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# IBM Information Management DB2 10 pureScale Technical Mastery Test v3

## IBM P2090-054

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## QUESTION NO: 1

The following are true about the Configuration Advisor, EXCEPT:

**A.** It offers recommendations for the initial values of buffer pool size, database configuration parameters, and database manager configuration parameters.

**B.** It creates database objects such as indexes and MQTs to improve performance.

**C.** By default, the Configuration Advisor is automatically executed when you create a new database.

**D.** To use the Configuration Advisor, you can execute the AUTOCONFIGURE command from the DB2 Command Line Processor.

**ANSWER: B**

## QUESTION NO: 2

Consider the scenario where a database administrator (DBA) would like to apply operating system updates on the host machine that contains one of the DB2 pureScale members. The primary cluster caching facility and other members are located on different physical machines. Which of the following tasks should be performed by the DBA on the host machine before applying the operating system updates, so that the member will not be restarted?

**A.** Place the member into maintenance mode.

**B.** Place the host machine into maintenance mode.

**C.** Place the member into quiesce mode.

**D.** Place the cluster caching facility in standby mode.

**ANSWER: B**

## QUESTION NO: 3

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.

**ANSWER: D**

## QUESTION NO: 4

Which one of the following options is INCORRECT about DB2 pureScale?

**A.** DB2 10 pureScale introduced support for range-partitioned tables. Attach/detach operations are limited to the first and last partitions only.

**B.** DB2 10 pureScale introduced support for split mirror technology as a backup method.

**C.** DB2 10 pureScale is able to leverage DB2's Workload Manager.

**D.** DB2 10 pureScale introduced support for partitioned indexes and partition reorgs.

**ANSWER: A**

## QUESTION NO: 5

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

**A.** DB2 Workload Management requires several application changes in order to make the application aware of the WLM feature.

**B.** DB2 Workload Management guarantees the availability of data by replicating it to a stand-by server.

**C.** DB2 Workload Management can be used to schedule maintenance tasks such as BACKUPs, REORGs, or RUSTATS.

**D.** DB2 Workload Management allows you to assign resources to different workloads, which leads to a stable and predictable execution environment.

**ANSWER: D**

## QUESTION NO: 6

What is the purpose of the tiebreaker disk in a DB2 pureScale environment?

**A.** Tiebreaker is used to determine which half of the DB2 pureScale instance should remain online upon a communication failure.

**B.** Tiebreaker is used to determine which clients are accessing the data on the storage.

**C.** Tiebreaker is used to determine which databases are currently active and can be accessed by the clients directly in graphical user interface (GUI).

**D.** Tiebreaker is used by DB2 to transfer data when packets collide.

**ANSWER: A**

## QUESTION NO: 7

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.

**ANSWER: D**

## QUESTION NO: 8

Which of the following questions is FALSE about DB2 Audit facility?

**A.** The DB2 Audit facility helps monitor data access to protect against unknown or unwanted behavior.

**B.** The DB2 Audit facility logs configuration changes made by STMM.

**C.** The DB2 Audit facility helps you comply with business regulation or legal rules requiring companies to keep historical records of database activities.

**D.** The DB2 Audit facility allows you to export audit data into a table format for easy reporting.

**ANSWER: B**

## QUESTION NO: 9

Consider a scenario where your DB2 pureScale cluster caching facilities are in PEER state. What would be the state of the secondary cluster caching facility upon failure of the primary cluster caching facility and a successful takeover?

**A.** ERROR

**B.** PEER

**C.** PRIMARY

**D.** NEW_PRIMARY

**ANSWER: C**

## QUESTION NO: 10

How does automatic storage work in DB2?

**A.** Automatic storage simplifies storage management by allowing you to specify storage paths where the database manager can place table space data.

**B.** Automatic storage is an option which is set when you create a DB2 database. It allows transactions that are executed to be automatically committed.

**C.** Automatic storage is a function of DB2 that allows tables to be backed up automatically on a set schedule.

**D.** Automatic storage allows automatic allocation of free space in memory for optimizing query execution.

**ANSWER: A**