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Question: 409

Which command would you use to display the source code of a program while debugging it in IBM i, allowing you to see the code as it executes?

- A. DSPPGM
- B. DSPSRC
- C. STRDBG
- D. DSPSRC

Answer: C

Explanation: The STRDBG command initiates debugging and allows developers to display the source code of the program as it executes, enabling effective troubleshooting.

Question: 410

In a SQL stored procedure, what is the effect of using the SET TRANSACTION command, particularly regarding isolation levels?

- A. It permanently changes the isolation level for the entire database session.
- B. It is automatically set to READ COMMITTED unless explicitly defined otherwise.
- C. It must be used in conjunction with a COMMIT or ROLLBACK statement.
- D. It allows for setting the isolation level only for the current transaction, impacting data visibility and locking behavior.

Answer: D

Explanation: The SET TRANSACTION command is used to define the isolation level for the current transaction only, which affects how data is read and written during that transaction. This allows for greater control over data visibility and concurrent access.

Question: 411

In IBM i, different authorities govern user access and capabilities within the system. Which of the following types of authority allows a user to perform all administrative functions, including the ability to create and delete user profiles?

- A. *ALLOBJ
- B. *SAVSYS
- C. *SECADM
- D. *JOBCTL

Answer: C

Explanation: The *SECADM authority is specifically designed for security administration, granting the user the ability to manage user profiles and other critical security functions.

Question: 412

In Db2 for i, which of the following SQL functions is used to retrieve the first non-null value from a list of expressions, making it particularly useful for substituting default values in queries?

- A. NVL()
- B. COALESCE()
- C. ISNULL()
- D. FIRST()

Answer: B

Explanation: The COALESCE() function returns the first non-null value from the provided list of expressions, making it useful for handling optional data and ensuring that queries return meaningful results.

Question: 413

In SQL stored procedures, when should you prefer using a CURSOR FOR UPDATE clause, and what implication does it have on data manipulation?

- A. It should be used when you want to read data without modifying it.
- B. It enables updates to be made directly to the rows returned by the cursor while preventing other transactions from modifying them.
- C. It allows for the retrieval of data only, without any locking mechanisms.
- D. It is exclusively for read-only operations and has no implications on data manipulation.

Answer: B

Explanation: The CURSOR FOR UPDATE clause is used when you intend to retrieve data that will subsequently be updated. It locks the rows returned by the cursor, preventing other transactions from modifying them until the current transaction is completed.

Question: 414

When considering the various shells available on IBM i, it's essential to understand their specific functionalities and use cases. Which shell is primarily designed for running commands in a manner similar to Unix, supporting features like piping and redirection?

- A. QSYS2 Shell
- B. PASE (Portable Application Solutions Environment)
- C. STRQSH (Start Qshell)
- D. QSH (Qshell)

Answer: D

Explanation: QSH (Qshell) is the shell designed for Unix-like command execution, supporting piping and

redirection, making it suitable for users familiar with Unix environments.

Question: 415

When developing applications on IBM i 7.x using PASE, what is the primary consideration when integrating native IBM i features with PASE programs?

- A. Ensuring all PASE applications run exclusively in the PASE environment without any IBM i integration.
- B. Understanding the performance implications of crossing boundaries between PASE and native IBM i functions.
- C. Using only PASE-compatible libraries to avoid conflicts with native functions.
- D. Limiting the use of IBM i features to avoid complicating the PASE environment.

Answer: B

Explanation: When integrating native IBM i features with PASE programs, it is essential to understand the performance implications of crossing boundaries. This knowledge helps developers optimize their applications and manage resource usage effectively.

Question: 416

In terms of inputs, which of the following is an example of "interactive input" as opposed to "static input"?

- A. A configuration file read during application startup.
- B. A scheduled data import from a CSV file.
- C. A user filling out a form on a web application.
- D. A batch job processing records at predetermined intervals.

Answer: C

Explanation: Interactive input is characterized by real-time user interaction, such as filling out a form, while static input refers to data that is not modified until the next scheduled update.

Question: 417

Developers migrating applications to IBM i must understand the differences between library and IFS storage. Which of the following statements correctly describes how the backup and recovery processes differ between libraries and IFS?

- A. Libraries can only be backed up using BRMS, while IFS can use any backup utility.
- B. IFS does not support incremental backups, while libraries do.
- C. Both libraries and IFS have the same backup process but differ in file access methods.
- D. Libraries are backed up through system-level commands, while IFS requires user-defined scripts.

Answer: C

Explanation: The backup processes for libraries and IFS are fundamentally similar, using system-level commands for backup, while their access methods differ based on their organizational structure.

Question: 418

In the context of IBM i shells, which shell would you use to execute commands that require the execution of native Linux applications, particularly those requiring complex scripting capabilities?

- A. QSH
- B. STRQSH
- C. PASE
- D. QSYS2 Shell

Answer: C

Explanation: PASE is the appropriate shell for running native Linux applications and executing complex scripts, as it is designed for such environments.

Question: 419

What is the primary role of the "ROLLBACK" statement in the context of embedded SQL transactions in RPG programs?

- A. It finalizes the changes made during the transaction and saves them to the database.
- B. It reverts the database to a previous state and discards all changes made during the transaction.
- C. It pauses the transaction, allowing for further changes.
- D. It provides a way to review changes before committing.

Answer: B

Explanation: The "ROLLBACK" statement is used to revert the database to its previous state by discarding all changes made during the transaction, effectively undoing any operations performed.

Question: 420

When developing ILE RPG applications, which of the following statements accurately describes the importance of the "CRTDSK" command in the context of data structure initialization and management?

- A. CRTDSK is only used for defining static data structures.
- B. CRTDSK is essential for defining data structures that can manage file records efficiently.
- C. CRTDSK allows for dynamic allocation of data structures during runtime.
- D. CRTDSK is irrelevant in the context of ILE RPG programming.

Answer: B

Explanation: The CRTDSK command is essential for defining data structures that can efficiently manage file records, which is crucial for ILE RPG applications that perform file I/O operations.

Question: 421

When defining procedures within an ILE service program, which of the following is the correct way to ensure that a procedure is callable from other ILE programs?

- A. Procedures must be defined as *EXPORT to be callable from external programs.
- B. No special attributes are needed; all procedures are public by default.
- C. Define the procedure with the *PUBLIC attribute.
- D. Procedures must be compiled in the same source file as the calling program.

Answer: A

Explanation: To ensure that a procedure within an ILE service program is callable from external programs, it must be explicitly defined with the *EXPORT attribute, which marks it for external access.

Question: 422

In the execution of SQL stored procedures, how does the SET statement differ from the SELECT INTO statement when assigning values to variables?

- A. The SET statement can only assign scalar values, while SELECT INTO can assign multiple values.
- B. The SELECT INTO statement is used for row-based assignments, while SET is for single value assignments.
- C. The SET statement does not allow for error handling, whereas SELECT INTO does.
- D. The SELECT INTO statement can retrieve values from multiple tables, while SET cannot.

Answer: B

Explanation: The SELECT INTO statement is used for row-based assignments and can retrieve multiple columns into variables, while the SET statement is typically used for single scalar value assignments, making them suitable for different scenarios in SQL stored procedures.

Question: 423

Which of the following types of outputs is generated from a data processing system and is primarily intended for decision-making and operational support?

- A. Transaction Output
- B. Error Logs
- C. Diagnostic Messages
- D. Summary Reports

Answer: D

Explanation: Summary Reports provide aggregated information that supports decision-making and operational analysis, distinguishing them from transactional outputs that detail individual transactions.

Question: 424

What is the significance of using OUT parameters in SQL stored procedures, and how do they differ from IN parameters in terms of data flow?

- A. OUT parameters only provide values to the procedure without allowing any output.
- B. OUT parameters can only be used to return multiple result sets.
- C. OUT parameters must be defined as NOT NULL to ensure data integrity.
- D. OUT parameters allow the procedure to return values to the caller, while IN parameters are used only for input.

Answer: D

Explanation: OUT parameters in SQL stored procedures are specifically designed to return values to the caller, while IN parameters are used solely for input. This distinction allows for a clear data flow between the procedure and its caller.

Question: 425

When developing applications on IBM i, which of the following statements best describes the relationship between SQL and Record Level Access (RLA) in terms of data retrieval efficiency?

- A. SQL is inherently slower than RLA for data retrieval.
- B. RLA allows for more flexible data manipulation than SQL.
- C. RLA is the only method for accessing data in RPG.
- D. SQL provides more powerful data retrieval capabilities and can optimize queries better than RLA.

Answer: D

Explanation: SQL provides more powerful and optimized data retrieval capabilities compared to RLA, allowing for complex queries and enhanced performance in many scenarios.



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