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QUESTION 1

Under JDBC, you can move the cursor within the resultset to a particular specified row using which of the following methods?

- A. absolute
- B. jump
- C. goto
- D. moveto
- E. nextset

Answer: A

Explanation: According to the online Java tutorial provided by Sun at java.sun.com: You can move the cursor to a particular row in a ResultSet object. The methods first, last, beforeFirst, and afterLast move the cursor to the position their names indicate. The method absolute will move the cursor to the row number indicated in the argument passed to it. If the number is positive, the cursor moves the given number from the beginning, so calling absolute(1. puts the cursor on the first row. If the number is negative, the cursor moves the given number from the end, so calling absolute(-1. puts the cursor on the last row.

QUESTION 2

You are the database specialist of your company. You are managing the in-house database systems. With JDBC, you want to make updates to a ResultSet object. To do so, what must you supply to the ResultSet object?

- A. CONCUR_UPDATABLE
- B. UPDATABLE
- C. CONCUR
- D. CONCUR_RESULT
- E. RESULT_UPDATABLE

Answer: A

Explanation: According to the online Java tutorial provided by Sun at java.sun.com: Before you can make updates to a ResultSet object, you need to create one that is updatable. In order to do this, you supply the ResultSet constant CONCUR_UPDATABLE to the createStatement method. The Statement object that is created will produce an updatable ResultSet object each time it executes a query.

QUESTION 3

Under JDBC, what object represents the DBMS that supplies you with all the company SALES data?

- A. DataSource

- B. FileSource
- C. DSN
- D. ResultSource
- E. DataOrigin

Answer: A

Explanation: According to the online Java tutorial provided by Sun at java.sun.com: A DataSource object represents a particular DBMS or some other data source, such as a file. If a company uses more than one data source, it will deploy a separate DataSource object for each of them. A DataSource object may be implemented in three different ways:
A basic DataSource implementation-produces standard Connection objects that are not pooled or used in a distributed transaction
A DataSource class that supports connection pooling-produces Connection objects that participate in connection pooling, that is, connections that can be recycled
A DataSource class that supports distributed transactions-produces Connection objects that can be used in a distributed transaction, that is, a transaction that accesses two or more DBMS servers

QUESTION 4

In JDBC, what class allows the use of HTTP to talk to a Java servlet that provides data access?

- A. A CachedRowSet class
- B. A JDBCRowSet class
- C. A WebRowSet class
- D. A JavaSource class
- E. AHTTPRowSet class
- F. A JavaDb class

Answer: C

Explanation: According to the online Java tutorial provided by Sun at java.sun.com: Although anyone can implement a rowset, most implementations will probably be provided by vendors offering RowSet classes designed for fairly specific purposes. To make writing an implementation easier, the Java™ Software division of Sun Microsystems, Inc., plans to provide reference implementations for three different styles of rowsets in the future. The following list of planned implementations gives you an idea of some of the possibilities.
A CachedRowSet class-a disconnected rowset that caches its data in memory; not suitable for very large data sets, but an ideal way to provide thin Java clients, such as a Personal Digital Assistant (PDA) or Network Computer (NC), with tabular data
A JDBCRowSet class-a connected rowset that serves mainly as a thin wrapper around a ResultSet object to make a JDBC driver look like a JavaBeans component
A WebRowSet class-a connected rowset that uses the HTTP protocol internally to talk to a Java

servlet that provides data access; used to make it possible for thin web clients to retrieve and possibly update a set of rows

QUESTION 5

To properly handle SQLException under JDBC, you must use:

- A. a try/catch block
- B. a Exception pointer
- C. the Err object
- D. the error table
- E. the master error dictionary

Answer: A

Explanation: According to the online Java tutorial provided by Sun at java.sun.com: Many of the methods in the java.sql package throw an SQLException, which requires a try/catch block like any other Exception. Its purpose is to describe database or driver errors (SQL syntax, for example.. In addition to the standard getMessage(). inherited from Throwable, SQLException has two methods which provide further information, a method to get (or chain. additional exceptions and a method to set an additional exception

QUESTION 6

Which of the following are the valid methods for handling SQL exceptions generated in JDBC (Choose all that apply.?

- A. getSQLState(.
- B. getErrorCode(.
- C. getNextException(.
- D. setNextException(.

Answer: A, B, C, D

Explanation: According to the online Java tutorial provided by Sun at java.sun.com: getSQLState(returns an SQLState identifier based on the X/Open SQL specification. Your DBMS manuals should list some of these or see Resources for information to find SQLStates. getErrorCode(is provided to retrieve the vendor-specific error code. getNextException(retrieves the next SQLException or null if there are no more. Many things can go wrong between your program and the database. This method allows tracking all problems that occur. setNextException(allows the programmer to add an SQLException to the chain.

QUESTION 7

You are the database specialist of your company. You are managing the in-house database systems. In your JDBC application you want to provide warnings to users without terminating the operations. Which of the following classes may you use?

- A. SQLWarning
- B. SQLNotice
- C. SQLError
- D. SQLInform
- E. SQLWarns

Answer: A

Explanation: According to the online Java tutorial provided by Sun at java.sun.com: An SQLWarning is a subclass of SQLException, but is not thrown like other exceptions. The programmer must specifically ask for warnings. Connections, Statements, and ResultSets all have a getWarnings(. method that allows retrieval. There is also a clearWarnings(. method to avoid duplicate retrievals. The SQLWarning class itself only adds the methods getNextWarning(. and setNextWarning(.. An SQLWarning is very similar to traditional compiler warnings: something not exactly right occurred, but its effect was not severe enough to end processing. Whether it is important enough to investigate depends on the operation and context.

QUESTION 8

Under JDBC, which of the following are the responsibilities of the Connection object (Choose all that apply.?

- A. Creating Statement instances.
- B. Obtaining DatabaseMetadata objects.
- C. Controlling transactions
- D. Setting isolation levels

Answer: A, B, C, D

Explanation: According to the online Java tutorial provided by Sun at java.sun.com: The Connection itself is responsible for several areas including:
Creating Statement, PreparedStatement, and CallableStatement (used with stored procedures. instances.
Obtaining DatabaseMetadata objects.
Controlling transactions via the commit(. and rollback(. methods.
Setting the isolation level involved in transactions.

QUESTION 9

In JDBC, what function returns an int containing the affected row count for INSERT, UPDATE, or DELETE statements?

- A. executeUpdate(.
- B. execute(.
- C. Update(.
- D. runUpdate(.
- E. SQLUpdate(.

Answer: A

Explanation: According to the online Java tutorial provided by Sun at java.sun.com: executeUpdate(. returns an int containing the affected row count for INSERT, UPDATE, or DELETE statements, or zero for SQL statements that do not return anything, like DDL statements.

QUESTION 10

Mix and match question:SQL Type Java Method

FLOAT

INTEGER

LONGVARBINARY

LONGVARCHAR

NUMERIC

OTHER

Java Method

getDouble(.

getInt(.

getBytes(.

getString(.

getBigDecimal(.

getObject(.

Match the Java methods to the corresponding SQL data types:

A. SQL Type Java Method

FLOAT getDouble(.

INTEGER getInt(.

LONGVARBINARY getBytes(.

LONGVARCHAR getString(.

NUMERIC getBigDecimal(.

OTHER getObject(.

B. SQL Type Java Method

LONGVARBINARY getDouble(.

INTEGER getInt(.

FLOAT getBytes(.

LONGVARCHAR getString(.

NUMERIC getBigDecimal(.

OTHER getObject(.

C. SQL Type Java Method

NUMERIC getDouble(.

INTEGER getInt(.

LONGVARBINARY getBytes(.

LONGVARCHAR getString(.

FLOAT getBigDecimal(.

OTHER getObject(.

D. SQL Type Java Method

FLOAT getDouble(.
INTEGER getInt(.
LONGVARCHAR getBytes(.
LONGVARBINARY getString(.
NUMERIC getBigDecimal(.
OTHER getObject(.
Answer: A

Explanation: According to the online Java tutorial provided by Sun at java.sun.com: Memorize the list below:SQL Type Java Method

BIGINT getLong(.
BINARY getBytes(.
BIT getBoolean(.
CHAR getString(.
DATE getDate(.
DECIMAL getBigDecimal(.
DOUBLE getDouble(.
FLOAT getDouble(.
INTEGER getInt(.
LONGVARBINARY getBytes(.
LONGVARCHAR getString(.
NUMERIC getBigDecimal(.
OTHER getObject(.
REAL getFloat(.
SMALLINT getShort(.
TIME getTime(.
TIMESTAMP getTimestamp(.
TINYINT getByte(.
VARBINARY getBytes(.
VARCHAR getString(.

QUESTION 11

Under JDBC, which of the following are valid methods for determining scalar functions (Choose all that apply.?

- A. getNumericFunctions(.
B. getStringFunctions(.
C. getSystemFunctions(.
D. getTimeDateFunctions(.
Answer: A, B, C, D

Explanation: According to the online Java tutorial provided by Sun at java.sun.com: Most databases provide scalar functions (sometimes referred to as built in functions. that can be

used to perform an operation on the specific value of a column, or even to provide the value of a built-on-the-fly column. The JDBC specification supports the various math, string, system, time and date, and type conversion functions specified by the X/Open Call Level Interface (CLI, and JDBC Compliant drivers must as well, if the underlying DBMS supports the functionality. The names of these functions should match the X/Open names, although this is not always the case. Scalar functions can be valuable for their functionality or to shift work to the database from your application. JDBC provides these methods to determine the scalar functions: `getNumericFunctions()`, `getStringFunctions()`, `getSystemFunctions()`, `getTimeDateFunctions()`, and two versions of `supportsConvert()`. The `getXXXFunctions()` methods return the function names in a comma delimited String.

QUESTION 12

Which of the following is known as the lingua franca of the standard database engines?

- A. JDBC
- B. ODBC
- C. SQL
- D. ADO
- E. RDO

Answer: C

Explanation: Quoted directly from Sun's Java document site at <http://developer.java.sun.com/>: JDBCTM is a JavaTM API (Application Programming Interface. that documents a standard framework for dealing with tabular and, generally, relational data. While JDBC 2.0 begins a move to make SQL semi-transparent to the programmer, SQL is still the lingua franca of the standard database engines and represents a major industry victory in the effort to separate data from code. Before getting into the course proper, it's worth taking a few moments to provide some background on the movement from straight-ahead SQL to JDBC.

QUESTION 13

Which of the following correctly describe SQL (Choose all that apply.?)

- A. It is application-specific
- B. It is very expressive
- C. It can initiate high-level actions
- D. It can work without connecting to a database via caching
- E. It can work without connecting to a database via offline access mode
- F. It can work without connecting to a database via auto commit mode

Answer: A, B, C

Explanation: Quoted directly from Sun's Java document site at <http://developer.java.sun.com/>: Because SQL is an application-specific language, a single statement can be very expressive and can initiate high-level actions, such as sorting and

merging, on an entire set of data. SQL was standardized in 1992 so that a program could communicate with most database systems without having to change the SQL commands. However, you must connect to a database before sending SQL commands, and each database vendor has a different interface to do so, as well as different extensions of SQL. Enter ODBC.

QUESTION 14

Which of the following is known as the C based interface to SQL database engines?

- A. JDBC
- B. ODBC
- C. SQL
- D. ADO
- E. RDO

Answer: B

Explanation: Quoted directly from Sun's Java document site at <http://developer.java.sun.com/>: ODBC (Open Database Connectivity), a C-based interface to SQL-based database engines, provides a consistent interface for communicating with a database and for accessing database metadata (information about the database system vendor, how the data is stored, and so on.. Individual vendors provide specific drivers or "bridges" to their particular database management system. Consequently, thanks to ODBC and SQL, you can connect to a database and manipulate it in a standard way. It is no surprise that, although ODBC began as a PC standard, it has become nearly an industry standard.

QUESTION 15

Which of the following is the Java library package for database connection?

- A. java.sql
- B. sql.java
- C. javax.sql.class
- D. sql.class
- E. jdbc.class

Answer: A

Explanation: Quoted directly from Sun's Java document site at <http://developer.java.sun.com/>: A Java program, written properly and according to specification, can run on any Java technology-enabled platform without recompilation. The Java programming language is completely specified and, by definition, a Java technology-enabled platform must support a known core of libraries. One such library is the java.sql package or JDBC, which you can think of as a portable version of ODBC, and is itself a major standard. Using the Java programming language in conjunction with JDBC provides a truly portable solution to writing database applications.

QUESTION 16

A JDBC driver is a class that implements which of the following JDBC interfaces?

- A. Connect
- B. Driver
- C. SQL
- D. DATABASE

Answer: B

Explanation: Quoted directly from Sun's Java document site at <http://developer.java.sun.com/>: A JDBC driver is a class that implements the JDBC Driver interface and understands how to convert program (and typically SQL) requests for a particular database. Clearly, the driver is what makes it all work.

QUESTION 17

Which of the following are NOT the interfaces and classes provided by JDBC 1.0 (Choose all that apply)?

- A. Driver
- B. DriverManager
- C. Connection
- D. Statement
- E. PreparedStatement
- F. ResultSet
- G. Types

Answer: H

Explanation: Quoted directly from Sun's Java document site at <http://developer.java.sun.com/>: The JDBC 1.0 API provided the basic framework for data access, consisting primarily of the following interfaces and classes:

Driver
DriverManager
Connection
Statement
PreparedStatement
CallableStatement
ResultSet
DatabaseMetaData
ResultSetMetaData
Types

QUESTION 18

With JDBC, you obtain a connection by passing a driver to which of the following?

- A. DriverLib
- B. DriverManager
- C. Connection
- D. Statement
- E. PreparedStatement
- F. ResultSet
- G. Types

Answer: B

Explanation: Quoted directly from Sun's Java document site at <http://developer.java.sun.com/>: As you will see in this course, you pass a Driver to the DriverManager and then obtain a Connection. A Statement, PreparedStatement, or CallableStatement is then created and used to update the database or execute a query. A query returns a ResultSet containing the requested data, which is retrieved by Type. DatabaseMetaData and ResultSetMetaData classes are available to provide information about a database or a ResultSet.

QUESTION 19

With JDBC, the requested data are usually contained in which of the following?

- A. DriverLib
- B. DriverManager
- C. Connection
- D. Statement
- E. PreparedStatement
- F. ResultSet
- G. Types

Answer: F

Explanation: Quoted directly from Sun's Java document site at <http://developer.java.sun.com/>: As you will see in this course, you pass a Driver to the DriverManager and then obtain a Connection. A Statement, PreparedStatement, or CallableStatement is then created and used to update the database or execute a query. A query returns a ResultSet containing the requested data, which is retrieved by Type. DatabaseMetaData and ResultSetMetaData classes are available to provide information about a database or a ResultSet.

QUESTION 20

Which of the following are the new functionality found in the core API of JDBC 2.0

(Choose all that apply.)

- A. scrollable result sets
- B. batch updates

- C. programmatic inserts
- D. programmatic deletes
- E. programmatic updates
- F. performance hints
- G. auto scan

Answer: A, B, C, D, E, F

Explanation: Quoted directly from Sun's Java document site at <http://developer.java.sun.com/>: The new functionality in the core API includes scrollable result sets, batch updates, programmatic inserts, deletes, and updates, performance hints, character streams for streams of internationalized Unicode characters, full precision for java.math.BigDecimal values and support for time zones in Date, Time, and Timestamp values.
