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**Vendor:** Sybase

**Exam Code:** 510-410

**Exam Name:** Sybase ase sql Developer associate exam

**Version:** Demo

**Question: 1**

Given the following syntax, what is the final value of @N?

```
declare @N int
select @N = 1
while @N <= 10
begin
select @N = @N + 1
end
```

- A - 1
- B - 9
- C - 10
- D - 11
- E - NULL

**Answer: D**

**Question: 2**

Which of the following are minimally logged operations? (Choose 2)

- A - Select\* into new tab from old tab
- B - Insert publishers select \* from old\_publishers
- C - Truncate table publishers
- D - Delete from publishers

**Answer: A, C**

**Question: 3**

Which of the following conditions will ALWAYS make an UPDATE deferred? (Choose 2)

- A - The table is replicated
- B - The table has an update trigger
- C - Where clause of the UPDATE contains an OR
- D - Where clause of the UPDATE contains a join
- E - Query contains a self join

**Answer: C, E**

**Question: 4**

In which case is the optimizer able to use 2 different indexes for a single query?

- A - Select \* from titles where title\_id="BU1034" and qty>12.00
- B - Select \* from titles order by pub\_id, title\_id
- C - Select \* from titles where title\_id="BU1034" or price>12.00
- D - Select \* from titles where type="business" or type="psychology"

**Answer: C**

**Question: 5**

Which of the following show plan outputs would indicate the optimizer's choice of the DR strategy?

- A - Worktable created Positioning at index start
- B - Using Dynamic Index Positioning by Row Identifier (RID)
- C - Using OR strategy Positioning by key
- D - This step involves sorting Using GETSORTED

**Answer: B**

**Question: 6**

Which of the following are fully-optimizable SARGs? (Choose 3)

- A - au\_lname = "Aoki"
- B - price > 1500\*2
- C - price \* 2 > 3000
- D - substring (au\_lname,1,2) = "Ao"
- E - au\_lname like "Aok%"

**Answer: A, B, E**

**Question: 7**

Consider a large table X with following schema:

clustered index idx1 on columns A, B  
non-clustered index idx2 on column A  
and a non-clustered index idx3 on column B.

Which access method will the optimizer Choose for the following query?

```
select * from X
where A * 3 = 159.35
and B!= "California"
```

- A - Clustered index (idx1) scan
- B - Table scan
- C - Non-clustered Index (idx2) scan
- D - Non-clustered Index (idx3) scan

**Answer: B**

**Question: 8**

What command can be used to display the final decisions that the optimizer makes about queries? (Choose 2)

- A - set show plan on
- B - set noexec on
- C - set statistics io on
- D - dbcc traceon(302)
- E - dbcc traceon(310)

**Answer: A, E**

**Question: 9**

Examine the following non-covered query:

```
select au_lname, au_fname, phone
from authors
```

where <column> <operator> <expression>

Which three rules must be followed so that the Adaptive Server optimizer may choose an index to retrieve the rows? (Choose 3)

- A - <column> must be the leading column in an index on authors
- B - <column> must be the trailing column in an index on authors
- C - <operator> must be a valid SARG operator
- D - <expression> must be enclosed in quotes if <column> datatype is numeric, decimal or float
- E - no functions or arithmetic operators may be used on <column>

**Answer: A, C, E**

**Question: 10**

Which clause & a query controls the rows that will be returned? (Choose 2)

- A - Compute
- B - From
- C - Having
- D - Order by
- E - Where

**Answer: C, E**

**Question: 11**

What will the following command do?

```
select * into titles_copy from titles where 1 = 2
```

- A - All rows from titles table are copied into titles\_copy table.
- B - All rows from titles are copied into titles\_copy where the first column equals the second column.
- C - Only the structure of the table titles is copied into titles\_copy table.
- D - The command fails with an error message.

**Answer: C**

**Question: 12**

Which of the following statements results in the LEAST amount of transaction log activity?

- A - Delete titles
- B - Insert into titles values ("BU1013", "How to be a Great Developer")
- C - Select \* into test\_table from titles
- D - Update titles set price=12.00 where title\_id="BU1013"

**Answer: C**

**Question: 13**

In the list below, the order of precedence is listed from left to right for key words. Which of the following choices is the order of precedence ASE uses in a WHERE clause?

- A - and/or/not
- B - or/and/not
- C - Not/and/or
- D - Parentheses must be used to determine precedence

**Answer: C**

**Question: 14**

If @@sqlstatus = 2, then:

- A - The cursor has fetched beyond the end of the cursor result set.
- B - The fetch was successful.
- C - The fetch failed with a permissions problem.
- D - The transaction has committed successfully.

**Answer: A**

**Question: 15**

Which of the following SQL statements will return the titles with a price > the average price?  
(Choose 3)

- A - Select title from titles having price > avg(price)
- B - select title from titles where price> avg(price)
- C - declare @avg\_price money select avg\_price = select avg\_price from titles select title from titles where price > avg\_price
- D - Select title from titles where price> (select avg\_price from titles)
- E - Select title into #temp\_titles from titles where price > avg(price)

**Answer: A, C, D**

**Question: 16**

How is the difference between 'union' and 'union all' reflected in the query plan?

- A - The difference is not visible in the query plan
- B - 'union' often causes a table scan, while 'union all' does not
- C - 'union all' often causes a table scan, while 'union' does not
- D - 'union' requires one worktable more than 'union all'
- E - 'union all' requires one worktable more than 'union'

**Answer: D**

**Question: 17**

Which statements are true about the ANSI join syntax?

- A - The On clause and the Where clause are semantically identical and can always be interchanged without affecting the query behavior
- B - The On clause specifies only join conditions; the Where clause specifies only search arguments
- C - The On clause specifies only search arguments; the Where clause specifies only join conditions
- D - The On clause specifies join conditions and search arguments; the Where clause is applied to the joined rows
- E - The On clause is applied to the joined rows; the Where clause specifies join conditions and search arguments

**Answer: D**

**Question: 18**

Which of the following measures may improve join performance? (Choose 3)

- A - Running update statistics on both tables.
- B - Ensuring the join column datatypes are identical.
- C - Placing the join column in the SELECT column list.
- D - Creating clustered indexes on both columns of the join.
- E - Ensuring the join columns do not contain NULL values.

**Answer: A, B, D**

**Question: 19**

What statements are true regarding joins? (Choose 3)

- A - Column names in the WHERE clause do not need to be the same.
- B - Columns in the WHERE clause must be in the column list to the SELECT clause.
- C - Since null is unknown, only null values can join with other null values.
- D - To join N tables, you need at least N - 1 join conditions in the WHERE clause.
- E - A join without any join conditions produces a Cartesian product.

**Answer: A, D, E**

**Question: 20**

Which of the following outer joins are syntactically correct? (Choose 3)

- A - select <column\_list>  
from t1, t2  
where t1.c1\* > t2.c1
- B - select <column\_list>  
from t1, t2, t3  
where t1.c1\* = t2.c1  
and t2.c2 = t3.c2
- C - select <column\_list>  
from t1 left outer join t2  
on t1.c1 > t2.c1
- D - select <column\_list>  
from t1 left outer join t2  
on t1.c1 = t2.c1  
left outer join t3  
on t2.c2 = t3.c2
- E - select <column\_list>  
from t1 left outer join t2  
left outer join t3  
on t1.c1 = t2.c1  
on t2.c2 = t3.c2
- F - select <column\_list>  
from t1 left outer join t2  
left outer join t3  
on t2.c2 = t3.c2  
on t1.c1 = t2.c1

**Answer: C, D, F**

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