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IBM P4070-005

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QUESTION NO: 1

Which of the following is the purpose of JES?

A. Receives and schedules jobs, and controls output processing

B. Creates new data sets as instructed by the JCL

C. Helps users design or update new programs

D. Validates login information to identify users

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Receives and schedules jobs, and controls output processing is correct because the Job Entry Subsystem (JES) is z/OS's job-management component. JES accepts submitted batch jobs, processes their JCL sufficiently to prepare work for execution, manages the job's passage through the system, and presents eligible work to the initiators that run it. It also manages the spool data associated with jobs, including job logs, SYSOUT data sets, and other output. After execution, JES controls output processing, such as holding, routing, printing, or transmitting output according to the job's JCL and installation policies.

JES therefore provides the operational queueing and spooling services that make large-scale batch processing practical. Its functions cover input processing, job conversion and selection, output processing, and the management of job-related data on spool volumes. In a z/OS environment, JES2 or JES3 performs these services; JES2 is the commonly deployed subsystem. IBM's z/OS documentation describes JES as receiving jobs into the system, scheduling them for execution, and controlling their output. See IBM's Job Entry Subsystem overview and the JES2 introduction.

QUESTION NO: 2

Which of the following are used to create an executable module from an object deck?

A. Relocation program

B. Linkage editor

C. Preprocessor

D. Precompiler

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

The correct answer is **Linkage editor**. In the traditional z/OS program preparation process, a compiler or assembler produces an object deck (or object module) containing machine instructions plus external symbol and relocation information. The linkage editor processes that object input, resolves references among separately compiled modules and required libraries, performs required address relocation, and writes the resulting executable load module to a partitioned data set program library. That load module can then be selected by the operating system's program-management services for execution.

On current z/OS systems, the Binder is the strategic successor to the linkage editor and provides additional capabilities, but the linkage editor remains the historically correct term for the utility described by this question. IBM's z/OS documentation describes the Binder and linkage-editor functions as program-management facilities that combine object modules and produce executable program objects or load modules. See IBM's Binder documentation and the z/OS linkage-editor documentation.

QUESTION NO: 3

Which of the following statements are true of static SQL in a Db2 for z/OS application? (Choose two.)

A. The SQL statements are embedded in the application source

B. The application must be bound to Db2

C. The SQL statement is always constructed at run time

D. The SQL is processed as JCL by JES2

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

The SQL statements are embedded in the application source and **the application must be bound to Db2** are correct. Static SQL is written as part of an application program, such as a COBOL, PL/I, C, or Java application. During program preparation, Db2 processes the SQL and a bind operation creates a package containing the executable SQL statements and their access paths.

Dynamic SQL is prepared while the application runs and is appropriate when the exact SQL statement is not known until run time. Static SQL is not entered as a CICS transaction identifier, and it is not processed by JES as JCL. IBM describes static and dynamic SQL processing in the Db2 for z/OS static SQL documentation.

QUESTION NO: 4

Which of the following is a main responsibility of the RACF administrator?

A. Program Debugging

B. Software Installation

C. Security Planning

D. Job Scheduling

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

Security Planning is correct because a RACF administrator is responsible for establishing and maintaining the security design that protects z/OS resources. This includes defining how users and groups are organized, determining the access controls required for data sets and general resources, setting password and authentication policies, and planning the use of RACF profiles and classes. The administrator must align these controls with the organization's security requirements while ensuring that authorized users, started tasks, and applications receive the access they need.

RACF administration is therefore not limited to entering individual user IDs or permissions. It requires ongoing planning for role-based access, delegation of administrative authority, auditing, incident response, and changes to systems or business processes. IBM's RACF documentation describes RACF as the z/OS component that controls access to protected resources and provides the administrative facilities used to define users, groups, and resource protection rules. A sound security plan provides the framework for those definitions and for the continued operation of RACF as part of the enterprise security program. See the IBM RACF Security Administrator's Guide and the IBM z/OS RACF overview.

QUESTION NO: 5

Which of the following are characteristics of the z/OS UNIX System Services environment? (Choose two.)

A. A hierarchical file system

B. POSIX interfaces

C. JES spool processing

D. CICS transaction identifiers

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

A hierarchical file system and **POSIX interfaces** are correct. z/OS UNIX System Services provides a UNIX implementation within z/OS. It includes a hierarchical file-system structure rooted at /, shell environments, UNIX commands, and application programming interfaces based on POSIX standards.

z/OS UNIX files are distinct from traditional MVS data sets, although applications can access both types of data in the same z/OS environment. JES spool processing is a batch job-management function, and CICS transaction identifiers are used to start CICS transactions; neither is a defining z/OS UNIX System Services characteristic. IBM describes these facilities in the z/OS UNIX System Services overview.

QUESTION NO: 6

Which of the following are functions of RACF? (Choose two.)

A. Authenticating users

B. Controlling access to protected resources

C. Converting JCL statements

D. Executing batch programs

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

Authenticating users and **controlling access to protected resources** are correct. Resource Access Control Facility (RACF) is the IBM z/OS security product that identifies and authenticates users and controls access to resources such as data sets, general resources, terminals, and z/OS UNIX files. RACF profiles and user attributes are used during authorization checking to determine whether a request is permitted.

RACF does not perform JCL conversion or execute application programs. Those responsibilities belong to other z/OS components, including JES and the program-management environment. See IBM z/OS RACF documentation.

QUESTION NO: 7

Which of the following are SMS classes used to define data set management attributes? (Choose two.)

A. Data class

B. Management class

C. JES2 class

D. RACF class

ANSWER: A B

Explanation:

Data class and **management class** are correct. Storage Management Subsystem (SMS) uses classes to assign standardized data-management attributes to data sets. A data class defines characteristics such as record format, logical record length, space allocation attributes, and whether a data set is extended format. A management class defines management policies, including backup, migration, retention, and expiration criteria.

SMS also uses storage classes and storage groups. A storage class identifies performance and availability requirements, while a storage group identifies a collection of volumes eligible for data set placement. JES2 and RACF are important z/OS

components, but they are not SMS classes. IBM describes SMS class definitions in the z/OS system-managed storage documentation.

QUESTION NO: 8

Which of the following describes a JCL data definition statement?

A. Associates a program coded file name with JCL DDNAME

B. Associates a program coded file name with a JCL EXEC

C. Associates a JCL PROC with a symbolic file name

D. Associates a JCL EXEC with a program name

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Associates a program coded file name with JCL DDNAME is correct. A JCL DD (data definition) statement supplies the information needed to define a data set or other input/output resource used by one job step. Its DDNAME identifies that resource to the executing program. The program uses the corresponding logical file or data-definition name when it performs input and output, while JCL associates that name with the actual data set, device, SYSOUT class, or other resource and specifies relevant allocation and disposition attributes. This separation lets the same program run against different physical data sets without changing the program itself; only the DD statement can be changed for the job. IBM describes DD statements as defining the data sets and other resources that are used by a job step, and identifies the DDNAME as the name by which the program refers to the data definition. See the IBM z/OS JCL DD statement documentation and the IBM guide to defining data sets with DD statements.

QUESTION NO: 9

Which of the following is a logical database structure made up of rows and columns?

A. Table space

B. Table

C. Index

D. DBMS

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Table is correct. In the relational database model used by Db2 for z/OS, a table is a logical structure that organizes data into columns and rows. Each column defines one attribute of the data and has a defined name and data type. Each row is an individual occurrence of the entity or relationship represented by the table; it contains one value for each column. For example, a customer table can have columns for customer number, name, and address, with each row representing a single customer. This row-and-column representation is the fundamental way relational data is defined, stored logically, and accessed with SQL. Tables can be permanent base tables, temporary tables, or views that present data in a table-like form, but the essential relational structure remains tabular. IBM's Db2 documentation describes tables as database objects consisting of columns and rows, and explains how SQL operates on this logical organization of data. See IBM Db2 for z/OS: Tables and IBM Db2 for z/OS: Relational database concepts.