space named USERSPACE2 with a 32 KB page size. Which command is most appropriate?

A. CREATE TABLESPACE USERSPACE2 MANAGED BY DATABASE USING ('/data/us2')
B. CREATE TABLESPACE USERSPACE2 PAGESIZE 32 K
C. CREATE TABLESPACE USERSPACE2 MANAGED BY SYSTEM USING ('/data/us2')
D. CREATE TABLESPACE USERSPACE2 AUTOMATIC STORAGE NO

Answer: B

Explanation: In an automatic storage database, CREATE TABLESPACE USERSPACE2 PAGESIZE 32 K creates an automatic storage table space with the specified page size without requiring explicit container paths. MANAGED BY SYSTEM creates a system-managed table space, MANAGED BY DATABASE creates a database-managed table space with explicit containers, and AUTOMATIC STORAGE NO disables automatic storage rather than enabling it.

Question: 1798

A database administrator finds that a buffer pool is undersized for the active workload. The database has sufficient memory headroom, and the administrator wants Db2 to adjust the buffer-pool size automatically rather than specifying a fixed number of pages. Which configuration approach is appropriate when automatic buffer-pool sizing is supported and enabled?

A. Set the buffer pool to a fixed page count and expect Db2 to increase it beyond that value without configuration changes.
B. Configure the buffer pool with automatic sizing, using a supported definition such as $ALTERBUFFERPOOLbp_nameSIZEAUTOMATIC$, and verify the relevant memory-management settings.
C. Increase the tablespace extent size and treat it as equivalent to increasing the buffer-pool page count.
D. Increase the database sort heap and assume that the buffer pool will automatically inherit the sort-memory allocation.

Answer: B

Explanation: Db2 supports automatic buffer-pool sizing when the relevant configuration and environment requirements are met. An $ALTERBUFFERPOOL$ statement specifying $SIZEAUTOMATIC$ requests automatic sizing for the buffer pool. The administrator should confirm the database memory configuration, self-tuning memory behavior where applicable, platform limits, and the buffer pool's page size. A fixed page count is not equivalent to automatic sizing, and increasing sort memory or tablespace extent size does not directly allocate additional buffer-pool pages. After the change, the administrator should monitor physical reads, buffer-pool behavior, and total memory pressure.

Question: 1799

A database administrator is preparing a controlled rollout of a Db2 maintenance update. The release notes identify prerequisite conditions and corrections relevant to the production workload. Which deployment strategy provides the strongest operational control?

A. Validate prerequisites, test the update in a representative environment, establish recovery procedures, deploy through change control, and verify the resulting maintenance level
B. Apply the update to every server simultaneously, then investigate errors after the application becomes unavailable
C. Apply the update without a backup because maintenance packages do not affect database availability or recovery
D. Upgrade only the command-line tools and assume that the database server automatically receives the same maintenance level

Answer: A

Explanation: A controlled maintenance rollout reduces the likelihood of unexpected downtime and simplifies recovery if a problem occurs. The process should include prerequisite checks, testing against representative workloads, appropriate database and system recovery preparations, a documented deployment plan, and post-installation verification. Updating a client or command-line installation does not necessarily update the database server itself. The administrator must confirm that the intended server components received the correct maintenance level and that critical application operations still work.

Question: 1800

A table $PROJECT_ASSIGNMENT$ has columns EMP_ID, $PROJECT_ID$, EMP_NAME, $PROJECT_NAME$, and $HOURS$. The business rules state that an employee can work on many projects, and a project can have many employees. Employee name depends only on employee identifier, project name depends only on project identifier, and hours depend on the employee-project pair. Which key and decomposition strategy best represents these dependencies?

A. Use $(EMP_ID, PROJECT_ID)$ as the assignment key, and place employee and project descriptive attributes in their respective entity tables.

B. Use $PROJECT_NAME$ as the primary key and store employee identifiers as descriptive attributes.
C. Use $HOURS$ as the primary key because it depends on both employee and project.
D. Use EMP_NAME as the primary key and retain all columns in one table.

Answer: A

Explanation: The assignment relationship is identified by the combination of employee and project identifiers when each employee-project pair occurs at most once. Hours worked depend on that combination, while employee and project names depend on their respective identifiers alone. Separate employee, project, and assignment tables prevent repeated descriptive attributes and preserve the correct functional dependencies. If multiple assignment records per pair are permitted, a date, sequence, or separate assignment identifier may be required. Names and hours are not suitable primary keys because they are not guaranteed to be unique or stable.

Question: 1801

An application requires a table named $APP.EVENTS$ with a unique event identifier and a timestamp. The DBA wants to ensure that duplicate identifiers are rejected even when concurrent application sessions attempt to insert the same identifier. Which design is the most reliable?

A. Declare $EVENT_ID$ as a primary key or apply an appropriate unique constraint that the database enforces
B. Create an alias named $EVENT_ID$ and use it to serialize all inserts automatically
C. Add an ordinary index on $EVENT_ID$ and rely on the application to avoid duplicates
D. Create a view that filters duplicate identifiers after they have already been inserted

Answer: A

Explanation: A primary key or unique constraint enforces uniqueness at the database level, including when concurrent transactions attempt to insert the same key. The database's constraint enforcement is more reliable than an application-only check because separate sessions can race between checking for a duplicate and inserting the row. An ordinary nonunique index improves access but does not enforce uniqueness. A view that filters duplicates cannot prevent duplicate rows in the underlying table, and an alias does not serialize data modifications.

Question: 1802

PRODUCT has a column TAGS holding values such as 'red,large,cotton'. Which statements are correct? (Select Two)

A. A separate PRODUCT_TAG table with one row per tag satisfies first normal form
B. First normal form requires every table to have a surrogate key
C. First normal form forbids NULL values in any column
D. Storing several values in one column violates first normal form

Answer: A, D

Explanation: First normal form requires each column to hold one atomic value per row, without repeating groups or lists. Comma-separated values defeat indexing, constraints and simple predicates. Moving them to a child table with one row per (PRODUCT_ID, TAG) restores 1N**F.** 1NF says nothing about NULLs or about whether keys must be natural or surrogate.

Question: 1803

An administrator must identify the number of logical and physical page reads for a buffer pool. Which monitoring interface is most appropriate?

A. MON_GET_CONNECTION
B. MON_GET_MEMORY_POOL
C. MON_GET_BUFFERPOOL
D. MON_GET_UTILITY

Answer: C

Explanation: MON_GET_BUFFERPOOL returns buffer pool metrics, including logical reads, physical reads, prefetch activity, and page cleaning activity. Logical reads represent page requests satisfied from memory or requiring buffer pool access, while physical reads represent pages retrieved from disk. Connection, memory pool, and utility functions do not report buffer pool page-read metrics.

Question: 1804

A company manages 40 Db2 12.1 instances. The team must apply identical configuration changes every night and also give operators a visual view of current workload health. Which statements are correct? (Select Two)

A. The Data Management Console suits interactive, visual monitoring and ad hoc administration
B. The Data Management Console replaced the db2 CLP, which is no longer shipped in Db2 12.1
C. CLP scripts suit repeatable, automated configuration changes across many instances
D. Instance creation with db2icrt can be performed only through the Data Management Console

Answer: A, C

Explanation: Command-line tools are best for automation. Shell scripts that call db2 commands (UPDATE DBM CFG, UPDATE DB CFG and so on) can be scheduled, version-controlled and run the same way on many servers. The Data Management Console is best for interactive work: dashboards, drill-down monitoring, SQL editing and one-off tasks. The CLP still ships with Db2 12.1. Instance creation is an operating-system-level task done with db2icrt (or the installer), not something limited to the console.

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