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PowerCenter Data Integration 9.x:Developer Specialist

Informatica PR000041

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Topic Break Down

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QUESTION NO: 1

Which port types are applicable to the Stored Procedure transformation?(Choose all that apply) Choose 3 answers

A. Input

B. Output

C. Variable

D. Return

ANSWER: A B D

Explanation:

The applicable port types for this question are **Input**, **Output**, and **Return**. An input port supplies a value from the Integration Service pipeline to a stored procedure parameter. This allows each processed row to provide parameter values used when the procedure executes. An output port receives a value that the stored procedure returns through an output parameter and makes that value available to downstream transformations in the mapping. A return port captures the procedure or function return value, which can similarly be used by later mapping logic. Together, these port types define the normal flow of values into a stored procedure and values returned from it during session execution. The Stored Procedure transformation is specifically designed to invoke database stored procedures from a mapping, with its configured ports corresponding to the procedure's parameters and return value. Informatica's Transformation Guide documents the Stored Procedure transformation and its port configuration behavior: Informatica PowerCenter Transformation Guide: Stored Procedure transformation. Additional PowerCenter documentation is available through the PowerCenter documentation portal.

QUESTION NO: 2

Which statements are valid when an Aggregator transformation is configured for sorted input? Choose 3 answers

A. Incoming rows must be sorted by the group-by ports

B. Group-by ports must be configured as sort keys

C. The Integration Service can aggregate groups as the ordered rows arrive

D. Sorted input automatically creates group-by ports

ANSWER: A B C

Explanation:

For sorted input, the incoming rows must be sorted by the group-by ports, and the group-by ports must be configured as sort keys. Because rows for a group arrive together, the Integration Service can complete an aggregate group as it processes the ordered input rather than retaining all groups until the end of the input. Sorted input does not eliminate the need to define group-by ports when separate aggregate results are required for different groups. See the Aggregator Transformation documentation.

QUESTION NO: 3

Which is the correct priority of assigning a mapping variable?

A. Workflow parameter file, session parameter file, pre-session assignment, repository value, declared initial value, default value

B. Session parameter file, workflow parameter file, repository value, declared initial value

C. Repository value, workflow parameter file, pre-session assignment, session parameter file, default value

D. Repository value, declared initial value, default value

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

The correct priority is *Workflow parameter file, session parameter file, pre-session assignment, repository value, declared initial value, default value*. During workflow execution, the Integration Service assigns a mapping variable value by progressing through the available sources in this sequence. A workflow parameter file supplies a workflow-level value first, and a session parameter file can then supply the session-specific value. A pre-session variable assignment is processed before session execution, enabling the workflow to set a value dynamically for that particular run. If no applicable runtime assignment supplies the value, PowerCenter can use the persisted value stored in the repository. When there is no repository value, it uses the mapping variable's declared initial value. Finally, the default value applies when no other source establishes a value. This order is important because mapping variables can retain state across workflow runs, while parameter files and pre-session assignments permit controlled runtime configuration. It lets developers establish broadly applicable values at workflow scope, refine them for a particular session, and dynamically set values before a session starts. Informatica's PowerCenter documentation describes mapping parameters and variables, including their initialization and persisted-value behavior, in the Transformation Guide and provides parameter-file configuration details in the Workflow Basics Guide.

QUESTION NO: 4

Which of the following are valid pmrep commands or operations? Choose 3 answers

A. connect

B. objectexport

C. objectimport

D. startworkflow

ANSWER: A B C

Explanation:

connect, **objectexport**, and **objectimport** are pmrep operations. The pmrep utility is the PowerCenter command-line program for repository administration and repository object management. It can connect to a Repository Service and export or import repository objects in XML format. The startworkflow operation belongs to pmcmd because workflow execution is managed by the Integration Service. See the pmrep Command Reference.

QUESTION NO: 5

An Update Strategy transformation has the Forward Rejected Rows attribute unchecked. Which statement is correct and true?

A. Records that are tagged for rejection are projected downstream to the next transformation so long as the ports are connected properly

B. Records that are tagged for rejection are dropped and not projected downstream to the next transformation

C. The Forward Rejected Rows attribute cannot be cleared after the transformation is created

D. The Forward Rejected Rows attribute is only applicable when records are tagged for rejection upstream of the Update Strategy transformation

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Records that are tagged for rejection are dropped and not projected downstream to the next transformation. In an Update Strategy transformation, the expression can assign a row the reject action, typically by returning the built-in `DD_REJECT`

value. The Forward Rejected Rows property determines whether the Integration Service retains those rejected rows in the pipeline for subsequent transformations. When the property is unchecked, rejected rows are discarded at the Update Strategy transformation itself. Consequently, they do not reach connected downstream ports or transformations, regardless of how those ports are configured. This behavior is useful when rejected rows should be excluded immediately from the remaining mapping logic. The property is part of the Update Strategy transformation configuration and can be changed as mapping requirements evolve. Informatica documents the Update Strategy transformation's row-handling behavior and transformation properties in the PowerCenter documentation library; the transformation reference is also available in the PowerCenter Transformation Guide.

QUESTION NO: 6

Which of the following is not a Transaction Control Variable?

A. TC_CONTINUE_TRANSACTION

B. TC_COMMIT_TRANSACTION

C. TC_ROLLBACK_BEFORE

D. TC_COMMIT_AFTER

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

`TC_COMMIT_TRANSACTION` is not a supported Informatica PowerCenter transaction-control constant. In a Transaction Control transformation expression, PowerCenter uses predefined transaction-control variables to tell the Integration Service whether it should continue the current transaction, commit it before or after the current row, or roll it back before or after the current row. The predefined naming convention uses action and timing terms, such as `TC_COMMIT_BEFORE` and `TC_COMMIT_AFTER`, rather than a constant named `TC_COMMIT_TRANSACTION`. Therefore, an expression that returns `TC_COMMIT_TRANSACTION` does not return a recognized transaction-control value and cannot serve as the required transaction-control instruction. Transaction control is evaluated for each row processed by the transformation; the resulting supported constant determines the transaction boundary behavior applied by the Integration Service. This distinction matters because transaction-control expressions must return one of the documented predefined constants, not a descriptive or inferred name. Informatica documents these constants and the evaluation behavior in the PowerCenter Transformation Language Reference and Transaction Control transformation documentation. See the PowerCenter Transformation Language Reference and Transaction Control transformation documentation.

QUESTION NO: 7

Which of the following is true about database connections?

A. Connections may only be created in the Workflow Manager for PowerCenter Repositories and only in the Developer for the MRS

B. PowerCenter connections may be created In either the Administrator or the Workflow Manager

C. MRS connections may be created in either the Workflow Manager or the Administrator

D. Connections may be created in the Administrator for the MRS and in the Workflow Manager for PowerCenter Repositories

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Connections may be created in the Administrator for the MRS and in the Workflow Manager for PowerCenter Repositories is correct because these are separate repository technologies administered through different PowerCenter client and server interfaces. A Model Repository Service (MRS) is an Informatica domain service used by Informatica Developer to store metadata for Model repository objects. Its repository database connection is configured when the Model Repository Service

is created or edited in the Informatica Administrator. This lets the service connect to the relational database that hosts its metadata repository, using the database type, connection properties, and credentials defined at the domain level.

In contrast, PowerCenter Repository Service database connectivity is configured through the PowerCenter client administration workflow. The Workflow Manager provides the Repository Service configuration area where an administrator defines and maintains the repository database connection used by a PowerCenter repository. Keeping these configurations in their respective tools reflects the distinct administration models of the Model Repository Service and the traditional PowerCenter Repository Service. Informatica documents Model Repository Service configuration in the Installation and Configuration Guide and PowerCenter repository administration in the Repository Guide.

QUESTION NO: 8

Which of the following statments are valid for Active and Passive Transformations? Choose 2 answers

A. A transformation is active if It rearranges the order of the rows in the pipeline

B. A transformation is active if it does not change the number of rows in the pipeline

C. Transformations can be active and passive at the same time

D. A passive transformation will not change the number of rows in the pipeline

ANSWER: A D

Explanation:

An active transformation can affect the flow characteristics of records in a pipeline. Reordering rows is one such active behavior: a Sorter transformation, for example, is classified as active because it changes the order in which rows move downstream. This matters when subsequent transformations, targets, or transaction handling depend on record sequence. Informatica's transformation documentation identifies the Sorter as an active transformation and describes its role in sorting incoming data before it is passed to the next stage of the mapping.

A passive transformation preserves the number of rows that enter it. It can modify values, derive new values, or pass selected ports onward, but it maintains a one-to-one row flow between its input and output. This row-count preservation is the defining operational characteristic used when classifying a transformation as passive in PowerCenter. Understanding the distinction helps a developer predict pipeline behavior and determine where row filtering, aggregation, sorting, or other flow-altering operations occur in a mapping.

See Informatica's Active and Passive Transformations documentation and the Sorter Transformation documentation.

QUESTION NO: 9

What does the function SETVARIABLE ($$Variable, value) do?

A. Assign the minimum value of the two to $$Variable

B. Assign the maximum value of the two to $$Variable

C. Allows the assignment of a value to a parameter

D. Assign the value to $$Variable, unless the value is null

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

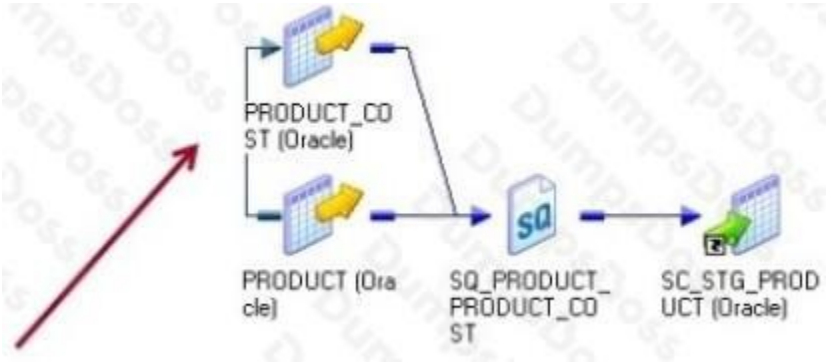
Assign the value to $$Variable, unless the value is null is correct. SETVARIABLE is an Informatica PowerCenter transformation-language function used in an expression to update the value held by a mapping variable. The first argument identifies the mapping variable to update, and the second argument supplies the value that the Integration Service should assign. This makes the function useful for retaining and updating state across rows or session runs, such as maintaining a running value or persisting a value for later use in the mapping.

A significant part of its behavior is its treatment of null input: when the supplied value evaluates to null, SETVARIABLE does not replace the current mapping-variable value with null. Instead, it leaves the existing value unchanged. This protects a previously established variable value when an expression does not produce a usable value for a particular row. Mapping variables are identified with the `$$` prefix, and their persisted values can be managed through the Integration Service according to the mapping and session configuration.

See Informatica's SETVARIABLE function reference and the mapping parameters and variables documentation.

QUESTION NO: 10

Given the picture shown below:



Identify all of the true and correct statements listed below. Note: The red (or gray) arrow points at the line in question.

The line on the left hand side of the picture which connects PRODUCT TO PRODUCT_COST : Choose 2 answers

A. Describes a LEFT OUTER JOIN between PRODUCT AND PRODUCT_COST

B. Describes an INNER JOIN between PRODUCT AND PRODUCT_COST

C. Describes a secondary data flow needed for a sub-select process between PRODUCT AND PRODUCT_COST

D. Can be created within Informatica PowerCenter

ANSWER: B D

Explanation:

The connector between **PRODUCT** and **PRODUCT_COST** represents an **INNER JOIN between PRODUCT AND PRODUCT_COST**. In PowerCenter source metadata, a relationship between source tables identifies the matching columns used to join their rows. When the relationship is used in a relational source, the resulting join returns rows for which the related key values exist in both PRODUCT and PRODUCT_COST, which is the behavior of an inner join. The relationship is metadata rather than a separate transformation path: PowerCenter uses it to define how the source tables are related for the source query.

Can be created within Informatica PowerCenter is also correct. Developers can create or edit source relationships in the Source Analyzer while working with relational source definitions. This lets a mapping use repository metadata to describe joins between imported tables, including the PRODUCT and PRODUCT_COST relationship shown. The relationship can then be used when configuring the mapping's relational source processing. Informatica documents source-definition and relationship work as part of PowerCenter Designer's source-analysis functionality. See the PowerCenter Source Analyzer Guide and the PowerCenter Designer Guide.