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Question: 1

What is a key difference between embedded SQL and static SQL in IBM i development?

A. Embedded SQL is part of the host language source code, static SQL is precompiled and bound
B. Embedded SQL is parsed and bound at compile time, static SQL is parsed at runtime
C. Static SQL allows dynamic statement construction, embedded SQL does not
D. They are synonymous in IBM i systems

Answer: A

Explanation:
Embedded SQL is written within source code and preprocessed during compile/bind steps; static SQL is precompiled with a plan stored separately.

Question: 2

What is the recommended way to configure user profiles for development to minimize security risks while allowing necessary debug capabilities?

A. Grant *ALLOBJ and *SECADM authorities freely
B. Use security-enabled user profiles with *PGMADP and *JOBCTL authorities
C. Enable *SAVSYS with limited *CHANGE authority
D. Use default profiles with no special authorities

Answer: B

Explanation:
Granting *PGMADP (program development) and *JOBCTL (job control) authorities allows developers to perform necessary programming and job management tasks securely without full system administrative rights, minimizing security risks.

Question: 3

Scenario modular RPG IV on IBM i 7.4 TR9, subprocedure AuditChange prototypes with %DIFF dates in DS, compile RNF3788. H-spec?

A. BNDDIR
B. EXTPGM
C. *CALLER
D. DFTACTGRP(*NO)

Answer: D

Explanation:
RNF3788 for subprocs. H DFTACTGRP(*NO); enables. %DIFF in DS for audit.

Question: 4

RI for PF CUST (CUSTID) child ORDERS (CUSTID ON UPDATE CASCADE) in TR1, 800K updates fail -911 on triggers. To trigger-deferred RI with 3000 batch, which ADDRI?

A. ADDRI FILE(CUST) RI(CUSTID) TO(ORDERS) UPDATE(*CASCADE TRGDEF)
B. ADDRI CUST PARENT CUSTID CHILD(ORDERS CUSTID) CASCADEUP(*DEFER TRG 3000)
C. ADDRI FILE(CUST) PARENT CFLD(CUSTID) RFILE(ORDERS) REFFLD(CUSTID) UPDRULE(*CASCADE) DEFTRG(*YES) BATCH(3000)
D. ADDRI CUST CFLD(CUSTID) REFFILE(ORDERS) CSUP(*DEF 3000)

Answer: C

Explanation:
TR1 deferred trigger RI. ADDRI FILE(CUST) PARENT CFLD(CUSTID) RFILE(ORDERS) REFFLD(CUSTID) UPDRULE(*CASCADE) DEFTRG(*YES) BATCH(3000) defers triggers, 3000 batch. Resolves -911. DSPFD *RI.

Question: 5

Complex joins in EJB HQL to Db2 via NFS IFS indexes on IBM i 7.6 TR1 timeout at 300s with SQL0423N. To hint materialized views with 1hr refresh and parallel degree 8, which CRTMATVIEW and CHGQRYA optimize for EJB ORM?

A. CRTMATVIEW VIEW(MATJOIN) REFRESH(1H); CHGQRYA DEGREE(8) HINT(*MAT)
B. CRTMATVIEW MAT(*YES) PARALLEL(8); CHGQRYA QRYDEG(*PAR 8) VIEWREF(3600)
C. CRTMATVIEW TABLE(*JOIN) PARDEG(8); CHGQRYA OPTLVL(*ADV) REFRESH(*HOUR)
D. CRTMATVIEW IDX(*MAT) REFINT(3600); CHGQRYA JOINOPT(*PARALLEL 8)

Answer: B

Explanation:
SQL0423N timeouts in EJB HQL joins on IBM i 7: 6 TR1 need matview hints. CRTMATVIEW MAT(*YES) PARALLEL(8) creates parallel matview. CHGQRYA QRYDEG(*PAR 8) VIEWREF(3600) sets degree 8 and 1hr refresh. This accelerates ORM, uses TR1 parallelism, and cuts times. Query DSPMATVIEW for status.

Question: 6

If an application job is submitted to a subsystem but the job fails to start due to max jobs limit, which IBM i tool helps identify and modify subsystem limits?

A. WRKSBS
B. WRKJOBQ
C. CHGSBST
D. WRKACTJOB

Answer: A

Explanation:
WRKSBS displays subsystems and allows users to view and change settings such as maximum active jobs, helping diagnose job start failures.

Question: 7

LF SALELF over SALES PF key(DATE QTY) select(QTY>1000), TR1 date comp slow. To comp month key?

A. CRTLF FILE(SALELIB/SALELF) KEY((DATE)(MONTH(DATE) *COMP)(QTY)) SELECT(QTY>1000) DYNCOMP(*MONTH)
B. CRTLF SALELF COMP(MONTH DATE) SEL>1000
C. CRTLF FILE(SALELIB/SALELF) KEYEXT(MONTH* DATE QTY)
D. CRTLF SALELF KEY(DATE MONTH* QTY) DYN(*MON)

Answer: A

Explanation:
TR1 comp month keys. CRTLF... KEY((DATE)(MONTH(DATE) *COMP)(QTY))... optimizes selects. 50% faster. DSPFD *KEY.

Question: 8

In free-format modular RPG IV on IBM i 7.6, subprocedure ParseJSON uses %JSON(%TRIML(JsonStr):TreeDS), error if malformed. Prototype with %SCAN?

A. OPTIONS(*STRING), %REPLACE escapes
B. VARYING param, %SCAN('{':JsonStr) pre-%JSON
C. LIKEDS(TreeDS), %DECODE
D. %CHECKR quotes

Answer: B

Explanation:
Malformed JSON error on IBM i 7: 6. DCL-PR ParseJSON (JsonStr 2000A VARYING); with if %SCAN('{':%TRIML(JsonStr)) = 0; error; endif; validates. Modular parsing.

Question: 9

What is the difference between a module and a service program in ILE?

A. A module can execute independently; a service program cannot.
B. A service program is compiled code; a module is an object library.
C. A module is an object compiled from source, a service program is a bound collection of modules.
D. Service programs cannot export procedures; modules can.

Answer: C

Explanation:
In ILE, a module is the compiled unit of source code, while a service program is a bound object containing one or more modules, allowing shared procedures and dynamic linking.

Question: 10

For a performance-critical IBM i 7.4 simulation engine using ILE RPG modules with vector math procedures, a developer opts for binding by copy to avoid runtime resolution overhead.
When specifying BNDC(*YES) on CRTPGM for the main program, what is the impact on export visibility from the copied module, and how does this differ from dynamic binding in multi-user scenarios?

A. Exports are internalized, not visible externally; static avoids shared activation conflicts
B. Full export exposure; dynamic shares across users
C. Limited to one export; multi-user requires ACTGRP(*NEW)
D. No exports copied; use EXPORT(*ALL) for visibility

Answer: A

Explanation:
BNDC(*YES) copies the module's code statically, internalizing exports within the program and preventing external visibility, which eliminates dynamic resolution overhead and activation group conflicts in multi-user simulations. Dynamic binding (BNDC(*NO)) shares exports across activations but risks scope issues. Visibility is not limited, and EXPORT(*ALL) affects service programs, not modules.

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