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Exam : **IBM 000-913**

Title : Informix 4GL Development

Version : Demo

1. Click the <<ItemExhibitName>> button to view the exhibit.

```
SCREEN

{ [f01 ] [f02 ] }

ATTRIBUTES

f01 = FORMONLY.a TYPE SMALLINT;

f02 = FORMONLY.b TYPE SMALLINT;
```

Given the form in the exhibit, which code segment would properly add 10 to the input contents of field a and display the results in field b?

A. AFTER FIELD a

```
LET r_record.b = r_record.a + 10
DISPLAY BY NAME r_record.b
```

B. BEFORE INPUT

```
LET r_record.b = r_record.a + 10
DISPLAY BY NAME r_record.b
```

C. AFTER FIELD a

```
NEXT FIELD b
LET r_record.b = r_record.a + 10
```

D. ON KEY (F3)

```
NEXT FIELD a
LET r_record.b = r_record.a + 10
```

Answer: A

2. Which type of errors can be trapped by SQLCA.SQLCODE?

A. compile-time errors

B. user-interface errors

C. application logic errors

D. run-time database errors

Answer: D

3. Which statements will be interrupted if the DEFER INTERRUPT statement has been executed and the user presses the interrupt key?

A. INPUT

B. CONSTRUCT

C. INPUT ARRAY

D. OPEN CURSOR

E. START REPORT

Answer: ABC

4. Click the <<ItemExhibitName>> button to view the exhibit.

```
AFTER INPUT
  IF NOT ( int_flag ) THEN
    SELECT count(*) INTO num_found FROM issued_assets
    WHERE ( ia_name = input_rec.ia_name ) and ( ia_serial = input_rec.ia_serial ) and ( ia_make =
    input_rec.ia_make ) and ( ia_model = input_rec.ia_model )
    IF ( num_found > 0 ) THEN
      DISPLAY what_error_message at 23,1
      NEXT FIELD ia_serial
    END IF
  END IF
END INPUT
IF NOT ( int_flag )
  THEN INSERT INTO issued_assets VALUES ( input_rec.* )
  ELSE LET int_flag = FALSE
END IF
```

Given the segment of code in the exhibit, what is the appropriate text for the variable what_error_message?

A. The serial number you entered is not valid.

B. Duplicate equipment records are not allowed.

C. Equipment was not found, please re-enter the serial number.

D. Null values are not allowed in name, serial number, make, or model fields.

Answer: B

5. Which are valid INFORMIX-4GL function types?

A. MAIN

B. DEFINE

C. REPORT

D. INCLUDE

E. OPTIONS

F. GLOBALS

G. FUNCTION

Answer: ACFG

6. Click the <<ItemExhibitName>> button to view the exhibit.

Table: Stock

stock_num	manu_code	description	unit_price	unit	unit_descr
1	HRO	baseball gloves	$250.00	case	10 gloves/case
1	HSK	baseball gloves	$800.00	case	10 gloves/case
1	SMT	baseball gloves	$450.00	case	10 gloves/case
2	HRO	baseball	$126.00	case	24/case
3	HSK	baseball bat	$240.00	case	12/case
3	SHM	baseball bat	$280.00	case	12/case
4	HSK	football	$960.00	case	24/case
4	HRO	football	$480.00	case	24/case
5	NRG	tennis racquet	$28.00	each	each
5	SMT	tennis racquet	$25.00	each	each
5	ANZ	tennis racquet	$19.80	each	each
6	SMT	tennis ball	$36.00	case	24 cans/case
6	ANZ	tennis ball	$48.00	case	24 cans/case
7	HRO	basketball	$600.00	case	24/case

```
DELETE FROM stock
WHERE description matches "*ball*"
```

Given the exhibit, which rows will the DELETE statement delete?

A. all of the rows

B. all rows except those rows with a stock_num equal to five

C. only those rows with descriptions of baseball and football

D. only those rows with descriptions of baseball gloves and baseball hat

Answer: B

7. Why will preparing UPDATE and DELETE statements increase their execution speed?

A. UPDATE and DELETE statements can NOT be prepared.

B. The rows of the tables being selected will be cached in memory if the statement is prepared.

C. Prepared statements are checked for syntax and optimized at prepare time, not at execution time.

D. Memory is allocated for the results set which will be returned from the SELECT statement at prepare time.

Answer: C

8. Click the <<ItemExhibitName>> button to view the exhibit.

```
FUNCTION stock_qry_init ( )
   DEFINE sql_text CHAR(300)
   LET sql_text = "SELECT stock.* ", " FROM stock ", " WHERE stock.stock_num = ? ", " AND
   stock.manu_code = ? "
   PREPARE stock_all_stmt FROM sql_text
   DECLARE stock_all_curs CURSOR FOR stock_all_stmt
END FUNCTION
```

```
  FUNCTION query_stock ( p_where_clause )
    DEFINE p_where_clause CHAR(300), sql_text CHAR(300), fetch_ok SMALLINT
    LET sql_text = "SELECT stock.stock_num, stock.manu_code ", " FROM stock ", "WHERE ", p_where_clause
    CLIPPED
    PREPARE stock_stmt FROM sql_text
    DECLARE stock_curs SCROLL CURSOR WITH HOLD FOR stock_stmt + h ?8 ?  OPEN
    stock_curs
    CALL fetch_stock ( 1 )
    RETURNING fetch_ok
    IF ( fetch_ok ) THEN
      CALL display_stock ()
    ELSE
    ERROR "No rows found."
  END IF
  RETURN fetch_ok
END FUNCTION
```

```
FUNCTION fetch_rel_stock ( p_fetch_flag )
   DEFINE p_fetch_flag SMALLINT, fetch_ok SMALLINT
   CALL fetch_stock ( p_fetch_flag )
   RETURNING fetch_ok
   IF ( fetch_ok ) THEN
      CALL display_stock ( )
   ELSE
      IF ( p_fetch_flag = 1 ) THEN
         ERROR "You are at the end of the list"
      ELSE
         ERROR "You are at the beginning of the list"
      END IF
   END IF
END FUNCTION
```

```
FUNCTION fetch_stock ( p_fetch_flag )
  DEFINE   p_fetch_flag SMALLINT,   fetch_ok SMALLINT
  LET fetch_ok = TRUE
  FETCH RELATIVE p_fetch_flag stock_curs INTO gr_stock.stock_num, gr_stock.manu_code
  IF ( SQLCA.SQLCODE = NOTFOUND ) THEN
    LET fetch_ok = FALSE
  ELSE
    OPEN stock_all_curs USING gr_stock.stock_num, gr_stock.manu_code
    FETCH stock_all_curs INTO gr_stock.*
    IF ( SQLCA.SQLCODE = NOTFOUND ) THEN
      CALL fetch_rel_stock ( p_fetch_flag )
      RETURNING fetch_ok
    END IF
  END IF
  RETURN fetch_ok
END FUNCTION
```

```
FUNCTION display_stock ()
  DISPLAY BY NAME gr_stock.*
END FUNCTION
FUNCTION deleted_row()
  ERROR "Row has been deleted"
  RETURN FALSE
END FUNCTION
```

Given the exhibit, what is the stock_curs cursor being used to do?

A. supply an "index of primary keys" to the stock_all_curs

B. lock the current row of data in the database table to prevent the data from becoming stale

C. check if any new rows have been inserted into the table since the stock_all_curs was last opened

D. fetch the complete row of data from the database for the primary key supplied by the stock_all_curs

Answer: A

9. Which values will the form display when using the INPUT ARRAY statement?

A. null

B. the values of the program array

C. the default attributes of the form

D. the default attributes of the form or null

E. the default column values from the table definition or null

F. the default attributes of the form or the default column values from the table definition

G. the default attributes of the form, the default column values from the table definition, or null

Answer: G

10. Click the <<ItemExhibitName>> button to view the exhibit.

```
LET x = 1
CASE
WHEN x = 1
   CALL function_a()
   LET x = 3
 WHEN x = 2
   CALL function_b()
 WHEN x = 3
   CALL function_c()
END CASE
```

Given the code segment in the exhibit, which function(s) would be called?

A. function_a()

B. function_a() and function _b()

C. function_a(), function_b() and function_c()

D. function_a() and a run-time error would occur

Answer: A

11. Which qualifiers can be used when formatting report output?

A. USING

B. SPACES

C. STRING

D. NEWLINE

E. PICTURE

F. CLIPPED

Answer: ABF

12. Which statement is correct about the BEFORE MENU clause of the MENU statement?

A. It will execute before the menu appears to the user on the screen.

B. It is required to check user access privileges before displaying the menu.

C. It is the only place that the HIDE OPTION and SHOW OPTION statements can be used.

D. It is required before variables can be used for the menu-name, option name, and option-description.

Answer: A

13. Which sequence of steps opens a form and displays it on the screen?

A. an OPEN WINDOW WITH FORM statement

B. an OPEN FORM statement, followed by a FORM statement

C. an OPEN WINDOW statement, followed by an OPEN FORM statement

D. an OPEN FORM statement, followed by a DISPLAY FORM statement

Answer: AD

14. What are characteristics of INFORMIX-4GL RDS?

A. It provides a graphical user interface.

B. It can use the INFORMIX-4GL Interactive Debugger.

C. It compiles faster than INFORMIX-4GL Compiled Version.

D. It executes faster than INFORMIX-4GL Compiled Version.

Answer: BC

15. Which statement about INFORMIX-4GL is true?

A. The INFORMIX-4GL C-compiled version requires a p-code runner to execute.

B. INFORMIX-4GL for Windows is only offered in the RDS version of the product.

C. The INFORMIX-4GL RDS version compiles faster than the INFORMIX-4GL C-compiled version.

D. The INFORMIX-4GL RDS version executes faster than the INFORMIX-4GL C-compiled version.

Answer: C

16. What is one advantage of using INFORMIX-4GL C-compiled version versus INFORMIX-4GL RDS?

A. It compiles faster.

B. It executes the program faster.

C. It uses the INFORMIX-4GL Interactive Debugger.

D. It readily accesses a graphical presentation of your application.

Answer: B

17. An end user wants to see how values x and y are being set in function1 and function2, and also needs to know the value of z before function3 is called.

Given the following:

```
1. MAIN
2.
3. DEFINE x, y, z SMALLINT
4. LET z = 0
5. CALL function1() RETURNING x
6. CALL function2() RETURNING y
7. IF ( y > 0 ) THEN
8. LET z = x / y
9. CALL function3 (z) RETURNING z
10. END IF
11. .....
12. END MAIN
```

Using the Informix 4GL Debugger, which sequence of steps accomplishes this?

A. set a break point for line 6, execute a call function2, execute a step/step

B. set a break point for line 5, execute a call function1, execute a call function2, execute print z on line 10

C. set a break point for line 5, execute a step into on lines 5 and 6; execute print z on line 9 prior to executing a step/step into/continue

D. set a break point for line 5, execute a step, print x, execute a step, print y, execute print z on line 9 prior to executing a step/step into/continue

Answer: C

18. Given the following directory structure, where would you find two existing libraries for the application? (Choose two.)

A. Bin

B. Lib

C. Util

D. 4GL_lib

Answer: BD

19. The end users at your client site require the ability to enter purchase orders online. Management has agreed to allow the users to perform this function, but with some restrictions. End users will be classified as one of three categories:

- associates
- management
- executive management

Each category of employee will have the following limits on the amount of the purchase order they are allowed to enter:

- Associates	$200
- Management	$2500
- Executive management	UNLIMITED

Given the following table structures and relationship:

```
Create table usertype (
    Usertype_codeCHAR(1) PRIMARY KEY,
    Usertype_desc VARCHAR(50),
    Usertype_amt MONEY);
Create table po_users (Userlogin CHAR(8) PRIMARY KEY,
    Usertype_codeCHAR(1) REFERENCES usertype);
```

Which two functions must be created to determine the maximum purchase order amount that a user is

authorized to enter? (Choose two.)

A. function to obtain the login of the user

B. function to obtain the usertype_amt for the user

C. function to obtain the login ID and group of the user

D. function to obtain the personal profile set-up by the user

Answer: AB

20. Which cursor type can use the FETCH PREVIOUS syntax?

A. scroll cursor

B. update cursor

C. non-scrolling cursor

D. a mobile cursor available only in D4GL

Answer: A

21. Which statement transfers fields on a form to program variables?

A. LET

B. INPUT

C. DISPLAY

D. INITIALIZE

Answer: B

22. What does the INPUT statement do?

A. It defines variables used in a form.

B. It moves a user through the fields in a form.

C. It automatically opens the form and displays it.

D. It assigns a field in a form to a program variable.

Answer: BD

23. Which clauses must be included in an INPUT statement?

A. TO

B. FROM

C. INPUT

D. ATTRIBUTE

E. screen_variable

F. program_variable

Answer: CF

24. Which statement uses correct syntax for the INPUT statement?

A. INPUT program_variable FROM screen_variable

B. INPUT FROM program_variable TO screen_variable

C. INPUT TO program_variable FROM screen_variable

D. INPUT ATTRIBUTE BY NAME TO program_variable FROM screen_variable

Answer: A

25. Click the <<ItemExhibitName>> button to view the exhibit.

```
INPUT BY NAME r_record.*
   BEFORE FIELD lastname
   LET r_record.lastname = "Smith"
   DISPLAY BY NAME r_record.lastname ON KEY (F3)
   DISPLAY BY NAME r_record.*
   NEXT FIELD firstname
END INPUT
```

Given the code in the exhibit, what would be displayed in the field lastname if the user were to enter "Jones" and press F3 in the lastname field? (Assume lastname is 20 characters long.)

A. null

B. Smith

C. Jones

D. blank

Answer: B

26. Which INPUT statements are syntactically correct?

A. INPUT r_record.* BY NAME

B. INPUT BY NAME r_record.*

C. INPUT r_record.* FROM s_input.*

D. INPUT FROM s_input.* TO r_record.*

E. INPUT TO s_input.* FROM r_record.*

F. INPUT BY NAME r_record.* FROM s_input.*

Answer: BC

27. What is the effect of the WITHOUT DEFAULTS clause of an INPUT statement?

A. It initializes the program variables to NULL.

B. It prevents user input of DEFAULT values in the form.

C. It prevents the program variables from being initialized to NULL.

D. It initializes the program variables to their table-defined defaults.

Answer: C

28. Which are valid clauses of an INPUT statement?

A. ON KEY

B. ON ANY KEY

C. ON LAST KEY

D. ON INPUT WRAP

E. BEFORE/AFTER KEY

F. BEFORE/AFTER INPUT

G. BEFORE/AFTER FIELD

H. BEFORE/AFTER INTERRUPT

Answer: AFG

29. Which statements can be used in an INPUT statement control block?

A. showhelp(23)

B. NEXT ROW PRIOR

C. NEXT FIELD NEXT

D. CALL showhelp(23)

E. NEXT FIELD PREVIOUS

F. PROMPT "text" FOR CHAR variable

Answer: CDE

30. Click the <<ItemExhibitName>> button to view the exhibit.

```
SCREEN
[f01 ] [f02 ]
ATTRIBUTES
f01 = FORMONLY.a TYPE DATE, DEFAULT = TODAY;
f02 = FORMONLY.b TYPE DATE;
```

Given the form in the exhibit, which code segment would properly add 10 days to the input contents of field a and display the results in field b?

A. AFTER FIELD a

```
LET r_record.b = r_record.a + 10
DISPLAY BY NAME r_record.b
```

B. BEFORE INPUT

```
LET r_record.b = r_record.a + 10
DISPLAY BY NAME r_record.b
```

C. AFTER FIELD a

```
NEXT FIELD b
LET r_record.b = r_record.a +10
```

D. ON KEY (F3)

```
NEXT FIELD a

LET r_record.b = r_record.a + 10
```

Answer: A